Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.1
Item Title	Sunset-Sunrise Curfew Order For Japs Here
Item Date	1942



DAILY PROVINCE ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ FINAL

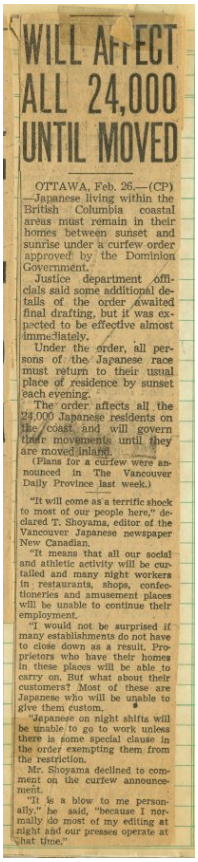
RUARY 26, 1942—30 PAGES PRICE 3 CENTS On trains, boats and in the country, Five Cents

SUNSET-SUNRISE CURFEW ORDER FOR JAPS HERE

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of front page headline that reads "Sunset-Sunrise Curfew Order For Japs Here".

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.2
Item Title	Will Affect All 24,000 Until Moved
Item Date	1942



WILL AFFECT ALL 24,000 UNTIL MOVED

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—(CP)—Japanese living within the British Columbia coastal areas must remain in their homes between sunset and sunrise under a curfew order approved by the Dominion Government.

Justice department officials said some additional details of the order awaited final drafting, but it was expected to be effective almost immediately.

Under the order, all persons of the Japanese race must return to their usual place of residence by sunset each evening.

The order affects all the 24,000 Japanese residents on the coast and will govern their movements until they are moved inland.

(Plans for a curfew were announced in The Vancouver Daily Province last week.)

"It will come as a terrific shock to most of our people here," declared T. Shoyama, editor of the Vancouver Japanese newspaper New Canadian.

"It means that all our social and athletic activity will be curtailed and many night workers in restaurants, shops, confectioneries and amusement places will be unable to continue their employment.

"I would not be surprised if many establishments do not have to close down as a result. Proprietors who have their homes in these places will be able to carry on. But what about their customers? Most of these are Japanese who will be unable to give them custom.

"Japanese on night shifts will be unable to go to work unless there is some special clause in the order exempting them from the restriction.

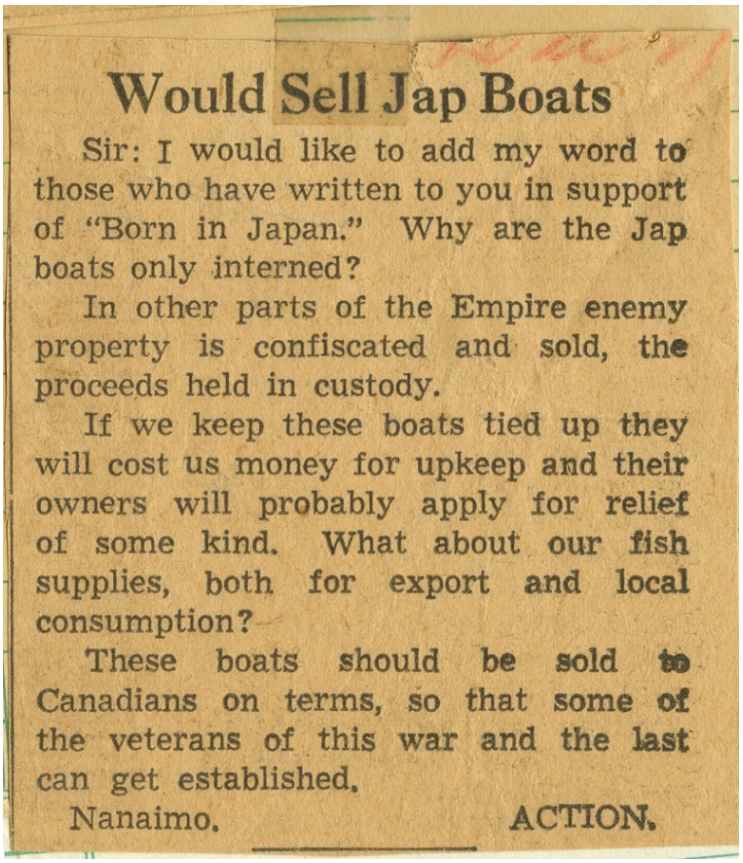
Mr. Shoyama declined to comment on the curfew announcement.

"It is a blow to me personally," he said, "because I normally do most of my editing at night and our presses operate at that time."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping with headline, "Will Affect All 24,000 Until Moved" with quotes from T. Shoyama, editor of the Vancouver Japanese newspaper New Canadian, dated Feb. 26, Ottawa.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.3
Item Title	Would Sell Jap Boats
Item Date	1942



Would Sell Jap Boats

Sir: I would like to add my word to those who have written to you in support of "Born in Japan." Why are the Jap boats only interned?

In other parts of the Empire enemy property is confiscated and sold, the proceeds held in custody.

If we keep these boats tied up they will cost us money for upkeep and their owners will probably apply for relief of some kind. What about our fish supplies, both for export and local consumption?

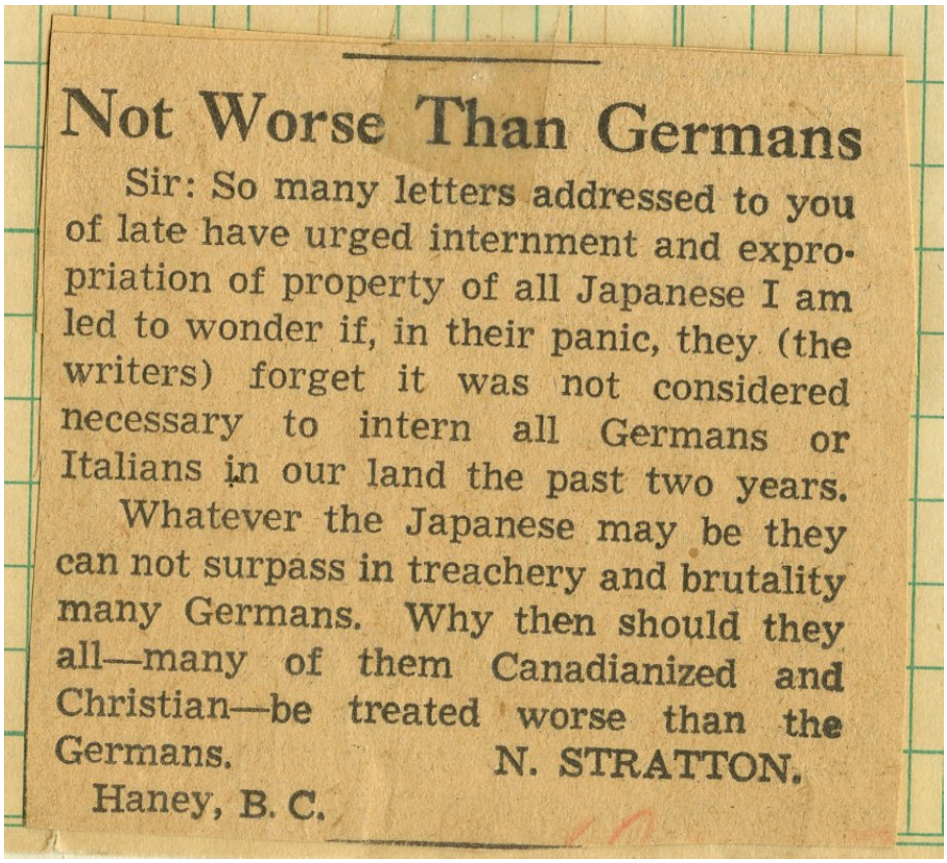
These boats should be sold to Canadians on terms, so that some of the veterans of this war and the last can get established.

Nanaimo. ACTION.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Would Sell Jap Boats" signed ACTION, Nanaimo. "Dec 21" annotated with red pencil.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.4
Item Title	Not Worse Than Germans
Item Date	1942



Not Worse Than Germans

Sir: So many letters addressed to you of late have urged internment and expropriation of property of all Japanese I am led to wonder if, in their panic, they (the writers) forget it was not considered necessary to intern all Germans or Italians in our land the past two years.

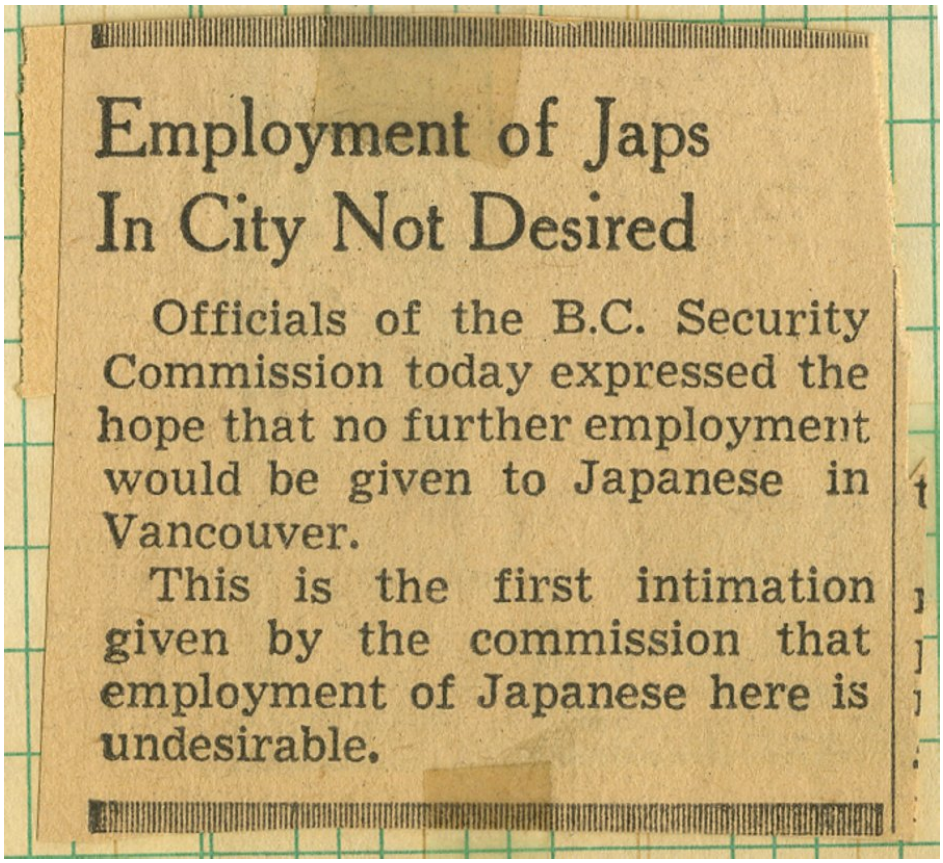
Whatever the Japanese may be they can not surpass in treachery and brutality many Germans. Why then should they all—many of them Canadianized and Christian—be treated worse than the Germans.

N. STRATTON.
Haney, B. C.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Not Worse Than Germans" signed N. STRATTON, Haney, B.C.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.5
Item Title	Employment of Jap In City Not Desired
Item Date	1942



Employment of Japs In City Not Desired

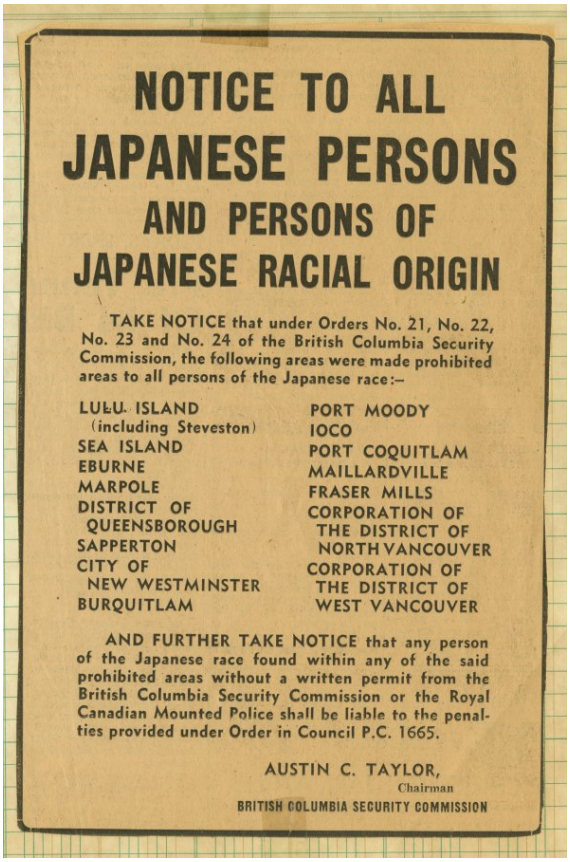
Officials of the B.C. Security Commission today expressed the hope that no further employment would be given to Japanese in Vancouver.

This is the first intimation given by the commission that employment of Japanese here is undesirable.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Employment of Jap In City Not Desired" unsigned.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.6
Item Title	Notice to All Japanese Persons And Persons of Japanese Racial Origin
Item Date	1942



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
SAPPERTON
CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER
BURQUITLAM
PORT MOODY
IOCO
PORT COQUITLAM
MAILLARDVILLE
FRASER MILLS
CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER
CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER

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

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice by Austin C. Taylor, Chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, with headline "Notice to All Japanese Persons And Persons of Japanese Racial Origin" stating Orders No. 21, No. 22, No. 23 and No. 24.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.7
Item Title	Notice To All Males Of Japanese Racial Origin
Item Date	1942



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 or 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 noon as follows:

Japanese Nationals	*March 27, 1942*
Naturalized Canadians	*March 30, 1942*
Canadian Born	*March 31, 1942*

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

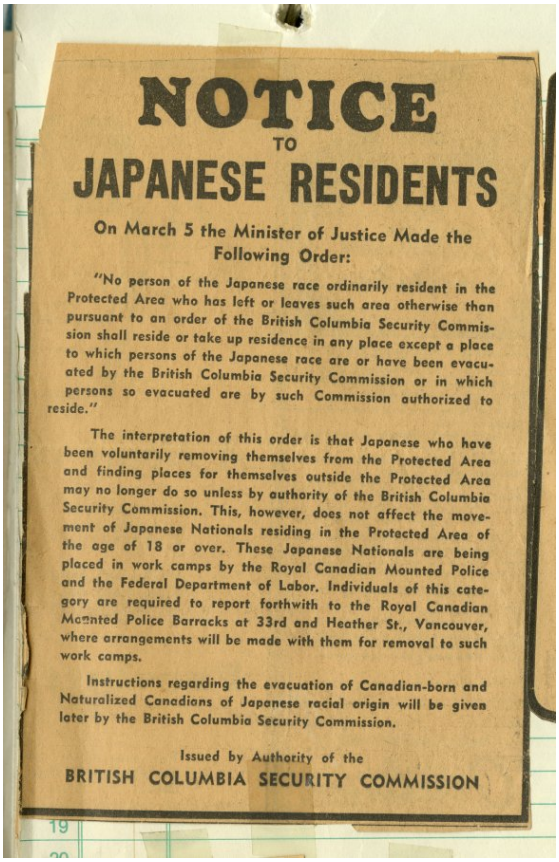
Failure to comply with this order will entail a penalty of five hundred dollars fine ($500) and one year imprisonment.

By Order:
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman,
B.C. Security Commission

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice by Austin C. Taylor, Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, with headline "Notice To All Males Of Japanese Racial Origin".

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.8
Item Title	Notice to Japanese Residents
Item Date	1942



NOTICE
TO
JAPANESE RESIDENTS

On March 5 the Minister of Justice Made the Following Order:

"No person of the Japanese race ordinarily resident in the Protected Area who has left or leaves such area otherwise than pursuant to an order of the British Columbia 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 British Columbia Security Commission or in which persons so evacuated are by such Commission authorized to reside."

The interpretation of this order is that Japanese who have been voluntarily removing themselves from the Protected Area and finding places for themselves outside the Protected Area may no longer do so unless by authority of the British Columbia Security Commission. This, however, does not affect the movement of Japanese Nationals residing in the Protected Area of the age of 18 or over. These Japanese Nationals are being placed in work camps by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Federal Department of Labor. Individuals of this category are required to report forthwith to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks at 33rd and Heather St., Vancouver, where arrangements will be made with them for removal to such work camps.

Instructions regarding the evacuation of Canadian-born and Naturalized Canadians of Japanese racial origin will be given later by the British Columbia Security Commission.

Issued by Authority of the
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice issued by Authority of the British Columbia Security Commission, with headline "Notice to Japanese Residents".

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.9
Item Title	For Sale Motor Vehicles
Item Date	1942



FOR SALE
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.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice by G.W. McPherson, Authorized Deputy of the Secretary of State and/or Custodian, with headline "For Sale Motor Vehicle" dated October 21, 1942.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.10
Item Title	Immobilized Fleet
Item Date	1941



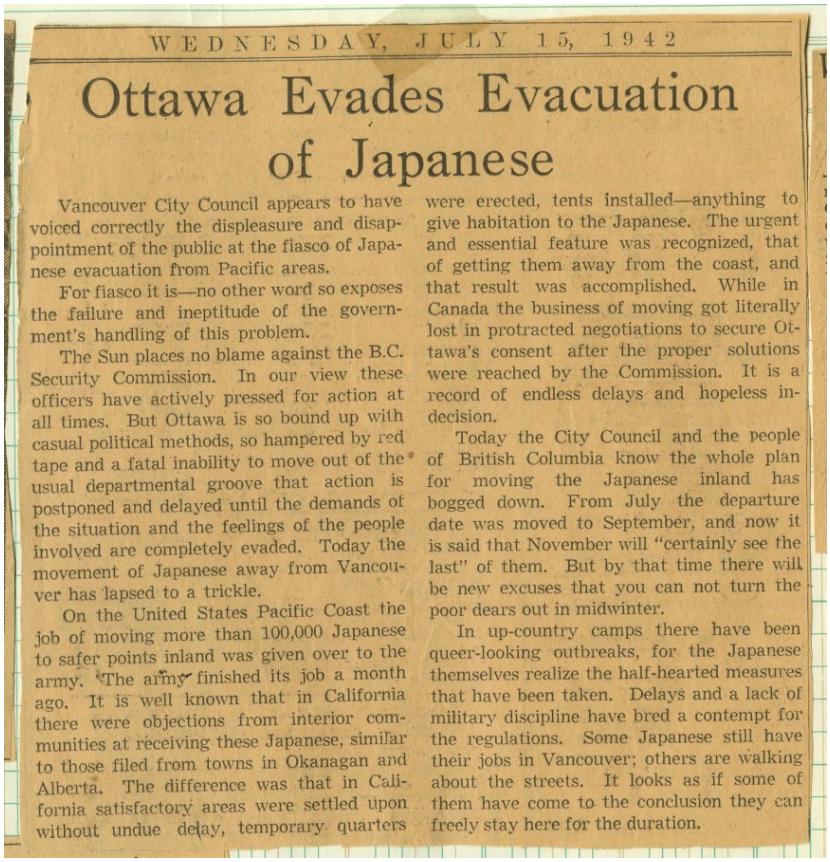
IMMOBILIZED FLEET—Some of the vessels of the Japanese fishing fleet are shown here being towed to an internment basin "somewhere on the British Columbia coast" for the duration. Two of the above craft appear heavily laden. They shipped a little water in a blow they encountered on the Gulf while en route to the tying-up place.

About 1000 boats are affected. Fishing licenses issued to Japanese approximate 900 gillnet licenses, 250 boat-puller licenses and about 550 in other fishing classes. Gillnet and boat pullers are in the salmon fishing industry. Others are in shrimp, herring and dogfish operations.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping with photographic image of boat, caption titled "Immobilized Fleet" and "Dec. 24/41" annotated in red pencil.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.11
Item Title	Ottawa Evades Evacuation of Japanese
Item Date	1942



WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1942

Ottawa Evades Evacuation of Japanese

Vancouver City Council appears to have voiced correctly the displeasure and disappointment of the public at the fiasco of Japanese evacuation from Pacific areas.

For fiasco it is—no other word so exposes the failure and ineptitude of the government's handling of this problem.

The Sun places no blame against the B.C. Security Commission. In our view these officers have actively pressed for action at all times. But Ottawa is so bound up with casual political methods, so hampered by red tape and a fatal inability to move out of the usual departmental groove that action is postponed and delayed until the demands of the situation and the feelings of the people involved are completely evaded. Today the movement of Japanese away from Vancouver has lapsed to a trickle.

On the United States Pacific Coast the job of moving more than 100,000 Japanese to safer points inland was given over to the army. The army finished its job a month ago. It is well known that in California there were objections from interior communities at receiving these Japanese, similar to those filed from towns in Okanagan and Alberta. The difference was that in California satisfactory areas were settled upon without undue delay, temporary quarters were erected, tents installed—anything to give habitation to the Japanese. The urgent and essential feature was recognized, that of getting them away from the coast, and that result was accomplished. While in Canada the business of moving got literally lost in protracted negotiations to secure Ottawa's consent after the proper solutions were reached by the Commission. It is a record of endless delays and hopeless indecision.

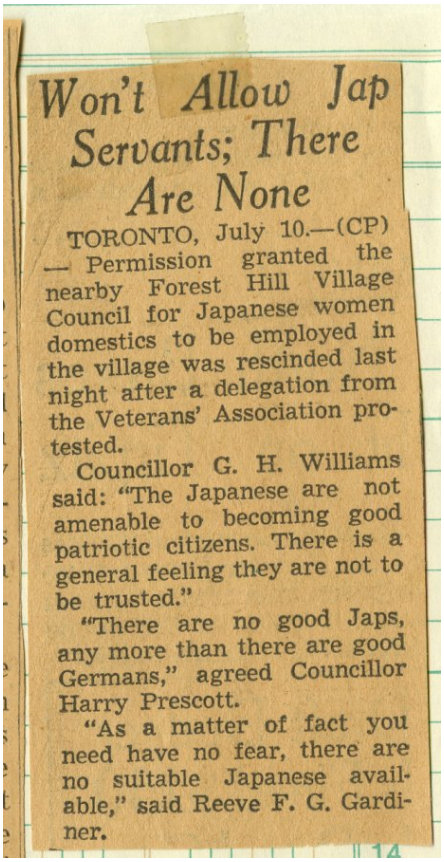
Today the City Council and the people of British Columbia know the whole plan for moving the Japanese inland has bogged down. From July the departure date was moved to September, and now it is said that November will "certainly see the last" of them. But by that time there will be new excuses that you can not turn the poor dears out in midwinter.

In up-country camps there have been queer-looking outbreaks, for the Japanese themselves realize the half-hearted measures that have been taken. Delays and a lack of military discipline have bred a contempt for the regulations. Some Japanese still have their jobs in Vancouver; others are walking about the streets. It looks as if some of them have come to the conclusion they can freely stay here for the duration.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Ottawa Evades Evacuation of Japanese" dated July 15, 1942.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.12
Item Title	Won't Allow Jap Servants; There Are None
Item Date	1942



Won't Allow Jap Servants; There Are None

TORONTO, July 10.—(CP) — Permission granted the nearby Forest Hill Village Council for Japanese women domestics to be employed in the village was rescinded last night after a delegation from the Veterans' Association protested.

Councillor G. H. Williams said: "The Japanese are not amenable to becoming good patriotic citizens. There is a general feeling they are not to be trusted."

"There are no good Japs, any more than there are good Germans," agreed Councillor Harry Prescott.

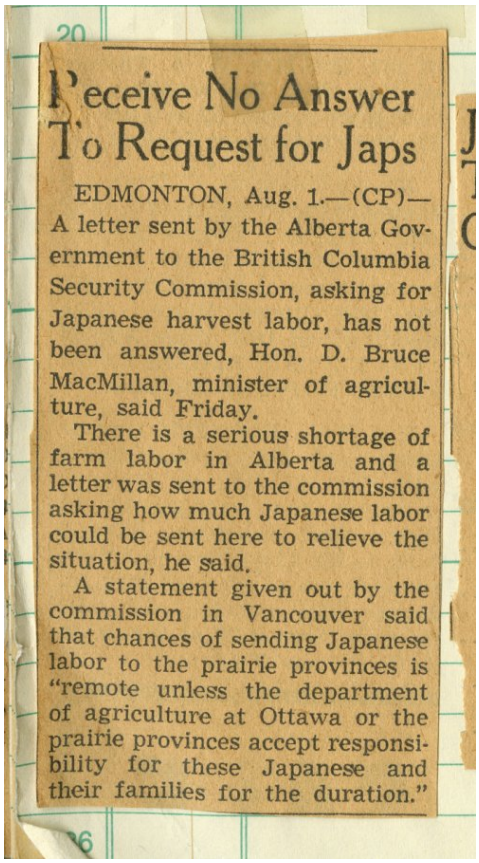
"As a matter of fact you need have no fear, there are no suitable Japanese available," said Reeve F. G. Gardiner.

14

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Won't Allow Jap Servants; There Are None" details the rescinding of the Forest Hill Village Council for Japanese women domestics permission for employment, with quotes by G.H. Williams, Harry Prescott and Reeve F.G. Gardiner.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.13
Item Title	Receive No Answer To Request for Jap
Item Date	1942



Receive No Answer To Request for Japs

EDMONTON, Aug. 1.—(CP)—A letter sent by the Alberta Government to the British Columbia Security Commission, asking for Japanese harvest labor, has not been answered, Hon. D. Bruce MacMillan, minister of agriculture, said Friday.

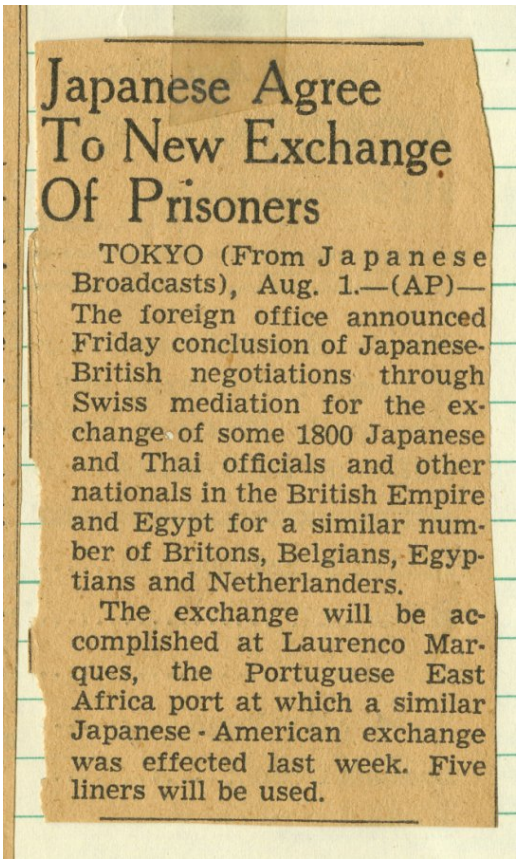
There is a serious shortage of farm labor in Alberta and a letter was sent to the commission asking how much Japanese labor could be sent here to relieve the situation, he said.

A statement given out by the commission in Vancouver said that chances of sending Japanese labor to the prairie provinces is "remote unless the department of agriculture at Ottawa or the prairie provinces accept responsibility for these Japanese and their families for the duration."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Receive No Answer To Request for Jap" dated Aug. 1, Edmonton. Includes quotes by Hon. D. Bruce MacMillan, minister of agriculture regarding farm labor shortage in Alberta.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.14
Item Title	Japanese Agree To New Exchange Of Prisoners
Item Date	1942



Japanese Agree To New Exchange Of Prisoners

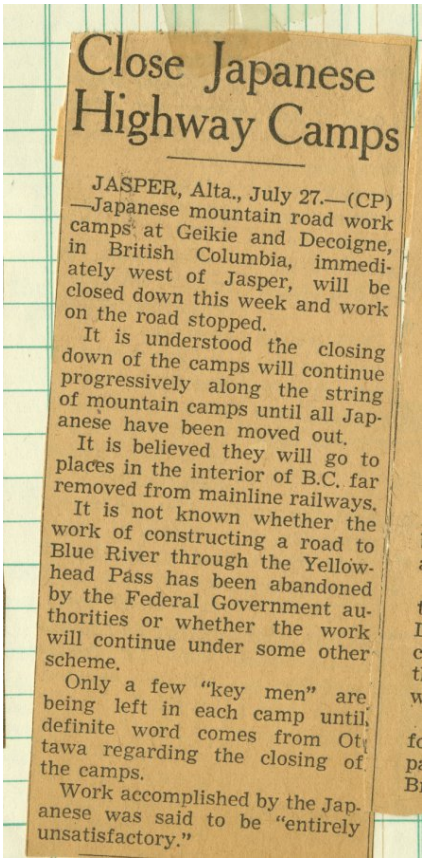
TOKYO (From Japanese Broadcasts), Aug. 1.—(AP)—The foreign office announced Friday conclusion of Japanese-British negotiations through Swiss mediation for the exchange of some 1800 Japanese and Thai officials and other nationals in the British Empire and Egypt for a similar number of Britons, Belgians, Egyptians and Netherlanders.

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

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese Agree To New Exchange Of Prisoners" dated Aug. 1, Tokyo (From Japanese Broadcasts).

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.15
Item Title	Close Japanese Highway Camps
Item Date	1942



Close Japanese Highway Camps

JASPER, Alta., July 27.—(CP)—Japanese mountain road work camps at Geikie and Decoigne, in British Columbia, immediately west of Jasper, will be closed down this week and work on the road stopped.

It is understood the closing down of the camps will continue progressively along the string of mountain camps until all Japanese have been moved out.

It is believed they will go to places in the interior of B.C. far removed from mainline railways.

It is not known whether the work of constructing a road to Blue River through the Yellowhead Pass has been abandoned by the Federal Government authorities or whether the work will continue under some other scheme.

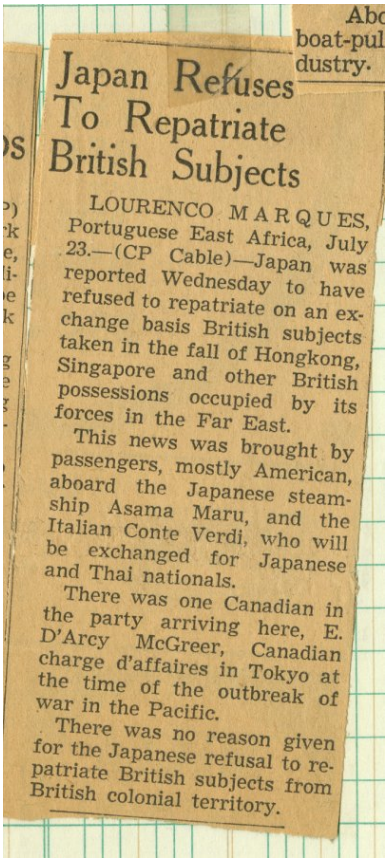
Only a few "key men" are being left in each camp until definite word comes from Ottawa regarding the closing of the camps.

Work accomplished by the Japanese was said to be "entirely unsatisfactory."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Close Japanese Highway Camps" dated July 27, Jasper, Alta.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.16
Item Title	Japan Refuses To Repatriate British Subjects
Item Date	1942



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Japan Refuses To Repatriate British Subjects

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 23.—(CP Cable)—Japan was reported Wednesday to have refused to repatriate on an exchange basis British subjects taken in the fall of Hongkong, Singapore and other British possessions occupied by its forces in the Far East.

This news was brought by passengers, mostly American, aboard the Japanese steamship Asama Maru, and the Italian Conte Verdi, who will be exchanged for Japanese and Thai nationals.

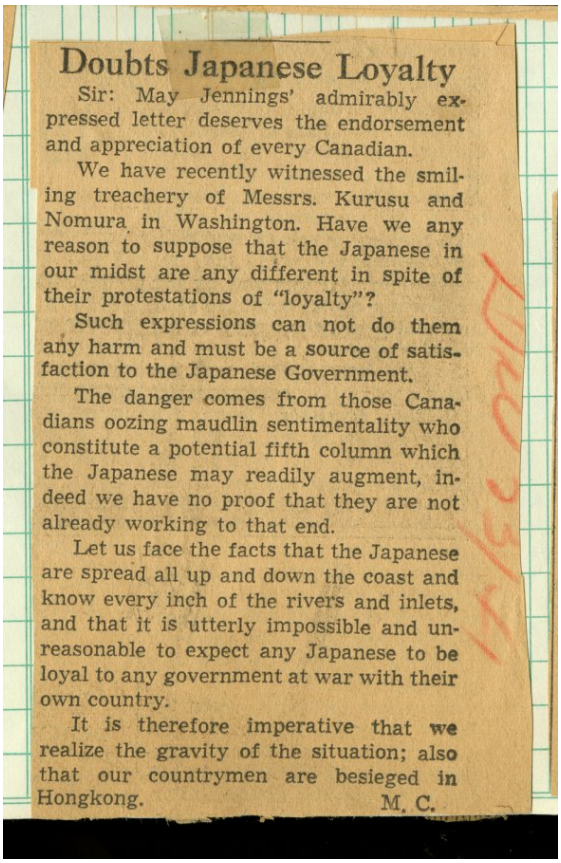
There was one Canadian in the party arriving here, E. D'Arcy McGreer, Canadian charge d'affaires in Tokyo at the time of the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

There was no reason given for the Japanese refusal to repatriate British subjects from British colonial territory.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japan Refuses To Repatriate British Subjects" dated July 23, Lourenco Marques, Portugese East Africa.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.17
Item Title	Doubts Japanese Loyalty
Item Date	1941



Doubts Japanese Loyalty

Sir: May Jennings' admirably expressed letter deserves the endorsement and appreciation of every Canadian.

We have recently witnessed the smiling treachery of Messrs. Kurusu and Nomura in Washington. Have we any reason to suppose that the Japanese in our midst are any different in spite of their protestations of "loyalty"?

Such expressions can not do them any harm and must be a source of satisfaction to the Japanese Government.

The danger comes from those Canadians oozing maudlin sentimentality who constitute a potential fifth column which the Japanese may readily augment, indeed we have no proof that they are not already working to that end.

Let us face the facts that the Japanese are spread all up and down the coast and know every inch of the rivers and inlets, and that it is utterly impossible and unreasonable to expect any Japanese to be loyal to any government at war with their own country.

It is therefore imperative that we realize the gravity of the situation; also that our countrymen are besieged in Hongkong.

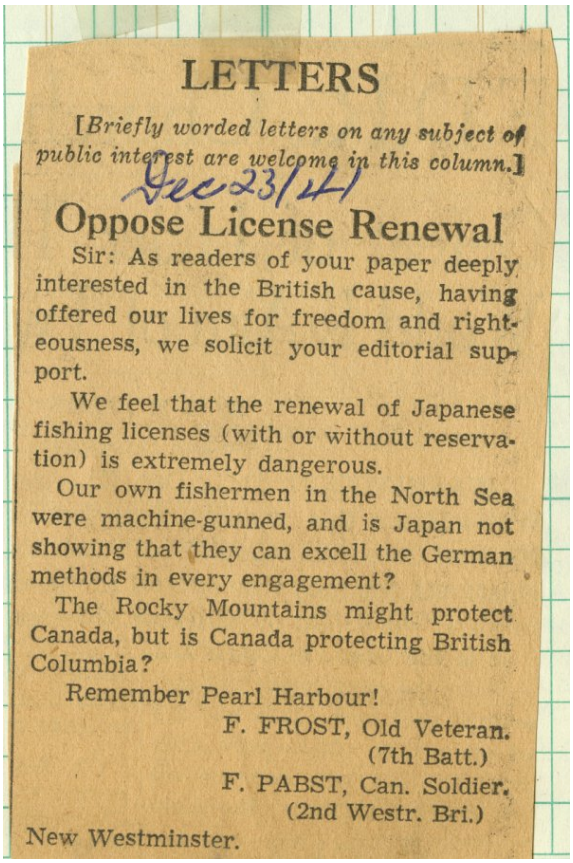
M. C.

Dec 23/41

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Doubts Japanese Loyalty" signed M.C. "Dec. 23/41" annotated in red pencil.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.18
Item Title	Oppose License Renewal
Item Date	1941



LETTERS

[*Briefly worded letters on any subject of public interest are welcome in this column.*]

Dec 23/41

Oppose License Renewal

Sir: As readers of your paper deeply interested in the British cause, having offered our lives for freedom and righteousness, we solicit your editorial support.

We feel that the renewal of Japanese fishing licenses (with or without reservation) is extremely dangerous.

Our own fishermen in the North Sea were machine-gunned, and is Japan not showing that they can excell the German methods in every engagement?

The Rocky Mountains might protect Canada, but is Canada protecting British Columbia?

Remember Pearl Harbour!

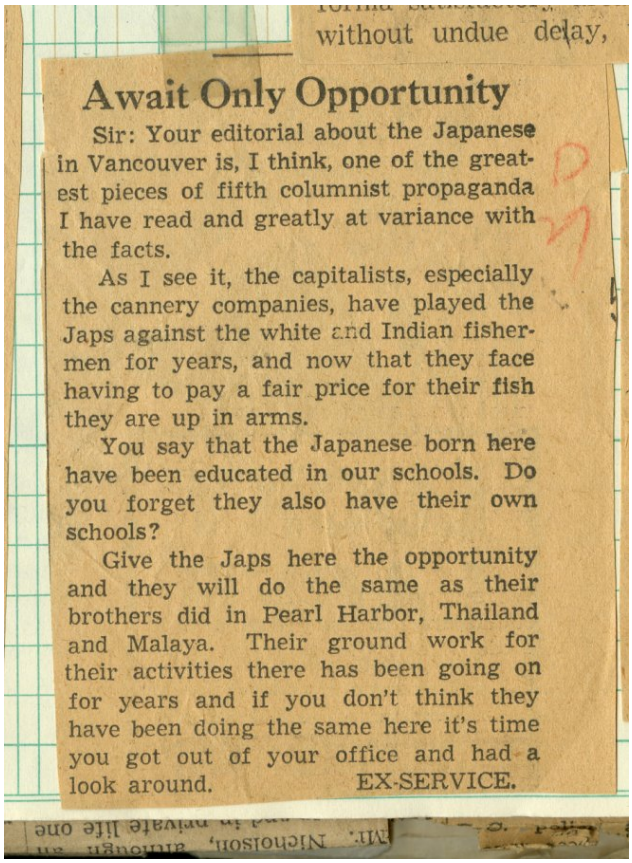
F. FROST, Old Veteran.
(7th Batt.)
F. PABST, Can. Soldier.
(2nd Westr. Bri.)

New Westminster.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Oppose License Renewal" signed F. Frost, Old Veteran (7th Batt.) and F. Pabst, Can. Soldier (2nd Westr. Batt.) "Dec. 23/41" annotated in pen.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.19
Item Title	Await Only Opportunity
Item Date	1941



without undue delay,

Await Only Opportunity

Sir: Your editorial about the Japanese in Vancouver is, I think, one of the greatest pieces of fifth columnist propaganda I have read and greatly at variance with the facts.

As I see it, the capitalists, especially the cannery companies, have played the Japs against the white and Indian fishermen for years, and now that they face having to pay a fair price for their fish they are up in arms.

You say that the Japanese born here have been educated in our schools. Do you forget they also have their own schools?

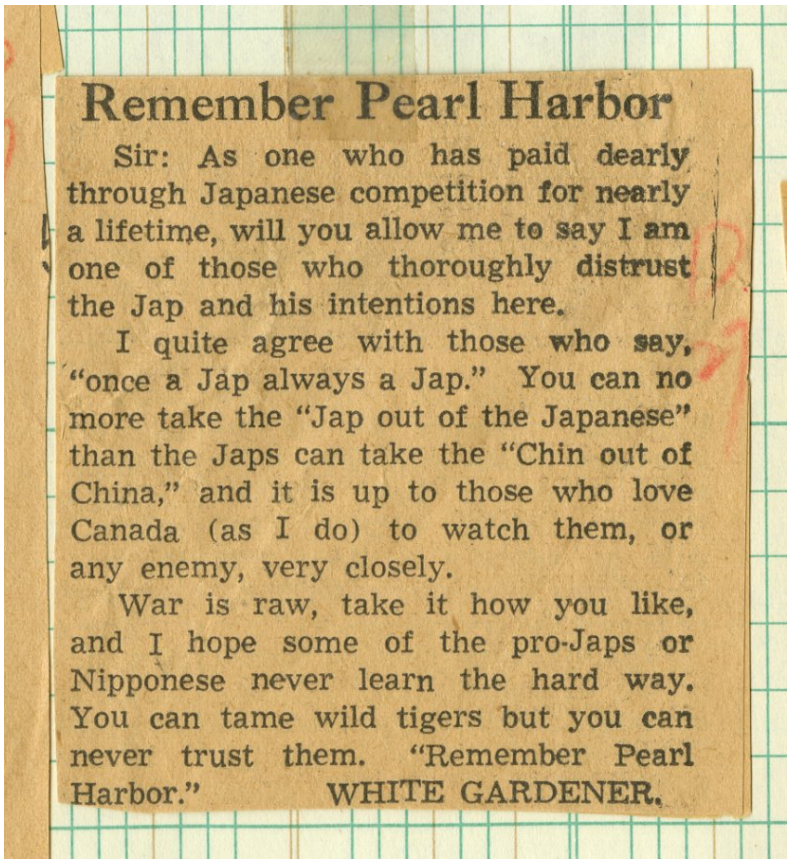
Give the Japs here the opportunity and they will do the same as their brothers did in Pearl Harbor, Thailand and Malaya. Their ground work for their activities there has been going on for years and if you don't think they have been doing the same here it's time you got out of your office and had a look around.

EX-SERVICE.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Await Only Opportunity" signed Ex-Service. "D 27" annotated in red pencil.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.20
Item Title	Remember Pearl Harbour
Item Date	1941



Remember Pearl Harbor

Sir: As one who has paid dearly through Japanese competition for nearly a lifetime, will you allow me to say I am one of those who thoroughly distrust the Jap and his intentions here.

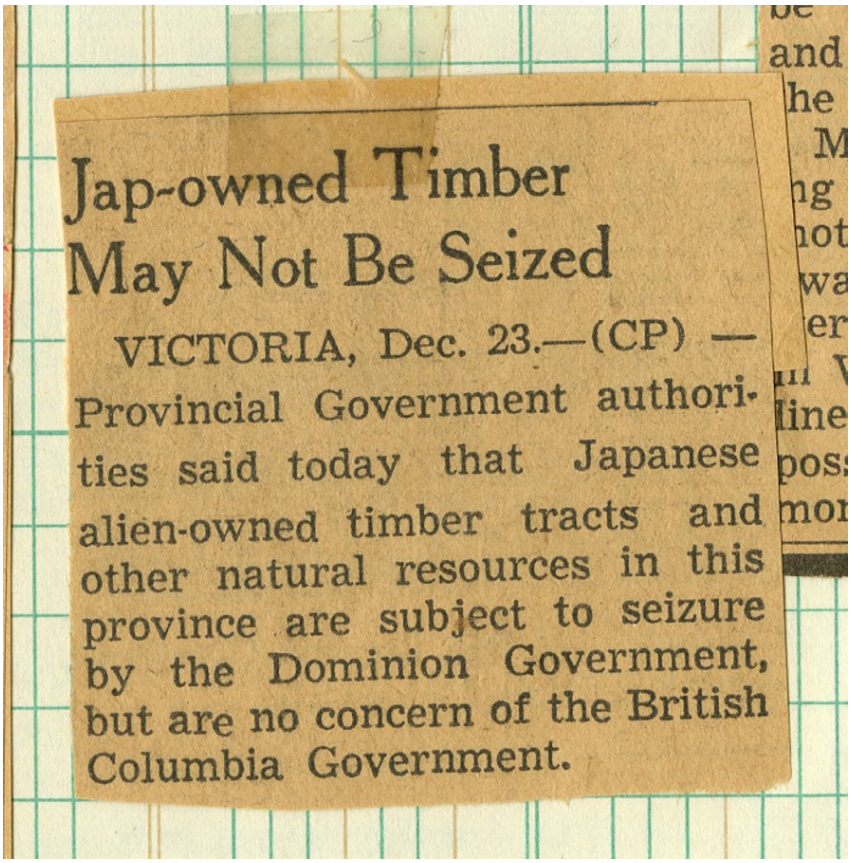
I quite agree with those who say, "once a Jap always a Jap." You can no more take the "Jap out of the Japanese" than the Japs can take the "Chin out of China," and it is up to those who love Canada (as I do) to watch them, or any enemy, very closely.

War is raw, take it how you like, and I hope some of the pro-Japs or Nipponese never learn the hard way. You can tame wild tigers but you can never trust them. "Remember Pearl Harbor." WHITE GARDENER.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Remember Pearl Harbour" signed White Gardener. "D 27" annotated in red pencil.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.21
Item Title	Jap-owned Timber May Not Be Seized
Item Date	1941



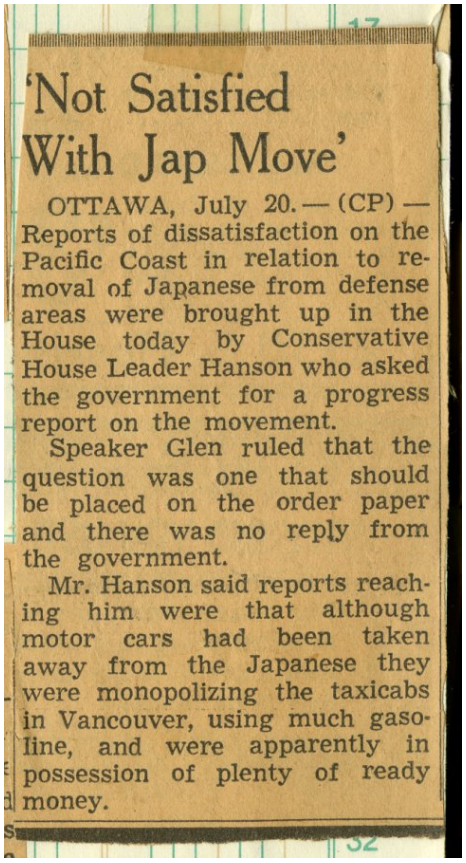
Jap-owned Timber
May Not Be Seized

VICTORIA, Dec. 23.—(CP) — Provincial Government authorities said today that Japanese alien-owned timber tracts and other natural resources in this province are subject to seizure by the Dominion Government, but are no concern of the British Columbia Government.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Jap-owned Timber May Not Be Seized" dated Dec. 23, Victoria.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.22
Item Title	Not Satisfied With Jap 'Move'
Item Date	1942



'Not Satisfied With Jap Move'

OTTAWA, July 20.—(CP)—Reports of dissatisfaction on the Pacific Coast in relation to removal of Japanese from defense areas were brought up in the House today by Conservative House Leader Hanson who asked the government for a progress report on the movement.

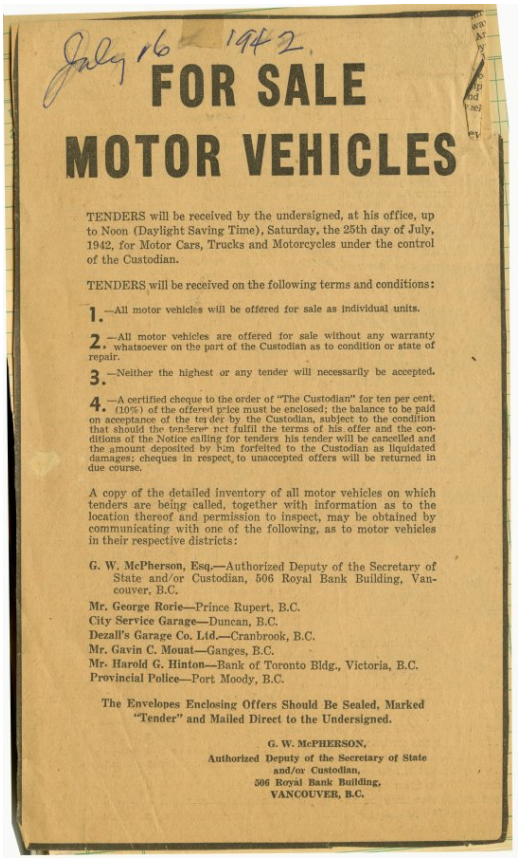
Speaker Glen ruled that the question was one that should be placed on the order paper and there was no reply from the government.

Mr. Hanson said reports reaching him were that although motor cars had been taken away from the Japanese they were monopolizing the taxicabs in Vancouver, using much gasoline, and were apparently in possession of plenty of ready money.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Not Satisfied With 'Move'" dated July 20, Ottawa. Reports on comments made by Conservative House Leader Hanson regarding Japanese activity in Vancouver.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.23
Item Title	For Sale Motor Vehicles
Item Date	1942



July 16 1942.

FOR SALE
MOTOR VEHICLES

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at his office, up to Noon (Daylight Saving Time), Saturday, the 25th day of July, 1942, for Motor Cars, Trucks and Motorcycles under the control of the Custodian.

TENDERS will be received on the following terms and conditions:

1.—All motor vehicles will be offered for sale as individual units.

2.—All motor vehicles are offered for sale without any warranty whatsoever on the part of the Custodian as to condition or state of repair.

3.—Neither the highest or any tender will necessarily be accepted.

4.—A certified cheque to the order of "The Custodian" for ten per cent. (10%) of the offered price must be enclosed; the balance to be paid on acceptance of the tender by the Custodian, subject to the condition that should the tenderer not fulfil the terms of his offer and the conditions of the Notice calling for tenders his tender will be cancelled and the amount deposited by him forfeited to the Custodian as liquidated damages; cheques in respect to unaccepted offers will be returned in due course.

A copy of the detailed inventory of all motor vehicles on which tenders are being called, together with information as to the location thereof and permission to inspect, may be obtained by communicating with one of the following, as to motor vehicles in their respective districts:

G. W. McPherson, Esq.—Authorized Deputy of the Secretary of State and/or Custodian, 506 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. George Rorie—Prince Rupert, B.C.
City Service Garage—Duncan, B.C.
Dezall's Garage Co. Ltd.—Cranbrook, B.C.
Mr. Gavin C. Mouat—Ganges, B.C.
Mr. Harold G. Hinton—Bank of Toronto Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
Provincial Police—Port Moody, B.C.

The Envelopes Enclosing Offers Should Be Sealed, Marked "Tender" and Mailed Direct to the Undersigned.

G. W. McPHERSON,
Authorized Deputy of the Secretary of State and/or Custodian,
506 Royal Bank Building,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice by G. W. Macpherson, Authorized Deputy of the Secretary of State and/or Custodian with headline "For Sale Motor Vehicles" outlining the sale of Motor Cars, Trucks and Motorcycles under the control of the Custodian. "July 16th 1942" annotated in pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.24
Item Title	Government Places Japanese-Owned Cars On Sale/ Property Is Surveyed
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1942

Government Places Japanese-Owned Cars On Sale

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TORONTO
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PROPERTY IS SURVEYED

Two hundred and seventy-four Japanese-owned motor vehicles, held by the custodian of enemy property, will go on the auction block this week, it was announced today.

This represents the residue of automobiles and trucks seized by the R.C.M.P. by government order on March 9, after requirements of the B. C. Security Commission, fire wardens, public works projects and other government departments had been met.

Sale of the automobiles to the public will be subject to price limits set following complete cataloguing conducted during the past several months by qualified automotive investigators.

CREDITED TO ACCOUNTS.

Funds realized from sale of the vehicles will be credited to individual accounts by the custodian of enemy property and held subject to claims of creditors.

The task of the custodian of enemy property is to administer the business projects of all Japanese for the duration.

In the cases of major industrial undertakings such as lumber mills, fisheries and canneries, regarded as essential in wartime economy, the custodian has taken over direction of the business.

Values are being assessed on approximately 12,000 such individual enterprises, of which 4000 are now completed. Even in cases where Japanese have only an equity, their interests are protected. This protection extends also to municipalities, taxpay and creditors.

Claims against Japanese-owned property are solicited and met. It was stated by a custodian representative that already 700 such claims have been satisfied ranging from hospital to water-rate bills.

Where possible, businesses are operated without interruption, although there is a distinction between enterprises owned by internees and evacuees.

The former category — businesses owned by interned enemy aliens—are being held for duration of the war as a guarantee against proper administration of like projects owned by Canadians in Japan.

Japanese are allowed to take 1000 pounds of household and personal effects with them to evacuation centres, although tools and machinery necessary to establish self-supporting industries will be released by the custodian on the advice of the B. C. Security Commission.

City property in the Powell street district, known as Little Tokyo, is being surveyed by white, Chinese and Hindu buyers. It is stated that several Hindu buyers have taken over rental property and rooming houses.

There appears to be a hesitancy on the part of white buyers to take over Japanese property. There have been quite a number of sales of established stores and places of business, but movement of living quarters on the open market appears to be slow.

The custodan of enemy property has written to the City Council advising the door is open for suggestions on disposal "on a mutually satisfactory basis."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Government Places Japanese-Owned Cars On Sale/ Property Is Surveyed" dated July 15, 1942, The Vancouver Daily Province.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.25
Item Title	For The Japanese
Item Date	1942

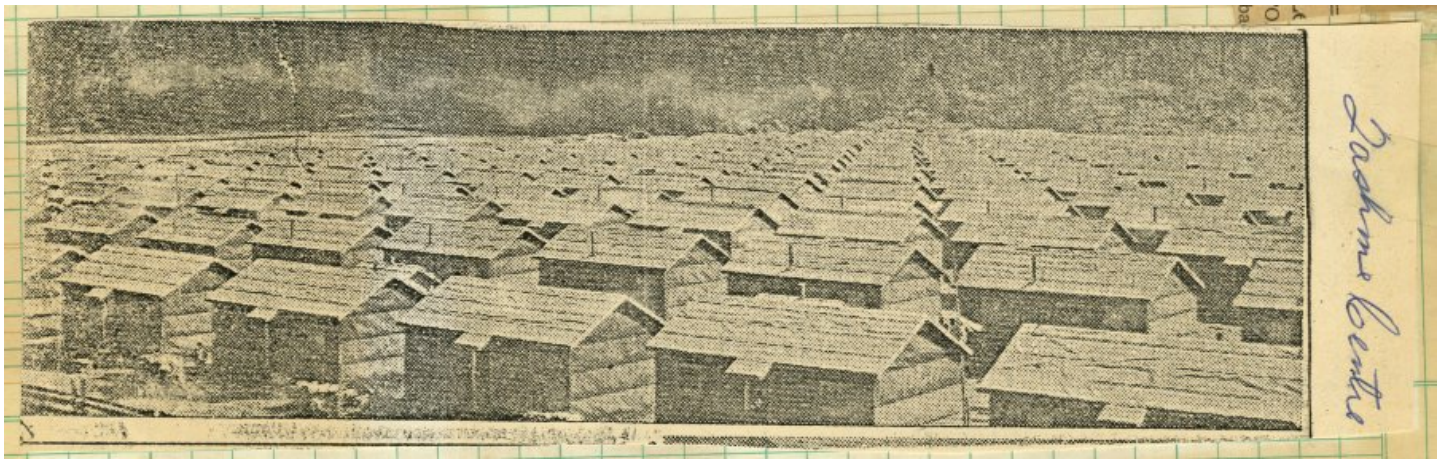


FOR THE JAPANESE—Here are some of the magnificent barns of the A. B. Trites farm on the Hope - Princeton highway which is being taken over by the B.C. Security Commission to house hundreds of Japanese workers. Announcement of the program was made by Austin Taylor, chairman of the commission, on Friday. Below are some of the houses being built for the Japanese. The standard house, hundreds of which may be built there to accommodate some thousands of the Orientals, will consist of four bedrooms and a community living-room. It will accommodate from six to eight people. The men, and some of the women, will grow vegetables on the extensive farm holdings for sale to other communities. They will be paid for their work.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping with two photographic images; one of the A.B. Trites farm on the Hope-Princeton highway and one of a man standing next to a row of houses with caption titled "For The Japanese".

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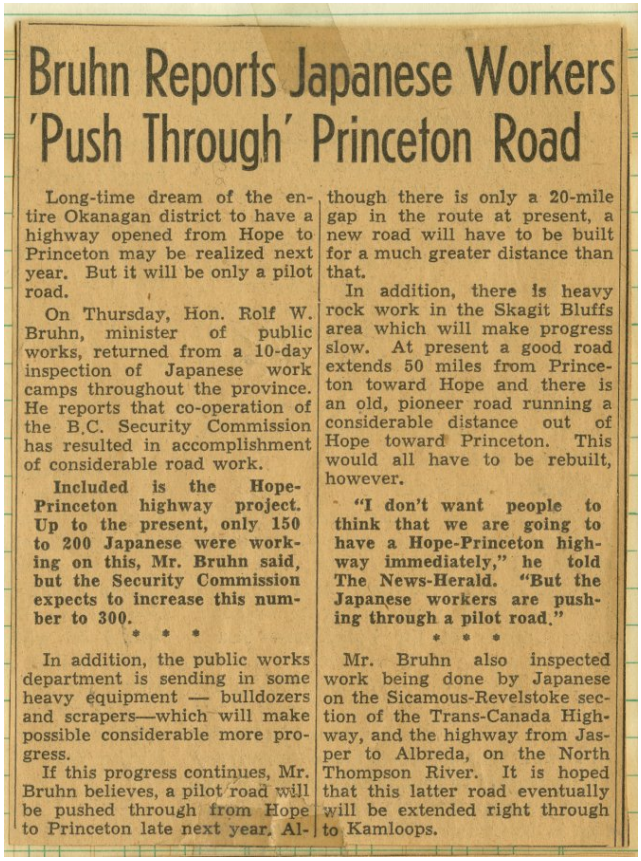
Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.26
Item Title	Tashme Centre
Item Date	1942



Item Description	Photocopy of newspaper clipping featuring photograph of group of houses at Tashme. "Tashme Centre" annotated in blue pen.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.27
Item Title	Bruhn Reports Japanese Workers 'Push Through' Princeton Row
Item Date	1942



Bruhn Reports Japanese Workers 'Push Through' Princeton Road

Long-time dream of the entire Okanagan district to have a highway opened from Hope to Princeton may be realized next year. But it will be only a pilot road.

On Thursday, Hon. Rolf W. Bruhn, minister of public works, returned from a 10-day inspection of Japanese work camps throughout the province. He reports that co-operation of the B.C. Security Commission has resulted in accomplishment of considerable road work.

Included is the Hope-Princeton highway project. Up to the present, only 150 to 200 Japanese were working on this, Mr. Bruhn said, but the Security Commission expects to increase this number to 300.

* * *

In addition, the public works department is sending in some heavy equipment — bulldozers and scrapers—which will make possible considerable more progress.

If this progress continues, Mr. Bruhn believes, a pilot road will be pushed through from Hope to Princeton late next year. Although there is only a 20-mile gap in the route at present, a new road will have to be built for a much greater distance than that.

In addition, there is heavy rock work in the Skagit Bluffs area which will make progress slow. At present a good road extends 50 miles from Princeton toward Hope and there is an old, pioneer road running a considerable distance out of Hope toward Princeton. This would all have to be rebuilt, however.

"I don't want people to think that we are going to have a Hope-Princeton highway immediately," he told The News-Herald. "But the Japanese workers are pushing through a pilot road."

* * *

Mr. Bruhn also inspected work being done by Japanese on the Sicamous-Revelstoke section of the Trans-Canada Highway, and the highway from Jasper to Albreda, on the North Thompson River. It is hoped that this latter road eventually will be extended right through to Kamloops.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Bruhn Reports Japanese Workers 'Push Through' Princeton Row" with quotes from Hon. Rolf W. Bruhn, minister of public works regarding the Hope-Princeton high way project as well as the Sicamous-Revelstoke and Jasper to Albreda roads.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.28
Item Title	Police Arrest Four Japanese; Two Picked Up At Waterfront
Item Date	1942



Police Arrest Four Japanese; Two Picked Up On Waterfront

Four Japanese were taken into custody by city police Thursday, one of whom was charged under the Defence of Canada Regulations, two held for investigation and one taken to his home after being given a warning by police.

Shinhichi Ode, 378 East Cordova Street, was fishing from the wharf at Gore Avenue when arrested. He is charged under the regulations.

* * *

Two Japanese boys, aged 17 and 12, were picked up at Hastings and Prior at an early hour. The elder of the two is being held for investigation and the younger was taken to his home.

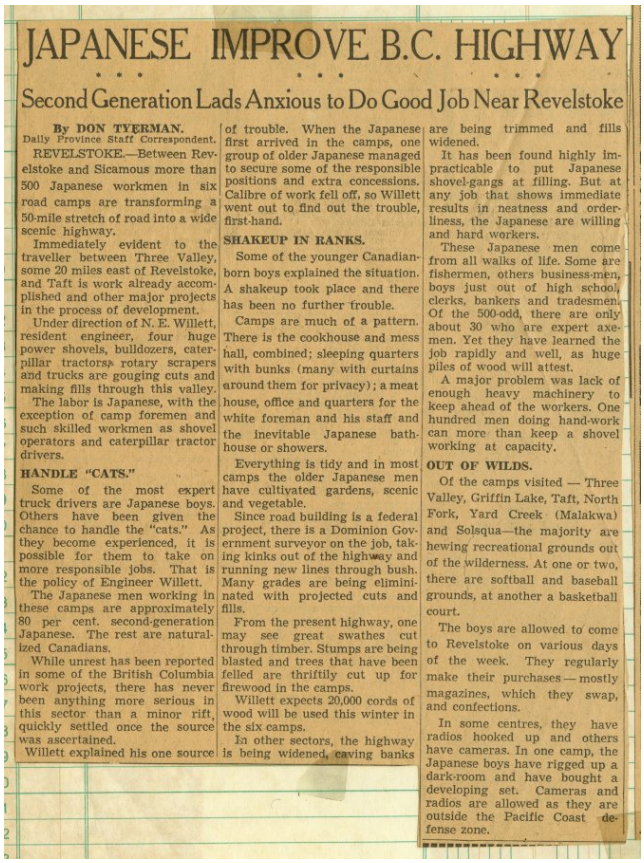
* * *

Takeo Abe, aged 39, was arrested while fishing from a rowboat in False Creek. He is being held for the B. C. Security Commission.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Police Arrest Four Japanese; Two Picked Up At Waterfront" reporting the arrests of Shinhichi Ode, 378 East Cordova Street, Takeo Abe, and two boys aged 17 and 12.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.29
Item Title	Japanese Improve B.C. Highway/ Second Generation Lads Anxious to Do Good Job Near Revelstoke
Item Date	1942



JAPANESE IMPROVE B.C. HIGHWAY

Second Generation Lads Anxious to Do Good Job Near Revelstoke

By DON TYERMAN.
Daily Province Staff Correspondent.

REVELSTOKE.—Between Revelstoke and Sicamous more than 500 Japanese workmen in six road camps are transforming a 50-mile stretch of road into a wide scenic highway.

Immediately evident to the traveller between Three Valley, some 20 miles east of Revelstoke, and Taft is work already accomplished and other major projects in the process of development.

Under direction of N. E. Willett, resident engineer, four huge power shovels, bulldozers, caterpillar tractors, rotary scrapers and trucks are gouging cuts and making fills through this valley.

The labor is Japanese, with the exception of camp foremen and such skilled workmen as shovel operators and caterpillar tractor drivers.

HANDLE "CATS."

Some of the most expert truck drivers are Japanese boys. Others have been given the chance to handle the "cats." As they become experienced, it is possible for them to take on more responsible jobs. That is the policy of Engineer Willett.

The Japanese men working in these camps are approximately 80 per cent. second-generation Japanese. The rest are naturalized Canadians.

While unrest has been reported in some of the British Columbia work projects, there has never been anything more serious in this sector than a minor rift, quickly settled once the source was ascertained.

Willett explained his one source of trouble. When the Japanese first arrived in the camps, one group of older Japanese managed to secure some of the responsible positions and extra concessions. Calibre of work fell off, so Willett went out to find out the trouble, first-hand.

SHAKEUP IN RANKS.

Some of the younger Canadian-born boys explained the situation. A shakeup took place and there has been no further trouble.

Camps are much of a pattern. There is the cookhouse and mess hall, combined; sleeping quarters with bunks (many with curtains around them for privacy); a meat house, office and quarters for the white foreman and his staff and the inevitable Japanese bathhouse or showers.

Everything is tidy and in most camps the older Japanese men have cultivated gardens, scenic and vegetable.

Since road building is a federal project, there is a Dominion Government surveyor on the job, taking kinks out of the highway and running new lines through bush. Many grades are being eliminated with projected cuts and fills.

From the present highway, one may see great swathes cut through timber. Stumps are being blasted and trees that have been felled are thriftily cut up for firewood in the camps.

Willett expects 20,000 cords of wood will be used this winter in the six camps.

In other sectors, the highway is being widened, caving banks are being trimmed and fills widened.

It has been found highly impracticable to put Japanese shovel-gangs at filling. But at any job that shows immediate results in neatness and orderliness, the Japanese are willing and hard workers.

These Japanese men come from all walks of life. Some are fishermen, others business-men, boys just out of high school, clerks, bankers and tradesmen. Of the 500-odd, there are only about 30 who are expert axemen. Yet they have learned the job rapidly and well, as huge piles of wood will attest.

A major problem was lack of enough heavy machinery to keep ahead of the workers. One hundred men doing hand-work can more than keep a shovel working at capacity.

OUT OF WILDS.

Of the camps visited — Three Valley, Griffin Lake, Taft, North Fork, Yard Creek (Malakwa) and Solsqua—the majority are hewing recreational grounds out of the wilderness. At one or two, there are softball and baseball grounds, at another a basketball court.

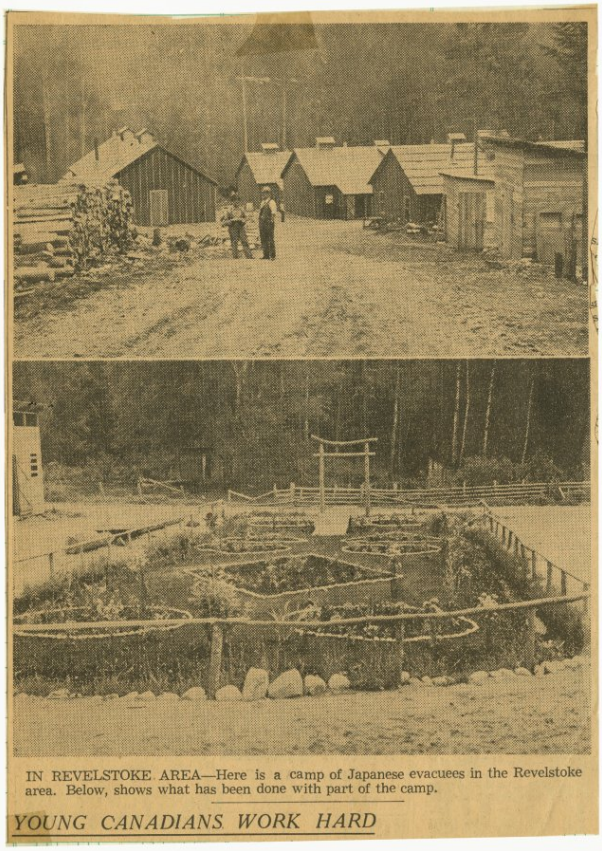
The boys are allowed to come to Revelstoke on various days of the week. They regularly make their purchases — mostly magazines, which they swap, and confections.

In some centres, they have radios hooked up and others have cameras. In one camp, the Japanese boys have rigged up a dark-room and have bought a developing set. Cameras and radios are allowed as they are outside the Pacific Coast defense zone.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese Improve B.C. Highway/ Second Generation Lads Anxious to Do Good Job Near Revelstoke" by Don Tyerman, Daily Province Staff Correspondent, Revelstoke. Quotes N.E. Willett, engineer. Reports on camps at Three Valley, Griffin Lake, Taft, North Fork, Yard Creek (Malakwa) and Solsqua.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.30
Item Title	In Revelstoke Area/ Young Canadians Work Hard
Item Date	1942



IN REVELSTOKE AREA—Here is a camp of Japanese evacuees in the Revelstoke area. Below, shows what has been done with part of the camp.

YOUNG CANADIANS WORK HARD

Item Description	News paper clipping of two photographs; top image shows two men standing next to a wood pile and row of houses, bottom image shows a garden with Shinto tori in background, with caption title "In Revelstoke Area". Headline below caption reads "Young Canadians Work Hard".

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.31
Item Title	Reason For New Ruling/ Work For Japanese Regarded As Obstacle to Evacuation
Item Date	1942



REASON FOR NEW RULING

Work for Japanese Regarded As Obstacle to Evacuation

The B. C. Security Commission's surprise announcement Wednesday that it frowns upon employment of Japanese remaining in Vancouver brought the explanation today that it regards such employment as an obstacle to their evacuation.

The commission discourages employment of Japanese because the Orientals are easier to handle when they are separated from ordinary sources of income. They fall in line more promptly with commission proposals for evacuation when they are not making a living.

Although no member of the commission would make any statement in elaboration of the policy announced, it was learned that on some occasions plans for movement of Japanese groups have been frustrated by unwillingness of Japanese to accept employment that was offered outside the coastal area.

VOLUNTEER BASIS.

Plans for the evacuation of all Japanese are proceeding, but they hinge on the ability of the commission to prepare places to receive them. Meanwhile there have been some employment opportunities offered by farmers on the prairies and elsewhere.

These would require the Japanese to go on a voluntary basis, and while they can find employment here they do not volunteer.

When they are unable to make a livelihood as workmen, charwomen, or other occupations, and are destitute, they can apply for admission to the camp at Hastings Park.

NO POWER TO FORBID.

In Vancouver there are some thousands of Japanese whose livelihood is the 172 shops of small storekeepers and tradesmen. The commission believes their job would be easier if Occidentals refrained from patronizing the shops.

Col. C. H. Hill, assistant commissioner of the R.C.M.P., said today he could not comment on the anti-employment policy outlined by the commission.

The function of the police, he emphasized, is only to carry out police and escort duty where the commission requires, to enforce the curfew and other regulations applying to Japanese.

The department is unable to instruct employers that they must not hire Japanese, neither has the commission power to forbid their employment.

The city's 172 Japanese-operated establishments which on July 27 were actually in business, according to a survey by the city clerk's department, were as follows:

Cleaners and pressers, 27; dressmakers, 9; retail dealers, 28; wholesale dealers, 3; barbers, 25; billiard parlor, 1; massage parlors, 2; lodging houses, 44; apartments, 9; professional persons, 5; broker, 1; laundry, 1; florist, 1; jeweler, 1; billiard and pool parlor, 1; archery, 1; restaurants, 4; drygoods, 1; tailor, 1; boot and shoe repairs, 1; retail grocer, 3; manufacturer, 1.

While these tradesmen continue to make a bare living, they are reluctant to co-operate with an evacuation proposal from the commission. If the stores are closed, the proprietors and their families need not suffer from destitution because there is accommodation for them at Hastings Park.

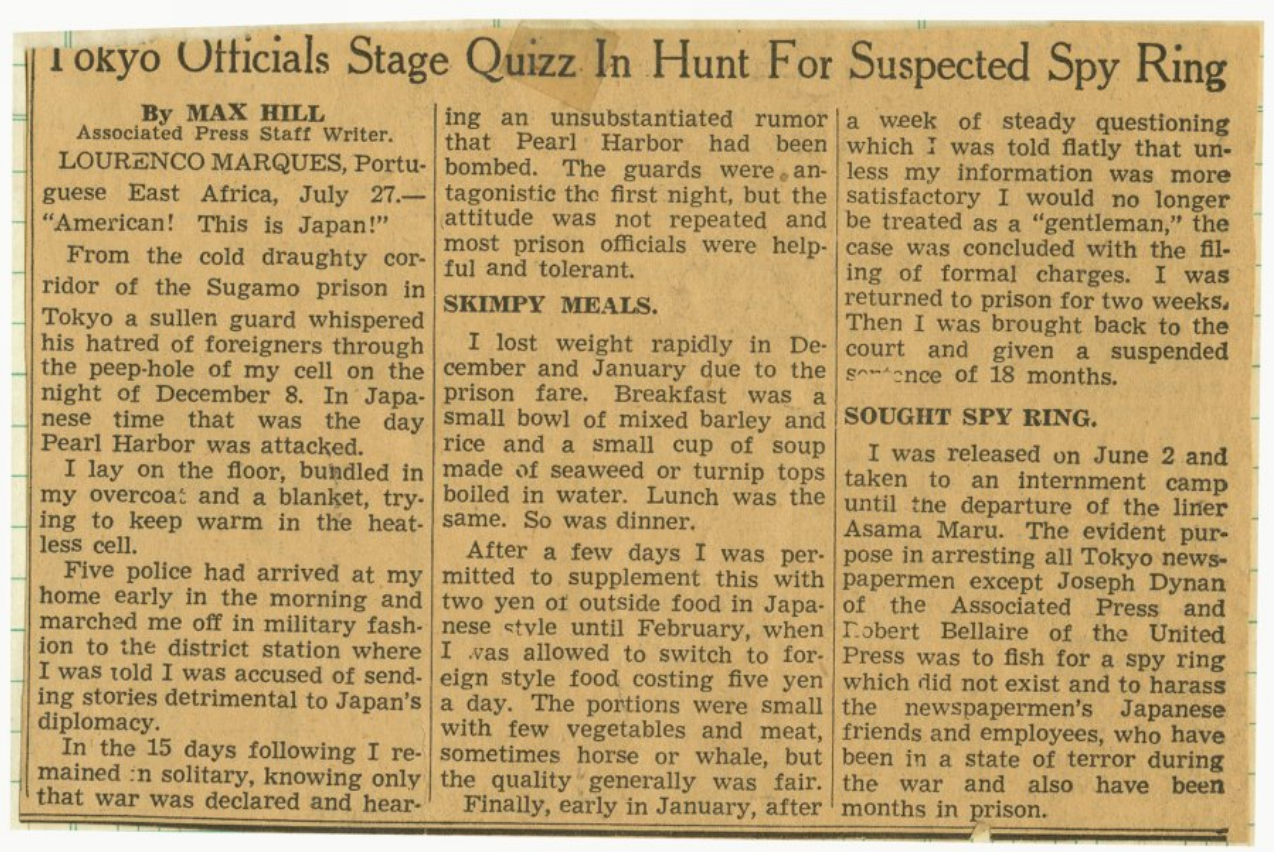
Including women and children there are now at least 5337 Japanese still in business, or living on the proceeds of small shops in Vancouver, and close to 3000 detained at Hastings Park. Starting this week-end they will be removed at the rate of about 800 a week.

BAYONNE, N.J., Aug. 13.—(AP)—Amid shouts of "let the government take over," strikers at the General Cable Corporation voted today to continue their three-day strike.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Reason For New Ruling/ Work For Japanese Regarded As Obstacle to Evacuation".

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.32
Item Title	Tokyo Officials Stage Quizz (sic) In Hunt For Suspected Spy Ring
Item Date	1942



Tokyo Officials Stage Quizz In Hunt For Suspected Spy Ring

By MAX HILL
Associated Press Staff Writer.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 27.—"American! This is Japan!"

From the cold draughty corridor of the Sugamo prison in Tokyo a sullen guard whispered his hatred of foreigners through the peep-hole of my cell on the night of December 8. In Japanese time that was the day Pearl Harbor was attacked.

I lay on the floor, bundled in my overcoat and a blanket, trying to keep warm in the heatless cell.

Five police had arrived at my home early in the morning and marched me off in military fashion to the district station where I was told I was accused of sending stories detrimental to Japan's diplomacy.

In the 15 days following I remained in solitary, knowing only that war was declared and hearing an unsubstantiated rumor that Pearl Harbor had been bombed. The guards were antagonistic the first night, but the attitude was not repeated and most prison officials were helpful and tolerant.

SKIMPY MEALS.

I lost weight rapidly in December and January due to the prison fare. Breakfast was a small bowl of mixed barley and rice and a small cup of soup made of seaweed or turnip tops boiled in water. Lunch was the same. So was dinner.

After a few days I was permitted to supplement this with two yen of outside food in Japanese style until February, when I was allowed to switch to foreign style food costing five yen a day. The portions were small with few vegetables and meat, sometimes horse or whale, but the quality generally was fair.

Finally, early in January, after a week of steady questioning which I was told flatly that unless my information was more satisfactory I would no longer be treated as a "gentleman," the case was concluded with the filing of formal charges. I was returned to prison for two weeks. Then I was brought back to the court and given a suspended sentence of 18 months.

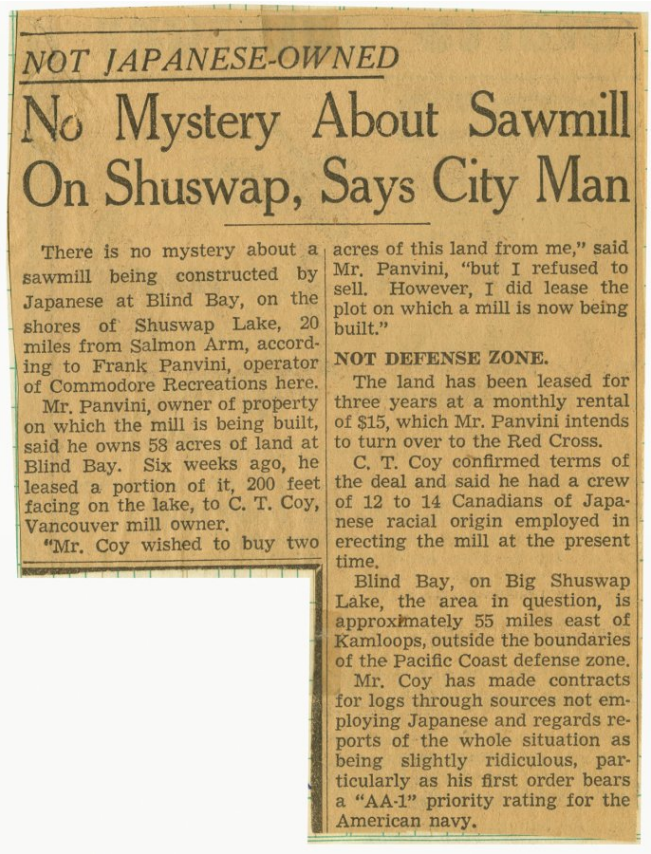
SOUGHT SPY RING.

I was released on June 2 and taken to an internment camp until the departure of the liner Asama Maru. The evident purpose in arresting all Tokyo newspapermen except Joseph Dynan of the Associated Press and Robert Bellaire of the United Press was to fish for a spy ring which did not exist and to harass the newspapermen's Japanese friends and employees, who have been in a state of terror during the war and also have been months in prison.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Tokyo Officials Stage Quizz (sic) In Hunt For Suspected Spy Ring" dated July 27, Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa. Max Hill, Associated Press Staff Writer reports on his incarceration at Sugamo prison in Tokyo until the departure of the Asama Maru liner.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.33.1-2
Item Title	Not Japanese-Owned/ No Mystery About Sawmill On Shuswap, Says City Man/ Employs Japanese
Item Date	1942



NOT JAPANESE-OWNED

No Mystery About Sawmill On Shuswap, Says City Man

There is no mystery about a sawmill being constructed by Japanese at Blind Bay, on the shores of Shuswap Lake, 20 miles from Salmon Arm, according to Frank Panvini, operator of Commodore Recreations here.

Mr. Panvini, owner of property on which the mill is being built, said he owns 58 acres of land at Blind Bay. Six weeks ago, he leased a portion of it, 200 feet facing on the lake, to C. T. Coy, Vancouver mill owner.

"Mr. Coy wished to buy two acres of this land from me," said Mr. Panvini, "but I refused to sell. However, I did lease the plot on which a mill is now being built."

NOT DEFENSE ZONE.

The land has been leased for three years at a monthly rental of $15, which Mr. Panvini intends to turn over to the Red Cross.

C. T. Coy confirmed terms of the deal and said he had a crew of 12 to 14 Canadians of Japanese racial origin employed in erecting the mill at the present time.

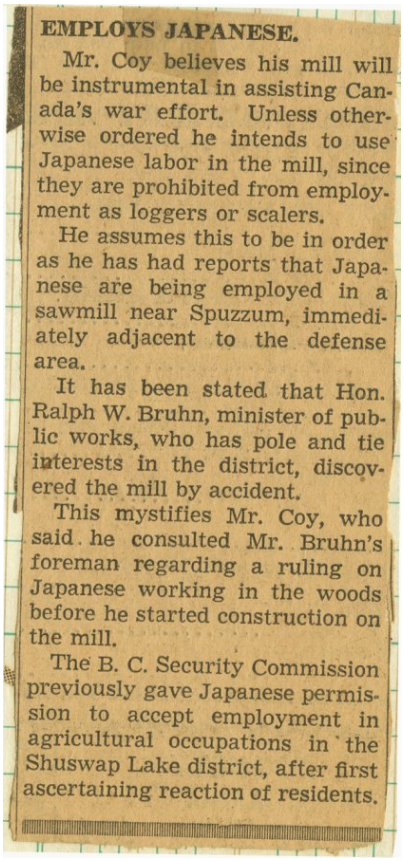
Blind Bay, on Big Shuswap Lake, the area in question, is approximately 55 miles east of Kamloops, outside the boundaries of the Pacific Coast defense zone.

Mr. Coy has made contracts for logs through sources not employing Japanese and regards reports of the whole situation as being slightly ridiculous, particularly as his first order bears a "AA-1" priority rating for the American navy.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Not Japanese-Owned/ No Mystery About Sawmill On Shuswap, Says City Man/ Employs Japanese" citing Frank Panvini, operator of Commodore Recreations and C.T. Coy, Vancouver mill owner, and references Hon. Ralph W. Bruhn, minister of public works.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.33.2-2
Item Title	Not Japanese-Owned/ No Mystery About Sawmill On Shuswap, Says City Man/ Employs Japanese
Item Date	1942



EMPLOYS JAPANESE.

Mr. Coy believes his mill will be instrumental in assisting Canada's war effort. Unless otherwise ordered he intends to use Japanese labor in the mill, since they are prohibited from employment as loggers or scalers.

He assumes this to be in order as he has had reports that Japanese are being employed in a sawmill near Spuzzum, immediately adjacent to the defense area.

It has been stated that Hon. Ralph W. Bruhn, minister of public works, who has pole and tie interests in the district, discovered the mill by accident.

This mystifies Mr. Coy, who said he consulted Mr. Bruhn's foreman regarding a ruling on Japanese working in the woods before he started construction on the mill.

The B. C. Security Commission previously gave Japanese permission to accept employment in agricultural occupations in the Shuswap Lake district, after first ascertaining reaction of residents.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Not Japanese-Owned/ No Mystery About Sawmill On Shuswap, Says City Man/ Employs Japanese" citing Frank Panvini, operator of Commodore Recreations and C.T. Coy, Vancouver mill owner, and references Hon. Ralph W. Bruhn, minister of public works.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.34
Item Title	Jap Fish and Rice Diet Weakened Prisoners, Says Repatriate Here/ Teacher Who Saw Bombs Fall on Tokyo Comes Home
Item Date	1942



Jap Fish and Rice Diet Weakened Prisoners, Says Repatriate Here

Teacher Who Saw Bombs Fall on Tokyo Comes Home

Two repatriates from Japan and Japanese-held territory arrived in Vancouver by C.N.R. over the week-end with widely-different stories to tell of Japanese treatment.

They were Capt. W. H. Thomas, veteran sea captain of the Orient, who spent six months in a Japanese internment camp in Hongkong, and G. H. Grant from Tokyo, for whom the war meant little more than a few minor restrictions.

Both arrived in New York recently aboard the prisoner-exchange ship "SS. Gripsholm," following a two-months trip from Hongkong.

Capt. Thomas told a story of six months of slow starvation and confinement.

Mr. Grant, an English teacher, was allowed the "run of the town." He was actually being paid by the Japanese Government until the time he left.

TREATED "KINDLY."

Mr. Grant said only that he was treated "very kindly."

"I was free all the time, I could come and go as I pleased, with of course, certain limitations," he said. "Until the end of the Japanese school year which was only a few weeks before I was repatriated, I continued teaching Japanese youths from 14 to 25 how to speak English, just as I had been doing for years."

Japanese Government continued to pay his salary for his services in teaching English, which, Mr. Grant said, the Japanese still consider the most important foreign language.

THERE DURING RAID.

Greatest personal effect of the Japanese entry into the war was the lack of mail from his wife in Vancouver. As for food, shortages were beginning to appear, he said. Such items as bread, matches, and salt were being rationed when he left.

About the bombing of Japan by American planes, Mr. Grant had little to say.

"Sure I was there when it happened, in fact I was out in the street. At first I thought it was just another war practice raid until I heard of the damage.

"Just how much damage was done I don't know because no one was allowed even close to where the bombs fell."

HOME FROM TOKYO — Given an almost free run of Tokyo, and kept on the Japanese government's payroll as an English teacher until a few weeks before he was repatriated was G. H. Grant, shown here as he arrived in Vancouver today.

vegetables. We were slowly starving."

All in the camp became wan and thin from lack of nourishment. Capt. Thomas lost 45 pounds, others became violently ill, all were beginning to develop chronic weakness in their legs and a noticeable impairment in sight and hearing, due to the effects of the strict rice diet.

"See that blanket strapped on to my bag," he said pointing to his luggage. "That's a little memento of my experience that I intend to keep. It was on that single blanket that I slept on a hard floor for six solid months."

The internment camp, stated gray-haired Capt. Thomas, was overcrowded to the point of being unbearable. Six prisoners were required to sleep in a room hardly big enough for one person and it was in these rooms that all were compelled to stay during the 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. curfew imposed every night.

The camp itself, he said, was once a penitentiary, the grounds of which were thoroughly bounded by barbed wire fences.

"The only thing nice about the whole experience was the trip home. It was really a luxury ship, with four dining-rooms, swimming pools, and just about everything you could want. I put on 20 pounds during the two months journey, said Capt. Thomas.

Waiting for the genial captain, who 20 years ago used to sail out of Port of Vancouver on the Dollar ships, is his wife in San Francisco, who left Hong Kong before it was taken by the Japanese.

Also waiting for him is the prospect of starting life over again.

"We lost everything in Hong Kong," he said. "The Japs looted our house, took all our bank assets, and while they told us we'd get them back, I'm not placing too much hope on that."

To a former Vancouver woman, still prisoner in Hong Kong, Capt. Thomas paid high tribute. She is Nurse W. A. Stoakes.

"Nurse Stoakes was one of the bravest little women I have ever known. During the bombardment of Hong Kong she organized an emergency hospital and helped in hundreds of ways.

"NO REAL KICK."

Middle-aged, soft-spoken Capt. Thomas told reporters who met him as he stepped off a C. N. R. train here Sunday morning that he had "no real kick" regarding his treatment at the hands of the Japanese. But his extreme caution in describing those six months in a Hongkong prison camp with 2500 other Canadian, American, British and Dutch civilian prisoners left little doubt that he had seen his full share of Japanese prison conduct.

"There are lots of things I could tell you about how they treated other prisoners, but there are still a lot of Canadians and others still in that camp who'll be there for a long time," Capt. Thomas said. "I don't want to do anything that'll make it tougher for them, and besides, I might want to go back to China some day," he added.

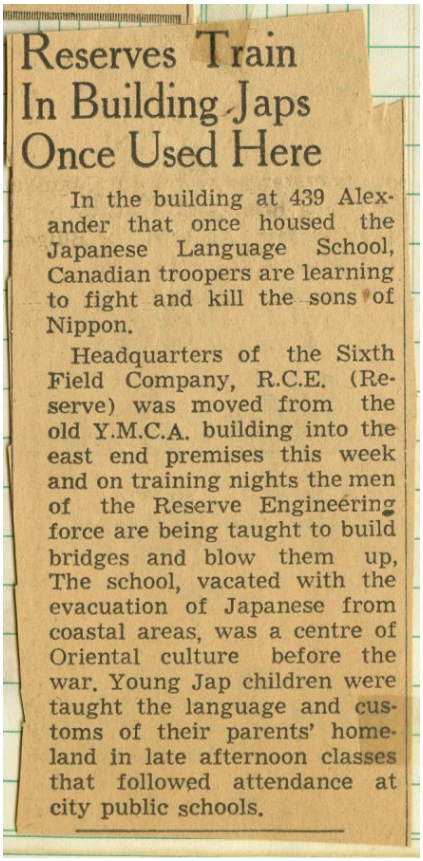
Of his own treatment, most vivid memory was of the food they were required to eat.

"Rice, rice, everlasting rice, was all that we got," Capt. Thomas who recently arrived in New York aboard the prisoner repatriation ship SS. Gripsholm, said. "They fed us twice a day on rice, with the occasional dish of stewed fish or a spoonful of

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Jap Fish and Rice Diet Weakened Prisoners, Says Repatriate Here/ Teacher Who Saw Bombs Fall on Tokyo Comes Home". Features photographic image of G.H. Grant, English teacher employed by the Japanese government, citations from Grant and Capt. W.H. Thomas, who refers to a Vancouver nurse named W.A. Stoakes all of whom were interned in Hong Kong.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.35
Item Title	Reserves Train In Building Jap Once Used Here
Item Date	1942



Reserves Train In Building Japs Once Used Here

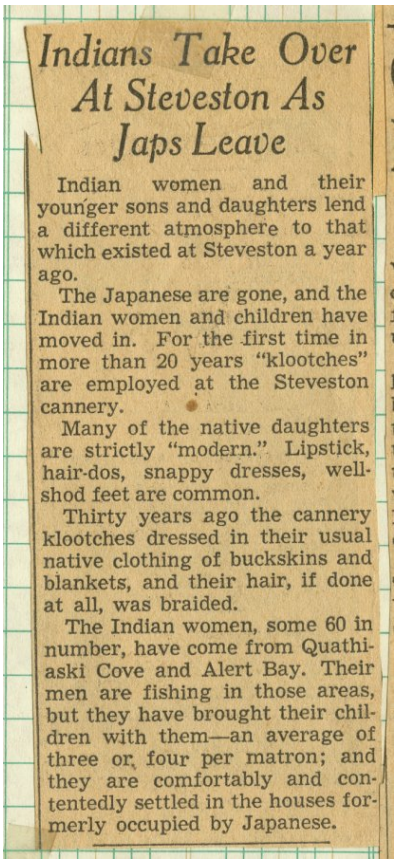
In the building at 439 Alexander that once housed the Japanese Language School, Canadian troopers are learning to fight and kill the sons of Nippon.

Headquarters of the Sixth Field Company, R.C.E. (Reserve) was moved from the old Y.M.C.A. building into the east end premises this week and on training nights the men of the Reserve Engineering force are being taught to build bridges and blow them up, The school, vacated with the evacuation of Japanese from coastal areas, was a centre of Oriental culture before the war. Young Jap children were taught the language and customs of their parents' homeland in late afternoon classes that followed attendance at city public schools.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Reserves Train In Building Jap Once Used Here" reports on the Headquarters of the Sixth Field Company, R.C.E. (Reserve) having moved to 439 Alexander, original location of the Japanese Language School.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.36
Item Title	Indians Take Over At Steveston As Jap Leave
Item Date	1942



Indians Take Over At Steveston As Japs Leave

Indian women and their younger sons and daughters lend a different atmosphere to that which existed at Steveston a year ago.

The Japanese are gone, and the Indian women and children have moved in. For the first time in more than 20 years "klootches" are employed at the Steveston cannery.

Many of the native daughters are strictly "modern." Lipstick, hair-dos, snappy dresses, well-shod feet are common.

Thirty years ago the cannery klootches dressed in their usual native clothing of buckskins and blankets, and their hair, if done at all, was braided.

The Indian women, some 60 in number, have come from Quathiaski Cove and Alert Bay. Their men are fishing in those areas, but they have brought their children with them—an average of three or four per matron; and they are comfortably and contentedly settled in the houses formerly occupied by Japanese.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Indians Take Over At Steveston As Jap Leave" reporting on Indigenous women and children arriving in Steveston from Quathiaski Cove and Alert Bay.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.37
Item Title	City Men, Jap Prisoners, Write First Letters, Say They're Well
Item Date	1942



"A NEW EXPERIENCE"

City Men, Jap Prisoners, Write First Letters, Say They're Well

BY GORDON ROOT.

There was happiness in three Vancouver homes over the week-end, the kind of happiness that follows months of suspense and uncertainty.

To these three Vancouver homes on Saturday postmen brought special delivery letters that meant as much as life itself to the anxious women to whom they were addressed. They were written in "Prison Camp H" at Hongkong by Canadian prisoners of war.

For Mrs. J. B. Thomson, 1615 Trafalgar, Mrs. Uriah Laite, 3677 West Nineteenth, and Mrs. George Grant, 506 East Eighteenth, these brief notes brought the first definite news that their husbands were "safe and well."

Sigmn. Grant's letter contained the news that his chum, Sigmn. Wesley James White of Abbotsford, was also alive and well.

Staaff Sgt. Thomson's letter to his wife was typed, apparently indicating, Mrs. Thomson said, that he had been allowed to keep the typewriter he had used in the orderly room of the Victoria Rifles.

ALL CANADIANS.

"Here we are prisoners of war," he writes. "Quite an unsatisfactory climax to my first army venture. Quite a new experience, too. Am well, which is something. All Canadians, who are not in hospital, are in this camp, which helps."

Referring to their two daughters, he said: "Betty will soon be having another birthday, and Pauline, I wonder how she is? Hope they are both doing well, in school and out. Suppose they are swimming now.

"Am getting into athletics again. We have a small playing field, softball and volleyball. In fact the waistline is nothing like it was."

In the letter dated June 2, Sgt. Thomson also said he hoped to be able to write once a month.

Six days after he was married here Sigmn. George Grant, of Abbotsford, left his bride to sail with the ill-fated Canadian expedition for Hongkong.

Except for a cablegram sent a short time after the troopship sailed, Mrs. Grant had not heard from her husband until Saturday.

He reported that he and Wes. (L.-Cpl. Wesley White of Abbotsford) had come through the fight unwounded and said he was in the best of health.

"We have quite a bit to interest us in the way of debates, bridge games, quiz contests, spelling bes, etc.

"I have been studying Japanese and get along with it quite well now. . . . We wear very few clothes and as I am well supplied please don't send any."

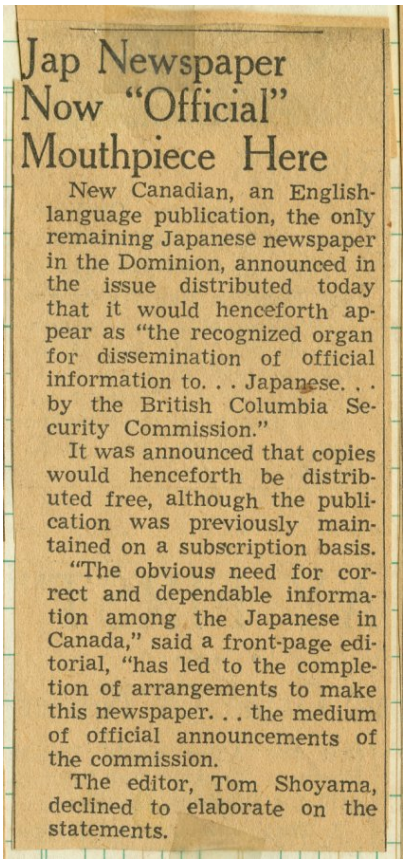
Mrs. Laite, the wife of Capt. Uriah Laite, chaplain with the Winnipeg Grenadiers, was in Victoria when the letter from her husband arrived and it was forwarded to her there.

Five hundred letters from Hongkong prisoners arrived in Canada last week shortly after the Swedish liner Gripsholm, which brought U.S. and Canadian officials back from the Orient, docked at Jersey City.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "City Men, Jap Prisoners, Write First Letters, Say They're Well" by Gordon Root.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.38
Item Title	Jap Newspaper Now "Official" Mouthpiece Here
Item Date	1942



Jap Newspaper Now "Official" Mouthpiece Here

New Canadian, an English-language publication, the only remaining Japanese newspaper in the Dominion, announced in the issue distributed today that it would henceforth appear as "the recognized organ for dissemination of official information to. . . Japanese. . . by the British Columbia Security Commission."

It was announced that copies would henceforth be distributed free, although the publication was previously maintained on a subscription basis.

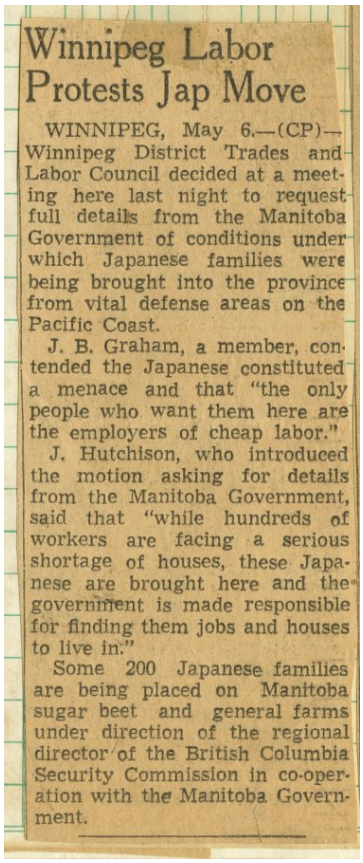
"The obvious need for correct and dependable information among the Japanese in Canada," said a front-page editorial, "has led to the completion of arrangements to make this newspaper. . . the medium of official announcements of the commission.

The editor, Tom Shoyama, declined to elaborate on the statements.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Jap Newspaper Now "Official" Mouthpiece Here" reporting on the New Canadian. References Tom Shoyama, editor.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.39
Item Title	Winnipeg Labor Protests Jap Move
Item Date	1942



Winnipeg Labor Protests Jap Move

WINNIPEG, May 6.—(CP)—Winnipeg District Trades and Labor Council decided at a meeting here last night to request full details from the Manitoba Government of conditions under which Japanese families were being brought into the province from vital defense areas on the Pacific Coast.

J. B. Graham, a member, contended the Japanese constituted a menace and that "the only people who want them here are the employers of cheap labor."

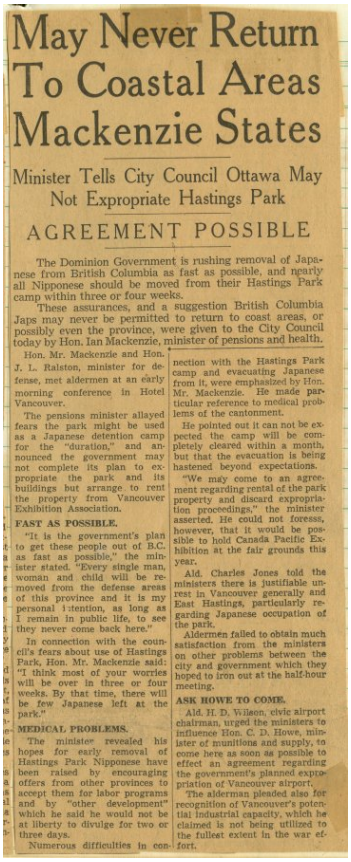
J. Hutchison, who introduced the motion asking for details from the Manitoba Government, said that "while hundreds of workers are facing a serious shortage of houses, these Japanese are brought here and the government is made responsible for finding them jobs and houses to live in."

Some 200 Japanese families are being placed on Manitoba sugar beet and general farms under direction of the regional director of the British Columbia Security Commission in co-operation with the Manitoba Government.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Winnipeg Labor Protests Jap Move" dated May 6, Winnipeg. Cites J.B. Graham, member of the Winnipeg District Trades and Labor Council, and J. Hutchison.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.40
Item Title	May Never Return To Coastal Areas Mackenzie States/ Minister Tells City Council Ottawa May Not Expropriate Hastings Park/ Agreement Possible
Item Date	1942



May Never Return To Coastal Areas Mackenzie States

Minister Tells City Council Ottawa May Not Expropriate Hastings Park

AGREEMENT POSSIBLE

The Dominion Government is rushing removal of Japanese from British Columbia as fast as possible, and nearly all Nipponese should be moved from their Hastings Park camp within three or four weeks.

These assurances, and a suggestion British Columbia Japs may never be permitted to return to coast areas, or possibly even the province, were given to the City Council today by Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and health.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Hon. J. L. Ralston, minister for defense, met aldermen at an early morning conference in Hotel Vancouver.

The pensions minister allayed fears the park might be used as a Japanese detention camp for the "duration," and announced the government may not complete its plan to expropriate the park and its buildings but arrange to rent the property from Vancouver Exhibition Association.

FAST AS POSSIBLE.

"It is the government's plan to get these people out of B.C. as fast as possible," the minister stated. "Every single man, woman and child will be removed from the defense areas of this province and it is my personal intention, as long as I remain in public life, to see they never come back here."

In connection with the council's fears about use of Hastings Park, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said: "I think most of your worries will be over in three or four weeks. By that time, there will be few Japanese left at the park."

MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

The minister revealed his hopes for early removal of Hastings Park Nipponese have been raised by encouraging offers from other provinces to accept them for labor programs and by "other development" which he said he would not be at liberty to divulge for two or three days.

Numerous difficulties in connection with the Hastings Park camp and evacuating Japanese from it, were emphasized by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. He made particular reference to medical problems of the cantonment.

He pointed out it can not be expected the camp will be completely cleared within a month, but that the evacuation is being hastened beyond expectations.

"We may come to an agreement regarding rental of the park property and discard expropriation proceedings," the minister asserted. He could not foresss, however, that it would be possible to hold Canada Pacific Exhibition at the fair grounds this year.

Ald. Charles Jones told the ministers there is justifiable unrest in Vancouver generally and East Hastings, particularly regarding Japanese occupation of the park.

Aldermen failed to obtain much satisfaction from the ministers on other problems between the city and government which they hoped to iron out at the half-hour meeting.

ASK HOWE TO COME.

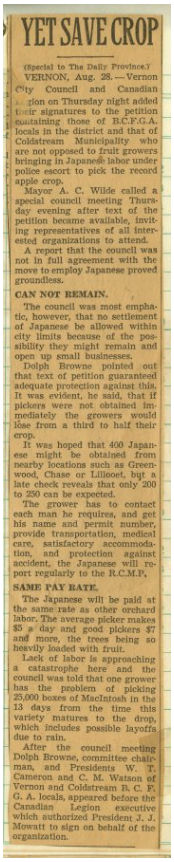
Ald. H. D. Wilson, civic airport chairman, urged the ministers to influence Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of munitions and supply, to come here as soon as possible to effect an agreement regarding the government's planned expropriation of Vancouver airport.

The alderman pleaded also for recognition of Vancouver's potential industrial capacity, which he claimed is not being utilized to the fullest extent in the war effort.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "May Never Return To Coastal Areas Mackenzie States/ Minister Tells City Council Ottawa May Not Expropriate Hastings Park/ Agreement Possible" citing Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and health, and Ald. Charles Jones and Ald. H.D. Wilson.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.41
Item Title	Yet Save Crop
Item Date	1942



YET SAVE CROP

(Special to The Daily Province)

VERNON, Aug. 28.—Vernon City Council and Canadian Legion on Thursday night added their signatures to the petition containing those of B.C.F.G.A. locals in the district and that of Coldstream Municipality who are not opposed to fruit growers bringing in Japanese labor under police escort to pick the record apple crop.

Mayor A. C. Wilde called a special council meeting Thursday evening after text of the petition became available, inviting representatives of all interested organizations to attend.

A report that the council was not in full agreement with the move to employ Japanese proved groundless.

CAN NOT REMAIN.

The council was most emphatic, however, that no settlement of Japanese be allowed within city limits because of the possibility they might remain and open up small businesses.

Dolph Browne pointed out that text of petition guaranteed adequate protection against this. It was evident, he said, that if pickers were not obtained immediately the growers would lose from a third to half their crop.

It was hoped that 400 Japanese might be obtained from nearby locations such as Greenwood, Chase or Lillooet, but a late check reveals that only 200 to 250 can be expected.

The grower has to contact each man he requires, and get his name and permit number, provide transportation, medical care, satisfactory accommodation, and protection against accident, the Japanese will report regularly to the R.C.M.P.

SAME PAY RATE.

The Japanese will be paid at the same rate as other orchard labor. The average picker makes $5 a day and good pickers $7 and more, the trees being so heavily loaded with fruit.

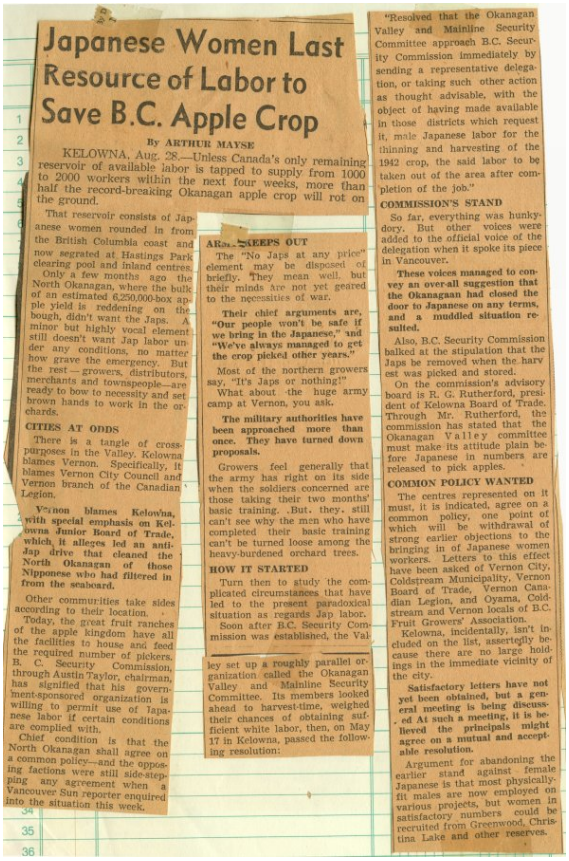
Lack of labor is approaching a catastrophe here and the council was told that one grower has the problem of picking 25,000 boxes of MacIntosh in the 13 days from the time this variety matures to the drop, which includes possible layoffs due to rain.

After the council meeting Dolph Browne, committee chairman, and Presidents W. T. Cameron and C. M. Watson of Vernon and Coldstream B. C. F. G. A. locals, appeared before the Canadian Legion executive which authorized President J. J. Mowatt to sign on behalf of the organization.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Yet Save Crop" dated Aug. 28, Vernon.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.42
Item Title	Japanese Women Last Resource of Labor to Save B.C. Apple Crop
Item Date	1942



Japanese Women Last Resource of Labor to Save B.C. Apple Crop

By ARTHUR MAYSE

KELOWNA, Aug. 28.—Unless Canada's only remaining reservoir of available labor is tapped to supply from 1000 to 2000 workers within the next four weeks, more than half the record-breaking Okanagan apple crop will rot on the ground.

That reservoir consists of Japanese women rounded in from the British Columbia coast and now segrated at Hastings Park clearing pool and inland centres.

Only a few months ago the North Okanagan, where the bulk of an estimated 6,250,000-box apple yield is reddening on the bough, didn't want the Japs. A minor but highly vocal element still doesn't want Jap labor under any conditions, no matter how grave the emergency. But the rest—growers, distributors, merchants and townspeople—are ready to bow to necessity and set brown hands to work in the orchards.

CITIES AT ODDS

There is a tangle of cross-purposes in the Valley. Kelowna blames Vernon. Specifically, it blames Vernon City Council and Vernon branch of the Canadian Legion.

Vernon blames Kelowna, with special emphasis on Kelowna Junior Board of Trade, which it alleges led an anti-Jap drive that cleaned the North Okanagan of those Nipponese who had filtered in from the seaboard.

Other communities take sides according to their location.

Today, the great fruit ranches of the apple kingdom have all the facilities to house and feed the required number of pickers. B. C. Security Commission, through Austin Taylor, chairman, has signified that his government-sponsored organization is willing to permit use of Japanese labor if certain conditions are complied with.

Chief condition is that the North Okanagan shall agree on a common policy—and the opposing factions were still side-stepping any agreement when a Vancouver Sun reporter enquired into the situation this week.

AR... KEEPS OUT

The "No Japs at any price" element may be disposed of briefly. They mean well, but their minds are not yet geared to the necessities of war.

Their chief arguments are, "Our people won't be safe if we bring in the Japanese," and "We've always managed to get the crop picked other years."

Most of the northern growers say, "It's Japs or nothing!"

What about the huge army camp at Vernon, you ask.

The military authorities have been approached more than once. They have turned down proposals.

Growers feel generally that the army has right on its side when the soldiers concerned are those taking their two months' basic training. But they still can't see why the men who have completed their basic training can't be turned loose among the heavy-burdened orchard trees.

HOW IT STARTED

Turn then to study the complicated circumstances that have led to the present paradoxical situation as regards Jap labor.

Soon after B.C. Security Commission was established, the Valley set up a roughly parallel organization called the Okanagan Valley and Mainline Security Committee. Its members looked ahead to harvest-time, weighed their chances of obtaining sufficient white labor, then, on May 17 in Kelowna, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved that the Okanagan Valley and Mainline Security Committee approach B.C. Security Commission immediately by sending a representative delegation, or taking such other action as thought advisable, with the object of having made available in those districts which request it, male Japanese labor for the thinning and harvesting of the 1942 crop, the said labor to be taken out of the area after completion of the job."

COMMISSION'S STAND

So far, everything was hunky-dory. But other voices were added to the official voice of the delegation when it spoke its piece in Vancouver.

These voices managed to convey an over-all suggestion that the Okanagaan had closed the door to Japanese on any terms, and a muddled situation resulted.

Also, B.C. Security Commission balked at the stipulation that the Japs be removed when the harvest was picked and stored.

On the commission's advisory board is R. G. Rutherford, president of Kelowna Board of Trade. Through Mr. Rutherford, the commission has stated that the Okanagan Valley committee must make its attitude plain before Japanese in numbers are released to pick apples.

COMMON POLICY WANTED

The centres represented on it must, it is indicated, agree on a common policy, one point of which will be withdrawal of strong earlier objections to the bringing in of Japanese women workers. Letters to this effect have been asked of Vernon City, Coldstream Municipality, Vernon Board of Trade, Vernon Canadian Legion, and Oyama, Coldstream and Vernon locals of B.C. Fruit Growers' Association.

Kelowna, incidentally, isn't included on the list, assertedly because there are no large holdings in the immediate vicinity of the city.

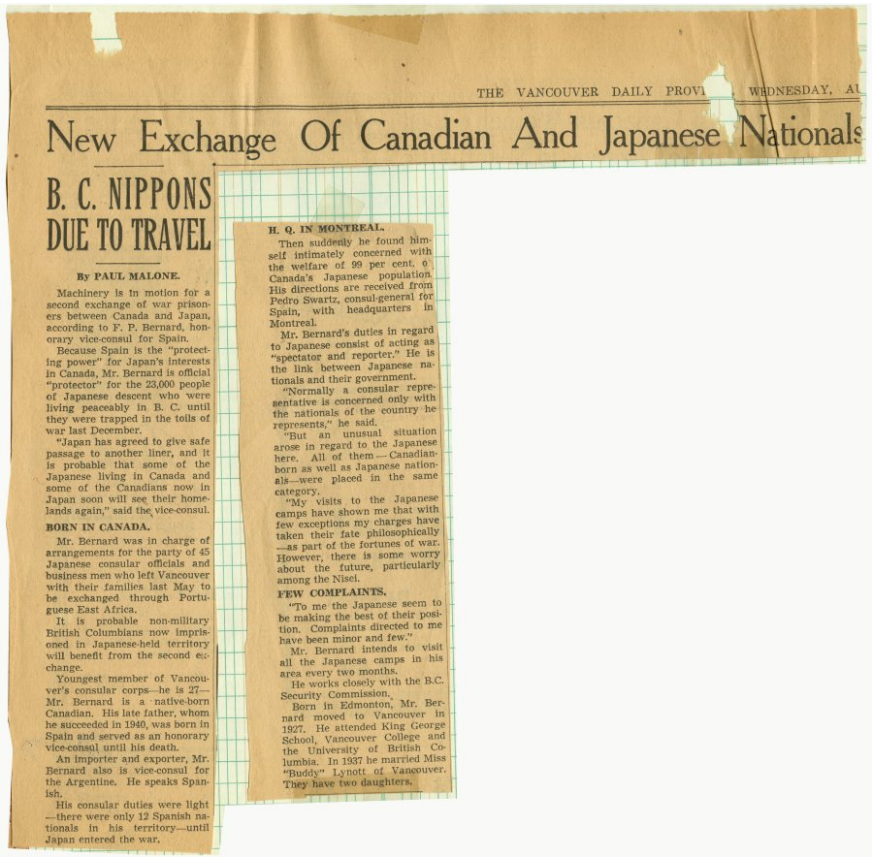
Satisfactory letters have not yet been obtained, but a general meeting is being discussed At such a meeting, it is believed the principals might agree on a mutual and acceptable resolution.

Argument for abandoning the earlier stand against female Japanese is that most physically-fit males are now employed on various projects, but women in satisfactory numbers could be recruited from Greenwood, Christina Lake and other reserves.

Item Description	Newspaper clippings of article with headline "Japanese Women Last Resource of Labor to Save B.C. Apple Crop" by Arthur Mayse, dated Aug. 28, Kelowna.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.43
Item Title	New Exchange Of Canadian And Japanese Nationals/ B.C. Nippons Due To Travel
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVI... WEDNESDAY, AU...

New Exchange Of Canadian And Japanese Nationals

B. C. NIPPONS DUE TO TRAVEL

By PAUL MALONE.

Machinery is in motion for a second exchange of war prisoners between Canada and Japan, according to F. P. Bernard, honorary vice-consul for Spain.

Because Spain is the "protecting power" for Japan's interests in Canada, Mr. Bernard is official "protector" for the 23,000 people of Japanese descent who were living peaceably in B. C. until they were trapped in the tolls of war last December.

"Japan has agreed to give safe passage to another liner, and it is probable that some of the Japanese living in Canada and some of the Canadians now in Japan soon will see their homelands again," said the vice-consul.

BORN IN CANADA.

Mr. Bernard was in charge of arrangements for the party of 45 Japanese consular officials and business men who left Vancouver with their families last May to be exchanged through Portuguese East Africa.

It is probable non-military British Columbians now imprisoned in Japanese-held territory will benefit from the second exchange.

Youngest member of Vancouver's consular corps—he is 27—Mr. Bernard is a native-born Canadian. His late father, whom he succeeded in 1940, was born in Spain and served as an honorary vice-consul until his death.

An importer and exporter, Mr. Bernard also is vice-consul for the Argentine. He speaks Spanish.

His consular duties were light—there were only 12 Spanish nationals in his territory—until Japan entered the war.

H. Q. IN MONTREAL.

Then suddenly he found himself intimately concerned with the welfare of 99 per cent. o Canada's Japanese population. His directions are received from Pedro Swartz, consul-general for Spain, with headquarters in Montreal.

Mr. Bernard's duties in regard to Japanese consist of acting as "spectator and reporter." He is the link between Japanese nationals and their government.

"Normally a consular representative is concerned only with the nationals of the country he represents," he said.

"But an unusual situation arose in regard to the Japanese here. All of them—Canadian-born as well as Japanese nationals—were placed in the same category.

"My visits to the Japanese camps have shown me that with few exceptions my charges have taken their fate philosophically—as part of the fortunes of war. However, there is some worry about the future, particularly among the Nisei.

FEW COMPLAINTS.

"To me the Japanese seem to be making the best of their position. Complaints directed to me have been minor and few."

Mr. Bernard intends to visit all the Japanese camps in his area every two months.

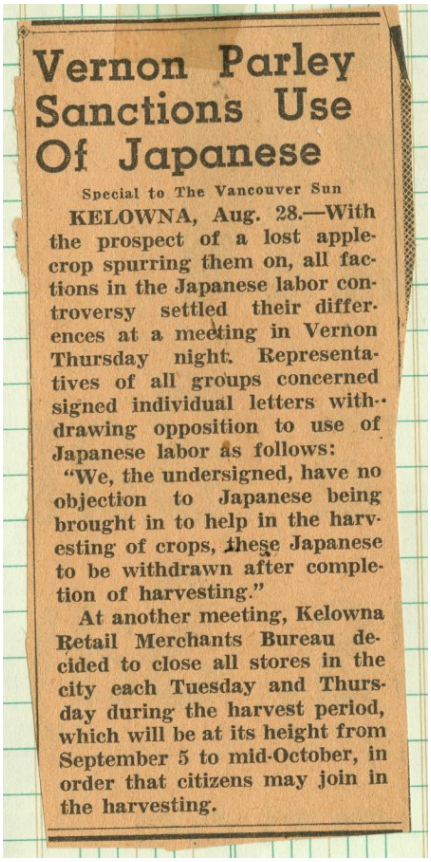
He works closely with the B.C. Security Commission.

Born in Edmonton, Mr. Bernard moved to Vancouver in 1927. He attended King George School, Vancouver College and the University of British Columbia. In 1937 he married Miss "Buddy" Lynott of Vancouver. They have two daughters.

Item Description	Newspaper clippings of article with headline "New Exchange Of Canadian And Japanese Nationals/ B.C. Nippons Due To Travel" by Paul Malone, The Vancouver Daily Province. Cites F.P. Bernard, honorary vice-consul for Spain.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.44
Item Title	Vernon Parley Sanctions Use of Japanese
Item Date	1942



Vernon Parley Sanctions Use Of Japanese

Special to The Vancouver Sun

KELOWNA, Aug. 28.—With the prospect of a lost apple-crop spurring them on, all factions in the Japanese labor controversy settled their differences at a meeting in Vernon Thursday night. Representatives of all groups concerned signed individual letters withdrawing opposition to use of Japanese labor as follows:

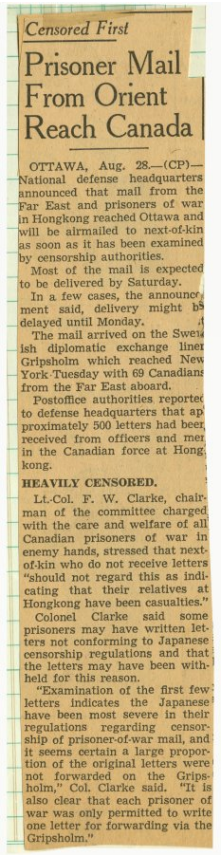
"We, the undersigned, have no objection to Japanese being brought in to help in the harvesting of crops, these Japanese to be withdrawn after completion of harvesting."

At another meeting, Kelowna Retail Merchants Bureau decided to close all stores in the city each Tuesday and Thursday during the harvest period, which will be at its height from September 5 to mid-October, in order that citizens may join in the harvesting.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Vernon Parley Sanctions Use of Japanese" dated Aug. 28, Kelowna, special to the Vancouver Sun.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.45.1-2
Item Title	Censored First/ Prisoner Mail From Orient Reach Canada
Item Date	1942



Censored First

Prisoner Mail From Orient Reach Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—(CP)—National defense headquarters announced that mail from the Far East and prisoners of war in Hongkong reached Ottawa and will be airmailed to next-of-kin as soon as it has been examined by censorship authorities.

Most of the mail is expected to be delivered by Saturday.

In a few cases, the announcement said, delivery might be delayed until Monday.

The mail arrived on the Swedish diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm which reached New York Tuesday with 69 Canadians from the Far East aboard.

Postoffice authorities reported to defense headquarters that approximately 500 letters had been received from officers and men in the Canadian force at Hongkong.

HEAVILY CENSORED.

Lt.-Col. F. W. Clarke, chairman of the committee charged with the care and welfare of all Canadian prisoners of war in enemy hands, stressed that next-of-kin who do not receive letters "should not regard this as indicating that their relatives at Hongkong have been casualties."

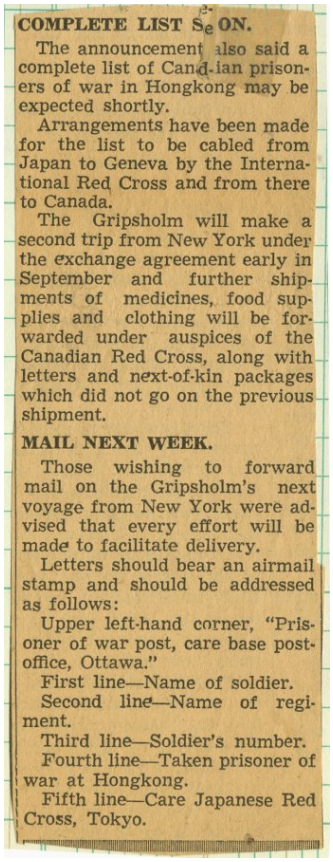
Colonel Clarke said some prisoners may have written letters not conforming to Japanese censorship regulations and that the letters may have been withheld for this reason.

"Examination of the first few letters indicates the Japanese have been most severe in their regulations regarding censorship of prisoner-of-war mail, and it seems certain a large proportion of the original letters were not forwarded on the Gripsholm," Col. Clarke said. "It is also clear that each prisoner of war was only permitted to write one letter for forwarding via the Gripsholm."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Censored First/ Prisoner Mail From Orient Reach Canada" dated Aug. 28, Ottawa.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.45.2-2
Item Title	Censored First/ Prisoner Mail From Orient Reach Canada
Item Date	1942



COMPLETE LIST SEEN ON.

The announcement also said a complete list of Canadian prisoners of war in Hongkong may be expected shortly.

Arrangements have been made for the list to be cabled from Japan to Geneva by the International Red Cross and from there to Canada.

The Gripsholm will make a second trip from New York under the exchange agreement early in September and further shipments of medicines, food supplies and clothing will be forwarded under auspices of the Canadian Red Cross, along with letters and next-of-kin packages which did not go on the previous shipment.

MAIL NEXT WEEK.

Those wishing to forward mail on the Gripsholm's next voyage from New York were advised that every effort will be made to facilitate delivery.

Letters should bear an airmail stamp and should be addressed as follows:

Upper left-hand corner, "Prisoner of war post, care base post-office, Ottawa."

First line—Name of soldier.

Second line—Name of regiment.

Third line—Soldier's number.

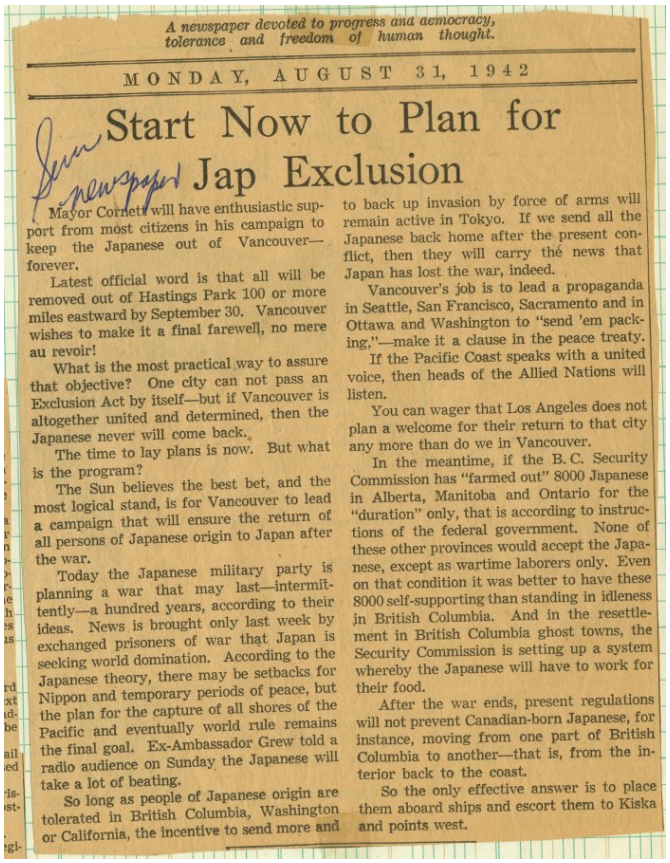
Fourth line—Taken prisoner of war at Hongkong.

Fifth line—Care Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Censored First/ Prisoner Mail From Orient Reach Canada" dated Aug. 28, Ottawa.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.46
Item Title	Start Now To Plan For Jap Exclusion
Item Date	1942



A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy, tolerance and freedom of human thought.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1942

Start Now to Plan for Jap Exclusion

Sun newspaper

Mayor Cornett will have enthusiastic support from most citizens in his campaign to keep the Japanese out of Vancouver—forever.

Latest official word is that all will be removed out of Hastings Park 100 or more miles eastward by September 30. Vancouver wishes to make it a final farewell, no mere au revoir!

What is the most practical way to assure that objective? One city can not pass an Exclusion Act by itself—but if Vancouver is altogether united and determined, then the Japanese never will come back.

The time to lay plans is now. But what is the program?

The Sun believes the best bet, and the most logical stand, is for Vancouver to lead a campaign that will ensure the return of all persons of Japanese origin to Japan after the war.

Today the Japanese military party is planning a war that may last—intermittently—a hundred years, according to their ideas. News is brought only last week by exchanged prisoners of war that Japan is seeking world domination. According to the Japanese theory, there may be setbacks for Nippon and temporary periods of peace, but the plan for the capture of all shores of the Pacific and eventually world rule remains the final goal. Ex-Ambassador Grew told a radio audience on Sunday the Japanese will take a lot of beating.

So long as people of Japanese origin are tolerated in British Columbia, Washington or California, the incentive to send more and to back up invasion by force of arms will remain active in Tokyo. If we send all the Japanese back home after the present conflict, then they will carry the news that Japan has lost the war, indeed.

Vancouver's job is to lead a propaganda in Seattle, San Francisco, Sacramento and in Ottawa and Washington to "send 'em packing,"—make it a clause in the peace treaty.

If the Pacific Coast speaks with a united voice, then heads of the Allied Nations will listen.

You can wager that Los Angeles does not plan a welcome for their return to that city any more than do we in Vancouver.

In the meantime, if the B. C. Security Commission has "farmed out" 8000 Japanese in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario for the "duration" only, that is according to instructions of the federal government. None of these other provinces would accept the Japanese, except as wartime laborers only. Even on that condition it was better to have these 8000 self-supporting than standing in idleness in British Columbia. And in the resettlement in British Columbia ghost towns, the Security Commission is setting up a system whereby the Japanese will have to work for their food.

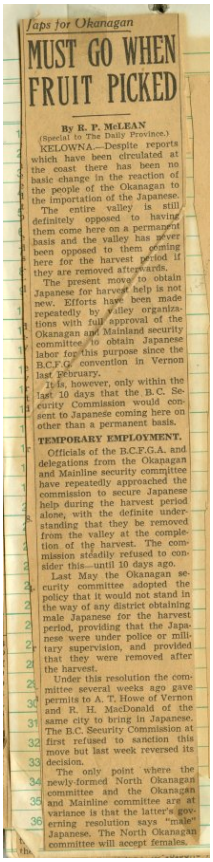
After the war ends, present regulations will not prevent Canadian-born Japanese, for instance, moving from one part of British Columbia to another—that is, from the interior back to the coast.

So the only effective answer is to place them aboard ships and escort them to Kiska and points west.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Start Now To Plan For Jap Exclusion" dated August 31, 1942, [Vancouver Sun]. Cites Mayor Cornett and Ex-Ambassador Grew. "Sun newspaper" annotated in pen.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.47
Item Title	Japs for Okanagan/ Must Go When Fruit Picked
Item Date	1942



Japs for Okanagan

MUST GO WHEN FRUIT PICKED

By R. P. McLEAN
(Special to The Daily Province.)

KELOWNA.—Despite reports which have been circulated at the coast there has been no basic change in the reaction of the people of the Okanagan to the importation of the Japanese.

The entire valley is still definitely opposed to having them come here on a permanent basis and the valley has never been opposed to them coming here for the harvest period if they are removed afterwards.

The present move to obtain Japanese for harvest help is not new. Efforts have been made repeatedly by valley organizations with full approval of the Okanagan and Mainland security committee to obtain Japanese labor for this purpose since the B.C.F.G.A. convention in Vernon last February.

It is, however, only within the last 10 days that the B.C. Security Commission would consent to Japanese coming here on other than a permanent basis.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

Officials of the B.C.F.G.A. and delegations from the Okanagan and Mainline security committee have repeatedly approached the commission to secure Japanese help during the harvest period alone, with the definite understanding that they be removed from the valley at the completion of the harvest. The commission steadily refused to consider this—until 10 days ago.

Last May the Okanagan security committee adopted the policy that it would not stand in the way of any district obtaining male Japanese for the harvest period, providing that the Japanese were under police or military supervision, and provided that they were removed after the harvest.

Under this resolution the committee several weeks ago gave permits to A. T. Howe of Vernon and R. H. MacDonald of the same city to bring in Japanese. The B.C. Security Commission at first refused to sanction this move but last week reversed its decision.

The only point where the newly-formed North Okanagan committee and the Okanagan and Mainline committee are at variance is that the latter's governing resolution says "male" Japanese. The North Okanagan committee will accept females.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japs for Okanagan/ Must Go When Fruit Picked" by R.P. McLean, Special to The Daily Province, Kelowna.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.48.1-2
Item Title	Japanese Permitted To Work In North Okanagan Following Protest/ Fruit Pickers To Be Supplied/ Five North Okanagan Areas Withdraw in Stormy Meeting
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1942

Japanese Permitted To Work In North Okanagan Following Protest

FRUIT PICKERS TO BE SUPPLIED

A "labor pool" of Japanese fruit pickers will be set up in the near future by the B.C. Security Commission to assist orchard owners of the North Okanagan Valley harvest an estimated two-million box crop that will be dead ripe within the next ten days.

The Japanese pickers will be drawn from Greenwood, according to Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B.S. Security Commission.

Decision of the commission to allow Japanese to assist in the fruit and vegetable harvest will materially contribute to solving a grave labor problem that confronted fruit ranchers of the Okanagan.

Mr. Taylor added that R. H. MacDonald, now in Vancouver with ten Japanese workers whom he hired without knowledge of the B.C. Security Commission, will be allowed to participate in the labor pool.

ALL FROM GREENWOOD.

Fruit growers from the Winfield, Okanagan Centre, Oyama, Vernon and Colstream districts had been offered accommodation of a $3000 fund by the Provincial Government to assist in bringing pickers to the valley. Labor was not available, however.

Mr. Taylor said Japanese labor will have to be drawn from Greenwood, as that is the only centre where workers are available. In all other centres Japanese labor is being utilized to the limit in preparing permanent housing against approaching winter.

Japanese population, including women and children, in the Greenwood area is only 1000, while it had been stated by A. K. Lloyd, manager of Tree Fruits Ltd., that 2000 pickers are needed for the North Okanagan and mainline areas.

Five North Okanagan Areas Withdraw in Stormy Meeting

(Special to The Daily Province.)

VERNON, Aug. 22.—Charges that the Okanagan and main line security committee, which represents interior grower and soldier organizations and civic bodies, had antagonized Austin C. Taylor and the B.C. Security Commission, and that fruit and vegetable growers at the north end of Okanagan Valley would be better able to deal with serious labor shortage by acting independently, were endorsed at a meeting here Friday.

Withdrawal of Winfield, Okanagan Centre, Oyama, Vernon and Coldstream from the Okanagan Security Commission followed. An organization will be formed to secure labor to handle the fruits, vegetable and other primary products.

The meeting climaxed a steadily rising flood of dissension between northern and southern sections of the valley on the matter of importation and use of Japanese labor.

The areas which have been withdrawn represent more than one-third of fruit and vegetable and other primary crops of the whole of the Okanagan Valley.

R. H. Macdonald, one of the larger growers and shippers, stated that 10 Japanese, aged from 16 to 29, whom he had brought in from the Chase district, had been ordered Friday to leave for the Coast under police supervision.

These man had only been with him about three weeks and he had gone to much expense making satisfactory living accommodation for them. They had permission from the B. C. Security committee, and the R.C.M.P. and provincial police had full knowledge of their transfer, checking their permit numbers and seeing they were under strict supervision.

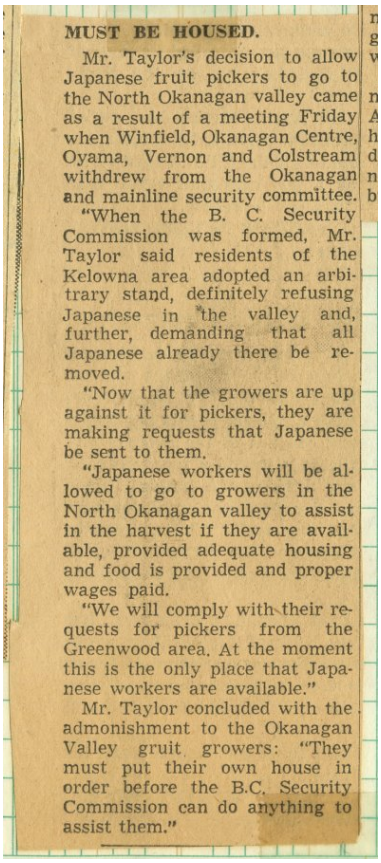
At the close of the meeting a new committee was elected to deal with this matter and later to secure labor for north Okanagan fruit growers who anticipate a 2,000,000-box apple crop.

The committee sent a wire to Austin Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, informing him of the breakaway from the Okanagan Security committee and asking for his recognition of the new setup.

Item Description Newspaper clipping of articles with headline "Japanese Permitted To Work In North Okanagan Following Protest/ Fruit Pickers To Be Supplied/ Five North Okanagan Areas Withdraw in Stormy Meeting" dated August 22, 1942, Vernon. Articles report on labor pools from Greenwood. Refers to Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, R. H. MacDonald, an employer from Vancouver, A.K. Lloyd, manager of Tree Fruits Ltd.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.48.2-2
Item Title	Must Be Housed
Item Date	1942



MUST BE HOUSED.

Mr. Taylor's decision to allow Japanese fruit pickers to go to the North Okanagan valley came as a result of a meeting Friday when Winfield, Okanagan Centre, Oyama, Vernon and Colstream withdrew from the Okanagan and mainline security committee.

"When the B. C. Security Commission was formed, Mr. Taylor said residents of the Kelowna area adopted an arbitrary stand, definitely refusing Japanese in the valley and, further, demanding that all Japanese already there be removed.

"Now that the growers are up against it for pickers, they are making requests that Japanese be sent to them.

"Japanese workers will be allowed to go to growers in the North Okanagan valley to assist in the harvest if they are available, provided adequate housing and food is provided and proper wages paid.

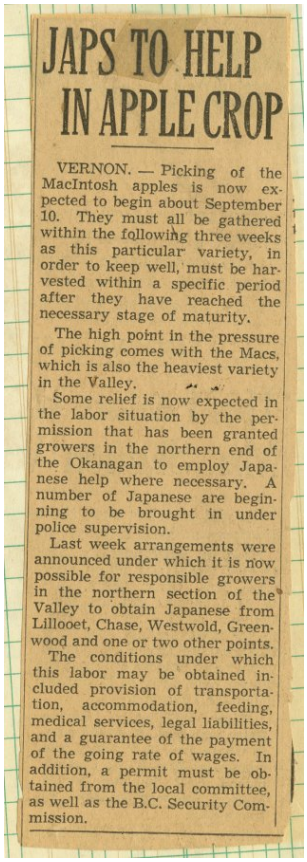
"We will comply with their requests for pickers from the Greenwood area. At the moment this is the only place that Japanese workers are available."

Mr. Taylor concluded with the admonishment to the Okanagan Valley gruit growers: "They must put their own house in order before the B.C. Security Commission can do anything to assist them."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of continued article with sub-headline "Must Be Housed" under main headline "Japanese Permitted To Work In North Okanagan Following Protest" reporting on labor pools from Greenwood. Refers to Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, R.H. MacDonald, an employer from Vancouver, A.K. Lloyd, manager of Tree Fruits Ltd.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.49
Item Title	Japs To Help In Apple Crop
Item Date	1942



JAPS TO HELP IN APPLE CROP

VERNON. — Picking of the MacIntosh apples is now expected to begin about September 10. They must all be gathered within the following three weeks as this particular variety, in order to keep well, must be harvested within a specific period after they have reached the necessary stage of maturity.

The high point in the pressure of picking comes with the Macs, which is also the heaviest variety in the Valley.

Some relief is now expected in the labor situation by the permission that has been granted growers in the northern end of the Okanagan to employ Japanese help where necessary. A number of Japanese are beginning to be brought in under police supervision.

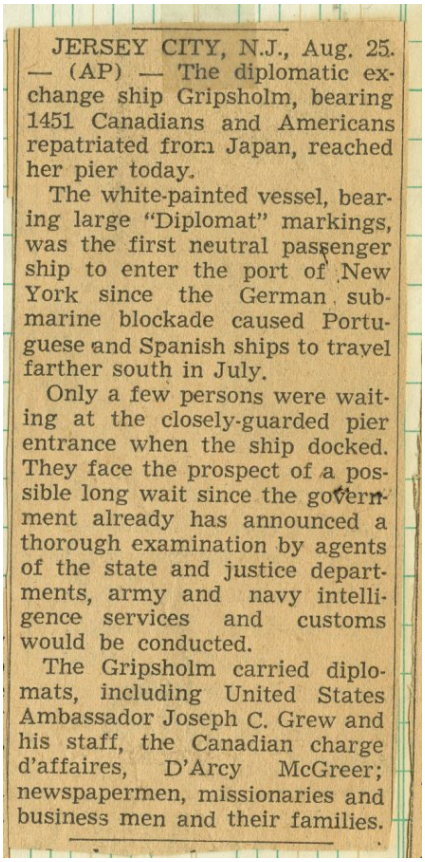
Last week arrangements were announced under which it is now possible for responsible growers in the northern section of the Valley to obtain Japanese from Lillooet, Chase, Westwold, Greenwood and one or two other points.

The conditions under which this labor may be obtained included provision of transportation, accommodation, feeding, medical services, legal liabilities, and a guarantee of the payment of the going rate of wages. In addition, a permit must be obtained from the local committee, as well as the B.C. Security Commission.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japs To Help In Apple Crop" reported from Vernon.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.50
Item Title	[Gripsholm Ship Reaches Pier]
Item Date	1942



JERSEY CITY, N.J., Aug. 25. — (AP) — The diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm, bearing 1451 Canadians and Americans repatriated from Japan, reached her pier today.

The white-painted vessel, bearing large "Diplomat" markings, was the first neutral passenger ship to enter the port of New York since the German submarine blockade caused Portuguese and Spanish ships to travel farther south in July.

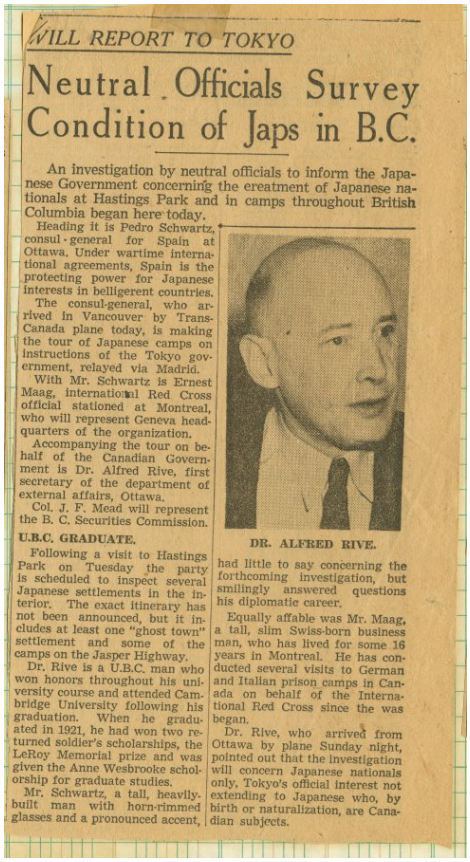
Only a few persons were waiting at the closely-guarded pier entrance when the ship docked. They face the prospect of a possible long wait since the government already has announced a thorough examination by agents of the state and justice departments, army and navy intelligence services and customs would be conducted.

The Gripsholm carried diplomats, including United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and his staff, the Canadian charge d'affaires, D'Arcy McGreer; newspapermen, missionaries and business men and their families.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article dated Aug. 25, Jersey City, N.J. reporting on arrival of The Gripsholm diplomatic exchange ship from Japan, carrying United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and D'Arcy McGreer, Canadian charge d'affaires.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.51
Item Title	Will Report To Tokyo/ Neutral Officials Survey Condition of Jap in B.C.
Item Date	1942



WILL REPORT TO TOKYO

Neutral Officials Survey Condition of Japs in B.C.

An investigation by neutral officials to inform the Japanese Government concerning the ereatment of Japanese nationals at Hastings Park and in camps throughout British Columbia began here today.

Heading it is Pedro Schwartz, consul-general for Spain at Ottawa. Under wartime international agreements, Spain is the protecting power for Japanese interests in belligerent countries.

The consul-general, who arrived in Vancouver by Trans-Canada plane today, is making the tour of Japanese camps on instructions of the Tokyo government, relayed via Madrid.

With Mr. Schwartz is Ernest Maag, international Red Cross official stationed at Montreal, who will represent Geneva headquarters of the organization.

Accompanying the tour on behalf of the Canadian Government is Dr. Alfred Rive, first secretary of the department of external affairs, Ottawa.

Col. J. F. Mead will represent the B. C. Securities Commission.

U.B.C. GRADUATE.

Following a visit to Hastings Park on Tuesday the party is scheduled to inspect several Japanese settlements in the interior. The exact itinerary has not been announced, but it includes at least one "ghost town" settlement and some of the camps on the Jasper Highway.

Dr. Rive is a U.B.C. man who won honors throughout his university course and attended Cambridge University following his graduation. When he graduated in 1921, he had won two returned soldier's scholarships, the LeRoy Memorial prize and was given the Anne Wesbrooke scholorship for graduate studies.

Mr. Schwartz, a tall, heavily-built man with horn-rimmed glasses and a pronounced accent,

DR. ALFRED RIVE.

had little to say concerning the forthcoming investigation, but smilingly answered questions his diplomatic career.

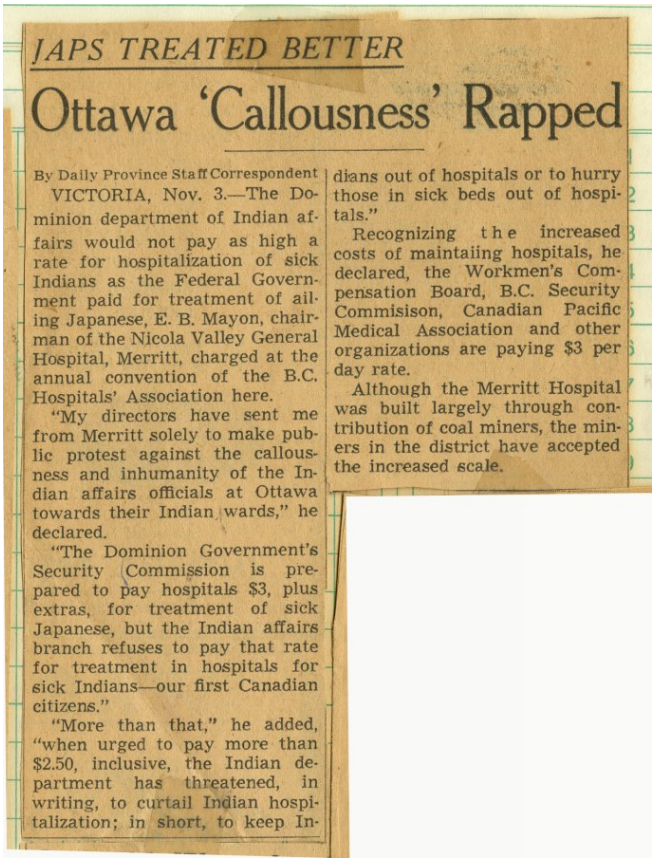
Equally affable was Mr. Maag, a tall, slim Swiss-born business man, who has lived for some 16 years in Montreal. He has conducted several visits to German and Italian prison camps in Canada on behalf of the International Red Cross since the was began.

Dr. Rive, who arrived from Ottawa by plane Sunday night, pointed out that the investigation will concern Japanese nationals only, Tokyo's official interest not extending to Japanese who, by birth or naturalization, are Canadian subjects.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Will Report To Tokyo/ Neutral Officials Survey Condition of Jap in B.C." References Pedro Schwartz, consul-general for Spain; Ernest Maag, Red Cross official; and Dr. Alfred Rive, first secretary of the department of external affairs, Ottawa. Includes photographic image of Dr. Alfred Rive.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.52
Item Title	Japs Treated Better/ Ottawa 'Callousness' Rapped
Item Date	1942



JAPS TREATED BETTER

Ottawa 'Callousness' Rapped

By Daily Province Staff Correspondent

VICTORIA, Nov. 3.—The Dominion department of Indian affairs would not pay as high a rate for hospitalization of sick Indians as the Federal Government paid for treatment of ailing Japanese, E. B. Mayon, chairman of the Nicola Valley General Hospital, Merritt, charged at the annual convention of the B.C. Hospitals' Association here.

"My directors have sent me from Merritt solely to make public protest against the callousness and inhumanity of the Indian affairs officials at Ottawa towards their Indian wards," he declared.

"The Dominion Government's Security Commission is prepared to pay hospitals $3, plus extras, for treatment of sick Japanese, but the Indian affairs branch refuses to pay that rate for treatment in hospitals for sick Indians—our first Canadian citizens."

"More than that," he added, "when urged to pay more than $2.50, inclusive, the Indian department has threatened, in writing, to curtail Indian hospitalization; in short, to keep Indians out of hospitals or to hurry those in sick beds out of hospitals."

Recognizing the increased costs of maintaiing hospitals, he declared, the Workmen's Compensation Board, B.C. Security Commisison, Canadian Pacific Medical Association and other organizations are paying $3 per day rate.

Although the Merritt Hospital was built largely through contribution of coal miners, the miners in the district have accepted the increased scale.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japs Treated Better/ Ottawa 'Callousness' Rapped" dated Nov. 3, Victoria, by Daily Province Staff Correspondent. Cites E.B. Mayon, chairman of Nicola Valley General Hospital, Merritt, on the treatment of [Indigenous] hospital patients.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.53
Item Title	Council Is Warned To Let Japs Alone
Item Date	1942



Council Is Warned To Let Japs Alone

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 24.—(CP)—Representatives of agriculture and two large local firms urged the City Council to retract criticisms of Japanese Canadians working in this district, and A. W. McIntyre of the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company said it was "highly possible" the firm's Chatham plant would be shut down if the Japanese are removed.

McIntyre said the head office would be taken from the district if the Chatham factory were [illegible], and the labor shortage [illegible] forced one of the

[illegible] meeting

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Council Is Warned To Let Japs Alone" dated Sept. 24, Chatham, Ont. Cites A.W.McIntyre, representative of the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.54
Item Title	Savage Japan
Item Date	1942



SAVAGE JAPAN.

Sir: Your editorial, "A Savage Race," makes most interesting reading.

The tragedy of our intercourse with Japan has always been that, since Admiral Perry's day, all western nations have treated and thought of the Japanese as a civilized race.

This is, however, far from the truth, and it took the mass murders of Pearl Harbor and the horrors of Hongkong and Singapore to drive this home, though what had been happening in China might well have led us to expect similar exhibitions of savagery.

To anyone who has studied Japanese history all this is not in the least surprising, as from the late Stone Age, so far as legend and myth go, Japan has never permanently conquered or colonized any other country nor has any other country successfully invaded Japan.

During the fateful years when all the western world was making the greatest advances in civilization and culture, Japan stood still, with the result that when Admiral Perry arrived in 1854 they had hardly reached the stage of civilization of the English barons who forced Magna Charta from King John.

Only 88 years from early feudalism to present-day democracy! No wonder their western civilization is only skin deep.

Our own Coast Indians are more imbued with true civilization than they are; but can you blame them? Our own governments are chiefly to blame for treating Japanese as a civilized race when they never were anything more than, as you suggest, "A Savage Race."

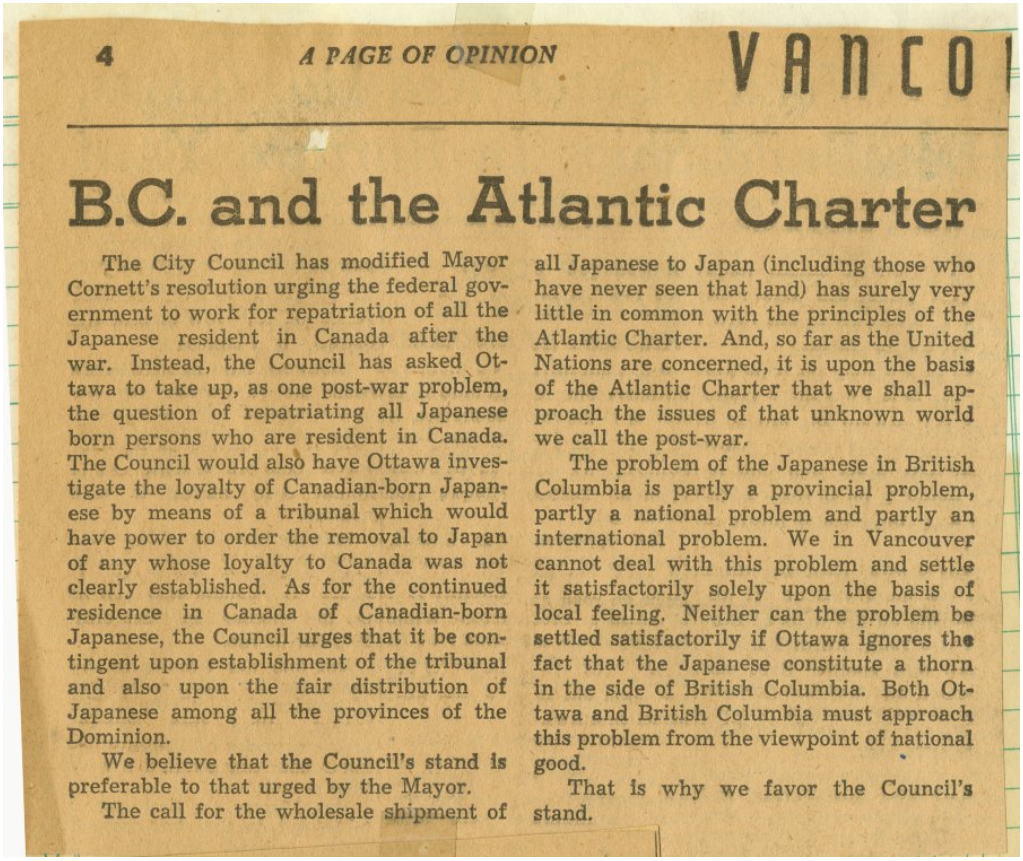
"WHITE CANADA."

Fort Langley.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Savage Japan" signed "White Canada" from Fort Langley.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.55
Item Title	B.C. and the Atlantic Charter
Item Date	1942



4 A PAGE OF OPINION VANCO

B.C. and the Atlantic Charter

The City Council has modified Mayor Cornett's resolution urging the federal government to work for repatriation of all the Japanese resident in Canada after the war. Instead, the Council has asked Ottawa to take up, as one post-war problem, the question of repatriating all Japanese born persons who are resident in Canada. The Council would also have Ottawa investigate the loyalty of Canadian-born Japanese by means of a tribunal which would have power to order the removal to Japan of any whose loyalty to Canada was not clearly established. As for the continued residence in Canada of Canadian-born Japanese, the Council urges that it be contingent upon establishment of the tribunal and also upon the fair distribution of Japanese among all the provinces of the Dominion.

We believe that the Council's stand is preferable to that urged by the Mayor.

The call for the wholesale shipment of all Japanese to Japan (including those who have never seen that land) has surely very little in common with the principles of the Atlantic Charter. And, so far as the United Nations are concerned, it is upon the basis of the Atlantic Charter that we shall approach the issues of that unknown world we call the post-war.

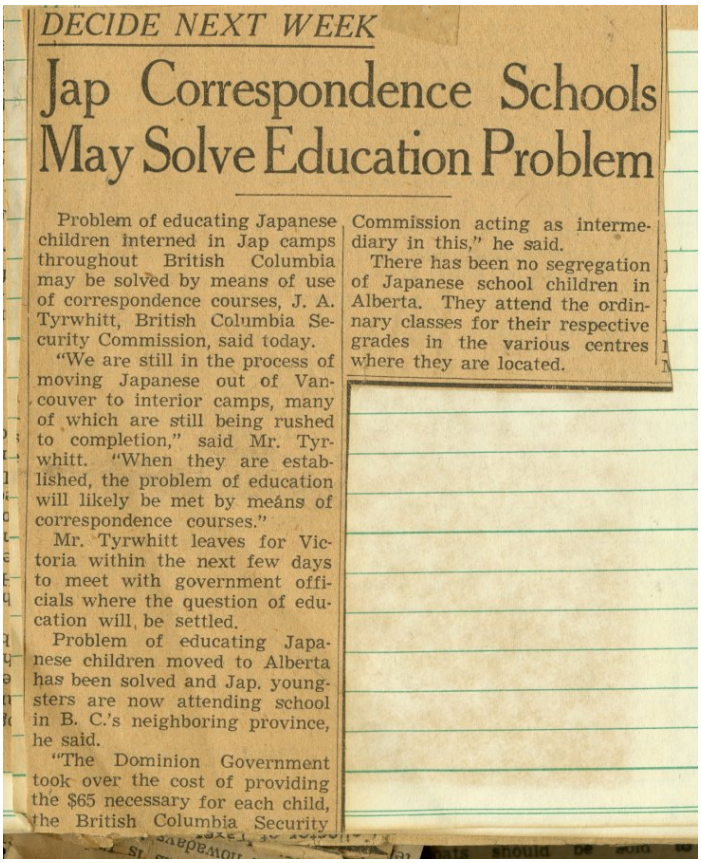
The problem of the Japanese in British Columbia is partly a provincial problem, partly a national problem and partly an international problem. We in Vancouver cannot deal with this problem and settle it satisfactorily solely upon the basis of local feeling. Neither can the problem be settled satisfactorily if Ottawa ignores the fact that the Japanese constitute a thorn in the side of British Columbia. Both Ottawa and British Columbia must approach this problem from the viewpoint of national good.

That is why we favor the Council's stand.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "B.C. and the Atlantic Charter"

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.56
Item Title	Decide Next Week/ Jap Correspondence Schools May Solve Education Problem
Item Date	1942



DECIDE NEXT WEEK

Jap Correspondence Schools May Solve Education Problem

Problem of educating Japanese children interned in Jap camps throughout British Columbia may be solved by means of use of correspondence courses, J. A. Tyrwhitt, British Columbia Security Commission, said today.

"We are still in the process of moving Japanese out of Vancouver to interior camps, many of which are still being rushed to completion," said Mr. Tyrwhitt. "When they are established, the problem of education will likely be met by means of correspondence courses."

Mr. Tyrwhitt leaves for Victoria within the next few days to meet with government officials where the question of education will be settled.

Problem of educating Japanese children moved to Alberta has been solved and Jap. youngsters are now attending school in B. C.'s neighboring province, he said.

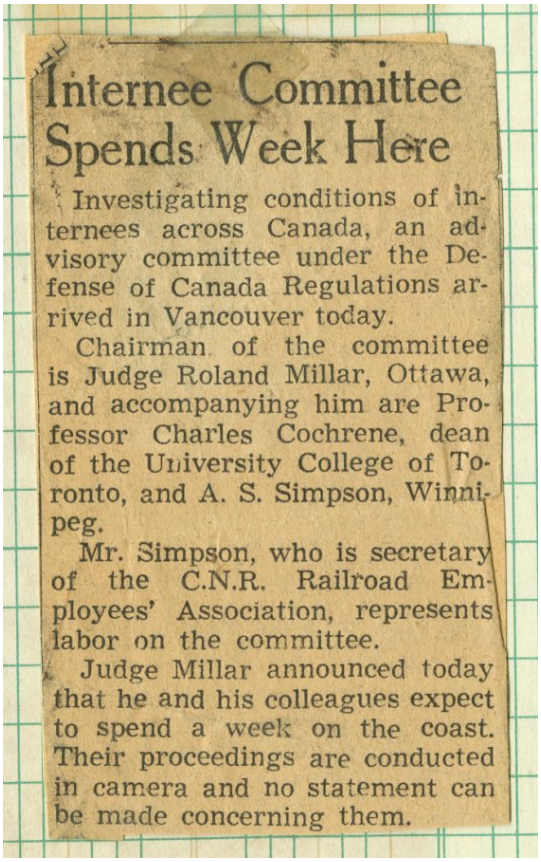
"The Dominion Government took over the cost of providing the $65 necessary for each child, the British Columbia Security Commission acting as intermediary in this," he said.

There has been no segregation of Japanese school children in Alberta. They attend the ordinary classes for their respective grades in the various centres where they are located.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Decide Next Week/ Jap Correspondence Schools May Solve Education Problem". Cites J.A. Tyrwhitt, B.C. Security Commission.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.57
Item Title	Internee Committee Spends Week Here
Item Date	1942



Internee Committee Spends Week Here

Investigating conditions of internees across Canada, an advisory committee under the Defense of Canada Regulations arrived in Vancouver today.

Chairman of the committee is Judge Roland Millar, Ottawa, and accompanying him are Professor Charles Cochrene, dean of the University College of Toronto, and A. S. Simpson, Winnipeg.

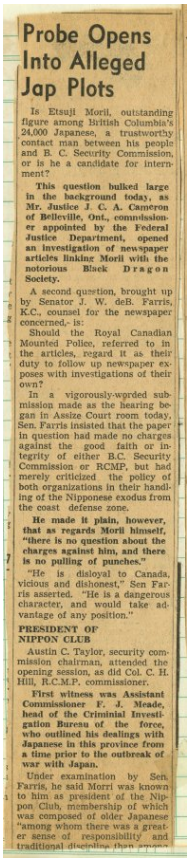
Mr. Simpson, who is secretary of the C.N.R. Railroad Employees' Association, represents labor on the committee.

Judge Millar announced today that he and his colleagues expect to spend a week on the coast. Their proceedings are conducted in camera and no statement can be made concerning them.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Internee Committee Spends Week Here". References Judge Roland Miller, Ottawa; Professor Charles Cochrene, dean of the University College of Toronto; and A.S. Simpson of Winnipeg.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.58
Item Title	Probe Opens Into Alleged Jap Plots
Item Date	1942



Probe Opens Into Alleged Jap Plots

Is Etsuji Morii, outstanding figure among British Columbia's 24,000 Japanese, a trustworthy contact man between his people and B. C. Security Commission, or is he a candidate for internment?

This question bulked large in the background today, as Mr. Justice J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., commissioner appointed by the Federal Justice Department, opened an investigation of newspaper articles linking Morii with the notorious Black Dragon Society.

A second question, brought up by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for the newspaper concerned,- is:

Should the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, referred to in the articles, regard it as their duty to follow up newspaper exposes with investigations of their own?

In a vigorously-worded submission made as the hearing began in Assize Court room today, Sen. Farris insisted that the paper in question had made no charges against the good faith or integrity of either B.C. Security Commission or RCMP, but had merely criticized the policy of both organizations in their handling of the Nipponese exodus from the coast defense zone.

He made it plain, however, that as regards Morii himself, "there is no question about the charges against him, and there is no pulling of punches."

"He is disloyal to Canada, vicious and dishonest," Sen Farris asserted. "He is a dangerous character, and would take advantage of any position."

PRESIDENT OF NIPPON CLUB

Austin C. Taylor, security commission chairman, attended the opening session, as did Col. C. H. Hill, R.C.M.P. commissioner.

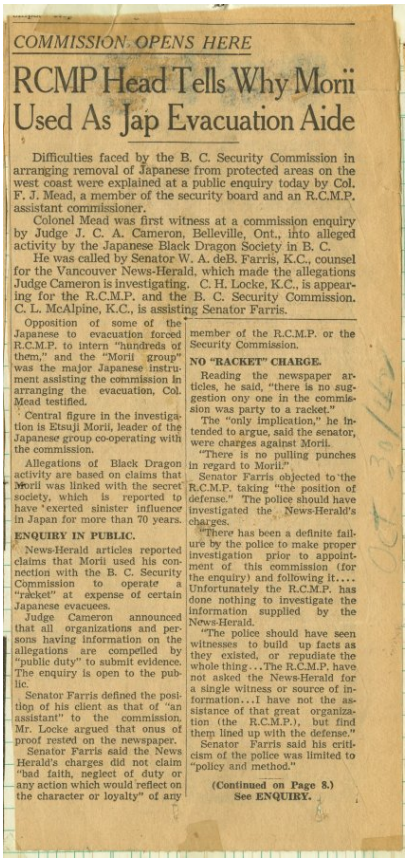
First witness was Assistant Commissioner F. J. Meade, head of the Criminial Investigation Bureau of the force, who outlined his dealings with Japanese in this province from a time prior to the outbreak of war with Japan.

Under examination by Sen. Farris, he said Morri was known to him as president of the Nippon Club, membership of which was composed of older Japanese "among whom there was a greater sense of responsibility and traditional discipline than among

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Probe Opens Into Alleged Jap Plots". References Etsuji Morii and the Black Dragon Society.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.59
Item Title	Commission Opens Here/ RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide
Item Date	1942



COMMISSION OPENS HERE

RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide

Difficulties faced by the B. C. Security Commission in arranging removal of Japanese from protected areas on the west coast were explained at a public enquiry today by Col. F. J. Mead, a member of the security board and an R.C.M.P. assistant commissioner.

Colonel Mead was first witness at a commission enquiry by Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., into alleged activity by the Japanese Black Dragon Society in B. C.

He was called by Senator W. A. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made the allegations Judge Cameron is investigating. C. H. Locke, K.C., is appearing for the R.C.M.P. and the B. C. Security Commission. C. L. McAlpine, K.C., is assisting Senator Farris.

Opposition of some of the Japanese to evacuation forced R.C.M.P. to intern "hundreds of them," and the "Morii group" was the major Japanese instrument assisting the commission in arranging the evacuation, Col. Mead testified.

Central figure in the investigation is Etsuji Morii, leader of the Japanese group co-operating with the commission.

Allegations of Black Dragon activity are based on claims that Morii was linked with the secret society, which is reported to have "exerted sinister influence in Japan for more than 70 years.

ENQUIRY IN PUBLIC.

News-Herald articles reported claims that Morii used his connection with the B. C. Security Commission to operate a "racket" at expense of certain Japanese evacuees.

Judge Cameron announced that all organizations and persons having information on the allegations are compelled by "public duty" to submit evidence. The enquiry is open to the public.

Senator Farris defined the position of his client as that of "an assistant" to the commission. Mr. Locke argued that onus of proof rested on the newspaper.

Senator Farris said the News Herald's charges did not claim "bad faith, neglect of duty or any action which would reflect on the character or loyalty" of any member of the R.C.M.P. or the Security Commission.

NO "RACKET" CHARGE.

Reading the newspaper articles, he said, "there is no suggestion any one in the commission was party to a racket."

The "only implication," he intended to argue, said the senator, were charges against Morii.

"There is no pulling punches in regard to Morii."

Senator Farris objected to the R.C.M.P. taking "the position of defense." The police should have investigated the News-Herald's charges.

"There has been a definite failure by the police to make proper investigation prior to appointment of this commission (for the enquiry) and following it.... Unfortunately the R.C.M.P. has done nothing to investigate the information supplied by the News-Herald.

"The police should have seen witnesses to build up facts as they existed, or repudiate the whole thing...The R.C.M.P. have not asked the News-Herald for a single witness or source of information...I have not the assistance of that great organization (the R.C.M.P.), but find them lined up with the defense."

Senator Farris said his criticism of the police was limited to "policy and method."

(Continued on Page 8.)
See ENQUIRY.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Commission Opens Here/ RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide". References the Black Dragon Society and Etsuji Morii. "Oct 30/42" annotated in green pencil.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.60.1-2
Item Title	Report On Morii Still Waits Action
Item Date	1942



'Report On Morii Still Waits Action'

Three months after furnishing a brief on the activities of Etsuji Morii to the proper authorities, the executive of the Consultative Council for Co-operation in Wartime Problems of Canadian Citizenship report they are still awaiting action on their presentation.

The brief revealed to Ottawa certain claims concerning Morii, Canadian branch president of the Sokoku-Kai (Fatherland Society) of Japan, an organization closely allied to the

ABOVE ARE FRONTISPIECES of September, 1939, and December, 1939, issues of the magazine Sokoku, published in Japan. This is the organ of the Sokoku-Kai or Fatherland Society, closely allied with the Black Dragon, and these numbers contain evidence that Etsuji Morii, feared by Canadian Japanese, is a member of nationalist and pro-Fascist organizations.

Black Dragon Society. The above affiliation and also the fact that Morii is alleged by Japanese to control a gang through which he dominates Japanese residents in Vancouver, was explained in the brief.

Attached to it was the copy of a speech by Etsuji Morii, translated from the December, 1939, number of the Fatherland Society's magazine, Sokoku.

"Mr. Morii's speech," says the Council, "was a typical Japanese ultra-nationalist harangue."

'Subtle Influences Hamper Commission'

The Council reported as a result of their researches in the Japanese problem "that certain subtle influences were operating to hamper the purposes of the B. C. Security Commission" in the matter of evacuating Japanese.

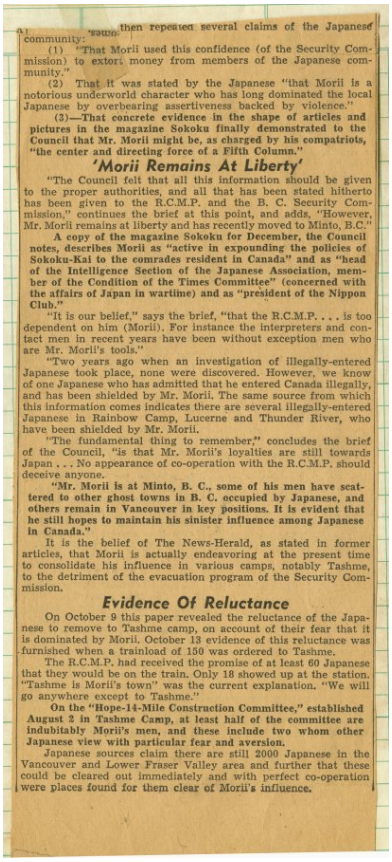
"There seemed reason to believe," continued the brief, "that some of this adverse influence emanated from Mr. Etsuji Morii, and certain facts in this connection were brought to the attention of the Security Commission."

After emphasizing the distrust with which the best informed and most respected members of the Japanese community look "upon almost anything and anyone associated with Mr. Morii" the Council stated, "it was felt by these latter that Mr. Morii had gained a degree of confidence and consideration on the part of the Canadian authorities which his reputation did not warrant."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Report On Morii Still Waits Action". Includes photographic image of a hand with two issues of the magazine Sokoku. References Etsuji Morii, Sokoku-Kai (Fatherland Society) of Japan, and the Black Dragon Society.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.60.2-2
Item Title	Report On Morii Still Waits Action
Item Date	1942



then repeated several claims of the Japanese community:

(1) "That Morii used this confidence (of the Security Commission) to extort money from members of the Japanese community."

(2) That it was stated by the Japanese "that Morii is a notorious underworld character who has long dominated the local Japanese by overbearing assertiveness backed by violence."

(3)—That concrete evidence in the shape of articles and pictures in the magazine Sokoku finally demonstrated to the Council that Mr. Morii might be, as charged by his compatriots, "the center and directing force of a Fifth Column."

'Morii Remains At Liberty'

"The Council felt that all this information should be given to the proper authorities, and all that has been stated hitherto has been given to the R.C.M.P. and the B. C. Security Commission," continues the brief at this point, and adds, "However, Mr. Morii remains at liberty and has recently moved to Minto, B.C."

A copy of the magazine Sokoku for December, the Council notes, describes Morii as "active in expounding the policies of Sokoku-Kai to the comrades resident in Canada" and as "head of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Association, member of the Condition of the Times Committee" (concerned with the affairs of Japan in wartime) and as "president of the Nippon Club."

"It is our belief," says the brief, "that the R.C.M.P. . . . is too dependent on him (Morii). For instance the interpreters and contact men in recent years have been without exception men who are Mr. Morii's tools."

"Two years ago when an investigation of illegally-entered Japanese took place, none were discovered. However, we know of one Japanese who has admitted that he entered Canada illegally, and has been shielded by Mr. Morii. The same source from which this information comes indicates there are several illegally-entered Japanese in Rainbow Camp, Lucerne and Thunder River, who have been shielded by Mr. Morii.

"The fundamental thing to remember," concludes the brief of the Council, "is that Mr. Morii's loyalties are still towards Japan . . . No appearance of co-operation with the R.C.M.P. should deceive anyone.

"Mr. Morii is at Minto, B. C., some of his men have scattered to other ghost towns in B. C. occupied by Japanese, and others remain in Vancouver in key positions. It is evident that he still hopes to maintain his sinister influence among Japanese in Canada."

It is the belief of The News-Herald, as stated in former articles, that Morii is actually endeavoring at the present time to consolidate his influence in various camps, notably Tashme, to the detriment of the evacuation program of the Security Commission.

Evidence Of Reluctance

On October 9 this paper revealed the reluctance of the Japanese to remove to Tashme camp, on account of their fear that it is dominated by Morii. October 13 evidence of this reluctance was furnished when a trainload of 150 was ordered to Tashme.

The R.C.M.P. had received the promise of at least 60 Japanese that they would be on the train. Only 18 showed up at the station. "Tashme is Morii's town" was the current explanation. "We will go anywhere except to Tashme."

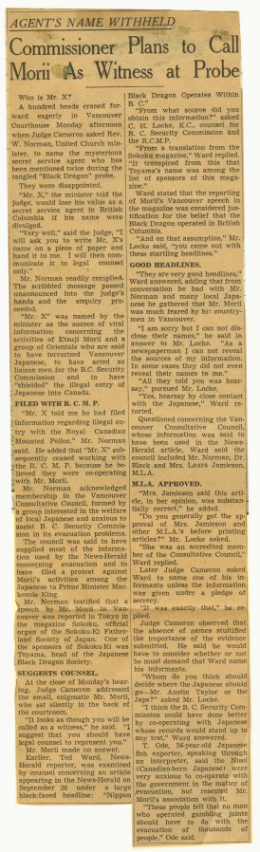
On the "Hope-14-Mile Construction Committee," established August 2 in Tashme Camp, at least half of the committee are indubitably Morii's men, and these include two whom other Japanese view with particular fear and aversion.

Japanese sources claim there are still 2000 Japanese in the Vancouver and Lower Fraser Valley area and further that these could be cleared out immediately and with perfect co-operation were places found for them clear of Morii's influence.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Report On Morii Still Waits Action". Includes photographic image of a hand with two issues of the magazine Sokoku. References Etsuji Morii, Sokoku-Kai (Fatherland Society) of Japan, and the Black Dragon Society.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.61
Item Title	Agents Name Withheld/ Commissioner Plans To Call Morii As Witness At Probe
Item Date	1942



AGENT'S NAME WITHHELD

Commissioner Plans to Call Morii As Witness at Probe

Who is Mr. X?

A hundred heads craned forward eagerly in Vancouver Courthouse Monday afternoon when Judge Cameron asked Rev. W. Norman, United Church minister, to name the mysterious secret service agent who has been mentioned twice during the tangled "Black Dragon" probe.

They were disappointed.

"Mr. X," the minister told the judge, would lose his value as a secret service agent in British Columbia if his name were divulged.

"Very well," said the judge, "I will ask you to write Mr. X's name on a piece of paper and hand it to me. I will then communicate it to legal counsel only."

Mr. Norman readily complied. The scribbled message passed unannounced into the judge's hands and the enquiry proceeded.

"Mr. X" was named by the minister as the source of vital information concerning the activities of Etsuji Morii and a group of Orientals who are said to have terrorized Vancouver Japanese, to have acted as liaison men for the B.C. Security Commission and to have "shielded" the illegal entry of Japanese into Canada.

FILED WITH R. C. M. P.

"Mr. X told me he had filed information regarding illegal entry with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police," Mr. Norman said. He added that "Mr. X" subsequently ceased working with the R. C. M. P. because he believed they were co-operating with Mr. Morii.

Mr. Norman acknowledged membership in the Vancouver Consultative Council, formed by a group interested in the welfare of local Japanese and anxious to assist B. C. Security Commission in its evacuation problems.

The council was said to have supplied most of the information used by the News-Herald concerning evacuation and to have filed a protest against Morii's activities among the Japanese to Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Mr. Norman testified that a speech by Mr. Morii in Vancouver was reported in Tokyo in the magazine Sokoku, official organ of the Sokoku-Ki Fatherland Society of Japan. One of the sponsors of Sokoku-Ki was Toyama, head of the Japanese Black Dragon Society.

SUGGESTS COUNSEL

At the close of Monday's hearing, Judge Cameron addressed the small, enigmatic Mr. Morii, who sat silently in the back of the courtroom.

"It looks as though you will be called as a witness," he said. "I suggest that you should have legal counsel to represent you."

Mr. Morii made no answer.

Earlier, Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter, was examined by counsel concerning an article appearing in the News-Herald on September 26 under a large black-faced headline: "Nippon Black Dragon Operates Within B. C."

"From what source did you obtain this information?" asked C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for B. C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P.

"From a translation from the Sokoku magazine," Ward replied. "It transpired from this that Toyama's name was among the list of sponsors of this magazine."

Ward stated that the reporting of Morii's Vancouver speech in the magazine was considered justification for the belief that the Black Dragons operated in British Columbia.

"And on that assumption," Mr. Locke said, "you came out with these startling headlines."

GOOD HEADLINES.

"They are very good headlines," Ward answered, adding that from conversation he had with Mr. Norman and many local Japanese he gathered that Mr. Morii was much feared by his countrymen in Vancouver.

"I am sorry but I can not disclose their names," he said in answer to Mr. Locke. "As a newspaperman I can not reveal the sources of my information. In some cases they did not even reveal their names to me."

"All they told you was hearsay," pursued Mr. Locke.

"Yes, hearsay by close contact with the Japanese," Ward retorted.

Questioned concerning the Vancouver Consultative Council, whose information was said to have been used in the News-Herald article, Ward said the council included Mr. Norman, Dr. Black and Mrs. Laura Jamieson, M.L.A.

M.L.A. APPROVED.

"Mrs. Jamieson said this article, in her opinion, was substantially correct," he added.

"Do you generally get the approval of Mrs. Jamieson and other M.L.A.'s before printing articles?" Mr. Locke asked.

"She was an accredited member of the Consultative Council," Ward replied.

Later Judge Cameron asked Ward to name one of his informants unless the information was given under a pledge of secrecy.

"It was exactly that," he replied.

Judge Cameron observed that the absence of names stultified the importance of the evidence submitted. He said he would have to consider whether or not he must demand that Ward name his informants.

"When do you think should decide where the Japanese should go—Mr. Austin Taylor or the Japs?" asked Mr. Locke.

"I think the B. C. Security Commission could have done better by co-operating with Japanese whose records would stand up to any test," Ward answered.

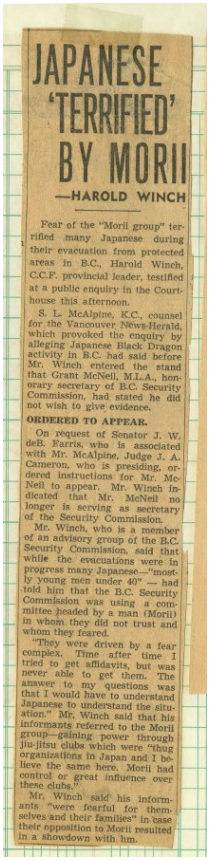
T. Ode, 36-year-old Japanese fish exporter, speaking through an interpreter, said the Nisei (Canadian-born Japanese) were very anxious to co-operate with the government in the matter of evacuation, but resented Mr. Morii's association with it.

"These people felt that no man who operated gambling joints should have to do with the evacuation of thousands of people," Ode said.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Agents Name Withheld/ Commissioner Plans To Call Morii As Witness At Probe". References Etsuji Morii and the Black Dragon Society. Quote by T. Ode, Nisei fish exporter.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.62
Item Title	Japanese 'Terrified' By Morii
Item Date	1942



JAPANESE 'TERRIFIED' BY MORII

—HAROLD WINCH

Fear of the "Morii group" terrified many Japanese during their evacuation from protected areas in B.C., Harold Winch, C.C.F. provincial leader, testified at a public enquiry in the Courthouse this afternoon.

S. L. McAlpine, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which provoked the enquiry by alleging Japanese Black Dragon activity in B.C. had said before Mr. Winch entered the stand that Grant McNeil, M.L.A., honorary secretary of B.C. Security Commission, had stated he did not wish to give evidence.

ORDERED TO APPEAR.

On request of Senator J. W. deB. Farris, who is associated with Mr. McAlpine, Judge J. A. Cameron, who is presiding, ordered instructions for Mr. McNeil to appear. Mr. Winch indicated that Mr. McNeil no longer is serving as secretary of the Security Commission.

Mr. Winch, who is a member of an advisory group of the B.C. Security Commission, said that while the evacuations were in progress many Japanese—"mostly young men under 40" — had told him that the B.C. Security Commission was using a committee headed by a man (Morii) in whom they did not trust and whom they feared.

"They were driven by a fear complex. Time after time I tried to get affidavits, but was never able to get them. The answer to my questions was that I would have to understand Japanese to understand the situation." Mr. Winch said that his informants referred to the Morii group—gaining power through jiu-jitsu clubs which were "thug organizations in Japan and I believe the same here. Morii had control or great influence over these clubs."

Mr. Winch said his informants "were fearful for themselves and their families" in case their opposition to Morii resulted in a showdown with hm.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese 'Terrified' By Morii" quoting Harold Winch, C.C.F. provincial leader. References Etsuji Morii and the Black Dragon Society.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.63
Item Title	Money For "Deferments"/ Japanese Preferred Internment To Evacuation Through Morii
Item Date	1942



MONEY FOR "DEFERMENTS" Nov. 7/42

Japanese Preferred Internment To Evacuation Through Morii

The story of a Japanese salesman who preferred internment to evacuation figured unexpectedly in Friday's investigation of charges made by the Vancouver News-Herald regarding evacuation of Japanese from the Coast.

The salesman—H. Kobayashi, employed by the Sun Life Assurance Co. in Vancouver for 22 years—was said to have been "insulted" over the fact that Ritsuji Morii was acting in a liaison capacity for the B. C. Security Commission.

From evidence it appeared that Mr. Kobayashi told Alexander Wright, Vancouver manager of the company, that he would sooner be interned than deal with Mr. Morii regarding evacuation.

TO BE INTERNED.

Mr. Kobayashi further told Mr. Wright, according to evidence, that he was going to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to ask to be interned. Also, that Mr. Morii had collected a "considerable" sum of money for obtaining deferments for Japanese.

How Mr. Wright subsequently turned over a cheque for Mr. Kobayashi to the custodian of enemy property, because he believed the salesman had been interned, was related in a letter produced as evidence by Senator J. W. de B. Farris, News-Herald counsel.

The letter, addressed to Col. C. H. Hill, officer commanding the R.C.M.P. in Vancouver, by Glenn W. McPherson, the custodian, told of Mr. Wright's visit to his office last May.

"On looking through the records I found that this man (Mr. Kobayashi) was not interned," Mr. McPherson wrote.

"Mr. Wright was surprised since Mr. Kobayashi told him personally he was going to the R.C.M.P. to ask to be interned.

BEST SALESMAN.

"Mr. Wright stated that Mr. Kobayashi was their best salesman among the Japanese, that he had absolute confidence in him and that he had done excellent work in the Victory Loan campaign.

"He said Mr. Kobayashi advised him that he was not prepared to deal with Mr. Morii as to the terms of evacuation or prepared to make any arrangement for deferment, and that he felt so excited over the fact that Mr. Morii appeared to have control over evacuation that he would sooner be interned than come under his control."

Japanese witnesses, called from internment camps in the interior by Senator Farris, testified further that Morii was feared and distrusted by Japanese in Vancouver.

Twenty-five-year-old Yoshiaki Sato told of men who were "beaten up" by Morii because they did not follow his wishes.

WERE YOU AFRAID?

"Were you afraid of Morii?" asked C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for B. C. Security Commission and the R. C. M. P.

"Not personally," the young Japanese answered.

"Who were the men in this group?"—"Most of them were Japanese."

"Give us the name of one of these thugs?"—"I do not recollect them."

"Did you ever know any of their names?"—"No."

Sato told of a Japanese named Soki who was beaten up by Morii's group in 1941. He testified that Japanese had paid over enormous sums of money to Morii.

"Can you give me the name of anyone who ever paid a cent?" asked Mr. Locke.

NO NAMES.

Sato appeared to think hard for a few moments, then answered "No."

"Have you ever heard of the Black Dragon in Canada?" Judge Cameron asked him.

"Only what I read in a magazine," Sato answered. "That is all the information I have."

Tatsuri Suzuki, young Japanese fisherman, declared he never heard of the Black Dragon Society until he read about it in the News-Herald.

T. Ide, formerly secretary of the Japanese Association of Fishermen in B. C., declared he never heard of the Black Dragon here but admitted reading of the society in a Japanese magazine, "Bokuba."

Judge Cameron: Is there any branch of the Black Dragon Society in Canada?—I do not think so.

Judge Cameron: Did you ever see any propaganda in Japanese magazines for the Black Dragon Society?—No, I can not say I have.

The Japanese said he remembered hearing of the Black Dragon when he was at school in Japan 40 years ago but he did not pay any attention to it at the time.

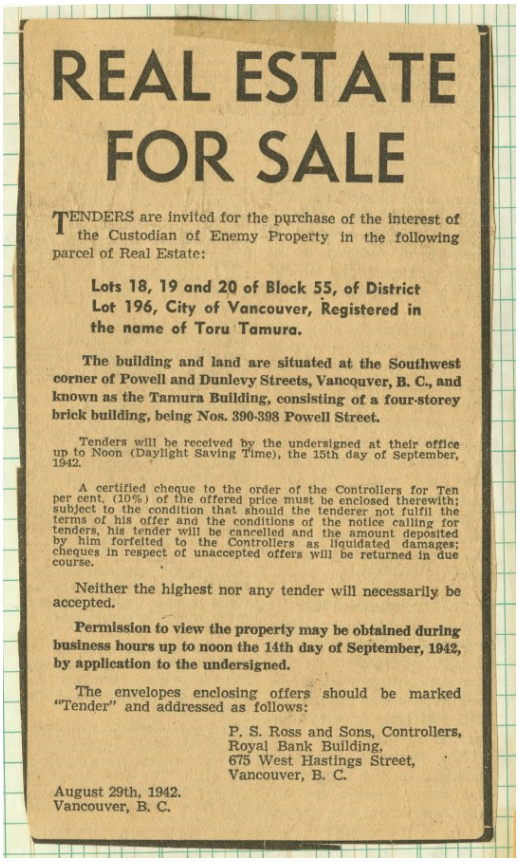
Names of several Japanese, now interned, who were stated to have given money to Ritsuji Morii, were handed to Judge Cameron in a letter from Elmore Philpott, News-Herald writer.

The judge directed that a telegram be sent to the internment camp asking if the Japanese mentioned could give evidence to this effect.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Money For "Deferments"/ Japanese Preferred Internment To Evacuation Through Morii". Includes quotes by H. Kobayashi, salesman employed by the Sun Life Assurance Co. in Vancouver; Yoshiaki Sato; Tatsuri Suzuki, fisherman; T. Ide, former secretary of the Japanese Association of Fishermen in B.C. "Nov. 7/42" annotated in black pen.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.64
Item Title	Real Estate For Sale
Item Date	1942



REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the interest of the Custodian of Enemy Property in the following parcel of Real Estate:

Lots 18, 19 and 20 of Block 55, of District Lot 196, City of Vancouver, Registered in the name of Toru Tamura.

The building and land are situated at the Southwest corner of Powell and Dunlevy Streets, Vancouver, B. C., and known as the Tamura Building, consisting of a four-storey brick building, being Nos. 390-398 Powell Street.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at their office up to Noon (Daylight Saving Time), the 15th day of September, 1942.

A certified cheque to the order of the Controllers for Ten per cent. (10%) of the offered price must be enclosed therewith; subject to the condition that should the tenderer not fulfil the terms of his offer and the conditions of the notice calling for tenders, his tender will be cancelled and the amount deposited by him forfeited to the Controllers as liquidated damages; cheques in respect of unaccepted offers will be returned in due course.

Neither the highest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

Permission to view the property may be obtained during business hours up to noon the 14th day of September, 1942, by application to the undersigned.

The envelopes enclosing offers should be marked "Tender" and addressed as follows:

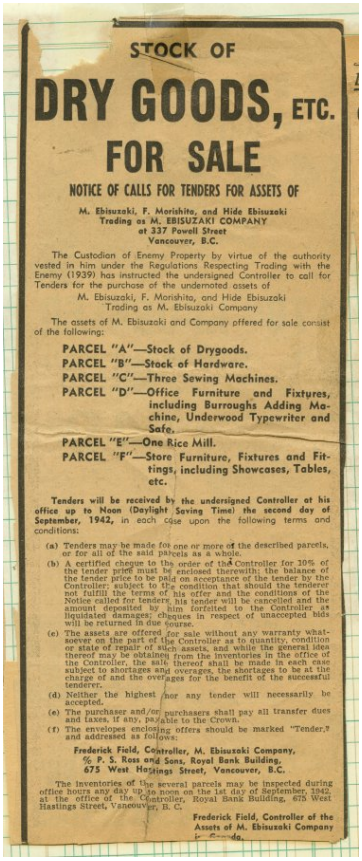
P. S. Ross and Sons, Controllers,
Royal Bank Building,
675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

August 29th, 1942.
Vancouver, B. C.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice with headline "Real Estate For Sale" listing the Tamura Building at 390-398 Powell Street, registered in the name of Toru Tamura. Notice served by P.S. Ross and Sons, Controllers. Dated August 29, 1942.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.65
Item Title	Stock Of Dry Goods, Etc. For Sale
Item Date	1942



STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, ETC.

FOR SALE

NOTICE OF CALLS FOR TENDERS FOR ASSETS OF

M. Ebisuzaki, F. Morishite, and Hide Ebisuzaki
Trading as M. EBISUZAKI COMPANY
at 337 Powell Street
Vancouver, B.C.

The Custodian of Enemy Property by virtue of the authority vested in him under the Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) has instructed the undersigned Controller to call for Tenders for the purchase of the undernoted assets of

M. Ebisuzaki, F. Morishita, and Hide Ebisuzaki
Trading as M. Ebisuzaki Company

The assets of M. Ebisuzaki and Company offered for sale consist of the following:

PARCEL "A"—Stock of Drygoods.
PARCEL "B"—Stock of Hardware.
PARCEL "C"—Three Sewing Machines.
PARCEL "D"—Office Furniture and Fixtures, including Burroughs Adding Machine, Underwood Typewriter and Safe.
PARCEL "E"—One Rice Mill.
PARCEL "F"—Store Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings, including Showcases, Tables, etc.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned Controller at his office up to Noon (Daylight Saving Time) the second day of September, 1942, in each case upon the following terms and conditions:

(a) Tenders may be made for one or more of the described parcels, or for all of the said parcels as a whole.

(b) A certified cheque to the order of the Controller for 10% of the tender price must be enclosed therewith; the balance of the tender price to be paid on acceptance of the tender by the Controller; subject to the condition that should the tenderer not fulfill the terms of his offer and the conditions of the Notice called for tenders, his tender will be cancelled and the amount deposited by him forfeited to the Controller as liquidated damages; cheques in respect of unaccepted bids will be returned in due course.

(c) The assets are offered for sale without any warranty whatsoever on the part of the Controller as to quantity, condition or state of repair of such assets, and while the general idea thereof may be obtained from the inventories in the office of the Controller, the sale thereof shall be made in each case subject to shortages and overages, the shortages to be at the charge of and the overages for the benefit of the successful tenderer.

(d) Neither the highest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

(e) The purchaser and/or purchasers shall pay all transfer dues and taxes, if any, payable to the Crown.

(f) The envelopes enclosing offers should be marked "Tender," and addressed as follows:

Frederick Field, Controller, M. Ebisuzaki Company,
% P. S. Ross and Sons, Royal Bank Building,
675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

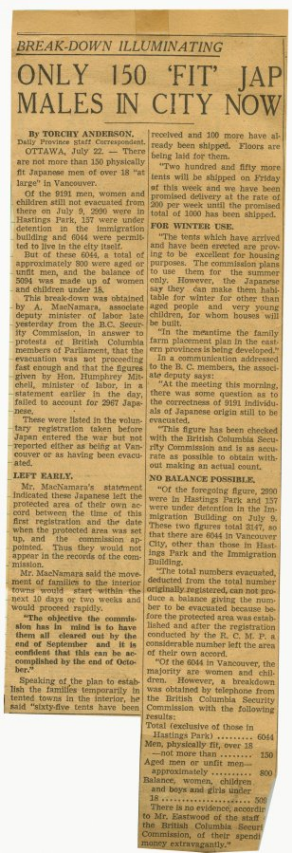
The inventories of the several parcels may be inspected during office hours any day up to noon on the 1st day of September, 1942, at the office of the Controller, Royal Bank Building, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Frederick Field, Controller of the Assets of M. Ebisuzaki Company
in Canada.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of public notice with headline "Stock Of Dry Goods, Etc. For Sale" listing assets of M. Ebisuzaki and Company, including F. Morishita and Hide Ebisuzaki. Notice served by Frederick Field, Controller, c/o P.S. Ross and Sons. Dated August 29, 1942.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.66
Item Title	Break-down Illuminating/ Only 150 'Fit' Jap Males In City Now
Item Date	1942



BREAK-DOWN ILLUMINATING

ONLY 150 'FIT' JAP MALES IN CITY NOW

By TORCHY ANDERSON,
Daily Province staff Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 22. — There are not more than 150 physically fit Japanese men of over 18 "at large" in Vancouver.

Of the 9191 men, women and children still not evacuated from there on July 9, 2690 were in Hastings Park, 157 were under detention in the immigration building and 6044 were permitted to live in the city itself.

But of these 6044, a total of approximately 800 were aged or unfit men, and the balance of 5094 was made up of women and children under 18.

This break-down was obtained by A. MacNamara, associate deputy minister of labor late yesterday from the B.C. Security Commission, in answer to protests of British Columbia members of Parliament, that the evacuation was not proceeding fast enough and that the figures given by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, in a statement earlier in the day, failed to account for 2967 Japanese.

These were listed in the voluntary registration taken before Japan entered the war but not reported either as being at Vancouver or as having been evacuated.

LEFT EARLY.

Mr. MacNamara's statement indicated these Japanese left the protected area of their own accord between the time of this first registration and the date when the protected area was set up, and the commission appointed. Thus they would not appear in the records of the commission.

Mr. MacNamara said the movement of families to the interior towns would start within the next 10 days or two weeks and would proceed rapidly.

"The objective the commission has in mind is to have them all cleared out by the end of September and it is confident that this can be accomplished by the end of October."

Speaking of the plan to establish the families temporarily in tented towns in the interior, he said "sixty-five tents have been received and 100 more have already been shipped. Floors are being laid for them.

"Two hundred and fifty more tents will be shipped on Friday of this week and we have been promised delivery at the rate of 200 per week until the promised total of 1000 has been shipped.

FOR WINTER USE.

"The tents which have arrived and have been erected are proving to be excellent for housing purposes. The commission plans to use them for the summer only. However, the Japanese say they can make them habitable for winter for other than aged people and very young children, for whom houses will be built.

"In the meantime the family farm placement plan in the eastern provinces is being developed."

In a communication addressed to the B. C. members, the associate deputy says:

"At the meeting this morning, there was some question as to the correctness of 9191 individuals of Japanese origin still to be evacuated.

"This figure has been checked with the British Columbia Security Commission and is as accurate as possible to obtain without making an actual count.

NO BALANCE POSSIBLE.

"Of the foregoing figure, 2690 were in Hastings Park and 157 were under detention in the Immigration Building on July 9. These two figures total 2847, so that there are 6044 in Vancouver City, other than those in Hastings Park and the Immigration Building.

"The total numbers evacuated, deducted from the total number originally registered, can not produce a balance giving the number to be evacuated because before the protected area was established and after the registration conducted by the R. C. M. P. a considerable number left the area of their own accord.

"Of the 6044 in Vancouver, the majority are women and children. However, a breakdown was obtained by telephone from the British Columbia Security Commission with the following results:

Total (exclusive of those in Hastings Park) 6044
Men, physically fit, over 18 —not more than 150
Aged men or unfit men—approximately 800
Balance, women, children and boys and girls under 18 5094

There is no evidence, according to Mr. Eastwood of the staff the British Columbia Security Commission, of their spending money extravagantly."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Break-down Illuminating/ Only 150 'Fit' Jap Males In City Now" by Torchy Anderson, Daily Province Staff Correspondent, dated July 22, Ottawa. Reports on number of Japanese under detention in Hastings Park and the Immigration Building in Vancouver.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.67
Item Title	Last Japanese to Leave Hastings Park Centre by End of This Week/ Only the Sick Will Remain In East and Internment Camp
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1942

Last Japanese to Leave Hastings Park Centre by End of This Week

Only the Sick Will Remain In East and Internment Camp

By LLOYD TURNER

Hastings Park, clearing house for more than 13,000 coast Japanese since last March, is quiet once more.

The grounds, which for all those months echoed to the voices of never less than 2000 Oriental men, women and children at one time, are hushed. Only a few Japanese now remain and by the end of the week they too will join their brother evacuees in the interior of British Columbia.

Already the army are moving in and plans for housing troops in the buildings are now under way. On Thursday Major-General G. R. Bourke, G.O.C. in chief of Pacific command, made a thorough survey of the new camp.

Soon the same grounds that once were trampled by gala exhibiting crowds, and later by Japanese will hear the marching feet of the defenders of the western coast.

ONE MORE LOAD.

"One more large truckload and we will have them all moved," J. L. Torry, manager of the clearing station, said today. "This will leave the pack free once more save for a few in the hospital, who will go as soon as accommodations are made for them in the interior."

"My staff, which at times numbered over 200, and myself have been working overtime recently to get the job done, and we hope to be finished ahead of schedule."

The interior of the Forum and adjoining large concrete structures, which cots were crammed with beds and special rooms, have already been dismantled and are being cleared prior to the entrance of the army.

In the stock buildings are still a few cubicles which have not yet been taken down. Save for a few score sewing machines and odds and ends, the Horse shoe Building, which was once filled to the rafters as a baggage depot, is also empty.

As every Japanese family has a sewing machine, there was once almost as many of them here as in the rest of the province.

DYING TO GET AWAY.

"At one time we thought we would hate to leave, but now that all our friends are gone we are just dying to get away," said pretty Mrs. Kisaye Maeda, formerly of Victoria. She expressed the sentiments of those still remaining.

The administrative staff, housed in the Exhibition administration building, under the direction of Mr. Torry, are already getting ready to close accounts and leave. And the evacuating organization in the forestry mining exhibit in charge of James A. Rose, evacuating officer, is getting the last of its charges off its hands.

The handful of Japanese that will be left on Sunday will be looked after by Dr. A. Hervey Cooke, doctor in charge, and Mrs. L. Grundy, supervisor of women's buildings. Mr. Torry and Mr. Rose will leave then for Tashme, large swanese camp outside of Hope, where Mr. Torry will be in charge.

"I guess they were psychic when they put that sign on top of the Forum," young Taki Mono said as he was leaving, and pointed to a large neon slogan which read: "All Out For Victory."

"Stalingrad Only Sideshow" Is Nevy Line By Goebbels

By PAUL GHALL

Copyright, 1942, Chicago Daily News
Leased wire to The Daily Province

BERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 25.—"The Battle of Stalingrad is of only secondary importance, as the real objective of the German summer offensive was attained on August 23 when the Wehrmacht reached the Volga." This is the new line taken today by Nazi propagandists to explain why the Russian Verdun still holds out.

This statement can only mean a further backing down from Germany's ambitious summer objectives. Before launching their offensive the Germans announced that the objectives were Astrakhan, on the Caspian Sea, coupled with possession of the whole Caucasus.

One significant conclusion to be drawn from Dr. Goebbels' latest retreat is that the Germans, who publicize patience, however long - enduring, is becoming slightly exhausted over Stalingrad.

LAST DAYS AT HASTINGS—The long lines of washing which have been a feature of Japanese "occupation" of Hastings Park are diminished these days, but they are still there on the eve of the final departure of the evacuees. Centre is James A. Rose, officer in charge of evacuation, and J. L. Torry (sitting), manager of the clearing station. They are talking to Sumi Murata, who is about to leave for New Denver. At bottom, Mary Maeda of Victoria is washing up, getting ready to leave.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Last Japanese to Leave Hastings Park Centre by End of This Week/ Only the Sick Will Remain In East and Internment Camp" by Lloyd Turner, dated September 25, 1942, The Vancouver Daily Province. Includes three photographic images of tents at Hastings Park (top); James A. Rose, officer of evacuation, J.L. Torry, manager of the clearing station, and Sumi Murata (middle); and Mary Maeda of Victoria (bottom).

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.68
Item Title	Mass Meeting Urges Ottawa Lift Ban On Outlawed Organizations
Item Date	1942



Mass Meeting Urges Ottawa Lift Ban On Outlawed Organizations

"Where the Fascist menace to Canada is concerned, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have an ostrich-like habit of burying their heads in the sand," said Nigel Morgan, chief speaker at a rally in the Beacon Theatre Sunday, sponsored by the National Council for Democratic Rights, in support of lifting the ban on the Communist Party and other organizations.

"The F.B.I. is uncovering plenty of Fascist plots and sabotage south of the line, and surely the R.C.M.P. are not so naive as to imagine such activities cease at the 49th parallel," continued Mr. Morgan. "Yet, in the last report of Commissioner Wood, two-thirds of the space was taken up by a vicious tirade against the left-wing of Canadian labor, and hardly a page to counter-espionage activities aimed at Fascist organizations."

* * *

Mr. Morgan read extensively from the report on the activities of Etsuji Morri, as published in The News-Herald on Saturday, and his comment commending the paper for its "fearlessness in exposing the Japanese Fascists," met with resounding applause.

* * *

Morii, he said, had been invested by the Mikado "for doing good work in British Columbia," and he contrasted the treatment accorded this man with that given the anti-Fascists of the Communist party, the Ukrainian Labor Temple Association, and other groups.

"The legalization of the Communist party in Canada is necessary to maintain best British traditions in Canada," Captain Elmore Philpott, another speaker, declared. "The English-speaking people have given to mankind certain great achievements. One of these is equality and security before the law. Another is the right to free political organization to effect political change. The continued ban on the Communist party is therefore a direct violation of the basic principles of the British constitutional system."

Capt. Philpott described the Russian recovery at Stalingrad as a miracle as great as that of Dunkirk. He strongly approved Wendell Willkie's utterances in Moscow urging swift action to relieve the pressure on the embattled Soviet army.

"Some people talk as if we were going to act to help Communism or save the Soviet," he said, "what they fail to realize is that if Russia's deadly wounds become fatal, our whole free world will perish."

Capt. Philpott predicted that the second half of the 20th Century would see the greatest era in the history of man.

* * *

"I expect the Russians will learn a lot from us in the way of freedom of speech and religion and freedom from legal per-

to learn a lot from the Soviet in social changes which benefit the whole mass of humanity. But I cannot see how anybody could think we have anything to offer the Russians in talking about security before the law if we deny the minorities in our own country, like the Communists the rights we stand for in theory."

* * *

"A visitor from Mars might think there is no war in Vancouver," said John Goss, noted singer and writer, to the meeting, "while the most momentous struggle in the history of mankind is going on from the Black Sea to the Baltic. Some people can get excited over nothing better than the chlorination of Vancouver's water, and what we are going to do with the Japs after the war."

"They should be more concerned over what the Japs will do to us, if we don't get ahead with this war," he said amidst applause.

Minister of Justice St. Laurent is dodging the issue, he said. Communist party members and others were put in prison and had their property seized during the "phoney war" period, and are being kept there by business interests of the type who sold scrap, lumber and munitions to Japan right up until a short time before Pearl Harbour.

* * *

"We will be dubbed as 'Reds' for the stand we take on this platform," he concluded, "but all the opprobrium is out of that word now. I am not a Communist, but simply because I haven't got what it takes to stand beside the revolutionaries of Jugo-Slavia and the patriots of Stalingrad."

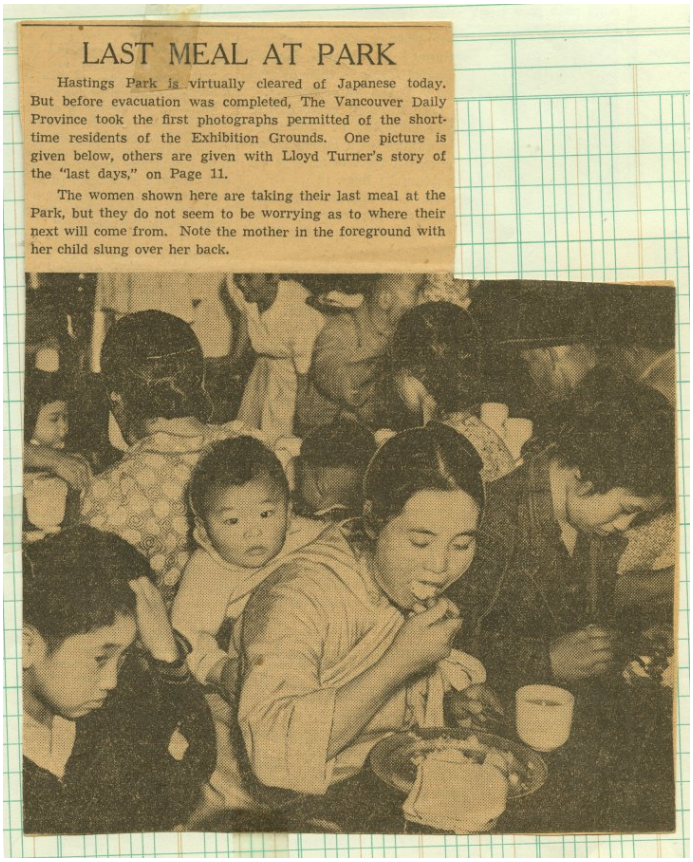
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On the platform with the speakers were the chairman, John Stanton, Tom Uphill, M.L.A., who appealed for the collection and raised $340, and Harold Pritchett. The theatre was packed with a capacity audience, which unanimously passed a resolution calling for release of all anti-Fascists, and lifting the ban on the Communist Party.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Mass Meeting Urges Ottawa Lift Ban On Outlawed Organizations". References Etsuji Morii, the Mikado, and quotes John Goss, singer and writer

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.69
Item Title	Last Meal At Park
Item Date	1942



LAST MEAL AT PARK

Hastings Park is virtually cleared of Japanese today. But before evacuation was completed, The Vancouver Daily Province took the first photographs permitted of the short-time residents of the Exhibition Grounds. One picture is given below, others are given with Lloyd Turner's story of the "last days," on Page 11.

The women shown here are taking their last meal at the Park, but they do not seem to be worrying as to where their next will come from. Note the mother in the foreground with her child slung over her back.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Last Meal At Park" and photographic image of women and children eating at the Hastings Park Exhibition Grounds.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.70
Item Title	B.C. Government Refuses To Pay Cost Of Educating Evacuated Japanese Children/ Say Ottawa's Responsibility/ Ease Teacher Shortage/ All Japanese Students to Go Before City
Item Date	1942



Page Twenty-two THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1942

B.C. Government Refuses To Pay Cost Of Educating Evacuated Japanese Children

SAY OTTAWA'S RESPONSIBILITY

By Daily Province Staff Correspondent

VICTORIA, Aug. 19.—Efforts by the B. C. Security Commission to place upon the British Columbia Government the cost of educating Japanese children under control of the commission have been flatly refused, Hon. H. G. Perry, minister of education, announced this morning.

The commission, which is charged with the care of all Japanese, sought to have the Provincial Government provide schools, teachers, supervisors and Japanese coaches for 3500 children, of whom 1000 are of school age. The total cost would be $345,000.

The plan would mean the construction of additional school accommodation at interior points where Japanese have been located.

The commission asked for white teachers. This was flatly refused, on the ground that with schools having to be closed throughout the province for want of qualified teachers, that the department of education was not going to create a further drain for the purpose of providing teachers for Japanese children.

BAR SUPERVISOR PLAN.

The commission, as an alternative plan, suggested that the department of education provide 13 white supervisors and engage 113 Japanese teachers, or coaches. This was also refused.

The position assumed by Mr. Perry, who is backed by the entire cabinet, is that the educational problem for Japanese was created by the Dominion and not the Provincial Government.

It was the Dominion, through the B.C. Security Commission, that moved the Nippanese as a war security measure. The responsibility for educational facilities, as a result, rests squarely with Ottawa.

SYSTEM AMPLE BEFORE.

Mr. Perry pointed out in a letter to the commission that British Columbia's school system was ample to take care of Japanese as well as white children before the movement to the interior was started.

The government does not feel that it should be called on to enlarge its school system for the accommodation of the wards of the Dominion.

In fact the executive council backs Mr. Perry in:

1. Refusing to accept any responsibility, financial or otherwise, for education of Japanese children who are under control of the B.C. Security Commission.

2. Refusing to instruct rural and municipal school boards that they must make provision to provide educational facilities for Japanese.

EASE TEACHER SHORTAGE

All Japanese Students to Go Before City Schools Open

Spokesmen for the B.C. Security Commission today declared all Japanese children may be moved out of the city by the time school opens or within a very short time after September 1.

They point out that even though a small group of Japanese are left in the city when the fall term opens, it would be impractical to send them to school for a few weeks or months while preparations are being made to move them.

Last year 2300 Japanese youngsters attended city schools. Removing them from school registration will mean a reduction in the number of teachers needed of "at least 40 and probably more," declares O. J. Thomas, school inspector.

The greatest change will be felt at Strathcona School which has had a Japanese attendance of more than 600 for several years.

At least eight fewer teachers will be needed at the school this coming term.

Many senior students have entered war work during the summer and will not return to school, bringing a further sharp decrease in school enrolment, Mr. Thomas pointed out.

NO REPLACEMENTS.

A large number of school teachers have also gone to war industries and the armed services but due to the absence of Japanese at schools alsf the many white senior students who will remain in war work, it is unlikely the board will hire replacement teachers.

Numbers of new teachers are available to the Vancouver School Board this year but the situation is reversed in practically every rural district. In the country areas teachers who receive less money than city teachers, are entering war industries and the armed forces faster than they can be replaced.

SPANISH VICE-CONSUL.—F. P. Bernard, honorary vice-consul for Spain, who is agent for the "protecting power" serving British Columbia's 23,000 Japanese. Mr. Bernard foresees a second exchange of Japanese-Canadian war prisoners.

Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "B.C. Government Refuses To Pay Cost Of Educating Evacuated Japanese Children/ Say Ottawa's Responsibility/ Ease Teacher Shortage/ All Japanese Students to Go Before City Schools Open" by Daily Province Staff Correspondent, dated Aug. 19, Victoria. Includes photographic image of F.P. Bernard, honorary vice-consul for Spain. References H.G. Perry, minister of education, and reports on decreased enrollment at city schools, most notably Strathcona School.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.71
Item Title	In Isolated Sandon/ Frontier Camp With 20 Hotels Now Home For 550 Japanese
Item Date	1942



IN ISOLATED SANDON

Frontier Camp With 20 Hotels Now Home For 550 Japanese

By DON TYERMAN.
Daily Province Staff Correspondent.

SANDON, July 24. — Back in 1892, Johnny Harris pitched his tent where the town of Sandon now stands. He was the first settler.

Johnny Harris is still in Sandon. He runs the old Reco Hotel, built in '96, has lived here through fires, snowslides and the swashbuckling days when Sandon was a frontier mining camp with 20 hotels running day and night.

Johnny's town, one of only two or three on the continent whose main street is a flume for a roaring torrent of water, is the latest evacuation centre for Japanese under B. C. Security Commission administration.

If the object was to isolate the community it has been achieved, for Sandon lies about ten miles up Carpenter Creek, accessible by a narrow mountain road with a sheer drop of a thousand feet in places, and a steep spur line of the C.P.R.

The spur line is the survivor of a race between the C.P.R. and Hill's K. & S. narrow gauge railway.

Dumped Depot

Before the C.P.R. steel had reached Sandon, a depot had been built to block the K. & S. at a point where the canyon narrows. One night an engineer and crew of 30 men hooked a cable onto the C.P.R. depot, dragged it up the canyon and dumped it over the bank.

This is the town that 550 Japanese have come to. There is a space, roughly two blocks wide, bounded by sheer mountains. The town itself wanders approximately a half mile through this canyon.

A procession of slides have narrowed the fire-swept gulch at either extremity.

Jim Lister, resident supervisor of the B. C. Security Commission, has had one of the toughest jobs of any administrator in B. C. As in other "ghost-towns," property had to be leased, then the rotting foundations replaced with sound timber. The situation in Sandon was complicated by the flumed Carpenter Creek.

While Sandon drowned between 1929 and May of this year, the flume on which Main street is built, had been planked up, blocking sewage and waterworks.

Renovate Houses

Gangs are still ripping planks away and digging for sewer pipes. Whole interiors of houses, most of them exactly as the former tenants left them, were cleaned out and renovated.

Long bars, with vegetable plate-glass mirrors, scenes of past riotous and hilarious times, were intact. In the hospital, surgical instruments, sterilizers, beds and all the impediments of the medical profession, had been untouched for years. Belles of the past in the lower and more disreputable part of the town were abundant until the work gangs took over.

Into this heart of the silver-lead mining country have come these new tenants. To many of them, the future appears somewhat bleak.

During my brief stay in Sandon, I was guest for an afternoon of the Buddhist church and committee, and given an insight into their plans. Handicapped by lack of natural resources suited to their past activities, the citizens are adapting themselves to a difficult situation.

Start Playground

Recreation is the one vital requirement. With the blessing of Jim Lister, a kindergarten has been started. A portion of the town, once swept by fire, is being cleared for a playground; tennis courts will be built and a basketball floor installed. The boys have a good baseball team and games have been played with Kaslo and the present top-dogs, Slocan City.

For the women there will be a sewing-room, first-aid classes, and a "hobby-club." Judo and kendo clubs will be formed.

There are two main worries among the Japanese. One is education for the children and the other is high prices. The former is being attended to by the commission. A suggested solution for the latter is a co-operative store, operated by the Japanese for the B. C. Security Commission.

Meanwhile plans are being speeded by the commission to widen streets, clean up approaches to the town and provide firewood for the winter. The Suicide Creek loggers are on the job.

Take Over Farm

A mile or two from Sandon the commission has taken over a 25-acre farm and put two Japanese farmers from Langley Prairie in charge. It was ploughed with the only two horses in the district and should be a fine producer.

The town now has a doctor, shoemaker, barber and stores.

There have been several meetings of the Japanese men to test the administrative policy of Lister. He measured up and is respected for his past, yet firm policy. He was overjoyed when the Buddhist committee met and entertained me at afternoon tea, the first person to be so honored. He interpreted this as satisfaction of the Japanese with the limited conveniences.

Peculiarly enough, new Japanese members of the community must prove themselves before they are accepted by the earlier residents.

This was true of Lister's first lieutenant, Yasutaro Sakamoto, formerly a foreman at Gelkie, Alta., road camp. Before he was accepted, he had to stand up before a meeting of the men and tell them exactly how and why he was qualified for the job. He, too, measured up to their standards.

Have Nurse, Doctor

Dr. A. Francis of New Denver is medical adviser and Miss Yoshiko Nakasuji, trained in Alberta, is in charge at the hospital.

Fire, which has always been one of the greatest menaces to Sandon, is guarded against by a volunteer brigade of 15. Two of the men were once members of the Tokyo fire department.

Water and electric power are abundant. Johnny Harris owns and operates both services, despite his 78 years. His power plant was installed in 1896 and the two original dynamos are still running as smoothly as the day they were installed 46 years ago. Even the leather belts are the originals.

In case of a breakdown, Johnny has a spare dynamo he got "a mere 40 years ago," but not yet uncrated. The power house was one of three buildings that escaped the disastrous fire of 1900.

The old-timers tell with relish of this fire. It appears someone built a dance hall, store and entertainment centre at the head of the main street and subsequently lost a lawsuit to Johnny Harris.

"Bitter Atonement"

The story goes that he organized a theatrical company and staged a two-night stand with a play called, "The Bitter Atonement."

Shortly after the curtain fell on the last act, fire broke out backstage and swept down the gulch and its frame buildings. The hose had been cut with an axe, and spread of the fire to the upper reaches of the canyon was prevented by dynamiting the old C.P.R. depot. As a result of the conflagration, nearly every building in the town today bears the date "1900," when the "modern" city was constructed.

British Columbia towns are very seldom referred to by commission members as "ghost-towns," as some Japanese place a literal construction on such terms. At first they believed spiritual creatures haunted such centres.

True, there may not be "haints" in the town, but with very little imagination a person almost expects famous characters of the past to swagger down the street that once rang with the boisterous talk of an estimated 5000 frontier-town inhabitants. Games where $10,000 to $15,000 changed hands were not uncommon.

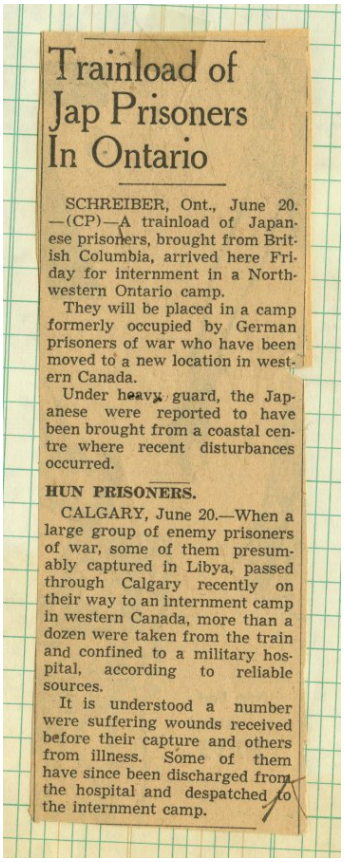
At one time there were two breweries catering to the wants of 20 hotels. The cooling pond of one of these is now used by Japanese lads as a "swimmin' hole."

The hillsides are dotted with rich silver-lead workings and rotting buildings. The ore is still there and may prove profitable again one day.

Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "In Isolated Sandon/ Frontier Camp With 20 Hotels Now Home For 550 Japanese" by Don Tyerman, Daily Province Staff Correspondent, dated July 24, Sandon. References Johnny Harris as the first settler of Sandon and running the Reco Hotel built in [1896]; Yasutaro Sakamoto, former foreman at Gelkie, Alta. road camp; Dr. A. Francis, medical advisor; Yoshiko Nakasuji, head of the hospital.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.72
Item Title	Trainload of Jap Prisoners In Ontario
Item Date	1942



Trainload of Jap Prisoners In Ontario

SCHREIBER, Ont., June 20. —(CP)—A trainload of Japanese prisoners, brought from British Columbia, arrived here Friday for internment in a Northwestern Ontario camp.

They will be placed in a camp formerly occupied by German prisoners of war who have been moved to a new location in western Canada.

Under heavy guard, the Japanese were reported to have been brought from a coastal centre where recent disturbances occurred.

HUN PRISONERS.

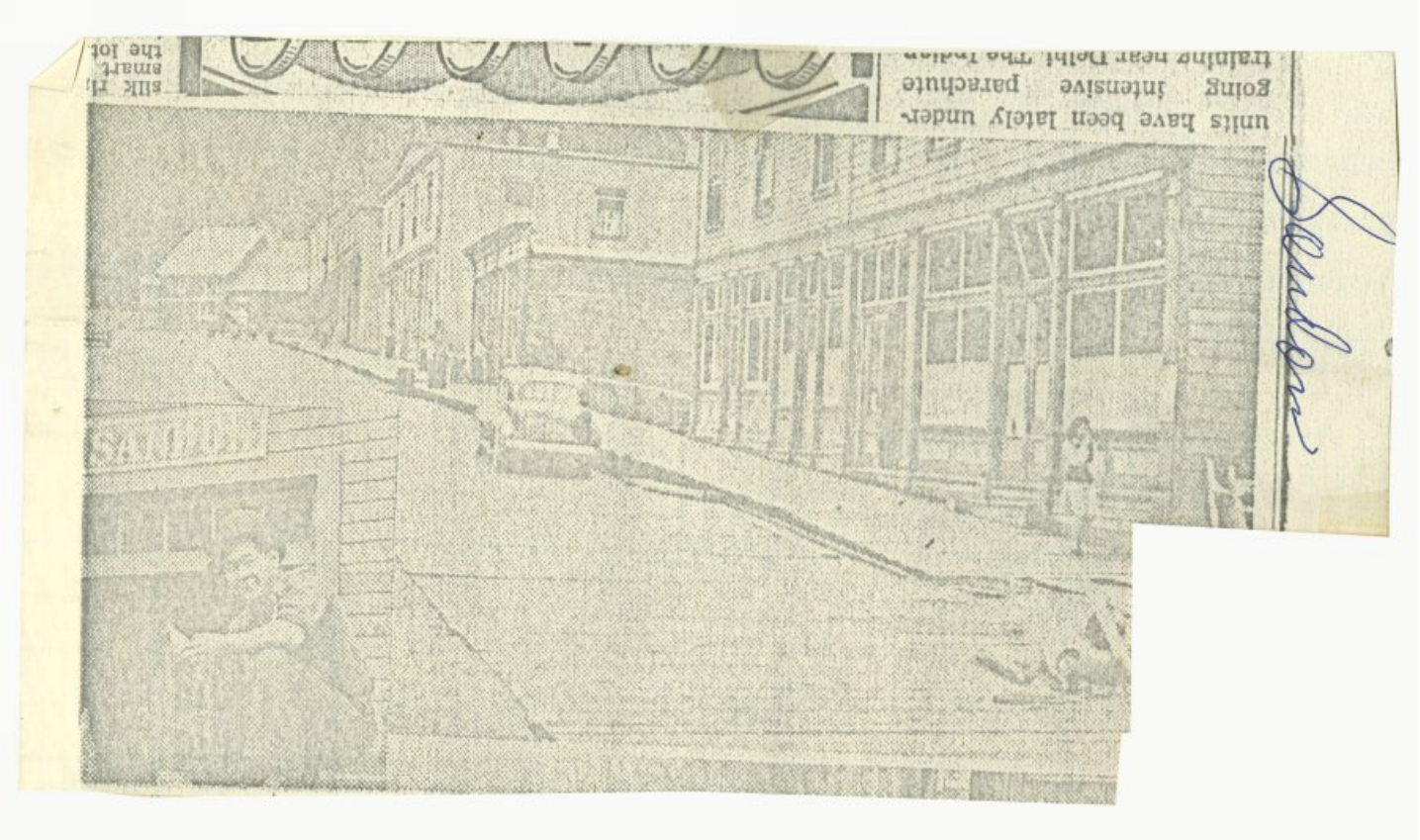
CALGARY, June 20.—When a large group of enemy prisoners of war, some of them presumably captured in Libya, passed through Calgary recently on their way to an internment camp in western Canada, more than a dozen were taken from the train and confined to a military hospital, according to reliable sources.

It is understood a number were suffering wounds received before their capture and others from illness. Some of them have since been discharged from the hospital and despatched to the internment camp.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Trainload of Jap Prisoners In Ontario" dated June 20, Schreiber, Ont.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.73
Item Title	Photocopy Image of [Sandon]
Item Date	1942



Item Description	Photocopied newspaper clipping of photographic image of [Sandon, B.C. main street] with inlay image of man sitting under Sandon sign. "Sandon" annotated in pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.74
Item Title	Letters/ Good News From Japan
Item Date	1942



LETTERS

[Briefly worded letters on any subject of public interest are welcome in this column. Letters must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.]

Good News From Japan

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."

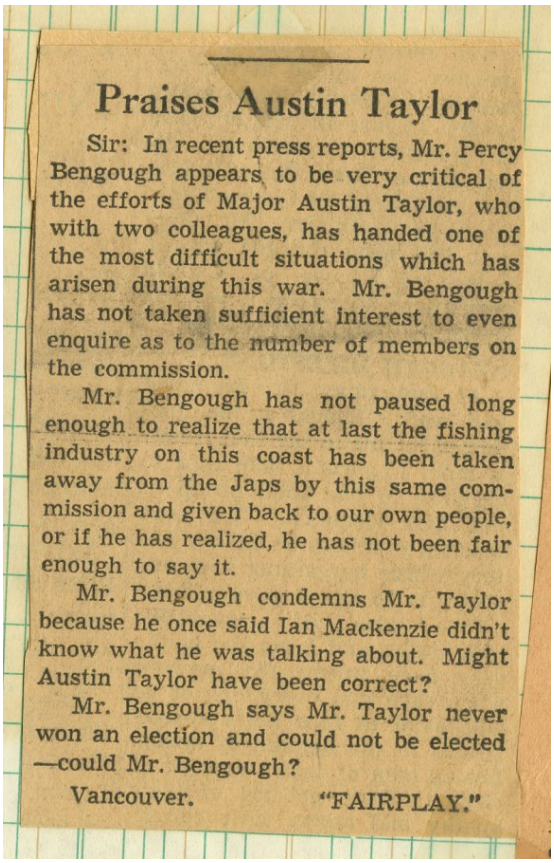
This may be a comfort to people who have friends still in the Orient.

Vancouver. EMILY.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Letters/ Good News From Japan" signed Emily, Vancouver.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.75
Item Title	Praises Austin Taylor
Item Date	1942



Praises Austin Taylor

Sir: In recent press reports, Mr. Percy Bengough appears to be very critical of the efforts of Major Austin Taylor, who with two colleagues, has handed one of the most difficult situations which has arisen during this war. Mr. Bengough has not taken sufficient interest to even enquire as to the number of members on the commission.

Mr. Bengough has not paused long enough to realize that at last the fishing industry on this coast has been taken away from the Japs by this same commission and given back to our own people, or if he has realized, he has not been fair enough to say it.

Mr. Bengough condemns Mr. Taylor because he once said Ian Mackenzie didn't know what he was talking about. Might Austin Taylor have been correct?

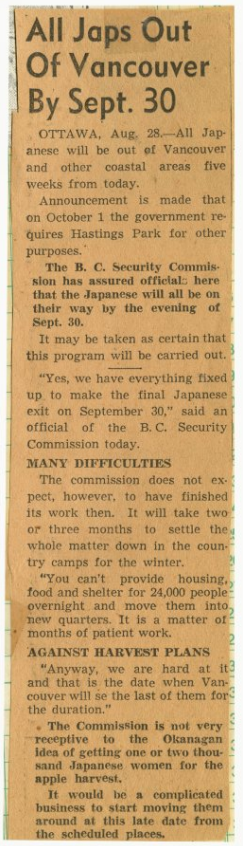
Mr. Bengough says Mr. Taylor never won an election and could not be elected —could Mr. Bengough?

Vancouver. "FAIRPLAY."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Praises Austin Taylor" signed "Fairplay" Vancouver.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.76
Item Title	All Japs Out Of Vancouver By Sept. 30
Item Date	1942



All Japs Out Of Vancouver By Sept. 30

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—All Japanese will be out of Vancouver and other coastal areas five weeks from today.

Announcement is made that on October 1 the government requires Hastings Park for other purposes.

The B. C. Security Commission has assured officials here that the Japanese will all be on their way by the evening of Sept. 30.

It may be taken as certain that this program will be carried out.

"Yes, we have everything fixed up to make the final Japanese exit on September 30," said an official of the B. C. Security Commission today.

MANY DIFFICULTIES

The commission does not expect, however, to have finished its work then. It will take two or three months to settle the whole matter down in the country camps for the winter.

"You can't provide housing, food and shelter for 24,000 people overnight and move them into new quarters. It is a matter of months of patient work.

AGAINST HARVEST PLANS

"Anyway, we are hard at it and that is the date when Vancouver will se the last of them for the duration."

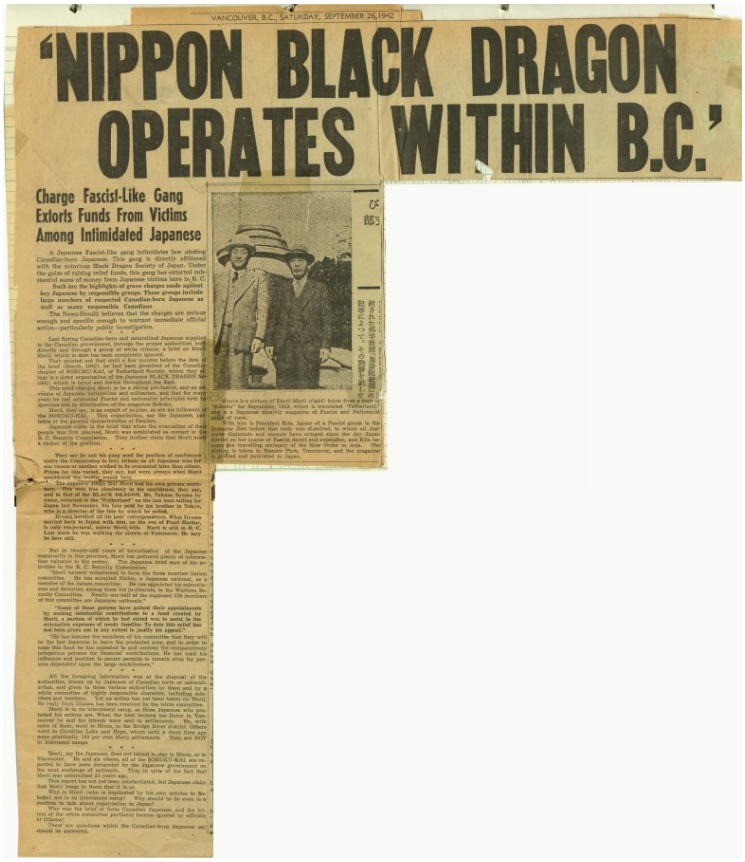
The Commission is not very receptive to the Okanagan idea of getting one or two thousand Japanese women for the apple harvest.

It would be a complicated business to start moving them around at this late date from the scheduled places.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "All Japs Out Of Vancouver By Sept. 30" dated Aug. 28, Ottawa. Reports on the final exit of Japanese people from Hastings Park, as they are moved to camps in interior B.C. by September 30.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.77
Item Title	Nippon Black Dragon Operates Within B.C./ Charge Fascist-Like Gang Extorts Funds From Victims Among Intimidated Japanese
Item Date	1942



VANCOUVER, B.C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1942

'NIPPON BLACK DRAGON OPERATES WITHIN B.C.'

Charge Fascist-Like Gang Extorts Funds From Victims Among Intimidated Japanese

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Nippon Black Dragon Operates Within B.C./ Charge Fascist-Like Gang Extorts Funds From Victims Among Intimidated Japanese" dated September 26, 1942, Vancouver B.C. Includes photographic image of Etsuji Morii with President Kita in Stanley Park, taken from Sokoku magazine, printed and published in Japan. Reports a brief on Etsuji Morii dated March 1942 which was supplied to the Canadian government by Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese, but ignored by officials. Also references Takuzo Iiyama as Morii's private secretary; and Nishio, Japanese national.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.78
Item Title	Canada To Observe Rules/ Jap Not in Prisoner Pact
Item Date	1942



CANADA TO OBSERVE RULES

Japs Not in Prisoner Pact

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 24. — Canada will observe an international agreement on the care of war prisoners in her struggle with Japan, although Tokio failed to ratify the agreement.

By terms of a Geneva convention drafted in 1929, signed by Canada in 1930 and ratified in 1933, rules were laid down for humane treatment of prisoners and their protection from insult and violence. The agreement was designed to make the lot of prisoners easier than was required under a previous agreement signed at The Hague.

Officials here said today that both Britain and Canada had indicated they would observe provisions of the Geneva convention in their war with Japan until such time as it is found the Japanese have failed to care properly for prisoners.

HONGKONG CAPTIVES.

The Japanese have claimed that Canadians were among prisoners taken in fighting at Hongkong, and officials said they could see no reason why the accepted rules respecting the care of prisoners should be broken by the Japanese.

Representatives of a neutral nation would be permitted to report on the condition of prisoners as is being done in Europe and the United Kingdom, and thus keep their home governments informed of their condition, it was expected.

It was understood here that discussions in respect to the treatment of prisoners in the Pacific war had taken place between London and Ottawa, and the decision to observe the Geneva convention was made in spite of the Japanese failure to ratify.

OBSERVED IN EUROPE.

Provisions of the convention are being observed in fighting in Europe, a strong incentive to observance being that correct treatment of prisoners on one side brings similar respect of their rights on the other.

Prisoners are entitled to "respect for their persons and honor," and the convention provides that women shall be treated "with all consideration due to their sex."

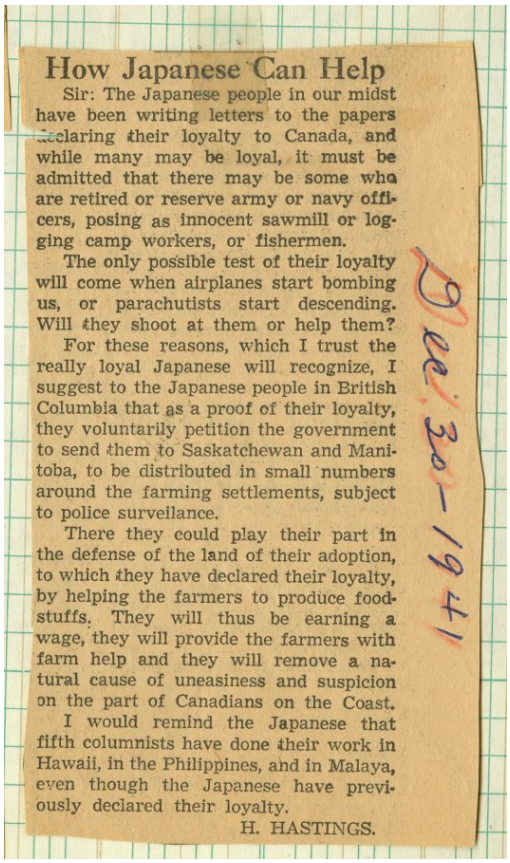
No pressure must be exerted on prisoners to obtain information about the situation of their armed forces or their country, and prisoners who refuse to reply may not be threatened, insulted or exposed to unpleasantness or disadvantages of any kind. The prisoner may only give his true name and rank, or his regimental number, if interrogated.

His personal effects and articles, except arms, remain in the possession of the prisoner.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Canada To Observe Rules/ Jap Not in Prisoner Pact" by Canadian Press, dated Dec. 24, Ottawa. Reports on terms of a Geneva convention on humane treatment of prisoners and their protection from insult and violence. "Dec 4" annotated in red pencil.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.79
Item Title	How Japanese Can Help
Item Date	1941



How Japanese Can Help

Sir: The Japanese people in our midst have been writing letters to the papers declaring their loyalty to Canada, and while many may be loyal, it must be admitted that there may be some who are retired or reserve army or navy officers, posing as innocent sawmill or logging camp workers, or fishermen.

The only possible test of their loyalty will come when airplanes start bombing us, or parachutists start descending. Will they shoot at them or help them?

For these reasons, which I trust the really loyal Japanese will recognize, I suggest to the Japanese people in British Columbia that as a proof of their loyalty, they voluntarily petition the government to send them to Saskatchewan and Manitoba, to be distributed in small numbers around the farming settlements, subject to police surveilance.

There they could play their part in the defense of the land of their adoption, to which they have declared their loyalty, by helping the farmers to produce foodstuffs. They will thus be earning a wage, they will provide the farmers with farm help and they will remove a natural cause of uneasiness and suspicion on the part of Canadians on the Coast.

I would remind the Japanese that fifth columnists have done their work in Hawaii, in the Philippines, and in Malaya, even though the Japanese have previously declared their loyalty.

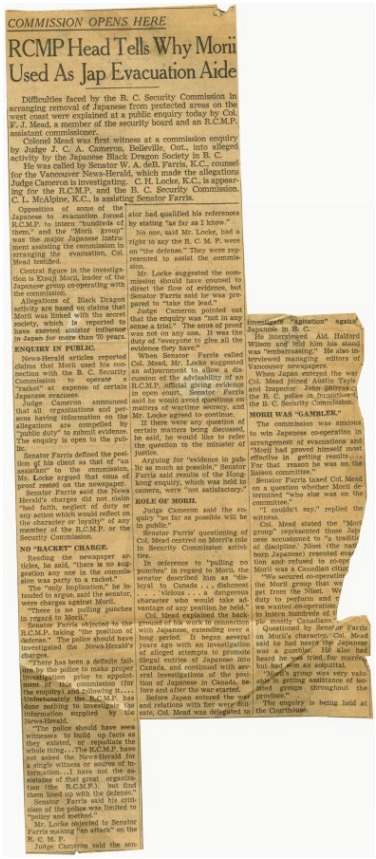
H. HASTINGS.

Dec. 30-1941

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "How Japanese Can Help" signed H. Hastings. "Dec. 30-1941" annotated in red pencil and pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.80
Item Title	Commission Opens Here/ RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide
Item Date	1942



COMMISSION OPENS HERE

RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide

Difficulties faced by the B. C. Security Commission in arranging removal of Japanese from protected areas on the west coast were explained at a public enquiry today by Col. F. J. Mead, a member of the security board and an R.C.M.P. assistant commissioner.

Colonel Mead was first witness at a commission enquiry by Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., into alleged activity by the Japanese Black Dragon Society in B. C.

He was called by Senator W. A. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made the allegations. Judge Cameron is investigating. C. H. Locke, K.C., is appearing for the R.C.M.P. and the B. C. Security Commission. C. L. McAlpine, K.C., is assisting Senator Farris.

Opposition of some of the Japanese to evacuation forced R.C.M.P. to intern "hundreds of them," and the "Morii group" was the major Japanese instrument assisting the commission in arranging the evacuation, Col. Mead testified.

Central figure in the investigation is Etsuji Morii, leader of the Japanese group co-operating with the commission.

Allegations of Black Dragon activity are based on claims that Morii was linked with the secret society, which is reported to have exerted amister influence in Japan for more than 70 years.

ENQUIRY IN PUBLIC.

News-Herald articles reported claims that Morii used his connection with the B. C. Security Commission to operate a "racket" at expense of certain Japanese evacuees.

Judge Cameron announced that all organizations and persons having information on the allegations are compelled by "public duty" to submit evidence. The enquiry is open to the public.

Senator Farris defined the position of his client as that of "an assistant" to the commission. Mr. Locke argued that onus of proof rested on the newspaper.

Senator Farris said the News Herald's charges did not claim "bad faith, neglect of duty or any action which would reflect on the character or loyalty" of any member of the R.C.M.P. or the Security Commission.

NO "RACKET" CHARGE.

Reading the newspaper articles, he said, "there is no suggestion any one in the commission was party to a racket."

The "only implication," he intended to argue, said the senator, were charges against Morii.

"There is no pulling punches in regard to Morii."

Senator Farris objected to the R.C.M.P. taking "the position of defense." The police should have investigated the News-Herald's charges.

"There has been a definite failure by the police to make proper investigation prior to appointment of this commission (for the enquiry) and following it.... Unfortunately the R.C.M.P. has done nothing to investigate the information supplied by the News-Herald.

"The police should have seen witnesses to build up facts as they existed, or repudiate the whole thing....The R.C.M.P. have not asked the News-Herald for a single witness or source of information....I have not the assistance of that great organization (the R.C.M.P.), but find them lined up with the defense."

Senator Farris said his criticism of the police was limited to "volley and method."

Mr. Locke objected to Senator Farris making "an attack" on the R. C. M. P.

Judge Cameron said the sen-

ator had qualified his references by stating "as far as I know."

No one, said Mr. Locke, had a right to say the R. C. M. P. were on "the defense." They were represented to assist the commission.

Mr. Locke suggested the commission should have counsel to direct the flow of evidence, but Senator Farris said he was prepared to "take the lead."

Judge Cameron pointed out that the enquiry was "not in any sense a trial." The onus of proof was not on any one. It was the duty of "everyone to give all the evidence they have."

When Senator Farris called Col. Mead, Mr. Locke suggested an adjournment to allow a discussion of the advisability of an R.C.M.P. official giving evidence in open court. Senator Farris said he would avoid questions on matters of wartime secrecy, and Mr. Locke agreed to continue.

If there were any questions of certain matters being discussed, he said, he would like to refer the question to the minister of justice.

Arguing for "evidence in public as much as possible," Senator Farris said results of the Hongkong enquiry, which was held in camera, were "not satisfactory."

ROLE OF MORII.

Judge Cameron said the enquiry "as far as possible will be in public."

Senator Farris' questioning of Col. Mead centred on Morii's role in Security Commission activities.

In reference to "pulling no punches" in regard to Morii, the senator described him as "disloyal to Canada . . . dishonest . . . vicious . . . a dangerous character who would take advantage of any position he held."

Col. Mead explained the background of his work in connection with Japanese, extending over a long period. It began several years ago with an investigation of alleged attempts to promote illegal entries of Japanese into Canada, and continued with several investigations of the position of Japanese in Canada, before and after the war started.

Before Japan entered the war and relations with her were definite, Col. Mead was delegated to

investigate "agitation" against Japanese in B. C.

He interviewed Ald. Halford Wilson and told him his stand was "embarrassing." He also interviewed managing editors of Vancouver newspapers.

When Japan entered the war Col. Mead joined Asstn. Taylor and Inspector John Bryan of the B. C. police in [illegible] the B. C. Security Commission.

MORII WAS "GAMBLER."

The commission was anxious to win Japanese co-operation in arrangement of evacuations and "Morii had proved himself most effective in getting results. For that reason he was on the liaison committee."

Senator Farris taxed Col. Mead on a question whether Morii determined "who else was on the committee."

"I couldn't say," replied the witness.

Col. Mead stated the "Morii group" represented those Japanese accustomed to "a traditional of discipline." Nisei (the native born Japanese) resented evacuation and refused to co-operate. Morii was a Canadian citizen.

"We secured co-operation of the Morii group that we could get from the Nisei. We had a duty to perform and therefore we wanted co-operation to intern hundreds of [illegible] enemy Canadians."

Questioned by Senator Farris on Morii's character, Col. Mead said he had heard the Japanese was a gambler. He also had heard he was tried for murder, but had been acquitted.

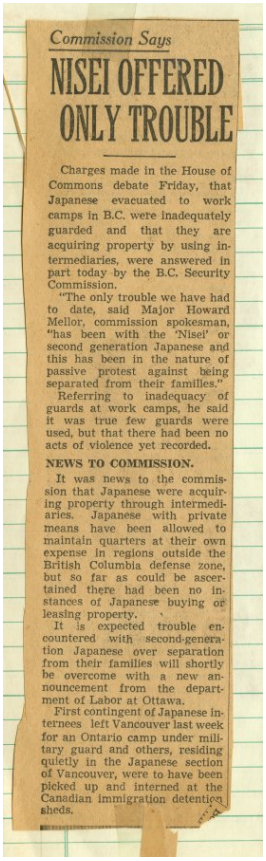
"Morii's group was very valuable in getting assistance of loyalized groups throughout the province."

The enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Commission Opens Here/ RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide" References Etsuji Morii and the Black Dragon Society.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.81
Item Title	Commission Says/ Nisei Offered Only Trouble
Item Date	1942



Commission Says

NISEI OFFERED ONLY TROUBLE

Charges made in the House of Commons debate Friday, that Japanese evacuated to work camps in B.C. were inadequately guarded and that they are acquiring property by using intermediaries, were answered in part today by the B.C. Security Commission.

"The only trouble we have had to date, said Major Howard Mellor, commission spokesman, "has been with the 'Nisei' or second generation Japanese and this has been in the nature of passive protest against being separated from their families."

Referring to inadequacy of guards at work camps, he said it was true few guards were used, but that there had been no acts of violence yet recorded.

NEWS TO COMMISSION.

It was news to the commission that Japanese were acquiring property through intermediaries. Japanese with private means have been allowed to maintain quarters at their own expense in regions outside the British Columbia defense zone, but so far as could be ascertained there had been no instances of Japanese buying or leasing property.

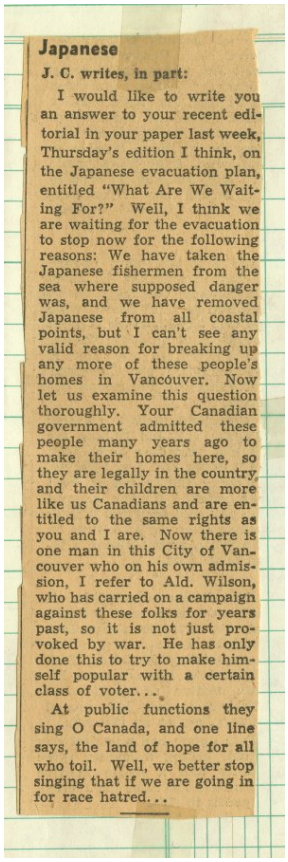
It is expected trouble encountered with second-generation Japanese over separation from their families will shortly be overcome with a new announcement from the department of Labor at Ottawa.

First contingent of Japanese internees left Vancouver last week for an Ontario camp under military guard and others, residing quietly in the Japanese section of Vancouver, were to have been picked up and interned at the Canadian immigration detention sheds.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Commission Says/ Nisei Offered Only Trouble" reports on Nisei passive protests against family separation and unsubstantiated claims of Japanese buying or leasing property outside the British Columbia defense zone through intermediaries.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.82
Item Title	Japanese/ J.C. writes, in part
Item Date	1942



Japanese

J. C. writes, in part:

I would like to write you an answer to your recent editorial in your paper last week, Thursday's edition I think, on the Japanese evacuation plan, entitled "What Are We Waiting For?" Well, I think we are waiting for the evacuation to stop now for the following reasons: We have taken the Japanese fishermen from the sea where supposed danger was, and we have removed Japanese from all coastal points, but I can't see any valid reason for breaking up any more of these people's homes in Vancouver. Now let us examine this question thoroughly. Your Canadian government admitted these people many years ago to make their homes here, so they are legally in the country, and their children are more like us Canadians and are entitled to the same rights as you and I are. Now there is one man in this City of Vancouver who on his own admission, I refer to Ald. Wilson, who has carried on a campaign against these folks for years past, so it is not just provoked by war. He has only done this to try to make himself popular with a certain class of voter...

At public functions they sing O Canada, and one line says, the land of hope for all who toil. Well, we better stop singing that if we are going in for race hatred...

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Japanese/ J.C. writes, in part". References Ald. Wilson, City of Vancouver.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.83
Item Title	Attack on Oregon Coast Follows Estevan Raid/ U-Boat Fails to Score Hit at Estevan Point/ Army Advises Civilians to Leave Honolulu/ Japanese Occupy New Island in Aleutians/
Item Date	1942



Attack on Oregon Coast Follows Estevan Raid

U-Boat Fails to Score Hit at Estevan Point

By Canadian Press

VICTORIA, June 22. — British Columbians awaited calmly today details of the first direct enemy attack on Canadian soil, a half-hour shelling of the remote Dominion government radio telegraph station at Estevan Point on Vancouver Island's west coast by an enemy submarine which failed to score a hit.

The attack occurred at 19:35 p.m. Saturday, it was disclosed by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Defence Minister, in the first announcement at Ottawa late Sunday. But today full details of the shelling were still unknown beyond the fact the undersea raider sneaked in and began firing, the explosive shells crashing on the beach and rocks in front and beyond the radio building.

SUB NOT SEEN

Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the Canadian General staff, announced in Sunday night broadcast, Monday's communique, saying that: "No shots landed on the beach or on the radio well beyond the buildings. A few windows in the radio telegraph office were broken by the concussion. The attack lasted approximately half an hour."

Reliable sources here said that the submarine was not sighted by observers at the nearby 75 radio-direction finder stations and lighthouse three—but that they were under attack, came with the crashing of shells on the beach and rocks.

Most British Columbians first learned of the attacks through radio broadcasts. Some telephoned newspaper offices and news associations, but there was no general excitement and the city went peacefully on as if little had any importance to make.

The British Columbia coast, under a "blanket" since December, when a three-night blackout was enforced, experienced no change in instructions. No black outs or radio silences were ordered.

WASHINGTON SINKING

This first direct attack on Canada's shores was the first to Canadian since a United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk recently off Neah Bay, Wash., 70 miles west of here, this

Please Turn to Page Twelve
See "Estevan"

Army Advises Civilians to Leave Honolulu

HONOLULU, June 22.—Lieut.-Gen. Leisc C. Emmons invited non-essential civilians to leave Hawaii today and warned it was dangerous wishful thinking to believe that Hawaii was immune from the fortunes of the Midway Island victory.

Gen. Emmons, commanding army forces in Hawaii, especially asked women, children and dependent persons not engaged in essential war work to make arrangements to go.

Many persons believed — wrongly, he said—that because of the Midway battle the Japs now would n ot attack Hawaii.

"To assume that the enemy will not return is futile and disposal is the most dangerous of wishful thinking," he said.

Persons willing to leave were urged to put their affairs in order at the earliest possible moment. Passages are now in the Army Transport service in order to get steamship accommodation.

WHERE ENEMY STRUCK

WIDELY SEPARATED TARGETS

Saturday night Estevan Point radio station, west coast of Vancouver Island, and lighthouse were targets of shelling from an enemy vessel offshore. Last night shells landed on the beach just north of Seaside, Oregon. No damage was done in either case and there were no casualties.

Japanese Occupy New Island in Aleutians

By SANDOR KLEIN

Special to The Vancouver Sun
Copyright, 1942, by British United Press

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Japanese invasion forces today are 200 miles closer to the North American mainland, having established a second toe-hold in the Aleutian Islands.

But when the weather permits American planes are continuing their aerial bombardments of the Japanese forces on Attu and Kiska islands off Alaska. The latest report revealed that American bombers have hit another cruiser and sunk a transport.

The U. S. Navy Department announced last night that Japanese bases, under cover of almost continuous fogs that veil the Aleutian area, have been established on Kiska Island. That is about 200 miles east of Attu island—at the very western end of the Aleutians — which the Navy Department announced on June 13 had been occupied by Japanese.

The Navy announcement of hits on a cruiser and the sinking of a transport brought to 10 the total of Japanese vessels which have been sunk or damaged by Army and Navy fliers in the Aleutians. Previous naval communiques reported three cruisers, one destroyer, one gunboat and one transport damaged.

Occupation of Kiska was not a surprise since one of the Navy's first announcements of enemy action in the Aleutian area [illegible] the fact that a force of Japanese fleet [illegible] seen [illegible] Kiska harbor, [illegible] of the best natural anchorages in the Aleutian chain.

SMALL FORCE

The Navy indicated that the invasion force on Kiska, like that on Attu, was small. It and tents and motor transport were all that appeared to have been set up on land.

The weather has been the major factor on action in and around the Aleutians, and so far has been favorable to enemy operations. There has been no mention in communiques yet of any fleet action by the U.S. Navy in that area, all reports referring only to aerial activity.

The flag which is almost always present in the news [illegible]

Please Turn to Page Twelve
See "Aleutians"

Marauder Fires On Beaches Near Astoria

By British United Press

ASTORIA, Ore., June 22.—An "unidentified craft," presumably an Axis submarine, launched the second attack on the North American Pacific shore in 24 hours last night, dropping shells on the sandy beaches a few miles west of this disused - out Columbia River port.

In San Francisco, the Western Defense Command issued a formal communique reporting that 46 to nine shells were fired, that had no damage and no casualties resulted. The attack began at 11:30 p.m., and lasted about 15 minutes.

The craft was believed to have been the submarine which lobbed a few shells at Estevan Point on Vancouver Island, B.C., Saturday night.

NAVY AGLERT

Eyewitnesses here agreed that the shells ploughed into the desolate and empty sands south of the Columbia River mouth, in what they thought was a "spectacular secret raid." The boom of the gun, the whistling of the shells and the dull thud of the crash of the landing missiles were heard in the Hammond and Warrenton—Astoria area in an east-west line along the sound shore of the Columbia.

Among the few actual witnesses of the bombardment were C. L. Rodgers, a packing company executive at Hammond, and Robert Lucas, a member of the staff of the Astorian Budget.

Many persons apparently obeyed the defense call. Civilian defense watchers already on the alert, effected an almost complete blackout in the three communities, and there was no panic.

"I was reading when I heard the first shot," Rodgers told the British United Press. "I hurried outside and a moment later there was an orange-colored flash which lit up the whole western sky and then a whining sound, like a shell. Then a dull explosion at brief intervals. I got the impression the first few shots were aimed further south, toward Seaside or Gearhart.

SEE FLASHES

"After that, the shells began landing closer to Hammond — further north, that is. Some of them apparently exploded when they struck, while others were duds. I'd see the flash, then the boom of the gun would come through, and then there'd be another explosion."

Mrs. Lucas, whose phone call first alerted the police and state officials, reported hearing at 11:30 p.m. Lucas witnessed the attack from a window of his Astoria home.

"There was no way to tell the exact direction of the shots," Lucas said. "From here, we could see the flashes, hear the faint whistling of the shells, and then either a dull or a sharp blast as they struck."

No witness was discovered who claimed actually to have seen the raider, but all agreed the attacker to have been a submarine — although the Army did not so state — because one was known to be in North Pacific waters.

The communique of the Western Defense Command was brief. It said:

"Six to nine shells landed in the vicinity of Fort Stevens at approximately 11:30 o'clock last night, fired apparently from an unidentified craft offshore. The firing lasted 15 minutes. No damage or casualties were reported."

MISSED!

ESTEVAN LIGHTHOUSE
Jap Sub Took Pot Shots at It

Item Description: Newspaper clipping of articles with headlines "Attack on Oregon Coast Follows Estevan Raid/ U-Boat Fails to Score Hit at Estevan Point" by Canadian Press, dated June 22, Victoria; "Army Advises Civilians to Leave Honolulu" dated June 22, Honolulu; "Japanese Occupy New Island in Aleutians" by Sandor Klein, Special to The Vancouver Sun, Copyright British United Press, dated June 22, Washington; "Marauder Fires On Beaches Near Astoria" by British United Press, dated June 22, Astoria, Ore.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.84
Item Title	Continued from Page 1, Col. 5/ Estevan Shelled/ Ralston Makes First Announcement/ Great Shock to Canadians, Says Tokyo
Item Date	1942



...ontinued From Page 1, Col. 5

Estevan Shelled

an enemy submarine was prowling the waters directly off the coast.

British Columbians, made warcconscious by Japanese landings in the outer fringe of the Aleutians Islands and by the Japanese bombing of Dutch Harbor, took the news calmly.

It was not known when full details of the shelling would come from the remote West Coast area where Estevan Point's rocky promontory sticks six miles out into the Pacific. On the point is a lighthouse but apparently only the raido station was the object of the submarine's attack.

Barren, rocky Estevan Point has no telephone communication. It can be reached only by a weekly boat, or by special plane. A reef extending along the offshore waters makes Estevan Point a dangerous place for ships, and supplies are brought into the small settlement by tender from Esquimalt village, six miles away, where a regular coastal steamer calls once a week.

MIDWAY UP COAST

Neither Gen. Stuart nor Col. Ralston disclosed the identity of the submarine. However, it was presumed to be Japanese. Gen. Stuart, who is temporarily in command of West Coast defenses, indicated he had not yet received a full report on the shelling.

Estevan Point is about midway up the rocky west coast of Vancouver Island, about 100 miles in a straight line from Victoria and the naval base of Esquimalt. The immediate region is barren, rugged and sparsely populated.

Ralston Makes First Announcement

OTTAWA, June 22. — First enemy activity of the war against Canadian soil was announced late Sunday in a terse statement by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Defense Minister, that a submarine had shelled the Dominion Government radio telegraph station at Estevan Point on the west coast of Vancouver Island Saturday night.

The brief announcement said the station was shelled at 10:35 p.m., and add that no damage resulted.

Word o fthe shelling was received at National Defense headquarters from Lt.-Gen. Kenneth Stuart, chief of the general staff who is temporarily commander-in-chief, West Coast defence.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The statement was as follows:

"The commander-in-chief, West Coast defense, reported that the Dominion Government telegraph station at Estevan Point, Vancouver Island, was shelled by a submarine at 10:35 p.m., Saturday night. No damage resulted."

It was the first time since the war began that enemy action had been taken against Canadian territorey.

In the House of Commons Friday British Columbia members spent an hour debating defense problems of that province and the possibility that Japanese in British Columbia might sabotage vital communication lines.

'Great Shock to Canadians,' Says Tokyo

TOKYO (from Japanese broadcasts), June 22.—Pointing out that Vancouver Island is close to Puget Sound, "one of the most important United States naval bases on the Pacific Coast," a Japanese naval commentator said today that the reported attack by a Japanese submarine upon the island "must have been a great shock to the United States and Canadian peoples."

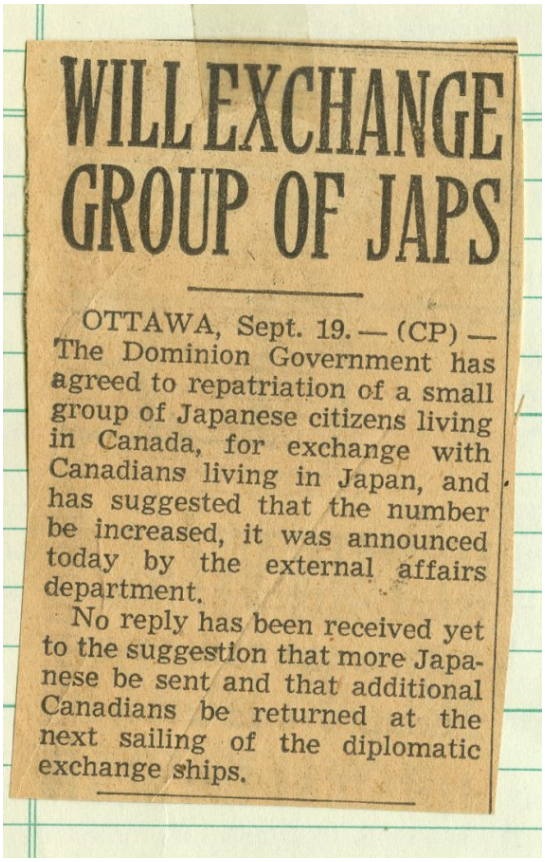
As quoted by Domei, the commentator concluded that the United States would no longer be able to dispatch reinforcements to Australia and New Zealand or speak of formatibe of a second front in Europe.

It added that it refuted the statement of Secretary of War Stimson that United States naval victories in the Coral Sea and at Midway had removed the danger of Japanese attack against the United States coast.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of continued article with headline "Attack on Oregon Coast Follows Estevan Raid/ U-Boat Fails to Score Hit at Estevan Point" by Canadian Press, dated June 22, Victoria. Subheading "Estevan Shelled". Includes additional articles with headlines "Ralston Makes First Announcement" dated June 22, Ottawa; and "Great Shock to Canadians, Says Tokyo" from Japanese Broadcasts, dated June 22, Tokyo.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.85
Item Title	Will Exchange Group Of Japs
Item Date	1942



WILL EXCHANGE GROUP OF JAPS

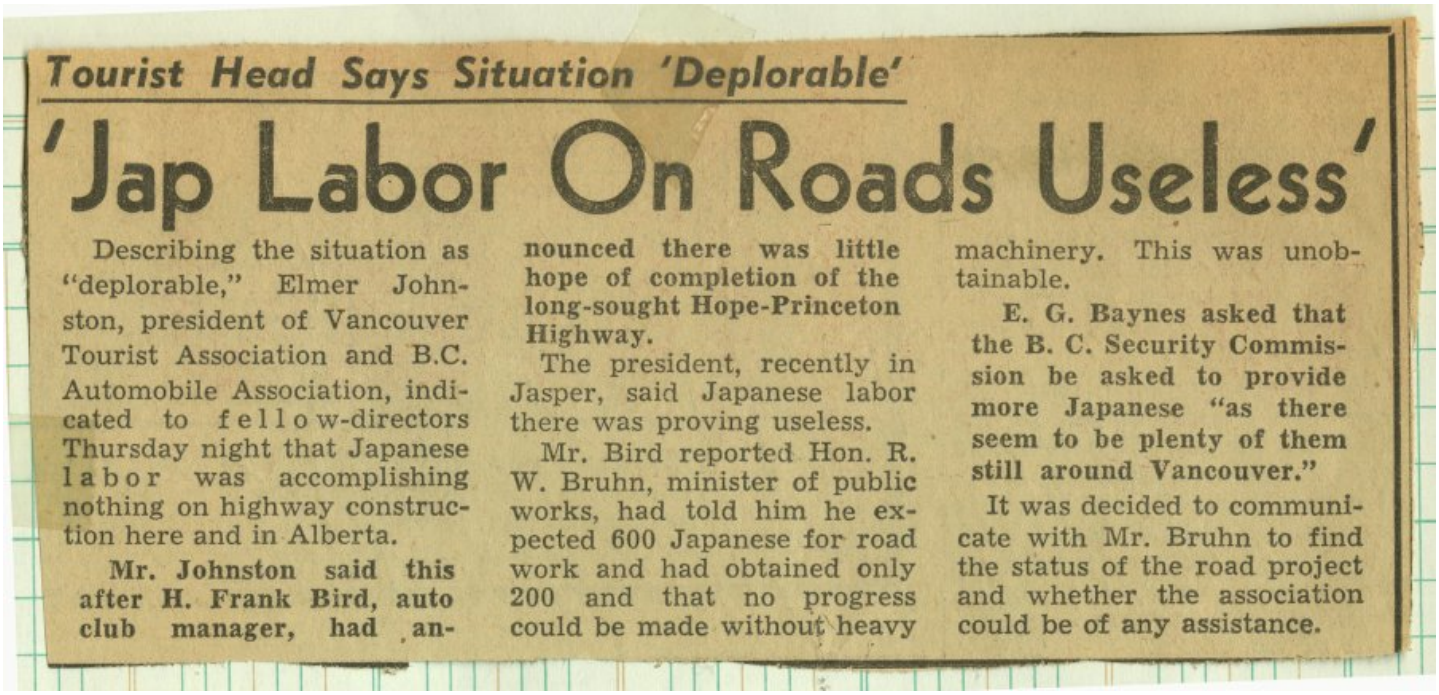
OTTAWA, Sept. 19. — (CP) — The Dominion Government has agreed to repatriation of a small group of Japanese citizens living in Canada, for exchange with Canadians living in Japan, and has suggested that the number be increased, it was announced today by the external affairs department.

No reply has been received yet to the suggestion that more Japanese be sent and that additional Canadians be returned at the next sailing of the diplomatic exchange ships.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Will Exchange Group Of Japs" dated Sept. 19, Ottawa, reporting on diplomatic exchange ships between Canada and Japan.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.86
Item Title	Tourist Head Says Situation 'Deplorable'/ 'Jap Labor On Roads Useless'
Item Date	1942



Tourist Head Says Situation 'Deplorable'

'Jap Labor On Roads Useless'

Describing the situation as "deplorable," Elmer Johnston, president of Vancouver Tourist Association and B.C. Automobile Association, indicated to fellow-directors Thursday night that Japanese labor was accomplishing nothing on highway construction here and in Alberta.

Mr. Johnston said this after H. Frank Bird, auto club manager, had announced there was little hope of completion of the long-sought Hope-Princeton Highway.

The president, recently in Jasper, said Japanese labor there was proving useless.

Mr. Bird reported Hon. R. W. Bruhn, minister of public works, had told him he expected 600 Japanese for road work and had obtained only 200 and that no progress could be made without heavy machinery. This was unobtainable.

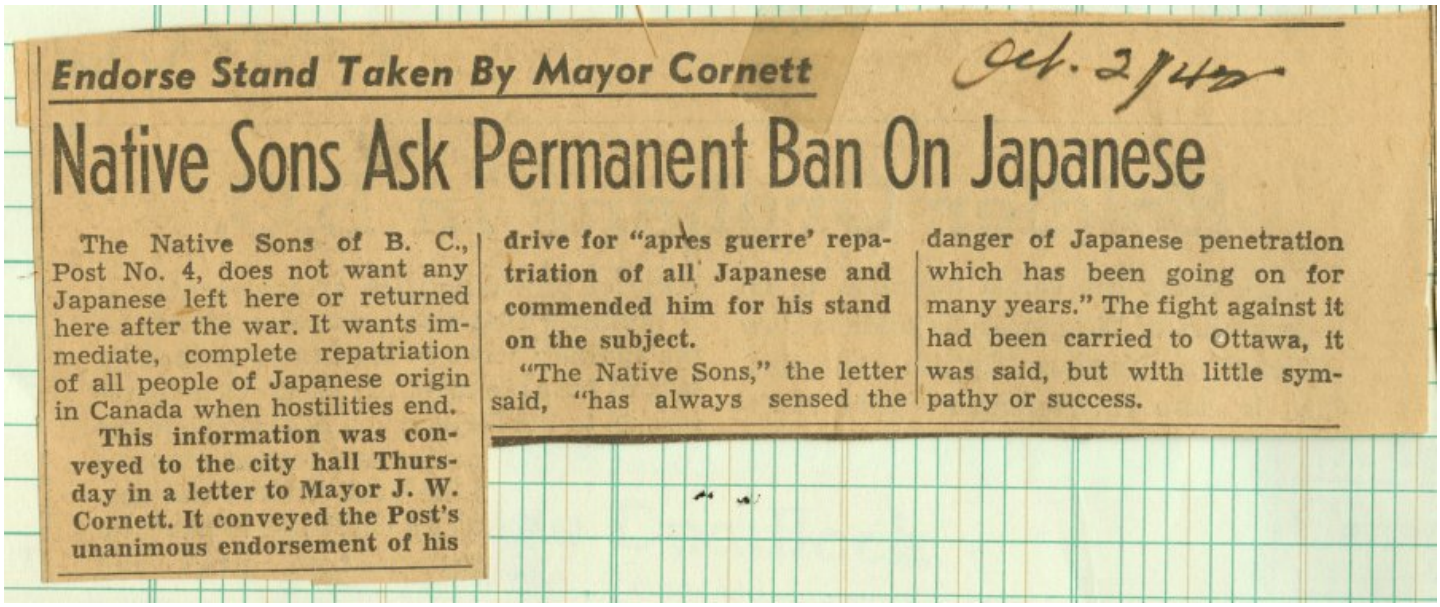
E. G. Baynes asked that the B. C. Security Commission be asked to provide more Japanese "as there seem to be plenty of them still around Vancouver."

It was decided to communicate with Mr. Bruhn to find the status of the road project and whether the association could be of any assistance.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Tourist Head Says Situation 'Deplorable'/ 'Jap Labor On Roads Useless'" quoting Elmer Johnston, president of Vancouver Tourist Association and B.C. Automobile Association; H. Frank Bird, auto club manager; and E.G. Baynes.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.87
Item Title	Endorse Stand Taken By Mayor Cornett/ Native Sons Ask Permanent Ban On Japanese
Item Date	1942



Endorse Stand Taken By Mayor Cornett

Oct. 2/42

Native Sons Ask Permanent Ban On Japanese

The Native Sons of B. C., Post No. 4, does not want any Japanese left here or returned here after the war. It wants immediate, complete repatriation of all people of Japanese origin in Canada when hostilities end.

This information was conveyed to the city hall Thursday in a letter to Mayor J. W. Cornett. It conveyed the Post's unanimous endorsement of his drive for "apres guerre' repatriation of all Japanese and commended him for his stand on the subject.

"The Native Sons," the letter said, "has always sensed the danger of Japanese penetration which has been going on for many years." The fight against it had been carried to Ottawa, it was said, but with little sympathy or success.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Endorse Stand Taken By Mayor Cornett/ Native Sons Ask Permanent Ban On Japanese". References The Native Sons of B.C. Post No. 4. "Oct. 2/42" annotated in black pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.88
Item Title	[...] Estevan-Ralston/ Thirty Shells Dropped No Damage Reported; Oregon Fort Attacked/ Vancouver Island Raid Lasted 40 Minutes, Reports Ottawa Defense Head/ King Warns Of
Item Date	1942



ESTEVAN--RALSTON

Thirty Shells Dropped No Damage Reported; Oregon Fort Attacked

Vancouver Island Raid Lasted 40 Minutes, Reports Ottawa Defense Head

KING WARNS OF PERIL

FORT STEVENS NEW TARGET

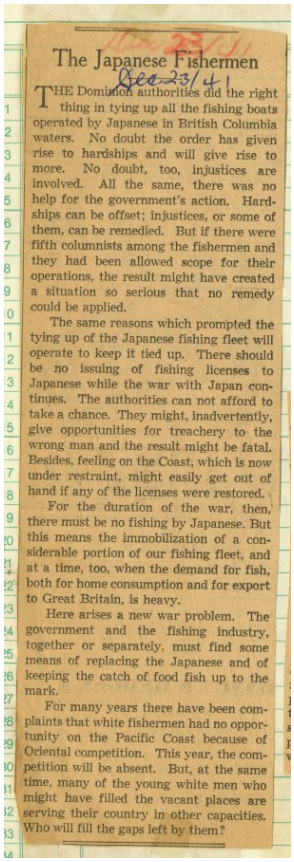
Victoria Reports Estevan Attack

Army Announces Seaside Attack

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "[...] Estevan-Ralston/ Thirty Shells Dropped No Damage Reported; Oregon Fort Attacked/ Vancouver Island Raid Lasted 40 Minutes, Reports Ottawa Defense Head/ King Warns Of Peril" dated June 22, 1942, cites Prime Minister Mackenzie King; "Fort Stevens New Target" dated June 22, Seaside, Ore., quoting the Jean Heffling Farm family; "Army Announces Seaside Attack" dated June 22, San Francisco; "Victoria Reports Estevan Attack" dated June 22, Victoria. "Province" annotated in blue pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.89
Item Title	The Japanese Fishermen
Item Date	1941



The Japanese Fishermen

Dec 23/41

THE Dominion authorities did the right thing in tying up all the fishing boats operated by Japanese in British Columbia waters. No doubt the order has given rise to hardships and will give rise to more. No doubt, too, injustices are involved. All the same, there was no help for the government's action. Hardships can be offset; injustices, or some of them, can be remedied. But if there were fifth columnists among the fishermen and they had been allowed scope for their operations, the result might have created a situation so serious that no remedy could be applied.

The same reasons which prompted the tying up of the Japanese fishing fleet will operate to keep it tied up. There should be no issuing of fishing licenses to Japanese while the war with Japan continues. The authorities can not afford to take a chance. They might, inadvertently, give opportunities for treachery to the wrong man and the result might be fatal. Besides, feeling on the Coast, which is now under restraint, might easily get out of hand if any of the licenses were restored.

For the duration of the war, then, there must be no fishing by Japanese. But this means the immobilization of a considerable portion of our fishing fleet, and at a time, too, when the demand for fish, both for home consumption and for export to Great Britain, is heavy.

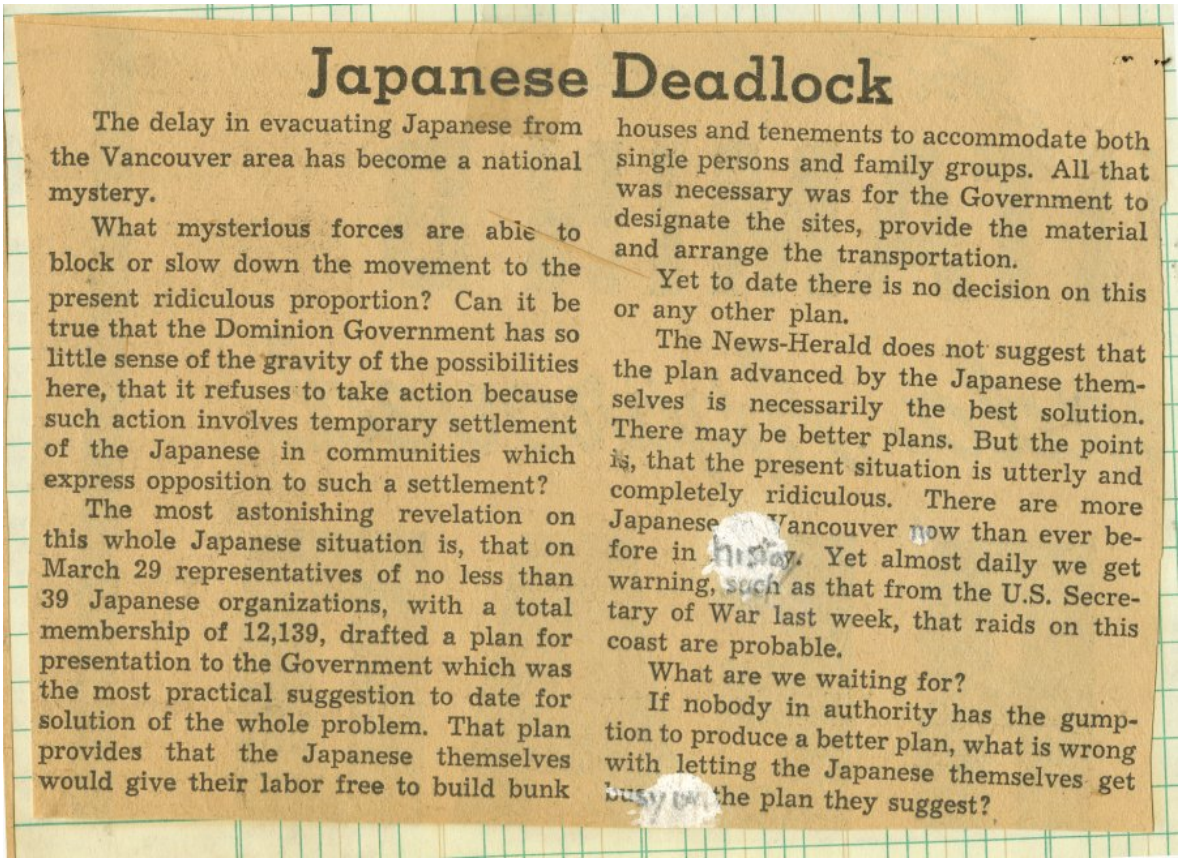
Here arises a new war problem. The government and the fishing industry, together or separately, must find some means of replacing the Japanese and of keeping the catch of food fish up to the mark.

For many years there have been complaints that white fishermen had no opportunity on the Pacific Coast because of Oriental competition. This year, the competition will be absent. But, at the same time, many of the young white men who might have filled the vacant places are serving their country in other capacities. Who will fill the gaps left by them?

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "The Japanese Fishermen" providing opinion on the Dominion authority's order to tie up all fishing boats operated by Japanese in British Columbia. "Dec 23/41" annotated in red pencil and blue pen.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.90
Item Title	Japanese Deadlock
Item Date	1942



Japanese Deadlock

The delay in evacuating Japanese from the Vancouver area has become a national mystery.

What mysterious forces are able to block or slow down the movement to the present ridiculous proportion? Can it be true that the Dominion Government has so little sense of the gravity of the possibilities here, that it refuses to take action because such action involves temporary settlement of the Japanese in communities which express opposition to such a settlement?

The most astonishing revelation on this whole Japanese situation is, that on March 29 representatives of no less than 39 Japanese organizations, with a total membership of 12,139, drafted a plan for presentation to the Government which was the most practical suggestion to date for solution of the whole problem. That plan provides that the Japanese themselves would give their labor free to build bunk houses and tenements to accommodate both single persons and family groups. All that was necessary was for the Government to designate the sites, provide the material and arrange the transportation.

Yet to date there is no decision on this or any other plan.

The News-Herald does not suggest that the plan advanced by the Japanese themselves is necessarily the best solution. There may be better plans. But the point is, that the present situation is utterly and completely ridiculous. There are more Japanese in Vancouver now than ever before in history. Yet almost daily we get warning, such as that from the U.S. Secretary of War last week, that raids on this coast are probable.

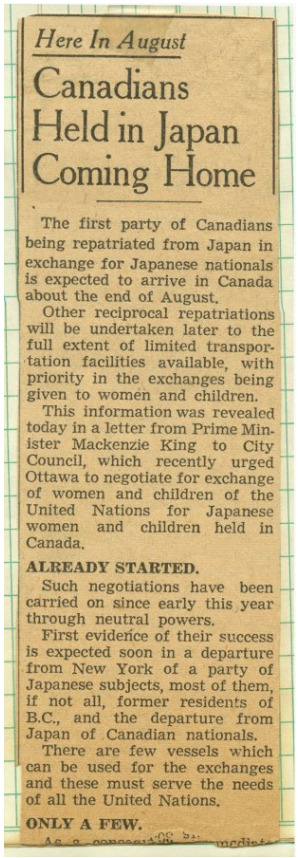
What are we waiting for?

If nobody in authority has the gumption to produce a better plan, what is wrong with letting the Japanese themselves get busy on the plan they suggest?

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese Deadlock" providing opinion on delay in evacuating Japanese from Vancouver area.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.91
Item Title	Here In August/ Canadians Held in Japan Coming Home
Item Date	1942



Here In August

Canadians Held in Japan Coming Home

The first party of Canadians being repatriated from Japan in exchange for Japanese nationals is expected to arrive in Canada about the end of August.

Other reciprocal repatriations will be undertaken later to the full extent of limited transportation facilities available, with priority in the exchanges being given to women and children.

This information was revealed today in a letter from Prime Minister Mackenzie King to City Council, which recently urged Ottawa to negotiate for exchange of women and children of the United Nations for Japanese women and children held in Canada.

ALREADY STARTED.

Such negotiations have been carried on since early this year through neutral powers.

First evidence of their success is expected soon in a departure from New York of a party of Japanese subjects, most of them, if not all, former residents of B.C., and the departure from Japan of Canadian nationals.

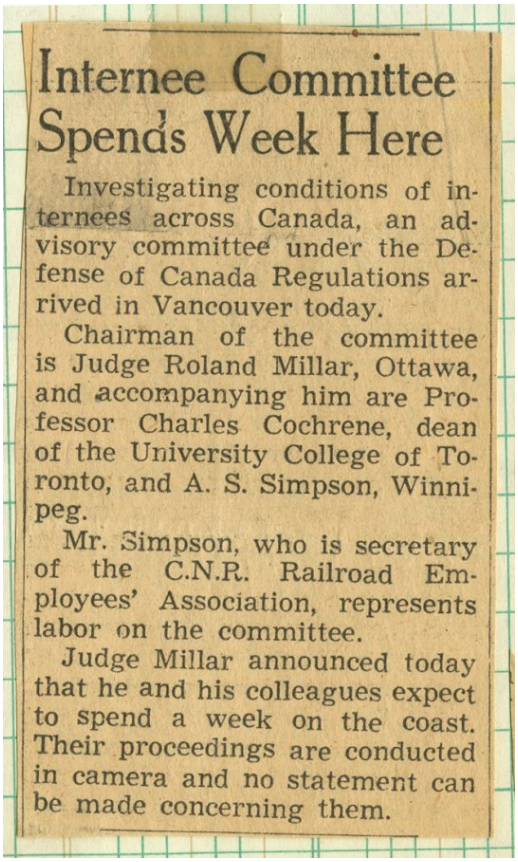
There are few vessels which can be used for the exchanges and these must serve the needs of all the United Nations.

ONLY A FEW.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Here In August/ Canadians Held in Japan Coming Home" reports on United Nations efforts to exchange Canadians being repatriated from Japan with Japanese nationals living in Canada. References Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.92
Item Title	Internee Committee Spends Week Here
Item Date	1942



Internee Committee Spends Week Here

Investigating conditions of internees across Canada, an advisory committee under the Defense of Canada Regulations arrived in Vancouver today.

Chairman of the committee is Judge Roland Millar, Ottawa, and accompanying him are Professor Charles Cochrene, dean of the University College of Toronto, and A. S. Simpson, Winnipeg.

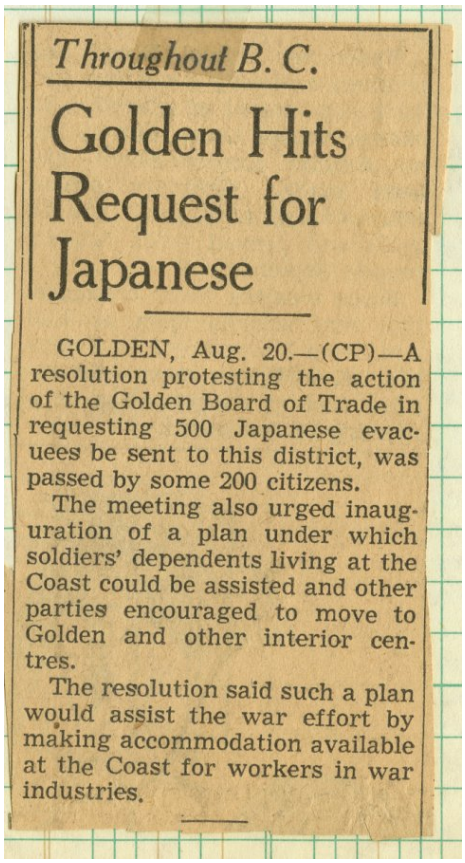
Mr. Simpson, who is secretary of the C.N.R. Railroad Employees' Association, represents labor on the committee.

Judge Millar announced today that he and his colleagues expect to spend a week on the coast. Their proceedings are conducted in camera and no statement can be made concerning them.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Internee Committee Spends Week Here". References Judge Roland Millar, Professor Charles Cochrene, and A.S. Simpson.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.93
Item Title	Throughout B.C./ Golden Hits Request for Japanese
Item Date	1942



Throughout B. C.

Golden Hits Request for Japanese

GOLDEN, Aug. 20.—(CP)—A resolution protesting the action of the Golden Board of Trade in requesting 500 Japanese evacuees be sent to this district, was passed by some 200 citizens.

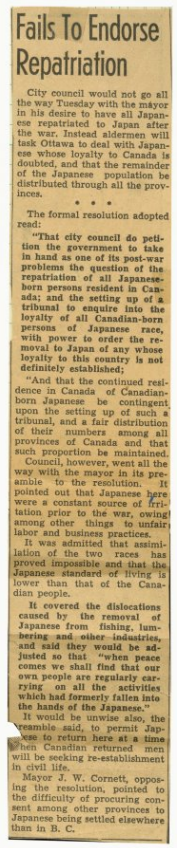
The meeting also urged inauguration of a plan under which soldiers' dependents living at the Coast could be assisted and other parties encouraged to move to Golden and other interior centres.

The resolution said such a plan would assist the war effort by making accommodation available at the Coast for workers in war industries.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Throughout B.C./ Golden Hits Request for Japanese" dated Aug. 20, Golden. References the Golden Board of Trade.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.94
Item Title	Fails To Endorse Repatriation
Item Date	1942



Fails To Endorse Repatriation

City council would not go all the way Tuesday with the mayor in his desire to have all Japanese repatriated to Japan after the war. Instead aldermen will task Ottawa to deal with Japanese whose loyalty to Canada is doubted, and that the remainder of the Japanese population be distributed through all the provinces.

* * *

The formal resolution adopted read:

"That city council do petition the government to take in hand as one of its post-war problems the question of the repatriation of all Japanese-born persons resident in Canada; and the setting up of a tribunal to enquire into the loyalty of all Canadian-born persons of Japanese race, with power to order the removal to Japan of any whose loyalty to this country is not definitely established;

"And that the continued residence in Canada of Canadian-born Japanese be contingent upon the setting up of such a tribunal, and a fair distribution of their numbers among all provinces of Canada and that such proportion be maintained."

Council, however, went all the way with the mayor in its preamble to the resolution. It pointed out that Japanese here were a constant source of irritation prior to the war, owing among other things to unfair labor and business practices.

It was admitted that assimilation of the two races has proved impossible and that the Japanese standard of living is lower than that of the Canadian people.

It covered the dislocations caused by the removal of Japanese from fishing, lumbering and other industries, and said they would be adjusted so that "when peace comes we shall find that our own people are regularly carrying on all the activities which had formerly fallen into the hands of the Japanese."

It would be unwise also, the preamble said, to permit Japanese to return here at a time when Canadian returned men will be seeking re-establishment in civil life.

Mayor J. W. Cornett, opposing the resolution, pointed to the difficulty of procuring consent among other provinces to Japanese being settled elsewhere than in B. C.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Fails To Endorse Repatriation" reporting on a Vancouver City Council resolution against the repatriation of all Japanese people born or living in Canada. Cites Mayor J.W. Cornett of Vancouver.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.95
Item Title	B.C. Members Hot On Evacuation Delay/ King Defends Aides On Japanese Issue/ Joins With Labor Minister In Defence Of Procedure---Hanson Takes Part In Debate
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 19

B. C. MEMBERS HOT ON EVACUATION DELAY

KING DEFENDS AIDES ON JAPANESE ISSUE

Joins With Labor Minister In Defense Of Procedure---Hanson Takes Part in Debate

(Special to The Daily Province)

OTTAWA, June 20.—Charge that the Japanese of British Columbia had "friends in Ottawa" was repeated by A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni) in the House yesterday during the unexpected debate on the Jerome question.

Earlier in the session Mr. Neill complained of an unnamed official from B. C. who had been "turned down" by the Ottawa department of external affairs and had, Mr. Neill suspected, evoked a sympathetic influence for the Japanese.

Mr. Neill criticized the delay in handling the Japanese situation, for much of the trouble that had developed.

Several members from B. C. had given a heritage of evacuation problems, he said, and he suffered in handling the present big and complex of the Japanese from B. C.

Mr. Neill started debate with the announcement that B. C. was "bitterly disturbed over the situation."

ACTION DELAYED.

"There was too much procrastination," he said.

"There was some considerable cause to suspect that the Japanese had friends at Ottawa who hampered for the long delay in, if they did not actually do, if they did not actually do, if not prevent up the Canadian authorities to do it.

"There have been too officials at Ottawa very, very deeply attached to the government who have been responsible for bringing up in the prosperity and happiness of the Japanese in British Columbia.

"I think I could even name one official who has been brought from British Columbia and has been given a prominent position in an office here. His name is a byword or reproach in British Columbia for his defence of the Japanese. He was a member of the family of the Elmsworthy there, and he has been loaned by them to give instruction—to the department of external affairs, where he is in the very best position to hand the earliest information of any kind that he has against his friends, the Japanese.

HAVE HUMAN FEELINGS.

Prime Minister King (interjected): "If my hon friend is alluding to a member of the department of external affairs—he has not mentioned his name but has been everything else that it is proper to mention."

Mr. Hanson: "Two of them."

Mr. King: "Yes, two of them. I wish to say this, that so far as the department of external affairs—I assume full and complete responsibility for everything that is being done by the department of external affairs. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that, so far as my hon friend has the impression of these feelings has not influenced the administration of affairs in so, nor have they been the men who dictated the policy of the department."

Mr. Neill claimed that there was "a lot of evidence" from British Columbia to advise on Japanese affairs.

The Prime Minister repeated that Mr. Neill could only conclude that "this man," to whom he had referred, "was always right and all the rest of us were hypocrites and one thing and another, to boost the supposed necessity of certain rights for the Japanese—why not give them the rights as they are human subjects?"

NO ENQUIRE GIVEN

Traditional British methods of dealing with the handling of Japanese aliens in Canada, Labor Minister Mitchell told the House yesterday, "and certainly those methods have always treated the Japanese very kindly and even too humanely and were too lenient."

No excuse would be given the Japanese to make reprisals upon Canadians in Japan or in Japanese hands.

After an hour's discussion, Mr. O'Neill declared himself satisfied that the matter had been fully brought to the attention of the government, and abolished [illegible] to withdrawal of his motion.

Claims were advanced that the Japanese were highly paid, that they were being allowed, [illegible] to construction camps, and that they were being permitted to [illegible] into British Columbia's fruit districts where they might [illegible] which control of that industry.

Speakers in the discussion included Hon. Grote Stirling (Yale), Thomas Reid (Lib., New Westminster), Hon. Ian Mackenzie (Lib., Vancouver Centre), Howard Green (Con., Vancouver South), A. W. Neill (Lab., Comox-Alberni), Prime Minister Mackenzie King, and Conservative leader Hanson.

British Columbia members complained that they did not know Mr. O'Neill was going to bring up the discussion.

But Mr. O'Neill said he was "glad" he had done so, because "when I decide to do something I believe that now is the appointed time to do it. I decided when I entered the House that I would do it this and now was the hour."

PROUD OF RECORD.

Mr. Mitchell said he was not ashamed of the government's record in handling the Japanese. "In fact, I am proud of the prop- [illegible]

"It might be necessary eventually to place the Japanese problem in the hands of a government department but meanwhile he believed, it was sound judgment their prompted creation of the British Columbia Security Commission.

"I have wondered that we had record a single Japanese."

Conservative House Leader Hanson: "Why?"

Mr. Mitchell: "For the reason that I would not be sure that I could tell of one. Many of the first started to move the Japanese, we provided wanted them."

"What would my friends in British Columbia say if we started to move all the Germans and Italians from Canada to British Columbia?"

Mr. Cruickshank: "If it were for national defense it would be unbelievable."

Mr. Mitchell replied: "Hear until the time comes, it will not be and about me that I did not act in the traditional way with regard to these Japanese.

"It is not going to be written on the pages of this country's history that the treatment we gave in our war differed from the treatment accorded persons in the same situation throughout the British Commonwealth.

"We will deal with the other they will, as the Germans as what they will, but I hope this governments and this country will uphold the true traditions of the British people in matters of this kind.

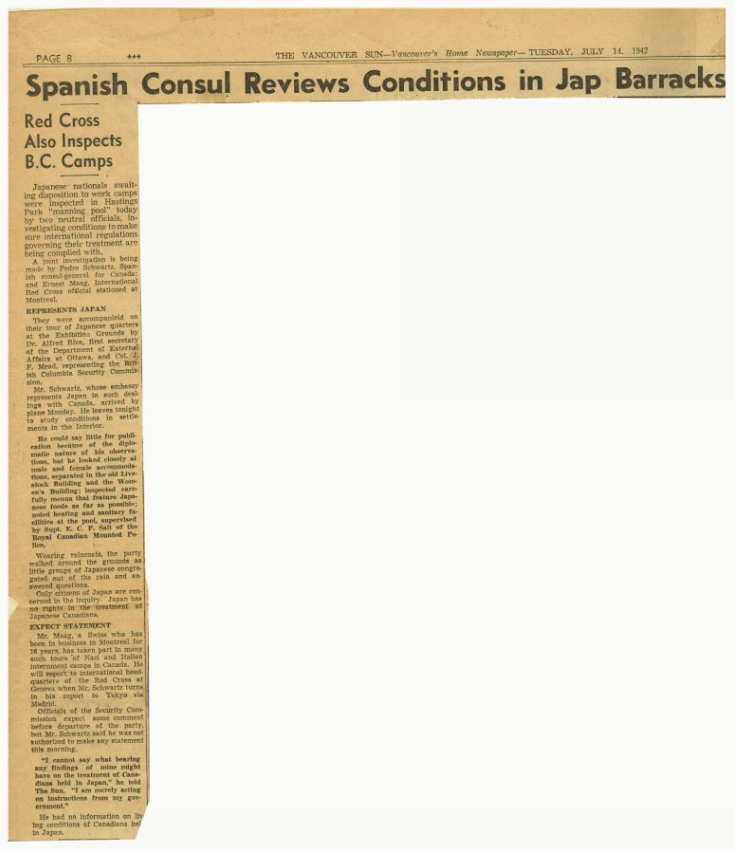
"I know the Japanese. I fought with them in the last war. When it comes to ruthlessness and to utter want on the face of the earth I did not meet with the Japanese.

"Let it once be said that an

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "B.C. Members Hot On Evacuation Delay/ King Defends Aides On Japanese Issue/ Joins With Labor Minister In Defense Of Procedure---Hanson Takes Part In Debate" Special to the Daily Province, dated June 20, Ottawa.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.96
Item Title	Spanish Consul Reviews Conditions in Jap Barracks/ Red Cross Also Inspects B.C. Camps
Item Date	1942



PAGE 8 *** THE VANCOUVER SUN—*Vancouver's Home Newspaper*— TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1942

Spanish Consul Reviews Conditions in Jap Barracks

Red Cross Also Inspects B.C. Camps

Japanese nationals awaiting disposition to work camps were inspected in Hastings Park "manning pool" today by two neutral officials, investigating conditions to make sure international regulations governing their treatment are being complied with.

A joint investigation is being made by Pedro Schwartz, Spanish consul-general for Canada; and Ernest Maag, International Red Cross official stationed at Montreal.

REPRESENTS JAPAN

They were accompanied on their tour of Japanese quarters at the Exhibition Grounds by Dr. Alfred Rive, first secretary of the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, and Col. J. F. Mead, representing the British Columbia Security Commission.

Mr. Schwartz, whose embassy represents Japan in such dealings with Canada, arrived by plane Monday. He leaves tonight to study conditions in settlements in the Interior.

He could say little for publication because of the diplomatic nature of his observations, but he looked closely at male and female accommodations, separated in the old Livestock Building and the Women's Building; inspected carefully menus that feature Japanese foods as far as possible; noted heating and sanitary facilities at the pool, supervised by Supt. E. C. P. Salt of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Wearing raincoats, the party walked around the grounds as little groups of Japanese congregated out of the rain and answered questions.

Only citizens of Japan are concerned in the inquiry. Japan has no rights in the treatment of Japanese Canadians.

EXPECT STATEMENT

Mr. Maag, a Swiss who has been in business in Montreal for 16 years, has taken part in many such tours of Nazi and Italian internment camps in Canada. He will report to international headquarters of the Red Cross at Geneva when Mr. Schwartz turns in his report to Tokyo via Madrid.

Officials of the Security Commission expect some comment before departure of the party, but Mr. Schwartz said he was not authorized to make any statement this morning.

"I cannot say what bearing any findings of mine might have on the treatment of Canadians held in Japan," he told The Sun, "I am merely acting on instructions from my government."

He had no information on living conditions of Canadians be in Japan.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Spanish Consul Reviews Conditions in Jap Barracks/ Red Cross Also Inspects B.C. Camps" by The Vancouver Sun, dated July 14, 1942. References Pedro Schwartz, Spanish consul-general for Canada; Ernest Maag, International Red Cross; Dr. Alfred Rive, Dept. of External Affairs, Ottawa; Col. J.F. Mead, B.C. Security Commission; Spt. E.C.P. Salt, Royal Canadian Mounted Police; the old Livestock Building and Women's Building at Hastings Park; Nazi and Italian internment camps in Canada.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.97
Item Title	Japtown
Item Date	1942



Japtown

the Dominion Government to take control of evacuation from the Commission and give it to military authorities.

Ald. H. L. Corey sought to have a rider added to the resolution asking that this be done at once. He was told, however, that the resolution's framers wanted to get ammunition first.

'SEVERAL THOUSANDS'

Speakers who protested the time-drag in getting Japs east of the mountains said the military commands had handled the matter much more promptly in the United States.

"First we were told they would all be gone by March," complained Ald. H. D. Wilson, "and now we're told it will be late this Fall."

His statement that large numbers are still here was supported today at Commission offices.

Major A. H. L. Mellor said that "several thousands" are here, including Vancouver, Hastings Park and the Fraser Valley. He said two or three months will probably elapse before the Commission finds some place to put them.

NO 'INDEFINITE' PERMITS

He denied, however, that any Japs have been given permits to stay here indefinitely. Persons of mixed Japanese and white blood are allowed to remain, however, and Major Mellor thought they may have been mistaken for Japanese.

He would not divulge how many Japanese are still here without permits, but it is known that they number a substantial percentage of the "several thousands" which he mentioned as being in the area.

At City Hall, for instance, it was discovered that 163 Japanese firms are still in business in Vancouver. The total has dropped by only 65 in the last two months.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japtown" reporting on delays in the evacuation of Japanese from Vancouver. References persons of mixed Japanese and white blood being allowed to remain.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.98
Item Title	No Japanese Will Be Allowed To Attend City Institutions/ Red Cross Aids Prisoners/ Food Parcels Going To Japan
Item Date	1942



No Japanese Will Be Allowed To Attend City Institutions

War will have made its first major changes in British Columbia school life when students return to classes on Tuesday.

This year there will be no children of Japanese parentage at a white school. Last year 2300 Japanese attended school in Vancouver—600 of them at Strathcona School.

In other parts of the province the effect of the war is revealed in the fact that a number of small schools must close because many teachers have joined the armed forces or gone into war work and there are not enough teachers to man all schools. On Vancouver Island, 19 schools will be consolidated to save teachers.

In an effort to encourage the return of many rural teachers, the Victoria department of education recently raised the minimum teacher's salary from $780 to $840 a year.

The shortage of teachers will not be felt in Vancouver partly due to the absence of Japanese students from classes, and partly to the higher wages paid by the City School Board. The large number of senior students who will not leave their summer war jobs to return to work is another factor.

Last year's city school enrolment of 36,000 is expected to drop by more than 3000. As a result, at least 60 less teachers will be carried on the pay rolls of Vancouver School Board. Enrolment in the primary class is expected to show a slight increase.

OPENING HOURS.

Opening hours of schools in many country areas has been moved from 9 a.m. to 10, due to daylight saving time. Farmers have requested school boards to open schools later, since it is too dark for their older children to do regular chores when schools open at 9 a.m., daylight time.

In Vancouver, schools will continue to observe 9 a.m. opening but it is possible this will be changed to 9:30 a.m. during November, December, January and February. School Board trustees have agreed to consider the advisability of making this change at a board meeting next month.

Boilermakers Aid Fund for Veterans

From their charities fund raised by monthly contributions, members of the Boilermakers' Union in the North Burrard yard are donating $1467 to the Mackenzie-Papineau Veterans' Association which embraces more than 600 Canadian veterans—some wounded—of the International Brigade which fought for the Loyalist government in the Spanish Civil War.

Red Cross Aids Prisoners

FOOD PARCELS GOING TO JAPAN

Canadian Red Cross is negotiating with the Japanese Government to send food and other supplies to war prisoners in the east, H. Milburne, Montreal, national chairman of the Red Cross transportation committee, said here today.

Work of the Canadian Red Cross has increased "300 to 400 per cent." since 1940, he stated.

"Negotiations have been underway with the Japanese Government for some time.

"At present we are sending 60,000 food parcels a week to Canadian, British, Australian and New Zealand prisoners of war. Three ships under a Swiss flag are sailing under safe conduct regularly from the east coast to Lisbon.

"Large numbers of return cards convince us that the parcels are being delivered. These return cards have been of great value in locating prisoners of war."

WEIGH 11 POUNDS.

Each food parcel weighs 11 pounds and contains 12 ounces of corned beef, tins of salmon and sardines, a pound of tinned dairy butter, a pound of milk powder, four ounces of cheese, four ounces of tea or coffee, eight ounces of sweetened chocolate, six ounces of jam, six ounces of marmalade and soap.

"As far as we can tell, every British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand prisoner of war in the European theatre is receiving parcels regularly through international Red Cross organizations. Morale and health of the men receiving them has benefited immensely."

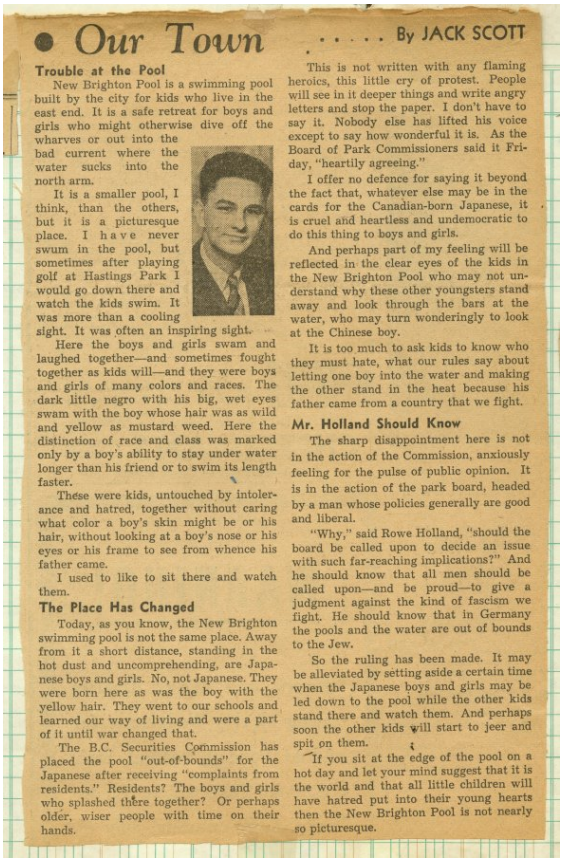
The Canadian Red Cross also has been active in sending medical supplies to Greece and Britain. A new service is supplying emergency clothing kits for use by survivors of sinkings.

The organization's card index has located many prisoners of war whose whereabouts were unknown. For instance, a United Kingdom man, whose brother was training at Esquimalt, was located through parcel cards returned to Canada.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "No Japanese Will Be Allowed To Attend City Institutions" reporting on enrollment at Vancouver City schools including Strathcona School; and "Red Cross Aids Prisoners/ Food Parcels Going To Japan".

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.99
Item Title	Our Town/ Trouble At The Pool
Item Date	1942



Our Town

. . . . . By JACK SCOTT

Trouble at the Pool

New Brighton Pool is a swimming pool built by the city for kids who live in the east end. It is a safe retreat for boys and girls who might otherwise dive off the wharves or out into the bad current where the water sucks into the north arm.

It is a smaller pool, I think, than the others, but it is a picturesque place. I have never swum in the pool, but sometimes after playing golf at Hastings Park I would go down there and watch the kids swim. It was more than a cooling sight. It was often an inspiring sight.

Here the boys and girls swam and laughed together—and sometimes fought together as kids will—and they were boys and girls of many colors and races. The dark little negro with his big, wet eyes swam with the boy whose hair was as wild and yellow as mustard weed. Here the distinction of race and class was marked only by a boy's ability to stay under water longer than his friend or to swim its length faster.

These were kids, untouched by intolerance and hatred, together without caring what color a boy's skin might be or his hair, without looking at a boy's nose or his eyes or his frame to see from whence his father came.

I used to like to sit there and watch them.

The Place Has Changed

Today, as you know, the New Brighton swimming pool is not the same place. Away from it a short distance, standing in the hot dust and uncomprehending, are Japanese boys and girls. No, not Japanese. They were born here as was the boy with the yellow hair. They went to our schools and learned our way of living and were a part of it until war changed that.

The B.C. Securities Commission has placed the pool "out-of-bounds" for the Japanese after receiving "complaints from residents." Residents? The boys and girls who splashed there together? Or perhaps older, wiser people with time on their hands.

This is not written with any flaming heroics, this little cry of protest. People will see in it deeper things and write angry letters and stop the paper. I don't have to say it. Nobody else has lifted his voice except to say how wonderful it is. As the Board of Park Commissioners said it Friday, "heartily agreeing."

I offer no defence for saying it beyond the fact that, whatever else may be in the cards for the Canadian-born Japanese, it is cruel and heartless and undemocratic to do this thing to boys and girls.

And perhaps part of my feeling will be reflected in the clear eyes of the kids in the New Brighton Pool who may not understand why these other youngsters stand away and look through the bars at the water, who may turn wonderingly to look at the Chinese boy.

It is too much to ask kids to know who they must hate, what our rules say about letting one boy into the water and making the other stand in the heat because his father came from a country that we fight.

Mr. Holland Should Know

The sharp disappointment here is not in the action of the Commission, anxiously feeling for the pulse of public opinion. It is in the action of the park board, headed by a man whose policies generally are good and liberal.

"Why," said Rowe Holland, "should the board be called upon to decide an issue with such far-reaching implications?" And he should know that all men should be called upon—and be proud—to give a judgment against the kind of fascism we fight. He should know that in Germany the pools and the water are out of bounds to the Jew.

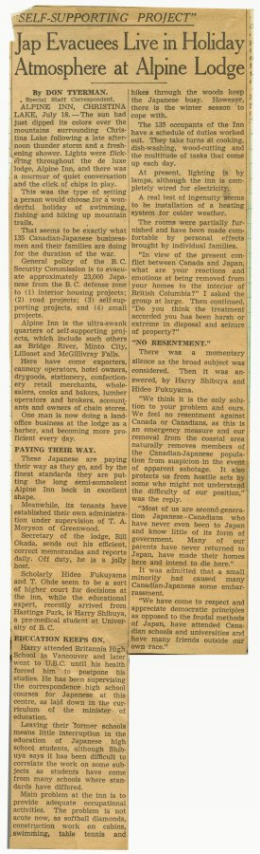
So the ruling has been made. It may be alleviated by setting aside a certain time when the Japanese boys and girls may be led down to the pool while the other kids stand there and watch them. And perhaps soon the other kids will start to jeer and spit on them.

If you sit at the edge of the pool on a hot day and let your mind suggest that it is the world and that all little children will have hatred put into their young hearts then the New Brighton Pool is not nearly so picturesque.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "Our Town/ Trouble At The Pool" by Jack Scott. References the New Brighton Pool. Includes photographic image of the author.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.100
Item Title	Self-Supporting Project/ Jap Evacuees Live in Holiday Atmosphere at Alpine Lodge
Item Date	1942



"SELF-SUPPORTING PROJECT"

Jap Evacuees Live in Holiday Atmosphere at Alpine Lodge

By DON TYERMAN,
Special Staff Correspondent.

ALPINE INN, CHRISTINA LAKE, July 18.—The sun had just dipped its colors over the mountains surrounding Christina Lake following a late afternoon thunder storm and a freshening shower. Lights were flickering throughout the de luxe lodge, Alpine Inn, and there was a murmur of quiet conversation and the click of chips in play.

This was the type of setting a person would choose for a wonderful holiday of swimming, fishing and hiking up mountain trails.

That seems to be exactly what 135 Canadian-Japanese businessmen and their families are doing for the duration of the war.

General policy of the B.C. Security Commission is to evacuate approximately 23,000 Japanese from the B.C. defense zone to (1) interior housing projects; (2) road projects; (3) self-supporting projects, and (4) small projects.

Alpine Inn is the ultra-swank quarters of self-supporting projects, which include such others as Bridge River, Minto City, Lillooet and McGillivray Falls.

Here have come exporters, cannery operators, hotel owners, drygoods, stationery, confectionery retail merchants, wholesalers, cooks and bakers, lumber operators and brokers, accountants and owners of chain stores.

One man is now doing a land-office business at the lodge as a barber, and becoming more proficient every day.

PAYING THEIR WAY.

These Japanese are paying their way as they go, and by the finest standards they are putting the long semi-somnolent Alpine Inn back in excellent shape.

Meanwhile, its tenants have established their own administration under supervision of T. A. Moryson of Greenwood.

Secretary of the lodge, Bill Okada, sends out his efficient, correct memorandas and reports daily. Off duty, he is a jolly host.

Scholarly Hideo Fukuyama and T. Ohde seem to be a sort of higher court for decisions at the inn, while the educational expert, recently arrived from Hastings Park, is Harry Shibuya, a pre-medical student at University of B.C.

EDUCATION KEEPS ON.

Harry attended Britannia High School in Vancouver and later went to U.B.C. until his health forced him to postpone his studies. He has been supervising the correspondence high school courses for Japanese at this centre, as laid down in the curriculum of the minister of education.

Leaving their former schools means little interruption in the education of Japanese high school students, although Shibuya says it has been difficult to correlate the work on some subjects as students have come from many schools where standards have differed.

Main problem at the inn is to provide adequate occupational activities. The problem is not acute now, as softball diamonds, construction work on cabins, swimming, table tennis and hikes through the woods keep the Japanese busy. However, there is the winter season to cope with.

The 135 occupants of the Inn have a schedule of duties worked out. They take turns at cooking, dish-washing, wood-cutting and the multitude of tasks that come up each day.

At present, lighting is by lamps, although the inn is completely wired for electricity.

A real test of ingenuity seems to be installation of a heating system for colder weather.

The rooms were partially furnished and have been made comfortable by personal effects brought by individual families.

"In view of the present conflict between Canada and Japan, what are your reactions and emotions at being removed from your homes to the interior of British Columbia?" I asked the group at large. Then continued, "Do you think the treatment accorded you has been harsh or extreme in disposal and seizure of property?"

"NO RESENTMENT."

There was a momentary silence as the broad subject was considered. Then it was answered, by Harry Shibuya and Hideo Fukuyama.

"We think it is the only solution to your problem and ours. We feel no resentment against Canada or Canadians, as this is an emergency measure and our removal from the coastal area naturally removes members of the Canadian-Japanese population from suspicion in the event of apparent sabotage. It also protects us from hostile acts by some who might not understand the difficulty of our position," was the reply.

"Most of us are second-generation Japanese-Canadians who have never even been to Japan and know little of its form of government. Many of our parents have never returned to Japan, have made their homes here and intend to die here."

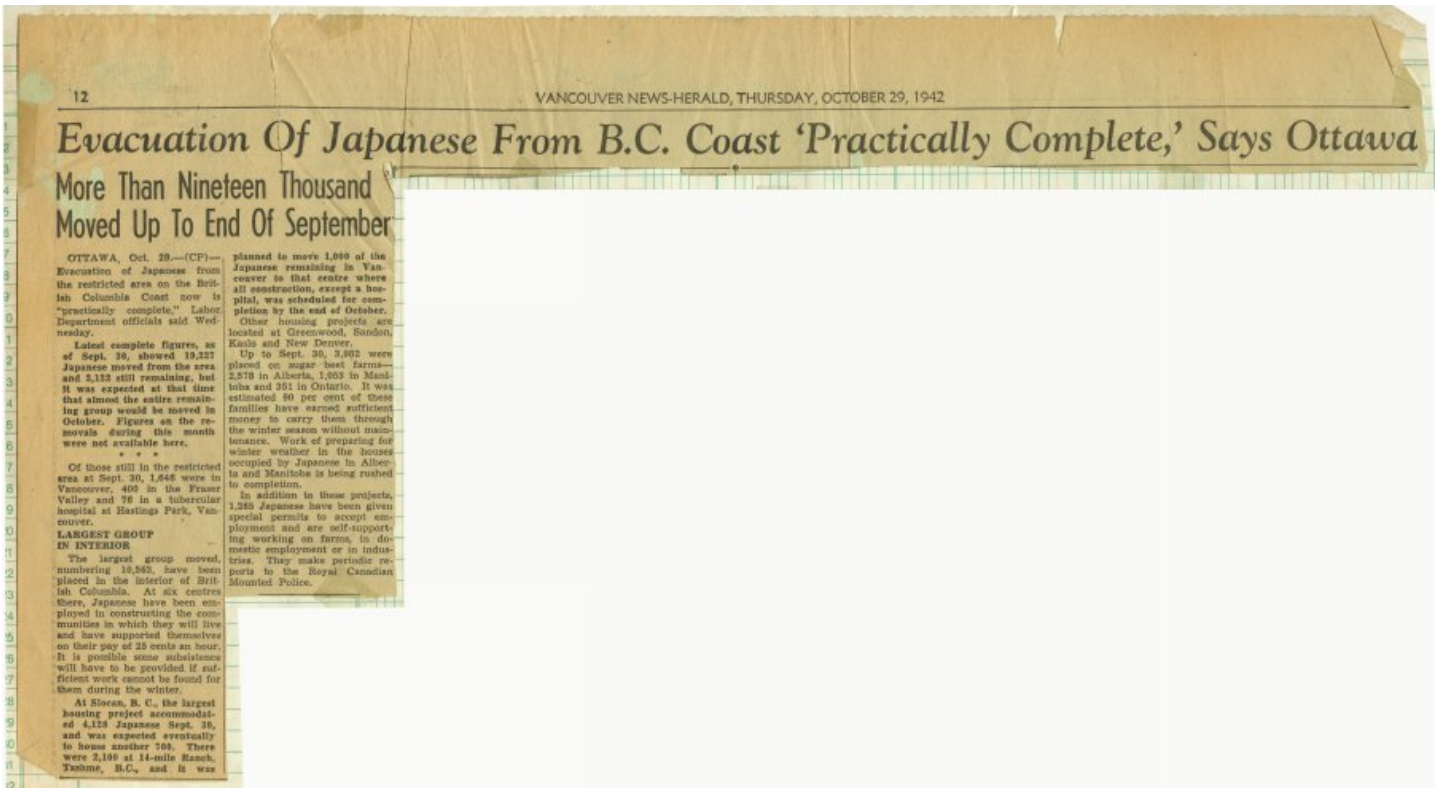
It was admitted that a small minority had caused many Canadian-Japanese some embarrassment.

"We have come to respect and appreciate democratic principles as opposed to the feudal methods of Japan, have attended Canadian schools and universities and have many friends outside our own race."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Self-Supporting Project/ Jap Evacuees Live in Holiday Atmosphere at Alpine Lodge" by Don Tyerman, dated July 18, Alpine Inn, Christina Lake. References Bill Okada; Hideo Fukuyama; T. Ohde; Harry Shibuya, pre-medical student at University of B.C.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.101
Item Title	Evacuation Of Japanese From B.C. Coast 'Practically Complete,' Says Ottawa
Item Date	1942



12 VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1942

Evacuation Of Japanese From B.C. Coast 'Practically Complete,' Says Ottawa

More Than Nineteen Thousand Moved Up To End Of September

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—(CP)—Evacuation of Japanese from the restricted area on the British Columbia Coast now is "practically complete," Labor Department officials said Wednesday.

Latest complete figures, as of Sept. 30, showed 19,227 Japanese moved from the area and 5,113 still remaining, but it was expected at that time that almost the entire remaining group would be moved in October. Figures on the removals during this month were not available here.

* * *

Of those still in the restricted area at Sept. 30, 1,645 were in Vancouver, 400 in the Fraser Valley and 76 in a tubercular hospital at Hastings Park, Vancouver.

LARGEST GROUP IN INTERIOR

The largest group moved, numbering 10,563, have been placed in the interior of British Columbia. At six centres there, Japanese have been employed in constructing the communities in which they will live and have supported themselves on their pay of 25 cents an hour. It is possible some subsistence will have to be provided if sufficient work cannot be found for them during the winter.

At Slocan, B. C., the largest housing project accommodated 4,128 Japanese Sept. 30, and was expected eventually to house another 700. There were 3,100 at 14-mile Ranch, Tashme, B.C., and it was planned to move 1,000 of the Japanese remaining in Vancouver to that centre where all construction, except a hospital, was scheduled for completion by the end of October.

Other housing projects are located at Greenwood, Sandon, Kaslo and New Denver.

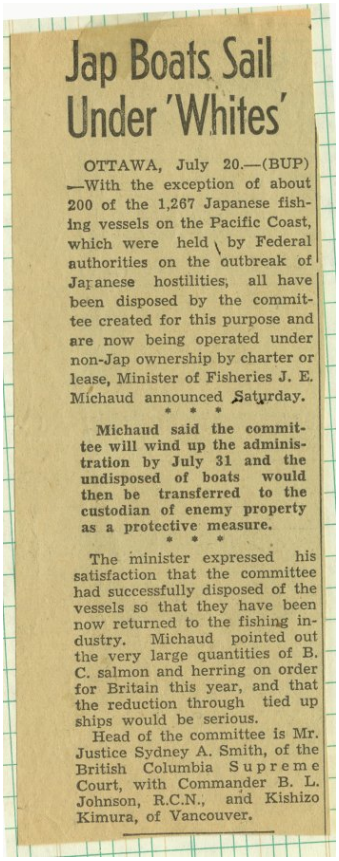
Up to Sept. 30, 3,802 were placed on sugar beet farms—2,578 in Alberta, 1,053 in Manitoba and 351 in Ontario. It was estimated 80 per cent of these families have earned sufficient money to carry them through the winter season without maintenance. Work of preparing for winter weather in the houses occupied by Japanese in Alberta and Manitoba is being rushed to completion.

In addition to these projects, 1,285 Japanese have been given special permits to accept employment and are self-supporting working on farms, in domestic employment or in industries. They make periodic reports to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Evacuation Of Japanese From B.C. Coast 'Practically Complete,' Says Ottawa" by the Vancouver News-Herald, dated October 29, 1942, Ottawa.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.102
Item Title	Jap Boat Sails Under 'Whites'
Item Date	1942



Jap Boats Sail Under 'Whites'

OTTAWA, July 20.—(BUP)—With the exception of about 200 of the 1,267 Japanese fishing vessels on the Pacific Coast, which were held by Federal authorities on the outbreak of Japanese hostilities, all have been disposed by the committee created for this purpose and are now being operated under non-Jap ownership by charter or lease, Minister of Fisheries J. E. Michaud announced Saturday.

* * *

Michaud said the committee will wind up the administration by July 31 and the undisposed of boats would then be transferred to the custodian of enemy property as a protective measure.

* * *

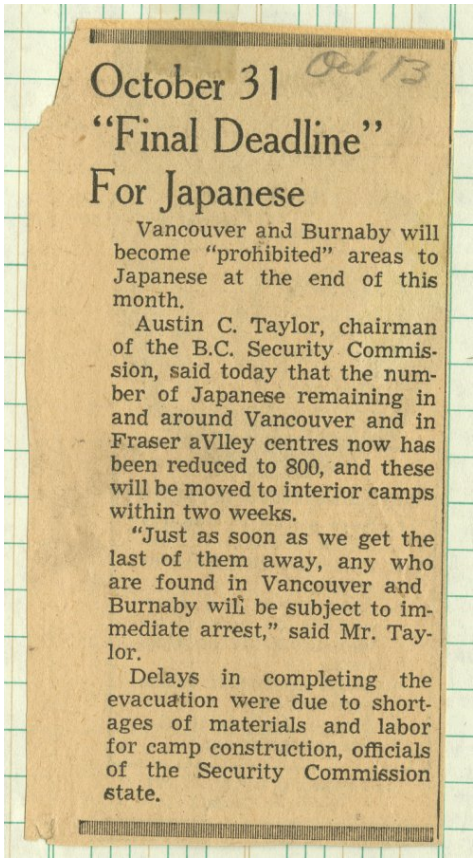
The minister expressed his satisfaction that the committee had successfully disposed of the vessels so that they have been now returned to the fishing industry. Michaud pointed out the very large quantities of B. C. salmon and herring on order for Britain this year, and that the reduction through tied up ships would be serious.

Head of the committee is Mr. Justice Sydney A. Smith, of the British Columbia Supreme Court, with Commander B. L. Johnson, R.C.N., and Kishizo Kimura, of Vancouver.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Jap Boat Sails Under 'Whites'" dated July 20, Ottawa. Quotes J.E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries. References Justice Sydney A. Smith, Supreme Court; Commander B.L. Johnson, R.C.N.; and Kishizo Kimura, Vancouver.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.103
Item Title	October 31 "Final Deadline" For Japanese
Item Date	1942



October 31
"Final Deadline"
For Japanese

Oct 13

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 of Japanese remaining in and around Vancouver and in Fraser aVlley centres now has been reduced to 800, and these will be moved to interior camps within two weeks.

"Just as soon as we get the last of them away, any who are found in Vancouver and Burnaby will be 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.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "October 31 "Final Deadline" For Japanese" quoting Austin Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission. "Oct 13" annotated in pencil.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.104
Item Title	Wilson's Last Council Meeting/ Would Seek Power to Ban Jap From Business Here After War
Item Date	1942



WILSON'S LAST COUNCIL MEETING

Would Seek Power to Ban Japs 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'sh swan song to the City Council on Tuesday afternoon.

Now a lieutenant in the Irish Fusiliers, 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 life of the city.

While the Provincial Government refused the application then because it was unwilling to jeopardize 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."

Wilson Lauds Council Stand On Chlorination

Vancouver's staunch stand against chlorination of its water supply was applauded by Ald. H. D. Wison on Tuesday when he attended the City Council meeting during a brief leave from his duties as a lieutenant with the Irish Fusiliers.

"I have followed the council's stand with interest, and I hope there will be no weakening on Vancouver's part," Ald. Wilson asserted.

"I have had some experience with chlorinated water, and the misery and distress of it are a hundred times worse than the water here."

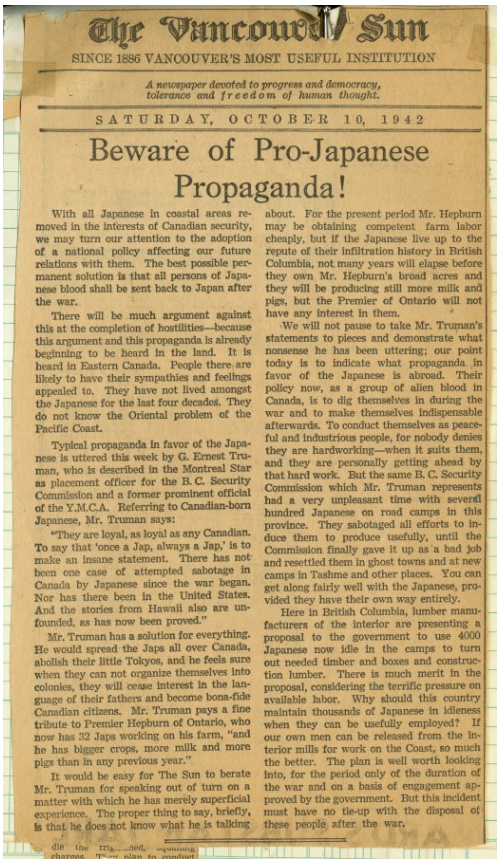
Mayor Cornett thought the city's water is no worse a hazard than the countless other dangers citizens encounter daily.

"We take a chance with our life every day whether at the hands of the medical profession or otherwise," he asserted.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Wilson's Last Council Meeting/ Would Seek Power to Ban Jap From Business Here After War" citing Ald. H. D. Wilson, lieutenant in the Irish Fusiliers. "Oct 14" annotated in pencil.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.105
Item Title	Beware of Pro-Japanese Propaganda!
Item Date	1942



The Vancouver Sun

SINCE 1886 VANCOUVER'S MOST USEFUL INSTITUTION

A newspaper devoted to progress and democracy, tolerance and freedom of human thought.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1942

Beware of Pro-Japanese Propaganda!

With all Japanese in coastal areas removed in the interests of Canadian security, we may turn our attention to the adoption of a national policy affecting our future relations with them. The best possible permanent solution is that all persons of Japanese blood shall be sent back to Japan after the war.

There will be much argument against this at the completion of hostilities—because this argument and this propaganda is already beginning to be heard in the land. It is heard in Eastern Canada. People there are likely to have their sympathies and feelings appealed to. They have not lived amongst the Japanese for the last four decades. They do not know the Oriental problem of the Pacific Coast.

Typical propaganda in favor of the Japanese is uttered this week by G. Ernest Truman, who is described in the Montreal Star as placement officer for the B. C. Security Commission and a former prominent official of the Y.M.C.A. Referring to Canadian-born Japanese, Mr. Truman says:

"They are loyal, as loyal as any Canadian. To say that 'once a Jap, always a Jap,' is to make an insane statement. There has not been one case of attempted sabotage in Canada by Japanese since the war began. Nor has there been in the United States. And the stories from Hawaii also are unfounded, as has now been proved."

Mr. Truman has a solution for everything. He would spread the Japs all over Canada, abolish their little Tokyos, and he feels sure when they can not organize themselves into colonies, they will cease interest in the language of their fathers and become bona-fide Canadian citizens. Mr. Truman pays a fine tribute to Premier Hepburn of Ontario, who now has 32 Japs working on his farm, "and he has bigger crops, more milk and more pigs than in any previous year."

It would be easy for The Sun to berate Mr. Truman for speaking out of turn on a matter with which he has merely superficial experience. The proper thing to say, briefly, is that he does not know what he is talking about. For the present period Mr. Hepburn may be obtaining competent farm labor cheaply, but if the Japanese live up to the repute of their infiltration history in British Columbia, not many years will elapse before they own Mr. Hepburn's broad acres and they will be producing still more milk and pigs, but the Premier of Ontario will not have any interest in them.

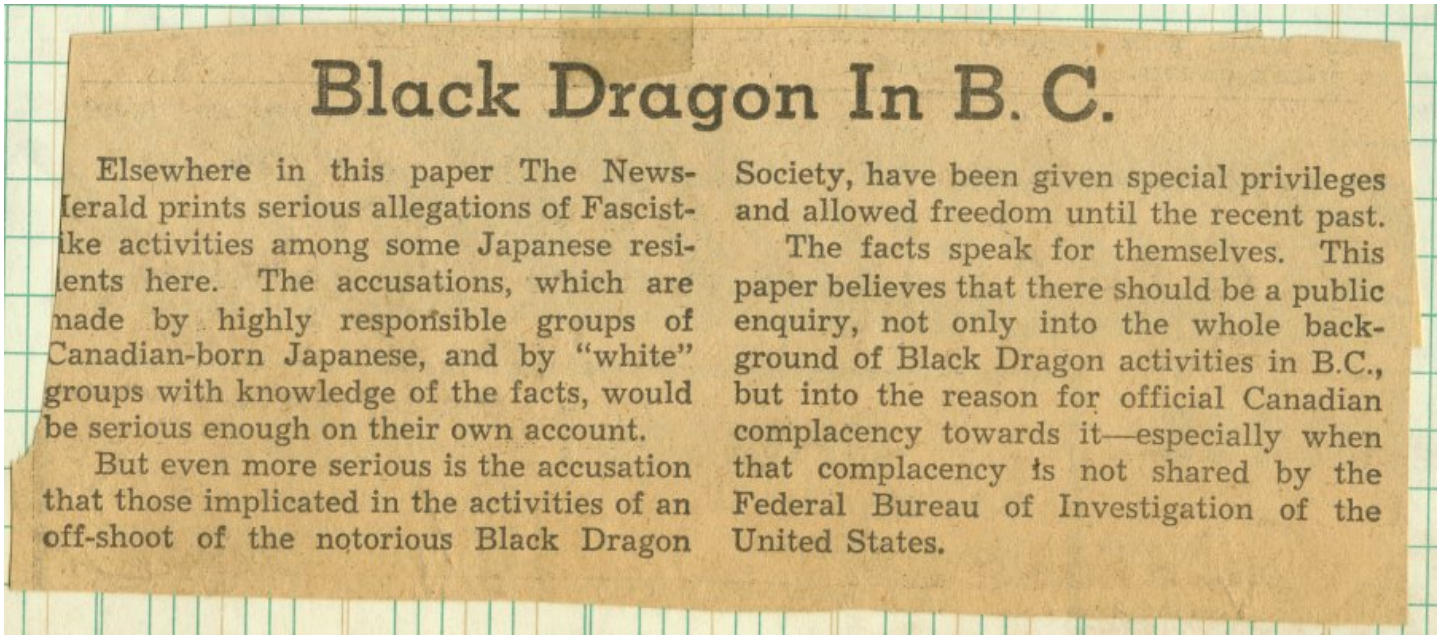
We will not pause to take Mr. Truman's statements to pieces and demonstrate what nonsense he has been uttering; our point today is to indicate what propaganda in favor of the Japanese is abroad. Their policy now, as a group of alien blood in Canada, is to dig themselves in during the war and to make themselves indispensable afterwards. To conduct themselves as peaceful and industrious people, for nobody denies they are hardworking—when it suits them, and they are personally getting ahead by that hard work. But the same B. C. Security Commission which Mr. Truman represents had a very unpleasant time with several hundred Japanese on road camps in this province. They sabotaged all efforts to induce them to produce usefully, until the Commission finally gave it up as a bad job and resettled them in ghost towns and at new camps in Tashme and other places. You can get along fairly well with the Japanese, provided they have their own way entirely.

Here in British Columbia, lumber manufacturers of the interior are presenting a proposal to the government to use 4000 Japanese now idle in the camps to turn out needed timber and boxes and construction lumber. There is much merit in the proposal, considering the terrific pressure on available labor. Why should this country maintain thousands of Japanese in idleness when they can be usefully employed? If our own men can be released from the interior mills for work on the Coast, so much the better. The plan is well worth looking into, for the period only of the duration of the war and on a basis of engagement approved by the government. But this incident must have no tie-up with the disposal of these people after the war.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "Beware of Pro-Japanese Propaganda!" by The Vancouver Sun, dated October 10, 1942. Cites G. Ernest Truman, B. C. Security Commission and references Premier Hepburn of Ontario.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.106
Item Title	Black Dragon in B.C.
Item Date	1942



Black Dragon In B. C.

Elsewhere in this paper The News-Herald prints serious allegations of Fascist-like activities among some Japanese residents here. The accusations, which are made by highly responsible groups of Canadian-born Japanese, and by "white" groups with knowledge of the facts, would be serious enough on their own account.

But even more serious is the accusation that those implicated in the activities of an off-shoot of the notorious Black Dragon Society, have been given special privileges and allowed freedom until the recent past.

The facts speak for themselves. This paper believes that there should be a public enquiry, not only into the whole background of Black Dragon activities in B.C., but into the reason for official Canadian complacency towards it—especially when that complacency is not shared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "Black Dragon in B.C." by the [Vancouver] News-Herald.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.107
Item Title	U.S. Moving 4500 Japs To Arkansas
Item Date	1942



U.S. Moving 4500 Japs To Arkansas

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—(AP)—Migration of 4500 Japanese from the Santa Anita assembly centre near Los Angeles to the Rohwer relocation centre in Arkansas will start Sunday, the United States army announced Friday.

It will accommodate about 10,000 evacuees on its 10,000 acres. The tract is now covered by second-growth timber. The Japanese will produce long-staple cotton, alfalfa, soybeans, small grains, fruit and truck crops there.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "U.S. Moving 4500 Japs To Arkansas" dated Sept. 25, San Francisco. Reports on relocation of Japanese from Santa Anita assembly centre near Los Angeles to the Rohwer relocation centre in Arkansas.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.108
Item Title	'Black Dragon' Still Operates In B.C.
Item Date	1942



‘Black Dragon’ Still Operates In B.C.

VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD FINAL

VOL. 10, NO. 145 VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1942 TELEPHONE PAcific 2272 PRICE 3c

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of Vancouver News-Herald front page headline "'Black Dragon' Still Operates In B.C." dated October 9, 1942.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.109.1-2
Item Title	Reporters Find Japs Loath To Go To 'Morii Camp'
Item Date	1942



Reporters Find Japs Here Loath To Go To 'Morii Camp'

Etsuji Morii, chief agent in British Columbia of the Japanese nationalist and fascist magazine Sokoku, and head of the Sokoku-Kai Society, which is a daughter organization of the Japanese Black Dragon, is now back in Minto camp, but his lieutenants carry on for him at the Nippon Club.

The Black Dragon Society, mention of which makes princes and coolies alike in the Far East shudder, started 70 years ago as a secret society under the then radical Toyama. In the years elapsing it has become a Fascist body, and there is evidence to show that its activities are still rampant in this province.

Developments since the first News-Herald article on the subject in the issue of September 26, include a concerted endeavor to force those Japanese still to be evacuated to go to the Morii-controlled camp of Tashme, and the extreme reluctance of the majority of Japanese to have anything to do with Morii or his camp.

Tashme, situated near Hope, was established first as a camp for Japanese Nationals, among whom Morii has his chief support. He himself is said to have suggested the name, the origin of which is explained as follows in the "New Canadian" of August 22:

"This new village has been named Tashme, by combining the first two letters of the three commissioners, A. C. Taylor, John Shirras and F. J. Meade, of the Security Commission."

The Nippon Club, controlled by Morii, and at present operated for him by two lieutenants, is one of the depots where Japanese apply for "Work Orders" of the B. C. Security Commission, preliminary to evacuation, and is the only one of several such depots permitted to use a seal with the words "B. C. Security Commission" across the face of it. Other Japanese bodies simply use their organizational seals.

Following the first Morii story in this newspaper, a "Commission spokesman" was quoted in the Vancouver Sun of Sept. 26 as denying Morii had ever worked for the Commission.

That statement was never made in the article. It was simply pointed out that he enjoyed the confidence of the Commission.

Later, the Security Commission, in the Vancouver Sun of Sept. 29, denied the report in the Japanese paper New Canadian that 2000 to 2500 Japanese still remained to be evacuated in this city and the Fraser Valley.

According to notices sent out on October 1 to the various evacuation groups, there were at that time 2520 Japanese still to be evacuated in the Vancouver area. These were to be evacuated as follows:

Date.	Slocan	New Denver	Tashme
Oct. 15	125	125	Sept. 27-Oct. 3 — 320
Oct. 17	125	125	Oct. 4-Oct. 10 — 400
Oct. 19	125	125	Oct. 11-Oct 17 — 400
[illegible]	125	125	Fraser Valley to be evacu- [illegible] 400

れること相成り當事
務所は廿五日以後閉鎖
致すこと相成候に付
左樣御承知被下度候
日本倶樂部内
戰時保安委員會

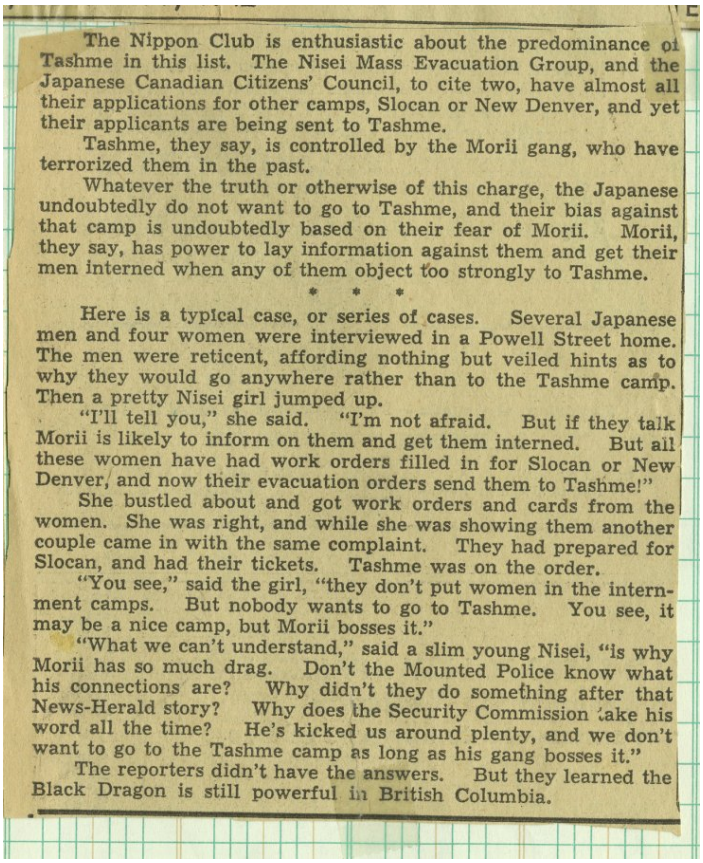
B. C. Security Commission
VANCOUVER, B.C.

IT MAY NEED A READING GLASS to decipher it, but note the "B. C. Security Commission" across the centre of this Nippon Club stamp. The two vertical lines of Japanese characters which cross the stamp read, "Nippon Club, Wartime Liaison Committee." This committee was set up under the B. C. Security Commission by Etsuji Morii, who for years has been a chief agent of the Black Dragon Society in British Columbia.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Reporters Find Japs Loath To Go To 'Morii Camp'" reporting on activity of Etsuji Morii; Sokoku-Kai Society; Japanese Black Dragon Society; The Nippon Club; The Nisei Mass Evacuation Group; and the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council. Includes photographic image of a stamped note by the B.C. Security Commission Nippon Club committee.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.109.2-2
Item Title	Reporters Find Japs Loath To Go To 'Morii Camp'
Item Date	1942



The Nippon Club is enthusiastic about the predominance of Tashme in this list. The Nisei Mass Evacuation Group, and the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council, to cite two, have almost all their applications for other camps, Slocan or New Denver, and yet their applicants are being sent to Tashme.

Tashme, they say, is controlled by the Morii gang, who have terrorized them in the past.

Whatever the truth or otherwise of this charge, the Japanese undoubtedly do not want to go to Tashme, and their bias against that camp is undoubtedly based on their fear of Morii. Morii, they say, has power to lay information against them and get their men interned when any of them object too strongly to Tashme.

* * *

Here is a typical case, or series of cases. Several Japanese men and four women were interviewed in a Powell Street home. The men were reticent, affording nothing but veiled hints as to why they would go anywhere rather than to the Tashme camp. Then a pretty Nisei girl jumped up.

"I'll tell you," she said. "I'm not afraid. But if they talk Morii is likely to inform on them and get them interned. But all these women have had work orders filled in for Slocan or New Denver, and now their evacuation orders send them to Tashme!"

She bustled about and got work orders and cards from the women. She was right, and while she was showing them another couple came in with the same complaint. They had prepared for Slocan, and had their tickets. Tashme was on the order.

"You see," said the girl, "they don't put women in the internment camps. But nobody wants to go to Tashme. You see, it may be a nice camp, but Morii bosses it."

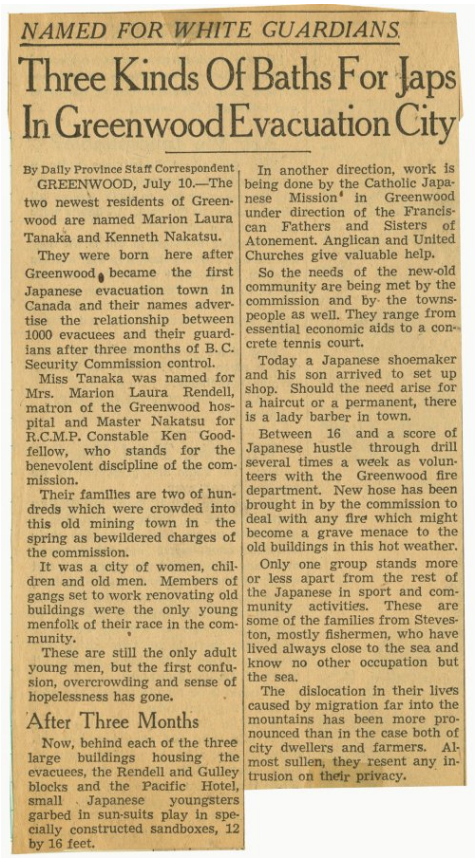
"What we can't understand," said a slim young Nisei, "is why Morii has so much drag. Don't the Mounted Police know what his connections are? Why didn't they do something after that News-Herald story? Why does the Security Commission take his word all the time? He's kicked us around plenty, and we don't want to go to the Tashme camp as long as his gang bosses it."

The reporters didn't have the answers. But they learned the Black Dragon is still powerful in British Columbia.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Reporters Find Japs Loath To Go To 'Morii Camp'" reporting on activity of Etsuji Morii; Sokoku-Kai Society; Japanese Black Dragon Society; The Nippon Club; The Nisei Mass Evacuation Group; and the Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council. Includes photographic image of a stamped note by the B.C. Security Commission Nippon Club committee.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.110.1-2
Item Title	Named For White Guardians/ Three Kinds Of Baths For Japs In Greenwood Evacuation City
Item Date	1942



NAMED FOR WHITE GUARDIANS

Three Kinds Of Baths For Japs In Greenwood Evacuation City

By Daily Province Staff Correspondent

GREENWOOD, July 10.—The two newest residents of Greenwood are named Marion Laura Tanaka and Kenneth Nakatsu.

They were born here after Greenwood became the first Japanese evacuation town in Canada and their names advertise the relationship between 1000 evacuees and their guardians after three months of B. C. Security Commission control.

Miss Tanaka was named for Mrs. Marion Laura Rendell, matron of the Greenwood hospital and Master Nakatsu for R.C.M.P. Constable Ken Goodfellow, who stands for the benevolent discipline of the commission.

Their families are two of hundreds which were crowded into this old mining town in the spring as bewildered charges of the commission.

It was a city of women, children and old men. Members of gangs set to work renovating old buildings were the only young menfolk of their race in the community.

These are still the only adult young men, but the first confusion, overcrowding and sense of hopelessness has gone.

After Three Months

Now, behind each of the three large buildings housing the evacuees, the Rendell and Gulley blocks and the Pacific Hotel, small Japanese youngsters garbed in sun-suits play in specially constructed sandboxes, 12 by 16 feet.

In another direction, work is being done by the Catholic Japanese Mission in Greenwood under direction of the Franciscan Fathers and Sisters of Atonement. Anglican and United Churches give valuable help.

So the needs of the new-old community are being met by the commission and by the townspeople as well. They range from essential economic aids to a concrete tennis court.

Today a Japanese shoemaker and his son arrived to set up shop. Should the need arise for a haircut or a permanent, there is a lady barber in town.

Between 16 and a score of Japanese hustle through drill several times a week as volunteers with the Greenwood fire department. New hose has been brought in by the commission to deal with any fire which might become a grave menace to the old buildings in this hot weather.

Only one group stands more or less apart from the rest of the Japanese in sport and community activities. These are some of the families from Steveston, mostly fishermen, who have lived always close to the sea and know no other occupation but the sea.

The dislocation in their lives caused by migration far into the mountains has been more pronounced than in the case both of city dwellers and farmers. Almost sullen, they resent any intrusion on their privacy.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Named For White Guardians/ Three Kinds Of Baths For Japs In Greenwood Evacuation City" by Daily Province Staff Correspondent, dated July 10, Greenwood. References Marion Laura Tanaka; Kenneth Nakatsu; Mrs. Marion Laura Rendell, matron of the Greenwood Hospital; R.C.M.P Constable Ken Goodfellow; the Catholic Japanese Mission; T.A. Moryson, B.C. Security Commission; Dr. J.M. Burnett; Dorothy Nakamachi, graduate of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver; and Hatsuko Higashi, practical nurse from Union Bay.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.110.2-2
Item Title	Named For White Guardians/ Three Kinds Of Baths For Japs In Greenwood Evacuation City
Item Date	1942



Now crowds of older children run in the heat to a swimming hole in a dammed-off section of Boundary Creek, half a mile from town, and swim under the eyes of two lifeguards.

Now 40 little plots of land on the river bank are alive with plants cultivated within an inch of their lives by the older men. Owing to the lateness of the season 1500 plants were brought in by the commission and given to the gardeners, and a double-suction irrigation system introduced. A marvel of neatness, not a square foot of the 60-foot plots has been wasted.

And now at least 30 sewing-machines, brought by thrifty Japanese housewives, are clattering in the sewing-rooms of the Gulley block. Their nimble fingers busy with fish nets, plastic novelties and piecework dressmaking, they may open up new industries.

Community Baths

For health, T. A. Moryson, the Security Commission's supervisor, and his staff have installed a model garbage-disposal system and incinerator and provided an adequate supply of water from two reservoirs above the city. Electric power comes from West Kootenay Power & Light Co.

"The most popular facilities, day in and day out, are the community baths, constructed along lines best known to Japan.

There are three of these baths at present and more will be built later. Within a large room is a wooden tank approximately 6 by 12 feet. It is kept brimming with warm water. After a thorough soaping and washing in another room, a group gets into the tank at one time for a good soaking.

The men use it until 8 p.m.! when the women take over. These latter can be seen entering and leaving as late as 1 o'clock in the morning.

Health of the community is a commission priority. Dr. J. M. Burnett, in charge of the 16-bed hospital, is assisted by Mrs. Rendell as matron, with a staff consisting of Miss Dorothy Nakamachi, a graduate of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, and Miss Hatsuko Higashi, a practical nurse from Union Bay.

4000 Inoculations

The nurses have given 4000 inoculations to some 500 children. Each child has been inoculated five times against whooping-cough and three against scarlet fever.

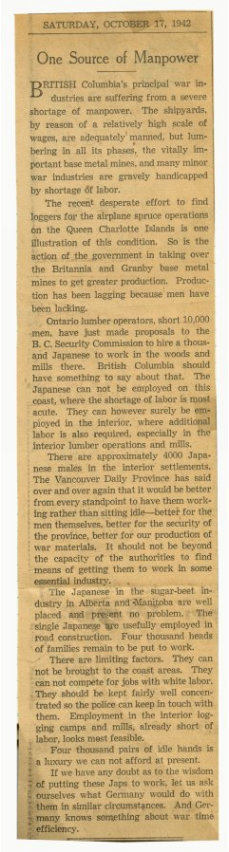
"Our fingers were positively sore from handling the needles," said Miss Nakamachi.

It took the whole staff, under direction of Dr. Burnett, to handle the frightened, squalling charges. [illegible] plan to conduct [illegible] which

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Named For White Guardians/ Three Kinds Of Baths For Japs In Greenwood Evacuation City" by Daily Province Staff Correspondent, dated July 10, Greenwood. References Marion Laura Tanaka; Kenneth Nakatsu; Mrs. Marion Laura Rendell, matron of the Greenwood Hospital; R.C.M.P Constable Ken Goodfellow; the Catholic Japanese Mission; T.A. Moryson, B.C. Security Commission; Dr. J.M. Burnett; Dorothy Nakamachi, graduate of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver; and Hatsuko Higashi, practical nurse from Union Bay.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.111
Item Title	One Source of Manpower
Item Date	1942



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1942

One Source of Manpower

BRITISH Columbia's principal war industries are suffering from a severe shortage of manpower. The shipyards, by reason of a relatively high scale of wages, are adequately manned, but lumbering in all its phases, the vitally important base metal mines, and many minor war industries are gravely handicapped by shortage of labor.

The recent desperate effort to find loggers for the airplane spruce operations on the Queen Charlotte Islands is one illustration of this condition. So is the action of the government in taking over the Britannia and Granby base metal mines to get greater production. Production has been lagging because men have been lacking.

Ontario lumber operators, short 10,000 men, have just made proposals to the B. C. Security Commission to hire a thousand Japanese to work in the woods and mills there. British Columbia should have something to say about that. The Japanese can not be employed on this coast, where the shortage of labor is most acute. They can however surely be employed in the interior, where additional labor is also required, especially in the interior lumber operations and mills.

There are approximately 4000 Japanese males in the interior settlements. The Vancouver Daily Province has said over and over again that it would be better from every standpoint to have them working rather than sitting idle—better for the men themselves, better for the security of the province, better for our production of war materials. It should not be beyond the capacity of the authorities to find means of getting them to work in some essential industry.

The Japanese in the sugar-beet industry in Alberta and Manitoba are well placed and present no problem. The single Japanese are usefully employed in road construction. Four thousand heads of families remain to be put to work.

There are limiting factors. They can not be brought to the coast areas. They can not compete for jobs with white labor. They should be kept fairly well concentrated so the police can keep in touch with them. Employment in the interior logging camps and mills, already short of labor, looks most feasible.

Four thousand pairs of idle hands is a luxury we can not afford at present.

If we have any doubt as to the wisdom of putting these Japs to work, let us ask ourselves what Germany would do with them in similar circumstances. And Germany knows something about war time efficiency.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "One Source of Manpower" by The Vancouver Daily Province, dated October 17, 1942. Reports on labor shortage in B.C. lumber industry.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.112
Item Title	Once "Highly Regarded"/ Japanese Resented Influence Of Morii With Security Group
Item Date	1942



ONCE "HIGHLY REGARDED"

Japanese Resented Influence Of Morii With Security Group

Suspicion that Etsuji Morii was "acting as a spy for the R.C.M.P." was held by some Japanese who resented his "position of influence" with the B. C. Security Commission, a Japanese witness said yesterday at the hearing of charges recently made by the Vancouver News-Herald in connection with espionage or Japanese from protected areas.

The witness, R. Yoshida, naturalized fisherman, claimed the fact that Morii "was a spy for a long time back is becoming apparent to all."

At one time, Morii was highly regarded by some elements of the Japanese community, but "hardly anyone thinks highly of him now."

The witness, who testified that he was born in Japan, but was citizenshipped as such for non-Christians, said he had resided in Canada for 35 years and had been naturalized for 30. He had known Morii for 20 years.

DIVINE ORDER.

In May, 1939, Morii addressed a group of 200 Japanese fishermen at Port Essington. He spoke of the "divine order" of Japan, and said that "we Japanese "we must get together and co-operate together for our beautiful national quality."

Japanese generally had resented" Morii until he accepted charge of Association of Japanese nationals, the witness continued. He is said that U. 300 to 500 Japanese nationals left the coast voluntarily "it would be much easier" for those remaining.

Morii could read and write good English papers and could understand the situation. I understood right away that the matter would not be cleared up as simply as that."

"Between February and March, 1942, I had many talks with Morii and with Morii's views on them and we couldn't tell whether they were orders from the police or orders from Morii."

FOR JAPAN.

Attitude of those favorable to Morii changed when they realized his group was "favorable to Japan," and whatever it did would be done for Japan.

"On account of his attitude in this country, they were dissatisfied. They were not dissatisfied up to that time Morii had been talking loyalty to Japan. All of a sudden he swung about and started talking loyalty to Canada. That is where the trouble is."

Questioned on reference of this statement, the witness said, his dissatisfaction arose, not from the new loyalty to Canada, but because "we have no use for a turncoat."

"The Japanese people don't like him (Morii) because it is commonly said that Morii gave information which resulted in the returning of illegal entrants to Japan. They think very low of him."

Cross-examined by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the Security Commission, Yoshida said he believed illegal entrants should be returned to Japan, but "a man who tells such a thing has a low character."

SPEECH BARRED.

Senator G. W. Guth, Paris, counsel for the News-Herald, objected vigorously to Mr. Locke questioning the witness on the resulting up and deporting of approximately 1000 Japanese in 1941-42 because the latter had co-operated with police.

Senator Farris argued that he had refrained from questioning a police official on the matter on Mr. Locke's request.

"I object to my learned friend taking that line of attack. I will not allow it. I don't like to be treated like a jack-in-the-box," protested the senator.

Yoshida said Japanese had not resented Morii's co-operation with the police in 1939-42.

The first witness for Senator Farris at the afternoon session was Z. Kinoshita, former manager of the Japanese department of a Vancouver bank and an official of the Japanese Canadian Society.

Morii's critics disliked him "because he acted like a racketeer. . . . He was connected with many societies but so the other hand operated gambling houses," said Kinoshita.

Morii's "influence on the Japanese people was very, very strong because he had distributed substantial amounts of money among them and because he had a group of 20 or 25ten experts behind him."

The witness said another Japanese, R. Hoshino, told him he had taken $300 to the Nippon Club, where Morii was expected to get a contribution, but was refused.

Morii operated a gambling house at the Showa Club, in the 300 block Powell street, and also "secret gambling houses without names on Powell street."

Kinoshita said he visited the Showa Club and found that the person who had "stuck" him with forged cheques.

Before December 7, when it was closed by police, the Nippon Club was "respectable." The Japanese consul and vice-consul were frequent visitors.

Until March the Japanese community was content to let Morii shoulder responsibility for possible evacuation, but when evacuation became definite, Japanese organizations wanted to "get in on the act."

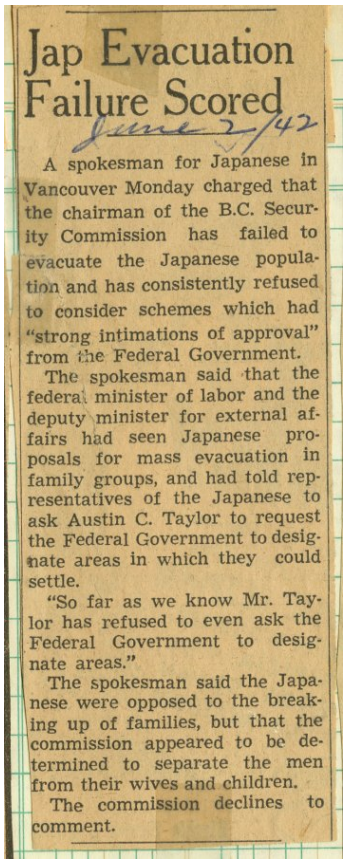
Before the B. C. Security Commission was appointed, Morii told Japanese the government would soon appoint an evacuation commission.

Morii at first expressed willingness to co-operate with other Japanese organizations in the evacuation proceedings, but he failed to attend meetings of a representative executive, which finally went ahead without him.

Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Once "Highly Regarded"/ Japanese Resented Influence Of Morii With Security Group". References Etsuji Morii; R. Yoshida, former fisherman; Z. Kinoshita, former bank department manager and official of the Japanese Canadian Society; R. Hoshino; the Nippon Club; and the Showa Club.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.113
Item Title	Jap Evacuation Failure Scored
Item Date	1942



Jap Evacuation Failure Scored

June 2/42

A spokesman for Japanese in Vancouver Monday charged that the chairman of the B.C. Security Commission has failed to evacuate the Japanese population and has consistently refused to consider schemes which had "strong intimations of approval" from the Federal Government.

The spokesman said that the federal minister of labor and the deputy minister for external affairs had seen Japanese proposals for mass evacuation in family groups, and had told representatives of the Japanese to ask Austin C. Taylor to request the Federal Government to designate areas in which they could settle.

"So far as we know Mr. Taylor has refused to even ask the Federal Government to designate areas."

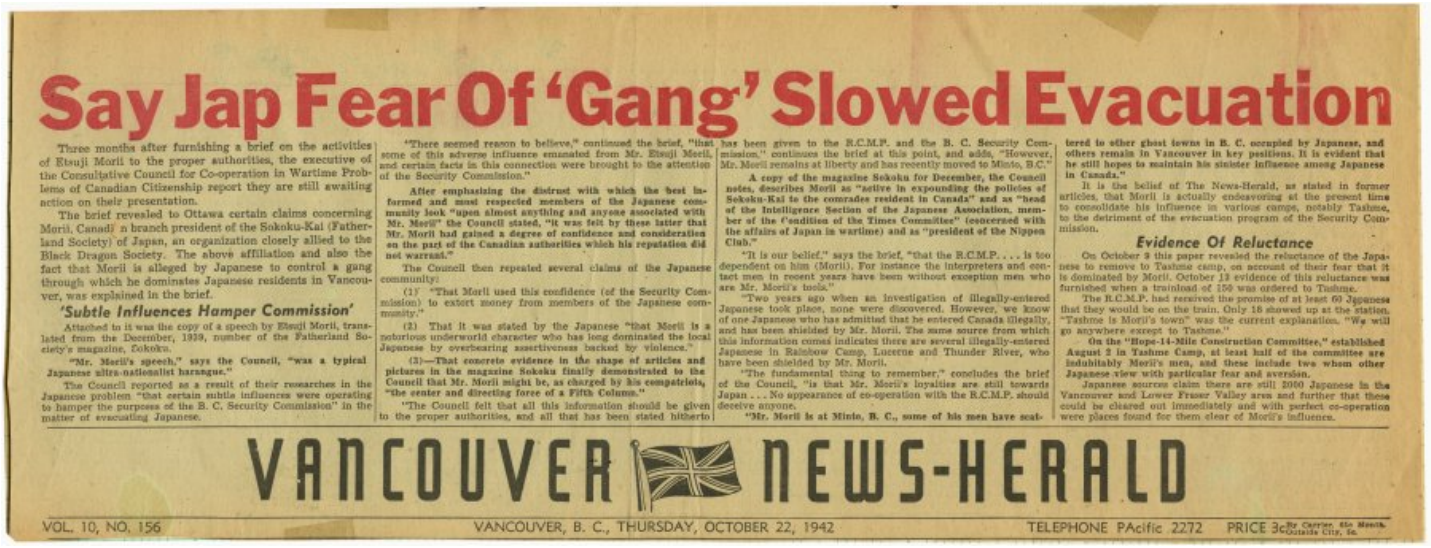
The spokesman said the Japanese were opposed to the breaking up of families, but that the commission appeared to be determined to separate the men from their wives and children.

The commission declines to comment.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Jap Evacuation Failure Scored" and "June 2/42" annotated in blue pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.114
Item Title	Say Jap Fear Of 'Gang' Slowed Evacuation
Item Date	1942



Say Jap Fear Of 'Gang' Slowed Evacuation

Three months after furnishing a brief on the activities of Etsuji Morii to the proper authorities, the executive of the Consultative Council for Co-operation in Wartime Problems of Canadian Citizenship report they are still awaiting action on their presentation.

The brief revealed to Ottawa certain claims concerning Morii, Canadi n branch president of the Sokoku-Kai (Fatherland Society) of Japan, an organization closely allied to the Black Dragon Society. The above affiliation and also the fact that Morii is alleged by Japanese to control a gang through which he dominates Japanese residents in Vancouver, was explained in the brief.

'Subtle Influences Hamper Commission'

Attached to it was the copy of a speech by Etsuji Morii, translated from the December, 1939, number of the Fatherland Society's magazine, Sokoku.

"Mr. Morii's speech," says the Council, "was a typical Japanese ultra-nationalist harangue."

The Council reported as a result of their researches in the Japanese problem "that certain subtle influences were operating to hamper the purposes of the B. C. Security Commission" in the matter of evacuating Japanese.

"There seemed reason to believe," continued the brief, "that some of this adverse influence emanated from Mr. Etsuji Morii, and certain facts in this connection were brought to the attention of the Security Commission."

After emphasizing the distrust with which the best informed and most respected members of the Japanese community look "upon almost anything and anyone associated with Mr. Morii" the Council stated, "it was felt by these latter that Mr. Morii had gained a degree of confidence and consideration on the part of the Canadian authorities which his reputation did not warrant."

The Council then repeated several claims of the Japanese community:

(1) "That Morii used this confidence (of the Security Commission) to extort money from members of the Japanese community."

(2) That it was stated by the Japanese "that Morii is a notorious underworld character who has long dominated the local Japanese by overbearing assertiveness backed by violence."

(3)—That concrete evidence in the shape of articles and pictures in the magazine Sokoku finally demonstrated to the Council that Mr. Morii might be, as charged by his compatriots, "the center and directing force of a Fifth Column."

"The Council felt that all this information should be given to the proper authorities, and all that has been stated hitherto has been given to the R.C.M.P. and the B. C. Security Commission," continues the brief at this point, and adds, "However, Mr. Morii remains at liberty and has recently moved to Minto, B.C."

A copy of the magazine Sokoku for December, the Council notes, describes Morii as "active in expounding the policies of Sokoku-Kai to the comrades resident in Canada" and as "head of the Intelligence Section of the Japanese Association, member of the Condition of the Times Committee" (concerned with the affairs of Japan in wartime) and as "president of the Nippon Club."

"It is our belief," says the brief, "that the R.C.M.P. . . . is too dependent on him (Morii). For instance the interpreters and contact men in recent years have been without exception men who are Mr. Morii's tools."

"Two years ago when an investigation of illegally-entered Japanese took place, none were discovered. However, we know of one Japanese who has admitted that he entered Canada illegally, and has been shielded by Mr. Morii. The same source from which this information comes indicates there are several illegally-entered Japanese in Rainbow Camp, Lucerne and Thunder River, who have been shielded by Mr. Morii.

"The fundamental thing to remember," concludes the brief of the Council, "is that Mr. Morii's loyalties are still towards Japan . . . No appearance of co-operation with the R.C.M.P. should deceive anyone.

"Mr. Morii is at Minto, B. C., some of his men have scattered to other ghost towns in B. C. occupied by Japanese, and others remain in Vancouver in key positions. It is evident that he still hopes to maintain his sinister influence among Japanese in Canada."

It is the belief of The News-Herald, as stated in former articles, that Morii is actually endeavoring at the present time to consolidate his influence in various camps, notably Tashme, to the detriment of the evacuation program of the Security Commission.

Evidence Of Reluctance

On October 9 this paper revealed the reluctance of the Japanese to remove to Tashme camp, on account of their fear that it is dominated by Morii. October 13 evidence of this reluctance was furnished when a trainload of 150 was ordered to Tashme.

The R.C.M.P. had received the promise of at least 60 Japanese that they would be on the train. Only 18 showed up at the station. "Tashme is Morii's town" was the current explanation. "We will go anywhere except to Tashme."

On the "Hope-14-Mile Construction Committee," established August 2 in Tashme Camp, at least half of the committee are indubitably Morii's men, and these include two whom other Japanese view with particular fear and aversion.

Japanese sources claim there are still 2000 Japanese in the Vancouver and Lower Fraser Valley area and further that these could be cleared out immediately and with perfect co-operation were places found for them clear of Morii's influence.

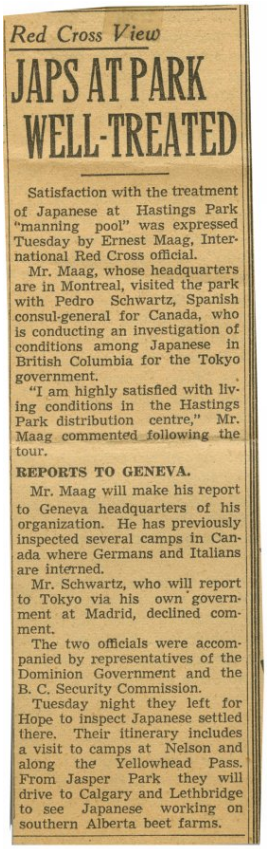
VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD

VOL. 10, NO. 156 — VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942 — TELEPHONE PAcific 2272 — PRICE 3c By Carrier, 45c Month. Outside City, 5c.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Say Jap Fear Of 'Gang' Slowed Evacuation" by Vancouver News-Herald, dated October 22, 1942. References Etsuji Morii; Sokoku-Kai (Fatherland Society); and the Black Dragon Society.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.115
Item Title	Red Cross View/ Japs At Park Well-Treated
Item Date	1942



Red Cross View

JAPS AT PARK WELL-TREATED

Satisfaction with the treatment of Japanese at Hastings Park "manning pool" was expressed Tuesday by Ernest Maag, International Red Cross official.

Mr. Maag, whose headquarters are in Montreal, visited the park with Pedro Schwartz, Spanish consul-general for Canada, who is conducting an investigation of conditions among Japanese in British Columbia for the Tokyo government.

"I am highly satisfied with living conditions in the Hastings Park distribution centre," Mr. Maag commented following the tour.

REPORTS TO GENEVA.

Mr. Maag will make his report to Geneva headquarters of his organization. He has previously inspected several camps in Canada where Germans and Italians are interned.

Mr. Schwartz, who will report to Tokyo via his own government at Madrid, declined comment.

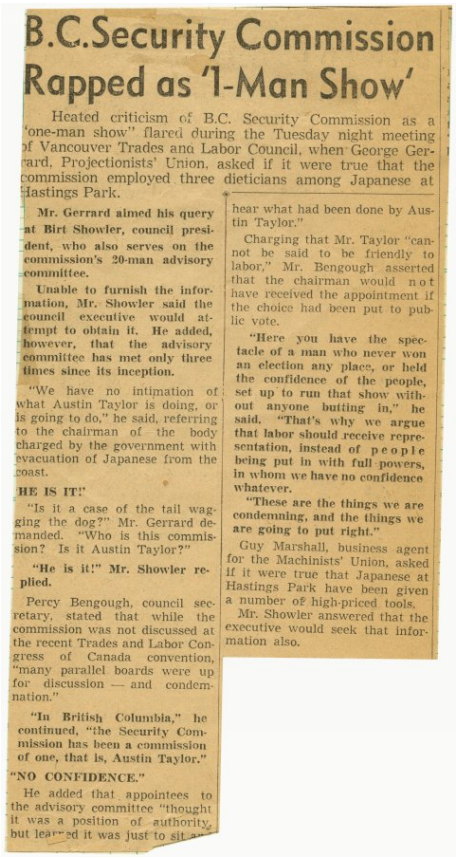
The two officials were accompanied by representatives of the Dominion Government and the B. C. Security Commission.

Tuesday night they left for Hope to inspect Japanese settled there. Their itinerary includes a visit to camps at Nelson and along the Yellowhead Pass. From Jasper Park they will drive to Calgary and Lethbridge to see Japanese working on southern Alberta beet farms.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Red Cross View/ Japs At Park Well-Treated". Cites Ernest Maag, International Red Cross official. References Pedro Schwartz, Spanish consul-general to Canada.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.116
Item Title	B.C. Security Commission Rapped as '1-Man Show'
Item Date	1942



B.C. Security Commission Rapped as '1-Man Show'

Heated criticism of B.C. Security Commission as a "one-man show" flared during the Tuesday night meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, when George Gerrard, Projectionists' Union, asked if it were true that the commission employed three dieticians among Japanese at Hastings Park.

Mr. Gerrard aimed his query at Birt Showler, council president, who also serves on the commission's 20-man advisory committee.

Unable to furnish the information, Mr. Showler said the council executive would attempt to obtain it. He added, however, that the advisory committee has met only three times since its inception.

"We have no intimation of what Austin Taylor is doing, or is going to do," he said, referring to the chairman of the body charged by the government with evacuation of Japanese from the coast.

HE IS IT!'

"Is it a case of the tail wagging the dog?" Mr. Gerrard demanded. "Who is this commission? Is it Austin Taylor?"

"He is it!" Mr. Showler replied.

Percy Bengough, council secretary, stated that while the commission was not discussed at the recent Trades and Labor Congress of Canada convention, "many parallel boards were up for discussion — and condemnation."

"In British Columbia," he continued, "the Security Commission has been a commission of one, that is, Austin Taylor."

"NO CONFIDENCE."

He added that appointees to the advisory committee "thought it was a position of authority, but learned it was just to sit and hear what had been done by Austin Taylor."

Charging that Mr. Taylor "cannot be said to be friendly to labor," Mr. Bengough asserted that the chairman would not have received the appointment if the choice had been put to public vote.

"Here you have the spectacle of a man who never won an election any place, or held the confidence of the people, set up to run that show without anyone butting in," he said. "That's why we argue that labor should receive representation, instead of people being put in with full powers, in whom we have no confidence whatever.

"These are the things we are condemning, and the things we are going to put right."

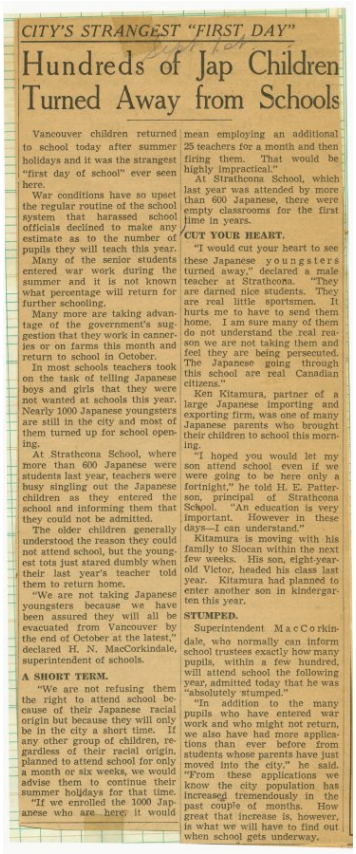
Guy Marshall, business agent for the Machinists' Union, asked if it were true that Japanese at Hastings Park have been given a number of high-priced tools.

Mr. Showler answered that the executive would seek that information also.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "B.C. Security Commission Rapped as '1-Man Show'". References Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. Cites Birt Showler, council president; Percy Bengough, council secretary; George Gerrard, Projectionists' Union; and Guy Marshall, Machinists' Union.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.117
Item Title	City's Strangest "First Day"/ Hundreds of Jap Children Turned Away From Schools
Item Date	1942



CITY'S STRANGEST "FIRST DAY"

Hundreds of Jap Children Turned Away from Schools

Vancouver children returned to school today after summer holidays and it was the strangest "first day of school" ever seen here.

War conditions have so upset the regular routine of the school system that harassed school officials declined to make any estimate as to the number of pupils they will teach this year.

Many of the senior students entered war work during the summer and it is not known what percentage will return for further schooling.

Many more are taking advantage of the government's suggestion that they work in canneries or on farms this month and return to school in October.

In most schools teachers took on the task of telling Japanese boys and girls that they were not wanted at schools this year. Nearly 1000 Japanese youngsters are still in the city and most of them turned up for school opening.

At Strathcona School, where more than 600 Japanese were students last year, teachers were busy singling out the Japanese children as they entered the school and informing them that they could not be admitted.

The older children generally understood the reason they could not attend school, but the youngest tots just stared dumbly when their last year's teacher told them to return home.

"We are not taking Japanese youngsters because we have been assured they will all be evacuated from Vancouver by the end of October at the latest," declared H. N. MacCorkindale, superintendent of schools.

A SHORT TERM.

"We are not refusing them the right to attend school because of their Japanese racial origin but because they will only be in the city 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.

"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."

At Strathcona School, which last year was attended by more than 600 Japanese, there were empty classrooms for the first time in years.

CUT YOUR HEART.

"I would cut your heart to see these Japanese youngsters turned away," declared a male teacher at Strathcona. "They are darned nice students. They are real little sportsmen. It hurts me to have to send them home. I am sure many of them do not understand the real reason we are not taking them and feel they are being persecuted. The Japanese going through this school are real Canadian citizens."

Ken Kitamura, partner of a large Japanese importing and exporting firm, was one of many Japanese parents who brought their children to school this morning.

"I hoped you would let my son attend school even if we were going to be here only a fortnight," he told H. E. Patterson, principal of Strathcona School. "An education is very important. However in these days—I can understand."

Kitamura is moving with his family to Slocan within the next few weeks. His son, eight-year-old Victor, headed his class last year. Kitamura had planned to enter another son in kindergarten this year.

STUMPED.

Superintendent MacCorkindale, who normally can inform school trustees exactly how many pupils, within a few hundred, will attend school the following year, admitted today that he was "absolutely stumped."

"In addition to the many pupils who have entered war work and who might not return, we also have had more applications than ever before from students whose parents have just moved into the city," he said. "From these applications we know the city population has increased tremendously in the past couple of months. How great that increase is, however, is what we will have to find out when school gets underway.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "City's Strangest "First Day"/ Hundreds of Jap Children Turned Away From Schools". Quotes H.N. MacCorkindale, superintendent of schools; and Ken Kitamura, parent to Victor. References Strathcona School and H.E. Patterson, principal. "Sept 1st" annotated in pencil.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.118
Item Title	Japanese in Vancouver Feared Fifth Column Activity Risky/ Morii Wicked, Dangerous Man City School Teacher Testifies
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1942

Japanese in Vancouver Feared Fifth Column Activity Risky

Morii Wicked, Dangerous Man City School Teacher Testifies

A report that some Vancouver Japanese after Japan's entry into the war "expressed fear of 'fifth column' activity which would produce disaster for the whole community" was made today in the commission enquiring into charges in connection with evacuation of Japanese from B.C. protected areas.

The report was made by Dr. Norman Black, retired Kitsilano High School teacher and chairman of the Vancouver Consultative Council—a group of citizens who interested themselves in evacuation proceedings and protested alleged influence of the "Morii gang" with the B.C. Security Commission.

Dr. Black said fear of "fifth Column" activity was expressed during a meeting between him and a group of Japanese opposed to Morii.

JUSTIFY FEAR.

Dr. Black said he asked for "evidence" that would justify the fear.

He received from the Japanese copies of a Tokyo-published magazine, "Sokoku," containing a picture of Morii and report of a speech given by Morii in Vancouver.

The witness testified that among Japanese with whom he talked there was a feeling of unending contempt of opinion that he (Morii) was a wicked and a dangerous man, and there was an amazing amount of fear of him."

Morii was said to have at his service "a group of jiu jitsu experts who were prepared to smash any one who didn't cooperate. . . . Two or three suggested it might be worth as much as a person's life to be known to be fighting Morii."

The witness said Nisei and Issei co-operated to form an evacuation committee, but Morii refused to co-operate with it. He refused to attend the committee's meetings.

COMMON PROCEDURE.

Referring to a collection taken among Japanese by the Japanese Benevolent Association, headed by Morii, Dr. Black said the Japanese with whom he was in contact "said it was a common procedure of Morii to collect money for some philanthropy and then give no accounting."

Dr. Black identified a letter circulated by the "Wartime Security Commission," with Morii's name on the letterhead, as one circulated among Japanese asking them to subscribe to relief of Japanese who were without funds.

"The 'Wartime Security Commission' title was meant to 'mislead the public,'" Dr. Black suggested.

The witness said he had taken copies of the letter to Major Angus Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, and had repeated to him criticisms he had heard of the key position held by Morii with the evacuation commission.

Substance of Major Taylor's reply was that the chairman "had no doubt Morii was a rogue, but he was a useful rogue."

Nisei, opposed to Morii, felt some one was "lying" to the police about them and they resented "the systematic disappearance of their leaders" early in the evacuation movement, continued Dr. Black.

EX-OFFICIO CHAIRMAN.

Cross-examined by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B.C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., Dr. Black said he understood "Morii became ex-officio chairman of anything he became associated with."

Asked about Morii's co-operation with authorities during registration of Japanese, the witness said:

"My informants told me he had done lots of good things and it was their fault they hadn't stopped his abuses years ago. They were ashamed of him."

Dr. Black understood objective of the collection campaign headed by Morii was $60,000. He believed some of it was paid out to needy families. The Japanese Welfare Association, which was affiliated with the Vancouver Welfare Federation, was in a position to relieve distress among Japanese.

First witness called today by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., and C. L. McAlpine, K.C., counsel for the Japanese Canadians, was one which made the charges under investigation was Richard Charles Messenger, an accountant acting as agent for the custodian of enemy property during evacuation of Japanese.

INTERNED.

Mr. Messenger said a Japanese whose affairs he was handling was interned because he refused to co-operate in evacuation proceedings.

The Japanese was interned when his permit for residence in Vancouver expired. While in the immigration shed, he was visited by Etsuji Morii, brother "Tom" and Mr. Messenger knew that they were Morii men—and told he would be released if he would "co-operate." He refused.

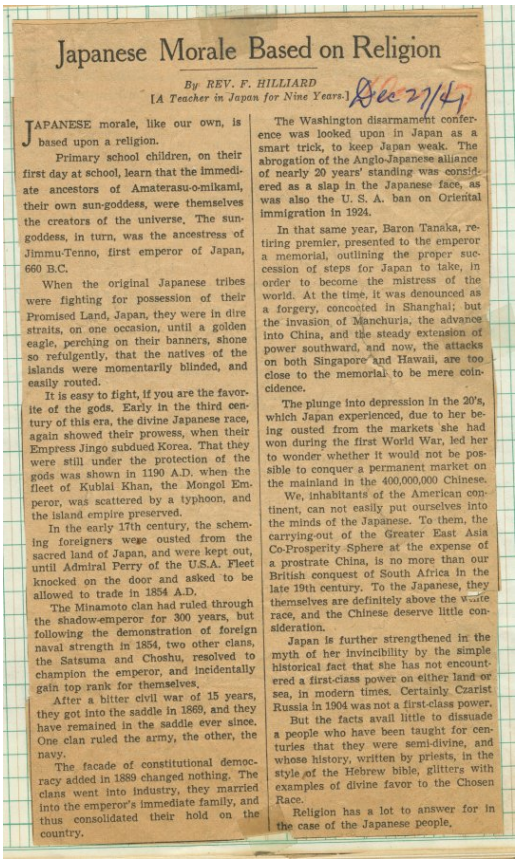
Ten Japanese, summoned by Senator Farris from evacuation camps in the interior, arrived in Vancouver today and will be called tomorrow.

Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., is the commissioner.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japanese in Vancouver Feared Fifth Column Activity Risky/ Morii Wicked, Dangerous Man City School Teacher Testifies" by The Vancouver Daily Province, dated November 4, 1942. Cites Dr. Norman Black, retired Kitsilano High School teacher and chairman of the Vancouver Consultative Council. References Etsuji Morii; Sokoku; Japanese Benevolent Association; Japanese Welfare Association; Vancouver Welfare Federation; Richard Charles Messenger, accountant acting as agent for the custodian of enemy property.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.119
Item Title	Japanese Morale Based on Religion
Item Date	1941



Japanese Morale Based on Religion

By REV. F. HILLIARD
[A Teacher in Japan for Nine Years.] Dec 27/41

JAPANESE morale, like our own, is based upon a religion.

Primary school children, on their first day at school, learn that the immediate ancestors of Amaterasu-o-mikami, their own sun-goddess, were themselves the creators of the universe. The sun-goddess, in turn, was the ancestress of Jimmu-Tenno, first emperor of Japan, 660 B.C.

When the original Japanese tribes were fighting for possession of their Promised Land, Japan, they were in dire straits, on one occasion, until a golden eagle, perching on their banners, shone so refulgently, that the natives of the islands were momentarily blinded, and easily routed.

It is easy to fight, if you are the favorite of the gods. Early in the third century of this era, the divine Japanese race, again showed their prowess, when their Empress Jingo subdued Korea. That they were still under the protection of the gods was shown in 1190 A.D. when the fleet of Kublai Khan, the Mongol Emperor, was scattered by a typhoon, and the island empire preserved.

In the early 17th century, the scheming foreigners were ousted from the sacred land of Japan, and were kept out, until Admiral Perry of the U.S.A. Fleet knocked on the door and asked to be allowed to trade in 1854 A.D.

The Minamoto clan had ruled through the shadow-emperor for 300 years, but following the demonstration of foreign naval strength in 1854, two other clans, the Satsuma and Choshu, resolved to champion the emperor, and incidentally gain top rank for themselves.

After a bitter civil war of 15 years, they got into the saddle in 1869, and they have remained in the saddle ever since. One clan ruled the army, the other, the navy.

The facade of constitutional democracy added in 1889 changed nothing. The clans went into industry, they married into the emperor's immediate family, and thus consolidated their hold on the country.

The Washington disarmament conference was looked upon in Japan as a smart trick, to keep Japan weak. The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of nearly 20 years' standing was considered as a slap in the Japanese face, as was also the U. S. A. ban on Oriental immigration in 1924.

In that same year, Baron Tanaka, retiring premier, presented to the emperor a memorial, outlining the proper succession of steps for Japan to take, in order to become the mistress of the world. At the time, it was denounced as a forgery, concocted in Shanghai; but the invasion of Manchuria, the advance into China, and the steady extension of power southward, and now, the attacks on both Singapore and Hawaii, are too close to the memorial to be mere coincidence.

The plunge into depression in the 20's, which Japan experienced, due to her being ousted from the markets she had won during the first World War, led her to wonder whether it would not be possible to conquer a permanent market on the mainland in the 400,000,000 Chinese.

We, inhabitants of the American continent, can not easily put ourselves into the minds of the Japanese. To them, the carrying-out of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at the expense of a prostrate China, is no more than our British conquest of South Africa in the late 19th century. To the Japanese, they themselves are definitely above the white race, and the Chinese deserve little consideration.

Japan is further strengthened in the myth of her invincibility by the simple historical fact that she has not encountered a first-class power on either land or sea, in modern times. Certainly Czarist Russia in 1904 was not a first-class power.

But the facts avail little to dissuade a people who have been taught for centuries that they were semi-divine, and whose history, written by priests, in the style of the Hebrew bible, glitters with examples of divine favor to the Chosen Race.

Religion has a lot to answer for in the case of the Japanese people.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "Japanese Morale Based on Religion" by Rev. F. Hilliard. "Dec 27/41" annotated in red pencil and blue pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.120
Item Title	Disagreement Between/ Japanese Couple Claim Morii Exacted Tribute for Release
Item Date	1942



Disagreement Between

Japanese Couple Claim Morii Exacted Tribute for Release

Story of a disagreement between the chairman of the B.C. Security Commission and a Japanese couple concerning money over an alleged extortion plot by the "Morii gang" was told today to the commission investigating Black Dragon activity and other charges made by the Vancouver News-Herald.

C. W. McPherson, custodian of Japanese property, testified that Major Austin Taylor, Security Commission chairman, had told him of a "disagreement" when he repeated a report that a Japanese woman had paid Morii tribute to gain release of her husband from the federal immigration shed.

Mr. McPherson said he interviewed the Japanese couple and heard from them a story similar to that which caused Major Taylor to label him a "rumor monger."

NO REPLY.

Mr. McPherson, who said he puts his "integrity was questioned" by Major Taylor's attitude, stated he forwarded to the commission a report of the result of his interview with the Japanese couple, but had received no direct reply from the commission.

However, an R.C.M.P. employee reported to him an exaggeration, Elmyr Morii, storm centre of the probe, was giving the Security Commission in its task of evacuating Japanese.

Previously, Elmore Philpott, News-Herald editor, mentioned information he said was received by the newspaper from a former secret service operator, the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and a "Mr. X" in explaining circumstances leading to publication of the charges now under investigation.

The editor indicated both the British secret service and the F.B.I. have agents in B. C.

STRONGEST DISGUISE.

He said a British secret service agent espoused to him "strongest disgust that Morii was in a key position" with the Security Commission.

Mr. Philpott, who was cross-examined stiffly by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the Security Commission, said he believed Morii's "key position" as a liaison man between the commission and the Japanese and his "influence" to the Japanese community had enabled him to become a "bottleneck" to evacuation machinery.

Morii enjoyed "influence" with the commission, Mr. Philpott added, as "he always said and used it 'from first to last as a Japanese, Fascist Zapanese,'" reiterated the editor.

Mr. Locke protested Mr. Philpott's reference to "all the authorities" since 1940, and the editor finally limited his charges to those made in his newspaper's articles.

Mr. Locke counted pointed out that the articles referred to combating activity by a Nippon club group—the Nippon club was closed by R.C.M.P. on December 7—Mr. Philpott said the reports referred to "the gang and not the building."

Mr. McPherson was called by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, counsel for the News-Herald.

He explained that his work brought him in touch with "many rumors" and he felt it was his duty to report them to the Security Commission and the R. C. M. P.

MENTIONED RUMORS.

At a meeting of the Security Commission advisory council he mentioned, during a discussion, that Morii was a "very brave" man. He mentioned a Japanese Fascist magazine allegedly containing Morii's picture. He also mentioned a story told him by a man called Thornton who had called at his office.

"The following morning I received a letter from the chairman of the Security Commission demanding I establish my charges," he stated there.

Mr. McPherson said he and Thornton returned to see Mrs. Thornton repeated the story of a Japanese woman who said Morii "rumor" to have her husband released from custody of the immigration department.

"Thornton told the story...one of Morii's gang contacted the wife and suggested if she were to place some money in a box of chocolates and deliver it to [illegible] he would be released. The woman did, and her husband was released."

"The chairman said he didn't have much faith in what Thornton said.... He called on a couple of former managers and said if we could prove it we better go ahead.... The chairman said he was not worried because Morii was not employed by the commission."

Mr. McPherson said he interviewed the Japanese couple through interpreters.

GREAT RELUCTANCE.

"Their story was told with a great deal of reluctance. It was only after [illegible] Thornton detailed. The Japanese were almost terrified of Morii and made me promise not to inform the R.C.M.P. until they had been questioned."

The wife said she had placed $20 in a box of chocolates and delivered it to Morii's home. Morii promised to get her husband's release in the box of chocolates."

The custodian then contacted the immigration department and learned that her husband was picked up because he was suspected of entering the country illegally and because he had no papers. He was released when it was discovered his papers had been destroyed in a [illegible].

Mr. McPherson said he was "perfectly satisfied" there was no connection between Morii and the immigration department, but one couple's story had placed the immigration department "in a very bad light."

Ten Japanese witnesses called by Senator Farris will appear Wednesday.

Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Disagreement Between/ Japanese Couple Claim Morii Exacted Tribute for Release". References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.121
Item Title	Orders From R.C.M.P./ Witness In Japanese Probe Says Evacuees Blackmailed
Item Date	1942



ORDERS FROM R.C.M.P.

Witness In Japanese Probe Says Evacuees Blackmailed

Reference to "blackmail" was made today by a Japanese witness in the public enquiry into charges of alleged irregularities in evacuation of Japanese from B.C. protected areas.

The reference was made by S. Yasuura, spokesman for the Naturalized Canadian-Japanese Society, first Japanese witness called by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made charges under investigation.

Yasuura said he met Major Austin Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, between May 11 and May 18 and suggested to him that he (Yasuura) was being "blackmailed."

Basis of the charge was a notice from the R.C.M.P. ordering him to report for evacuation on May 11, after he had been granted an extension of permit to May 31.

SOMETHING FUNNY.

The witness testified he asked Major Taylor why he was being "sent out" immediately after a deferment had been granted. He "questioned" the B.C. Security Commission chairman about rumors to the effect that leaders of the Naturalized Canadian-Japanese Society were being "blackmailed."

Major Taylor replied he "knew nothing about any blackmail," and Yasuura was removed from the city May 18. His removal "interfered . . . to quite an extent" with plans of the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Society for a self-supporting evacuation camp at Lillooet.

Cross-examined by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the B.C. Security Commission on his reference to blackmail, Yasuura said he "went up to Major Taylor and asked why I should be shipped out when I had a deferment to May 31. Major Taylor said orders from the R.C.M.P. had to be obeyed."

The witness said he judged "from the deferment and the notice I received there was something funny some place."

He told Major Taylor he was under the impression he was being blackmailed.

Pressed by Mr. Locke for an explanation of whom he suspected of blackmailing him, Yasuura said "I figured it must be the Morii group."

Yasuura, a resident of Ocean Falls for 19 years, said he was a millwright by trade.

He joined the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Society shortly after arriving in Vancouver for evacuation, on March 9. He became a member of the society's committee.

The committee engaged a lawyer, Dennis Murphy, who wrote the minister of justice and the B. C. Security Commission, offering the society's co-operation in evacuation and suggesting that efforts should be made to prevent break-ups of families.

OFFERED TO WORK.

On March 29 the society passed resolutions protesting that Etsuji Morii's liaison committee, working with the Security Commission, was not representative of the Japanese community.

The meeting also offered the authorities "a plan for evacuation" in which members of the society offered to "work for subsistence" and asked for employment in projects that would benefit Canada.

Yasuura said he approached Major Taylor on behalf of the society, but "Mr. Taylor ignored us."

Yasuura said when he saw Major Taylor on another occasion and expressed his society's fear that Morii would "boss" evacuations camps, the commission chairman gave him a letter saying that an official of the commission would be stationed at each camp and would be in charge.

(Morii was not an official of the B. C. Security Commission. He headed a Japanese liaison committee co-operating with authorities.)

DIDN'T KNOW MORII.

Asked by Senator Farris "what did you have against Morii?" the witness said he had no personal knowledge of Morii but a brief of his society had stated:

"His character, past record and principles make it impossible for us to accept Morii as the leader of our community and as the guardian of our families during the period of separation."

Questioned by Senator Farris on rumors of an illegal collection among Japanese by Morii and his agents, Yasuura said he asked men making complaints for details.

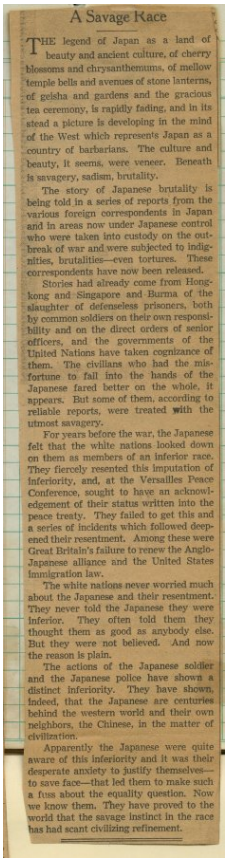
"I couldn't get to first base with them. They were scared of something and somebody. They came around with all sorts of tales, but they couldn't produce evidence."

The witness said a self-supporting community had been established at Lillooet and he is residing there now. He had no complaints about the community's relations with the B. C. Security Commission and progress is satisfactory.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Orders From R.C.M.P./ Witness In Japanese Probe Says Evacuees Blackmailed". Cites S. Yasuura, spokesman for the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Society. References Dennis Murphy, lawyer; and Etsuji Morii.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.122
Item Title	A Savage Race
Item Date	1942



A Savage Race

THE legend of Japan as a land of beauty and ancient culture, of cherry blossoms and chrysanthemums, of mellow temple bells and avenues of stone lanterns, of geisha and gardens and the gracious tea ceremony, is rapidly fading, and in its stead a picture is developing in the mind of the West which represents Japan as a country of barbarians. The culture and beauty, it seems, were veneer. Beneath is savagery, sadism, brutality.

The story of Japanese brutality is being told in a series of reports from the various foreign correspondents in Japan and in areas now under Japanese control who were taken into custody on the outbreak of war and were subjected to indignities, brutalities—even tortures. These correspondents have now been released.

Stories had already come from Hongkong and Singapore and Burma of the slaughter of defenseless prisoners, both by common soldiers on their own responsibility and on the direct orders of senior officers, and the governments of the United Nations have taken cognizance of them. The civilians who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Japanese fared better on the whole, it appears. But some of them, according to reliable reports, were treated with the utmost savagery.

For years before the war, the Japanese felt that the white nations looked down on them as members of an inferior race. They fiercely resented this imputation of inferiority, and, at the Versailles Peace Conference, sought to have an acknowledgement of their status written into the peace treaty. They failed to get this and a series of incidents which followed deepened their resentment. Among these were Great Britain's failure to renew the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the United States immigration law.

The white nations never worried much about the Japanese and their resentment. They never told the Japanese they were inferior. They often told them they thought them as good as anybody else. But they were not believed. And now the reason is plain.

The actions of the Japanese soldier and the Japanese police have shown a distinct inferiority. They have shown, indeed, that the Japanese are centuries behind the western world and their own neighbors, the Chinese, in the matter of civilization.

Apparently the Japanese were quite aware of this inferiority and it was their desperate anxiety to justify themselves—to save face—that led them to make such a fuss about the equality question. Now we know them. They have proved to the world that the savage instinct in the race has had scant civilizing refinement.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "A Savage Race".

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.123
Item Title	Morii Gang Terrorized Japanese School Children, Says Students Fear-Stricken
Item Date	1942



PAGE SIX THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, THURS

Morii Gang Terrorized Japanese School Children,

SAYS STUDENTS FEAR-STRICKEN

How fear-stricken Christian, Canadian born Japanese youths and girls told a Kitsilano high school teacher of their worries about the Morii gang" was described yesterday to the commission investigating charges made by the Vancouver News-Herald in connection with evacuation of Japanese from B.C. protected areas.

The woman teacher, who told of conversations with two Japanese youths and two girls, asked the commissioner, Judge A. C. A. Cameron, to keep her name secret. She also asked secrecy for the names of her informants.

Judge Cameron referred to her as "Miss A."

When evacuation of Japanese families began, said the witness, the Nisei approached her separately as "some one they knew and thought they could trust."

SPELLED MORII'S NAME.

C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the B.C. Security Commission, objected to admission of "hearsay evidence," but the commissioner agreed to hear it subject to the objection.

"Did they give any concrete evidence?" Judge Cameron asked the witness, referring to the Nisei's fear of Morii.

"I couldn't be certain whether they had personal knowledge. They all were sincerely convinced."

First to approach her was a Japanese student who was "very much worried, not about what any white person would do, but because a group of Japanese men not friendly to Britain or Canada had won the confidence of those in authority. This group had been powerful for a long time and was felt to be very dangerous."

Three weeks later, another youth, told her of his fears, and "even spelled Morii's name" in identifying him with his fears.

He mentioned that he firmly believed money had been given by Japanese families to Morii and his henchmen so their families would not be broken up or [illegible] sent."

[illegible] TELLIGENCE [illegible] same story, [illegible] in detail."

Dennis J. W. deB. Farris, News-Herald counsel, asked if the similarity of detail between the stories suggested a "frame-up."

"Knowing the people, it wouldn't. They were relatively highly intelligent and honest," was the reply.

Another Japanese girl who visited the teacher's home in October "to say goodbye" said "What the News-Herald said is absolutely true except that the connection with the Black Dragon is probably a little exaggerated."

Cross-examined by Mr. Locke, the teacher said the Nisei were "all very, very sensitive about being sent away." They realized dangerous Japanese could not be separated from those loyal to Canada. "All they complained about was that evil, dangerous men" held the confidence of the community.

First of 10 Japanese witnesses called by Senator Farris from evacuation camps in the Interior are taking the stand today.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Morii Gang Terrorized Japanese School Children, Says Students Fear-Stricken" by The Vancouver Daily Province. References Kitsilano High School; Etsuji Morii.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.124
Item Title	Twenty-One Japanese Per House In Over-Crowded Slocan City
Item Date	1942



Twenty-One Japanese Per House In Over-Crowded Slocan City

SLOCAN CITY, August 21.—(Special)—The influx of several hundred Japanese to Slocan City has created a serious housing problem in the former mining town. New living quarters for the Nipponese, evacuated from the Coast, are springing up rapidly, however, and the situation is being ameliorated gradually.

The main street of Slocan City, which runs north and south, is about two blocks long and on both sides at irregular intervals stand seven or eight buildings. Their weather-beaten appearance suggests their 30 or 40 years' exposure, just as the worn plank sidewalks suggest the forlorn appearance of the town before the arrival of the Japs.

Stores include the general stores, selling everything from penholders to lettuce, a butcher shop, a tobacco shop, a women's clothing store and the post office, all doing a booming business under Occidental proprietors.

* * *

Thirty or forty houses occupied by the native residents lie scattered along this main street and among the houses are a town hall, a school, a church and a gasoline station with an ice cream parlor.

Beginning with the three-storey building, the former Arlington Hotel, the first large building on Main Street, all the empty houses have been occupied, now housing some 600 Japs.

* * *

A typical example of the existing overcrowded situation is one two-storey, six-room house, which shelters seven families, totalling 21 persons. In one room a family of six sleep on the double-decked single beds and double beds.

* * *

It is said that some families are living in improvised rooms with no windows. But the people don't complain. They feel they are better off than those living in tent-houses. A bathhouse has already been constructed on the main street and the hospital is rapidly nearing completion. The yards behind the houses have been transformed into vegetable gardens by the women.

The former ice skating rink on the outskirts of the city now houses two or three families, and more than a hundred single men. On the open grounds in front of the rink stand more than 60 tents erected on wooden floors five or six inches above the ground. These floors are expected to form the foundation for the houses which are to be built later.

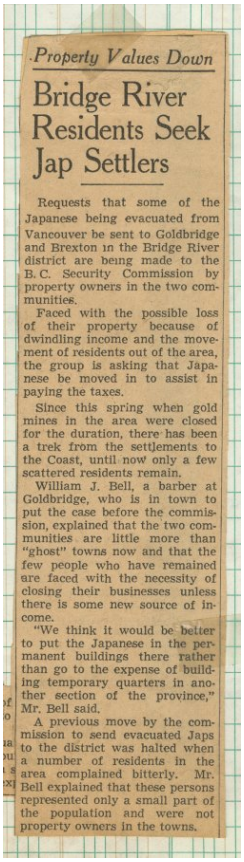
With the arrival of more men and building materials the houses are being built rapidly. Already 40 or 50 houses have been completed and by the end of next week these are expected to exceed 100.

The land nearby is being gradually cleared for the purpose of building more houses and soon a school and a grocery store are expected to be set up.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Twenty-One Japanese Per House In Over-Crowded Slocan City" dated August 21, Slocan City. Reports on crowded living conditions and booming business. References the former Arlington Hotel.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.125
Item Title	Property Values Down/ Bridge River Residents Seek Jap Settlers
Item Date	1942



Property Values Down

Bridge River Residents Seek Jap Settlers

Requests that some of the Japanese being evacuated from Vancouver be sent to Goldbridge and Brexton in the Bridge River district are being made to the B. C. Security Commission by property owners in the two communities.

Faced with the possible loss of their property because of dwindling income and the movement of residents out of the area, the group is asking that Japanese be moved in to assist in paying the taxes.

Since this spring when gold mines in the area were closed for the duration, there has been a trek from the settlements to the Coast, until now only a few scattered residents remain.

William J. Bell, a barber at Goldbridge, who is in town to put the case before the commission, explained that the two communities are little more than "ghost" towns now and that the few people who have remained are faced with the necessity of closing their businesses unless there is some new source of income.

"We think it would be better to put the Japanese in the permanent buildings there rather than go to the expense of building temporary quarters in another section of the province," Mr. Bell said.

A previous move by the commission to send evacuated Japs to the district was halted when a number of residents in the area complained bitterly. Mr. Bell explained that these persons represented only a small part of the population and were not property owners in the towns.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Property Values Down/ Bridge River Residents Seek Jap Settlers". Quotes William J. Bell, barber at Goldbridge.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.126
Item Title	Repatriate The Japs?
Item Date	1942



● *Repatriate The Japs?*

Should Japanese now in Canada be repatriated to Japan at the end of the war? The News-Herald welcomes comment from its readers on this controversial question. Below we publish "one man's opinion."

By ROSS D. PARRY

It is disheartening to hear people discuss what will be done with the Japanese in Canada after the war. It is hard on the commonsense to read in the newspaper editorials their stand on the question.

How easy it is to see the underlying cause of local strife and worldly wars. In this one question alone—what of the Japanese after the war—is the truth plain—that people just don't stop to think. They refuse to admit reason into their thinking minds which, instead, they allow to be dominated and ruled by emotion.

It is all very well for a group of people in these times to raise its voice in an unanimous demand that the Japanese be repatriated when the war is over. But does it not occur to these people that in a matter of another twenty years or so they will have passed off the face of the world?

But there will be a new generation. A new generation of thinking people which will pay, and pay dearly, for the mistakes of the old, just as this generation is paying for the mistakes of the one which preceded it.

And what of these mistakes? Are they not common? Are they not the natural result of minds that refuse to think?

The time has come when we can no longer think in narrow channels. We are not living in the middle ages when a man who dwelt fifty miles away was just as foreign as the man who lived on the other side of the world. This is 1942, a time in which all men's thoughts and all men's actions affect all the world.

The question of the repatriation of the Japanese belongs to the post-war period, and therefore, must be fitted into the pattern of a permanent peace.

Why is there no cry that all Germans and Italians in this country be sent back to their mother countries after the war? Why?—because we do not feel the same about these people that we do about the Japanese. And why is this so?—because the Japanese are not like the whitemen of other lands. Their eyes are slanted, their faces dusky, their skins yellowish in color.

If we hold that the reason for the repatriation of the Japanese is sound then we must concede that Hitler is equally right when he drags the Jews from the Ghetto and packs them off en masse to eastern Europe. But Hitler is not right!

We on the Pacific coast resented the fact that the Japanese had stolen our fishing industry. We had nothing to do with this. Those Japs just walked right in and took it away from us. What utter nonsense!

Then the Pacific war came, and the Japanese were moved away from the coastal areas. The whitemen once again sailed their boats to the seining grounds, and this year brought in a record catch.

But now that the Japanese are spread over the vast expanses of our country it is not enough. They may decide to return to the coast after the war—horrors! we'll not be able to do anything about that either—ship them back to Japan!

Canadians cannot afford to think in terms of the present. The present is shaped, the future remains to be moulded. It is easy, so easy, to hastily jump to a conclusion in these times when our whole perspective is twisted in bloody strife. A hasty conclusion may appear correct, but to the future generation it may bring more war and more bloodshed.

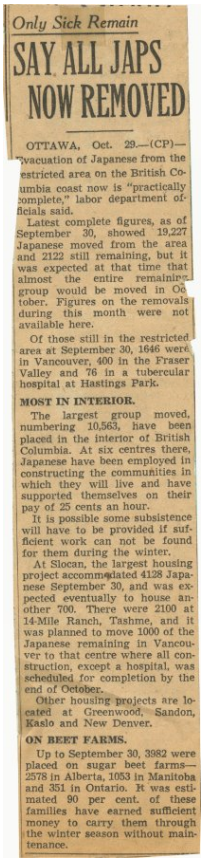
All of us are veterans in war, but rookies in the causes of war. We know clearly what what war is, but are blind to the human elements which must inevitably, as night follows day, lead to strife.

One hopes that war may never again be visited upon the world when the present conflict is over. But who can doubt that man is as far from "peace on earth and goodwill towards men" as he was fifty years ago. We have failed to learn the lesson taught in two wars, separated by a bare twenty-five years, that peace comes to stay when all men show tolerance, consideration, and thoughtfulness towards their fellows around the globe.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of opinion article with headline "Repatriate The Japs?" by Ross D. Parry.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.127
Item Title	Only Sick Remain/ Say All Jap Now Removed
Item Date	1942



Only Sick Remain

SAY ALL JAPS NOW REMOVED

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—(CP)—Evacuation of Japanese from the restricted area on the British Columbia coast now is "practically complete," labor department officials said.

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 that almost the entire remaining group would be moved in October. Figures on the removals during this month were not available here.

Of those still in the restricted area at September 30, 1646 were in Vancouver, 400 in the Fraser Valley and 76 in a tubercular hospital at Hastings Park.

MOST IN INTERIOR.

The largest group moved, numbering 10,563, have been placed in the interior of British Columbia. At six centres there, Japanese have been employed in constructing the communities in which they will live and have supported themselves on their pay of 25 cents an hour.

It is possible some subsistence will have to be provided if sufficient work can not be found for them during the winter.

At Slocan, the largest housing project accommodated 4128 Japanese September 30, and was expected eventually to house another 700. There were 2100 at 14-Mile Ranch, Tashme, and it was planned to move 1000 of the Japanese remaining in Vancouver to that centre where all construction, except a hospital, was scheduled for completion by the end of October.

Other housing projects are located at Greenwood, Sandon, Kaslo and New Denver.

ON BEET FARMS.

Up to September 30, 3982 were placed on sugar beet farms—2578 in Alberta, 1053 in Manitoba and 351 in Ontario. It was estimated 90 per cent. of these families have earned sufficient money to carry them through the winter season without maintenance.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Only Sick Remain/ Say All Jap Now Removed" dated Oct. 29, Ottawa. Reports on numbers of Japanese moved from restricted area of B. C. coast, including Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Hastings Park tubercular hospital

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.128
Item Title	Winch Charges Morii Group Had Japanese in 'Fear for Their Live[s]'/ Says Nisei Fear Consequences If Forced to Give Evidence
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1942

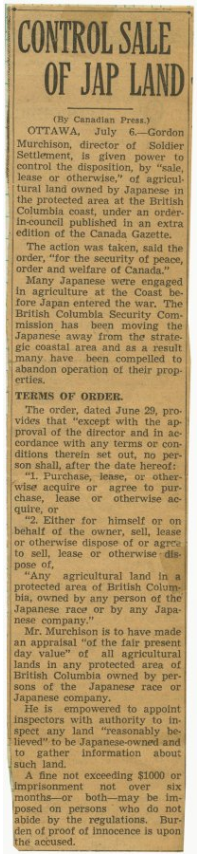
Winch Charges Morii Group Had Japanese in 'Fear for Their Live

Says Nisei Fear Consequences If Forced to Give Evidence

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Winch Charges Morii Group Had Japanese in 'Fear for Their Live[s]'/ Says Nisei Fear Consequences If Forced to Give Evidence". Quotes Harold Winch, C.F.F. provincial leader. References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society; Japanese Benevolent Society; and Sokoku.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.129
Item Title	Control Sale Of Jap Land
Item Date	1942



CONTROL SALE OF JAP LAND

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, July 6.—Gordon Murchison, director of Soldier Settlement, is given power to control the disposition, by "sale, lease or otherwise," of agricultural land owned by Japanese in the protected area at the British Columbia coast, under an order-in-council published in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette.

The action was taken, said the order, "for the security of peace, order and welfare of Canada."

Many Japanese were engaged in agriculture at the Coast before Japan entered the war. The British Columbia Security Commission has been moving the Japanese away from the strategic coastal area and as a result many have been compelled to abandon operation of their properties.

TERMS OF ORDER.

The order, dated June 29, provides that "except with the approval of the director and in accordance with any terms or conditions therein set out, no person shall, after the date hereof:

"1. Purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire or agree to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, or

"2. Either for himself or on behalf of the owner, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of or agree to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of,

"Any agricultural land in a protected area of British Columbia, owned by any person of the Japanese race or by any Japanese company."

Mr. Murchison is to have made an appraisal "of the fair present day value" of all agricultural lands in any protected area of British Columbia owned by persons of the Japanese race or Japanese company.

He is empowered to appoint inspectors with authority to inspect any land "reasonably believed" to be Japanese-owned and to gather information about such land.

A fine not exceeding $1000 or imprisonment not over six months—or both—may be imposed on persons who do not abide by the regulations. Burden of proof of innocence is upon the accused.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Control Sale Of Jap Land" by Canadian Press, dated July 6, Ottawa. References Gordon Murchison, director of Soldier Settlement, as in control of dispossession of Japanese Canadian owned agricultural lands.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.130
Item Title	Charge Morii Took $50[0]/ City Food Inspector Reports Dealings With Commission
Item Date	1942



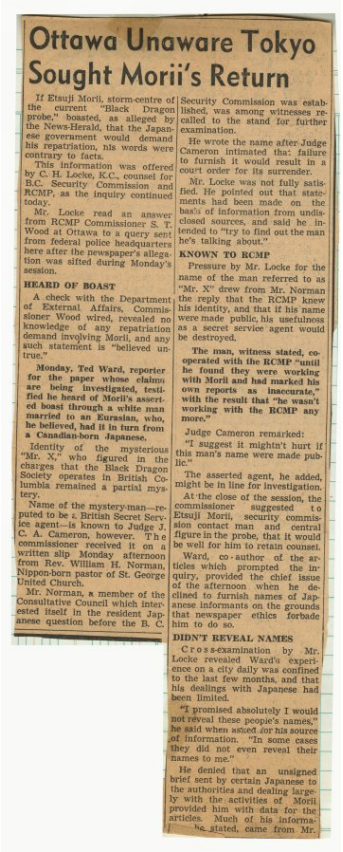
Charge Morii Took $5(

City Food Inspector Reports Dealings With Commission

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Charge Morii Took $50[0]/ City Food Inspector Reports Dealings With Commission". References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society; Frank Koyama; Sokoku; Rev. W. Norman; Toyama; Y. Iwasaki, editor of a Japanese paper published in Vancouver; Vancouver Consultative Council;

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.131.1-2
Item Title	Ottawa Unaware Tokyo Sought Morii's Return
Item Date	1942



Ottawa Unaware Tokyo Sought Morii's Return

If Etsuji Morii, storm-centre of the current "Black Dragon probe," boasted, as alleged by the News-Herald, that the Japanese government would demand his repatriation, his words were contrary to facts.

This information was offered by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for B.C. Security Commission and RCMP, as the inquiry continued today.

Mr. Locke read an answer from RCMP Commissioner S. T. Wood at Ottawa to a query sent from federal police headquarters here after the newspaper's allegation was sifted during Monday's session.

HEARD OF BOAST

A check with the Department of External Affairs, Commissioner Wood wired, revealed no knowledge of any repatriation demand involving Morii, and any such statement is "believed untrue."

Monday, Ted Ward, reporter for the paper whose claims are being investigated, testified he heard of Morii's asserted boast through a white man married to an Eurasian, who, he believed, had it in turn from a Canadian-born Japanese.

Identity of the mysterious "Mr. X," who figured in the charges that the Black Dragon Society operates in British Columbia remained a partial mystery.

Name of the mystery-man—reputed to be a British Secret Service agent—is known to Judge J. C. A. Cameron, however. The commissioner received it on a written slip Monday afternoon from Rev. William H. Norman, Nippon-born pastor of St. George United Church.

Mr. Norman, a member of the Consultative Council which interested itself in the resident Japanese question before the B. C. Security Commission was established, was among witnesses recalled to the stand for further examination.

He wrote the name after Judge Cameron intimated that failure to furnish it would result in a court order for its surrender.

Mr. Locke was not fully satisfied. He pointed out that statements had been made on the basis of information from undisclosed sources, and said he intended to "try to find out the man he's talking about."

KNOWN TO RCMP

Pressure by Mr. Locke for the name of the man referred to as "Mr. X" drew from Mr. Norman the reply that the RCMP knew his identity, and that if his name were made public, his usefulness as a secret service agent would be destroyed.

The man, witness stated, cooperated with the RCMP "until he found they were working with Morii and had marked his own reports as inaccurate," with the result that "he wasn't working with the RCMP any more."

Judge Cameron remarked:

"I suggest it mightn't hurt if this man's name were made public."

The asserted agent, he added, might be in line for investigation.

At the close of the session, the commissioner suggested to Etsuji Morii, security commission contact man and central figure in the probe, that it would be well for him to retain counsel.

Ward, co-author of the articles which prompted the inquiry, provided the chief issue of the afternoon when he declined to furnish names of Japanese informants on the grounds that newspaper ethics forbade him to do so.

DIDN'T REVEAL NAMES

Cross-examination by Mr. Locke revealed Ward's experience on a city daily was confined to the last few months, and that his dealings with Japanese had been limited.

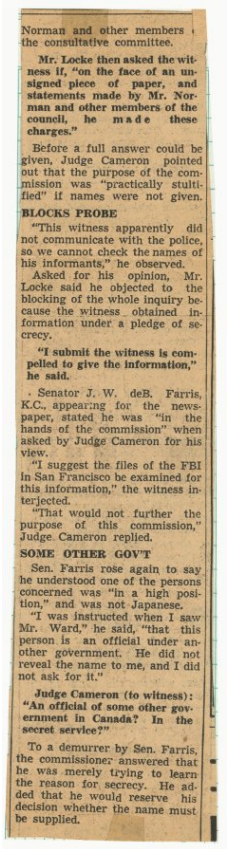
"I promised absolutely I would not reveal these people's names," he said when asked for his source of information. "In some cases they did not even reveal their names to me."

He denied that an unsigned brief sent by certain Japanese to the authorities and dealing largely with the activities of Morii provided him with data for the articles. Much of his informa- tion, he stated, came from Mr.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Ottawa Unaware Tokyo Sought Morii's Return". References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society; Ted Ward, reporter; and Rev. William H. Norman.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.131.2-2
Item Title	Ottawa Unaware Tokyo Sought Morii's Return
Item Date	1942



Norman and other members of the consultative committee.

Mr. Locke then asked the witness if, "on the face of an unsigned piece of paper, and statements made by Mr. Norman and other members of the council, he made these charges."

Before a full answer could be given, Judge Cameron pointed out that the purpose of the commission was "practically stultified" if names were not given.

BLOCKS PROBE

"This witness apparently did not communicate with the police, so we cannot check the names of his informants," he observed.

Asked for his opinion, Mr. Locke said he objected to the blocking of the whole inquiry because the witness obtained information under a pledge of secrecy.

"I submit the witness is compelled to give the information," he said.

Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., appearing for the newspaper, stated he was "in the hands of the commission" when asked by Judge Cameron for his view.

"I suggest the files of the FBI in San Francisco be examined for this information," the witness interjected.

"That would not further the purpose of this commission," Judge Cameron replied.

SOME OTHER GOV'T

Sen. Farris rose again to say he understood one of the persons concerned was "in a high position," and was not Japanese.

"I was instructed when I saw Mr. Ward," he said, "that this person is an official under another government. He did not reveal the name to me, and I did not ask for it."

Judge Cameron (to witness): "An official of some other government in Canada? In the secret service?"

To a demurrer by Sen. Farris, the commissioner answered that he was merely trying to learn the reason for secrecy. He added that he would reserve his decision whether the name must be supplied.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Ottawa Unaware Tokyo Sought Morii's Return". References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society; Ted Ward, reporter; and Rev. William H. Norman.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.132
Item Title	'Morii Like Al Capone,' Young Japanese Tells Commission/ Nisei Feared Strongarming
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1942

'Morii Like Al Capone,' Young Japanese Tells Commission

NISEI FEARED STRONGARMING

Etsuji Morii was feared by B.C. Japanese in much the same way that Al Capone, notorious U.S. gangster, was feared by Americans, according to Tatsuri Suzuki, 26-year-old Japanese fisherman.

Suzuki—neatly groomed and well-spoken— took the stand today at the public enquiry into charges made by the Vancouver News-Herald concerning evacuation of Japanese from protected areas.

One of 10 witnesses called from interior evacuation camps by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, the young Japanese told the commission that local Japanese were afraid of being "strong-armed" if they did not obey Morii's wishes.

"They did not like him and they did not want to be connected with him in any way. That was the reason for their reluctance in going to Tashme" (Japanese evacuation camp).

"They knew that persons working with Morii were connected with the camp at Tashme," he added.

BORN IN VALLEY.

At the outset, Suzuki said he was born in the Fraser Valley and educated up to the eighth grade. He was of the Christian faith.

Answering Senator Farris, witness declared he knew nothing of the Black Dragon, but understood that Morii was assisting the R.C.M.P. in the removal of Japanese nationals.

"One of the reasons he was mistrusted is that he operated a gambling house," Suzuki continued. "Japanese believed he was behind the evacuation notices they received."

"Did he have anything to do with serving or delivering these notices?" asked Judge Cameron.

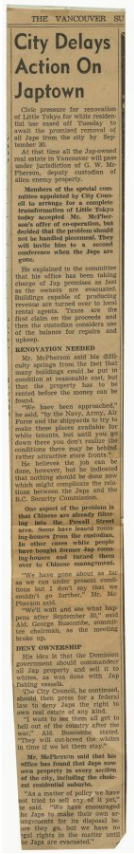
Suzuki: I am sure Mr. Morii did not deliver these notices, but I know he had been assisting the police in evacuating Japanese nationals.

Suzuki added that while local Japanese distrusted Morii, they believed at first that he would help to "alleviate suffering" among them connected with the breaking up of Japanese families.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "'Morii Like Al Capone,' Young Japanese Tells Commission/ Nisei Feared Strongarming" by The Vancouver Daily Province, dated September 6, 1942. Quotes Tatsuri Suzuki, fisherman. References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.133
Item Title	City Delays Action On Japtown
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER SU

City Delays Action On Japtown

Civic pressure for renovation of Little Tokyo for white residential use eased off Tuesday to await the promised removal of all Japs from the city by September 30.

At that time all the Jap-owned real estate in Vancouver will pass under jurisdiction of G. W. MacPherson, deputy custodian of alien enemy property.

Members of the special committee appointed by City Council to arrange for a complete transformation of Little Tokyo today accepted Mr. MacPherson's offer of co-operation, but decided that the problem should not be handled piecemeal. They will invite him to a second conference when the Japs are gone.

He explained to the committee that his office has been taking charge of Jap premises as fast as the owners are evacuated. Buildings capable of producing revenue are turned over to local rental agents. These are the first claim on the proceeds and then the custodian considers use of the balance for repairs and upkeep.

RENOVATION NEEDED

Mr. MacPherson said his difficulty springs from the fact that many buildings could be put in condition at reasonable cost, but that the property has to be rented before the money can be found.

"We have been approached," he said, "by the Navy, Army, Air Force and the shipyards to try to make these places available for white tenants, but until you go down there you don't realize the conditions there may be behind rather attractive store fronts."

He believes the job can be done, however, but he indicated that nothing should be done now which might complicate the relations between the Japs and the B.C. Security Commission.

One aspect of the problem is that Chinese are already filtering into the Powell Street area. Some have leased rooms, big houses from the custodian. In other cases white people have bought former Jap rooming houses and turned them over to Chinese management.

"We have gone about as far as we can under present conditions but I don't say that we couldn't go further," Mr. MacPherson said.

"We'll wait and see what happens after September 30," said Ald. George Buscombe, committee chairman, as the meeting broke up.

DENY OWNERSHIP

His idea is that the Dominion government should commandeer all Jap property and sell it to whites, as was done with Jap fishing vessels.

The City Council, he continued, should then press for a federal law to deny Japs the right to own real estate of any kind.

"I want to see them all get to hell out of the country after the war," Buscombe stated. "They will outbreed the whites in time if we let them stay."

Mr. MacPherson said that his office has found that Japs now own property in every section of the city, including the choicest residential suburbs.

"As a matter of policy we have not tried to sell any of it yet," he said. "We have encouraged the Japs to make their own arrangements for its disposal before they go, but we have no real rights in the matter until the Japs are evacuated."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "City Delays Action On Japtown" by The Vancouver Sun. Quotes J.W. MacPherson, deputy custodian of alien enemy property; Ald. George Buscombe.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.134
Item Title	An Investment In Patriotism/ Japanese "O.K. for Duration" But No Later, Says Greenwood
Item Date	1942



AN INVESTMENT IN PATRIOTISM

Japanese "O.K. for Duration" But No Later, Says Greenwood

By Daily Province Staff Correspondent

GREENWOOD, July 15.—The city of Greenwood, which invited 1000 Japanese here as a patriotic gesture early this spring, has now accepted the Coast evacuees as members of the community.

But it doesn't want them to stay here after the war.

This is the opinion of pioneers and leaders of the district after an association which started when the hospitable townspeople provided private cars to carry the hundreds of families from station to living quarters in the spring, and has continued on good terms ever since.

There were about four objectors when Mayor W. E. "Ted" McArthur first asked a town meeting to back his invitation. Since then even these have withdrawn their complete antagonism to the plan.

Comparison between pre-evacuation Greenwood and the present community has shown the invitation has been both economically and patriotically profitable. Business is better than for years. Two new stores have done as high as $100 worth of business in one week.

FOR REPATRIATION.

I have spoken to many of the townspeople and found Mayor McArthur's sentiments pretty well expresses the general feeling. He puts it this way:

"We offered to take many of the Japanese here, primarily to assist Canada with a grave national problem and we intend to keep them for the duration of the war.

"However, we have also gone on record as favoring their repatriation to Japan following the conflict, to eliminate underlying differences.

"Meanwhile we have found the Japanese people here—and this is the first centre to be populated by the evacuees—to be law-abiding, friendly if a little shy, and very clean."

Constable Geoff Emsley of the Provincial police force at Greenwood, the police personnel has in no way increased by the establishment here of the Japanese evacuee influx. The slight squabbles he recalls was a purely domestic one which was amicably settled.

PREVENT INITIATIVE.

McArthur sees a further problem. He predicts that some work projects may have to be shelved during winter months, when winter weather comes, and it would be difficult to find others in cold districts.

He is doubtful of a plan now on foot to place Japanese farmers on plots which would be turned over to returned men after the war. The Japanese, he feels, would have no incentive to improve lands which would later be taken from them.

But these are problems not yet bothering most of Greenwood, which looks at its present with satisfaction and its past with affection.

The countryside is dotted with mine shafts and other reminders of an activity which may grow, but that may remain in another direction. The Algoma Hotel, last rumored at Deadwood, may be repaired for use in connection with an Alsace farm for Japanese.

CANADA'S HIGHEST CITY.

Five miles away lies the once-gayest city of Phoenix, its highest incorporated city on the continent." 5000 feet above sea level. Now its streets are overgrown, its 15 hotels and bars lie flattened in a tangle of boards, brick and plaster. Cows browse through the skeletons of buildings still standing.

"Mayor Forepaw," as named as a result of an accident that claimed his right hand, still lives in the Five Hall, City Hall, City Goal and Police Station. He will be 78 in August and arrived there in 1887. He has never been away farther than Greenwood. He makes this trip by horse-back almost daily in spite of his age and stiffening joints.

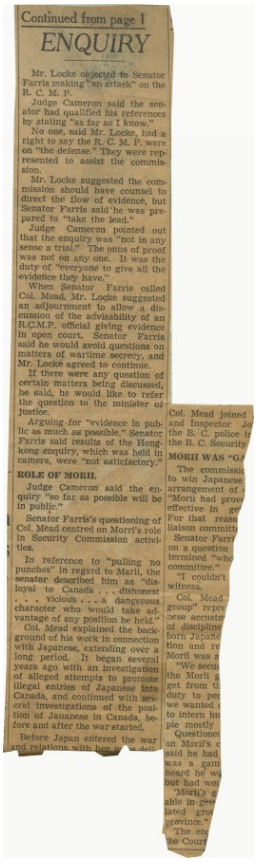
One of Greenwood's most prosperous citizens, Bob Foreshaw who owns the town theatre, the liquor store and bank buildings, several mining properties and a logging concern, came to Greenwood by mistake 34 years ago, thinking he was booking passage to Peoria, Arizona.

Meanwhile Greenwood citizens carry on, happily content in the realization that they are doing their share in solving one of Canada's big wartime problems.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "An Investment In Patriotism/ Japanese "O.K. for Duration" But No Later, Says Greenwood" by Daily Province Staff Correspondent, dated July 15, Greenwood. References Mayor W.E. Ted McArthur; Constable Geoff Emsley; The Algoma Hotel, Deadwood; Mayor Forepaw, Phoenix; and Bob Foreshaw, proprietor, Greenwood.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.135
Item Title	Enquiry
Item Date	1942



Continued from page 1

ENQUIRY

Mr. Locke objected to Senator Farris making "an attack" on the R. C. M. P.

Judge Cameron said the senator had qualified his references by stating "as far as I know."

No one, said Mr. Locke, had a right to say the R. C. M. P. were on "the defense." They were represented to assist the commission.

Mr. Locke suggested the commission should have counsel to direct the flow of evidence, but Senator Farris said he was prepared to "take the lead."

Judge Cameron pointed out that the enquiry was "not in any sense a trial." The onus of proof was not on any one. It was the duty of "everyone to give all the evidence they have."

When Senator Farris called Col. Mead, Mr. Locke suggested an adjournment to allow a discussion of the advisability of an R.C.M.P. official giving evidence in open court. Senator Farris said he would avoid questions on matters of wartime secrecy, and Mr. Locke agreed to continue.

If there were any question of certain matters being discussed, he said, he would like to refer the question to the minister of justice.

Arguing for "evidence in public as much as possible," Senator Farris said results of the Hongkong enquiry, which was held in camera, were "not satisfactory."

ROLE OF MORII.

Judge Cameron said the enquiry "so far as possible will be in public."

Senator Farris's questioning of Col. Mead centred on Morri's role in Security Commission activities.

In reference to "pulling no punches" in regard to Marii, the senator described him as "disloyal to Canada . . . dishonest . . . vicious . . . a dangerous character who would take advantage of any position he held."

Col. Mead explained the background of his work in connection with Japanese, extending over a long period. It began several years ago with an investigation of alleged attempts to promote illegal entries of Japanese into Canada, and continued with several investigations of the position of Jauanese in Canada, before and after the war started.

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Item Description Newspaper clipping of continued article with headline "Enquiry". References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.136
Item Title	Plans For Removal Of Japanese From Hastings [Park]/ Bridge River's Plea Doomed/ Would Use Japs For Harvest Work
Item Date	1942



Page Sixteen THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1942 THE VANCOUVER DA

Plans For Removal Of Japanese From Hastings

BRIDGE RIVER'S PLEA DOOMED

All arrangements for evacuation of British Columbia's Japanese have been completed, the British Columbia Security Commission told The Vancouver Daily Province today.

"We know where they are going, when they are going, and how many," he said.

No Japanese will be sent to Goldbridge or Beaton in the Bridge River district, a commission official said, commenting on a report that remaining residents in these so-called "ghost" towns will present a petition asking that Japanese be sent there.

WOULD UPSET PLANS.

"We haven't seen the petition yet, but the position in this matter is the same as it was," he said.

"We wanted to send Japanese to these centres some time ago but they refused to have them and the people who didn't want them were in the majority at that time," the spokesman added.

To make arrangements now to send Japanese to Goldbridge and Beaton would upset all carefully laid plans of the commission, he said.

Residents of the two once-thriving mining towns are reported to be seeking establishment of Japanese camps by use of existing buildings, in order to offset serious decline of revenue as a result of a steady outward trek of former residents.

Nearly 1000 Japanese women and children will be moved from the Hastings Park clearing station to newly-built housing units in the Slocan Valley next week.

Other Japanese from Greenwood will go to various points in the North Okanagan Valley where they will be used to provide assistance to fruit ranchers.

Would Use Japs For Harvest Work

CALGARY, Aug. 27.—(CP)—Possibility of using Japanese evacuees to meet the southern Alberta labor shortage which is increasing with the approach of the harvest was under consideration today as employment officials reported other sources of workers virtually exhausted.

Lethbridge employment officials said about 100 men had been sent out to the harvest fields of that district during the past two weeks but now only 10 men were registered for that type of work and the full rush of harvesting has yet to begin.

"SWING" CREWS.

It is suggested "swing crews" of Japanese harvest hands could be used. Under this system crews of Japanese complete with their own cook car and cook would swing into a district and work until the crop was cleaned up. It is understood more than 1500 Japanese would be available for the work in southern Alberta.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "Plans For Removal Of Japanese From Hastings [Park]/ Bridge River's Plea Doomed" by The Vancouver Daily Province, dated August 27, 1942; and "Would Use Japs For Harvest Work" dated Aug. 27, Calgary.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.137
Item Title	Canadian War Prisoners Well Fed in Hun Camps Reports YMCA Worker
Item Date	1942



Canadian War Prisoners Well Fed in Hun Camps, Reports YMCA Worker

Assurance that Canadian prisoners-of-war in Germany are benefiting reciprocally from the humane treatment of German prisoners-of-war in Canada was given by Dr. Jerome Davis, director of YMCA work among prisoners-of-war in Canada, in an address to the congregation of St. John's United Church, Sunday evening.

"Our work is carried on under the 1929 Geneva convention, which was signed and ratified by all the belligerent powers except Russia and Japan," he explained. "This convention provided for the feeding of prisoners of war on the same basis as an army private in the country in which he is a prisoner."

"This means, of course, that Japan can live up to the agreement by giving her prisoners just a bowl of rice and some fish. This is all she gives her own soldiers.

"Nevertheless, the Geneva convention is probably the highest standard that could possibly be adopted. No country will agree to giving prisoners more to eat than her own soldiers.

RUSSIA'S POLICY

"I can assure you that the Canadian boys who are prisoners in Germany are well fed. They are given the same as a private in the German army. On top of that they receive food parcels from the International Red Cross.

"Russia has carried out a "scorched earth" policy even in regard to Russian prisoners in Germany. The Russian government has refused to allow any food shipments to Russians who have been taken prisoner by the Germans. They argue that Russia cannot afford to ship food to a soldier who is not fighting."

Dr. Davis gave these reasons why the prisoners-of-war work among Germans in Canada should be continued:

1. Good treatment is reciprocal. Canadian prisoners in enemy hands will benefit.

2. It is safer to maintain the morale of the prisoners.

3 Humane treat[illegible] of

bridg

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Canadian War Prisoners Well Fed in Hun Camps Reports YMCA Worker". References Dr. Jerome Davis, director of YMCA work among prisoners-of-war in Canada.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.138
Item Title	Treatment Varied/ U.B.C. Graduate Back Here After 7 Months in Jap Jail
Item Date	1942



TREATMENT VARIED

U.B.C. Graduate Back Here After 7 Months in Jap Jail

Treatment of white prisoners in Japanese hands varies so greatly it is impossible to generalize about it.

This is the opinion of Thomas H. Doherty, 32, Vancouver native son and U. B. C. garduate, who arrived home today after seven years in China, the last four months of which were spent in a Japanese jail.

"There were 14 of us in my jail and conditions were not too bad at all considering how some other prisoners were treated," Mr. Doherty asserted.

"As far as I could find out the way you were treated depended on who you were, where you were, and how the Japanese in that part of the country felt about Canadians and white people generally.

OIL COMPANY ENGINEER.

Mr. Doherty, who was a passenger on the exchange ship Gripsholm, was an engineer employed by the Texas Oil Co. at Tsingtau, about 500 miles north of Shanghai.

Japanese threw out a dragnet for all white civilians immediately after Pearl Harbor, he recalls.

"There was no disturbance to speak of. The Japs had everything under control. They picked me up with the other Americans, Britishers and Canadians. Some women and children and aged persons were permitted to remain at home, but the most of us went to jail."

After four months' imprisonment, Mr. Doherty was permitted to live in a private residence until June 8, when he was taken to Shanghai. From there he shipped to Portuguese East Africa to join the Gripsholm.

He reports whites imprisoned in small centres seemed to have preference in obtaining passage on the exchange ship.

Mr. Doherty attended North Vancouver High School and University of British Columbia, from which he graduated in 1934 with a B.A. Sc. degree.

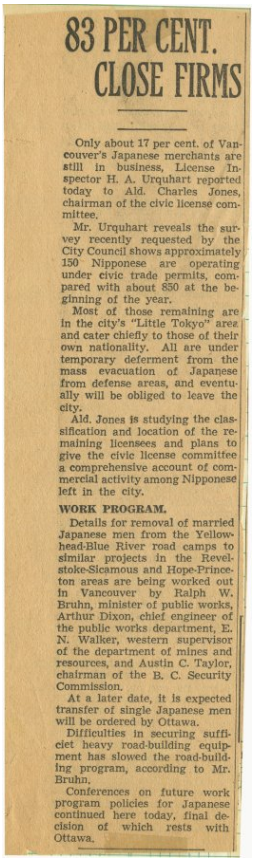
His brother, Robert, is with the Canadian Army in England, and another brother, John, with the R. A. F. in Iraq.

"I think I'll look around for a uniform myself," he says.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Treatment Varied/ U.B.C. Graduate Back Here After 7 Months in Jap Jail". Quotes Thomas H. Doherty, Vancouver. References Gripsholm, diplomatic exchange ship.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.139
Item Title	83 Per Cent. Close Firms
Item Date	1942



83 PER CENT. CLOSE FIRMS

Only about 17 per cent. of Vancouver's Japanese merchants are still in business, License Inspector H. A. Urquhart reported today to Ald. Charles Jones, chairman of the civic license committee.

Mr. Urquhart reveals the survey recently requested by the City Council shows approximately 150 Nipponese are operating under civic trade permits, compared with about 850 at the beginning of the year.

Most of those remaining are in the city's "Little Tokyo" area and cater chiefly to those of their own nationality. All are under temporary deferment from the mass evacuation of Japanese from defense areas, and eventually will be obliged to leave the city.

Ald. Jones is studying the classification and location of the remaining licensees and plans to give the civic license committee a comprehensive account of commercial activity among Nipponese left in the city.

WORK PROGRAM.

Details for removal of married Japanese men from the Yellowhead-Blue River road camps to similar projects in the Revelstoke-Sicamous and Hope-Princeton areas are being worked out in Vancouver by Ralph W. Bruhn, minister of public works, Arthur Dixon, chief engineer of the public works department, E. N. Walker, western supervisor of the department of mines and resources, and Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission.

At a later date, it is expected transfer of single Japanese men will be ordered by Ottawa.

Difficulties in securing sufficiet heavy road-building equipment has slowed the road-building program, according to Mr. Bruhn.

Conferences on future work program policies for Japanese continued here today, final decision of which rests with Ottawa.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "83 Per Cent. Close Firms". References Inspector H.A. Urquhart; Ald. Charles Jones; Ralph W. Bruhn; Arthur Dixon; E.N. Walker; and Austin C. Taylor.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.140
Item Title	Bengough Hits Austin Taylor's Handl[?]/ Attack Follows Rumor Dieticians Were Supplied Interned Japanese/ Labor Council Praises Bengough; To Fill Ottawa Post Temporarily/
Item Date	1942



VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD, WED

Bengough Hits Austin Taylor's Handl

Attack Follows Rumor Dieticians Were Supplied Interned Japanese

Labor Council Praises Bengough; To Fill Ottawa Post Temporarily

Delegate Qualified Statement Labor Would Sabotage War Effort

PERCY BENGOUGH

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Bengough Hits Austin Taylor's Handl[?]/ Attack Follows Rumor Dieticians Were Supplied Interned Japanese/ Labor Council Praises Bengough; To Fill Ottawa Post Temporarily/ Delegate Qualified Statement Labor Would Sabotage War Effort". Quotes Percy Bengough; George Gerrard, Projectionists; and Birt Showler. Includes a photographic image of Percy Bengough.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.141
Item Title	Throughout British Columbia/ Municipal Leaders to Discuss Post-war Repatriation of Jap/ Itinerary Revised
Item Date	1942



THROUGHOUT BRITISH COLUMBIA

Municipal Leaders to Discuss Post-war Repatriation of Japs

KAMLOOPS, Sept. 15.—(CP)—More than 100 delegates from all parts of the province are attending the annual convention of the Union of British Columbian Municipalities, which will discuss the wartime problems of the provinces civic and municipal governments.

Delegates faced a light agenda compared with other years but some of the resolutions met a stormy reception in resolutions committee Monday and heated debate is promised when the full convention session gets under way today.

The session opened with the address of President Reeve R. M. Grauer of Richmond Municipality, after which the convention began to consider the more than 30 resolutions.

WOULD SELL LAND.

Regarded by delegates as one of the most important resolutions is one from the city of Duncan urging that during the war no Japanese in British Columbia be allowed to own or lease property in the province, and that after the war all Japanese, both alien and naturalized, be repatriated to Japan.

Another similar resolution from the municipality of Maple Ridge urged that the custodian of enemy alien property be urged to sell all lands owned by Japanese.

These resolutions raised a heated debate, some delegates claiming that such Japanese-owned land already was being sold. Both measures were endorsed by the resolutions committee to be sent before the convention.

Itinerary Revised

VICTORIA, Sept. 15.—(CP)—A revised itinerary for the proposed tour of the interior of British Columbia by members of the post-war rehabilitation council was issued Monday by the chairman, Hon. H. G. Perry.

The party will leave Vancouver next Monday and will hold hearings in Salmon Arm and Kamloops on Tuesday. They will be in Vernon and Kelowna on Wednesday and in Penticton on Thursday. Friday will be spent in Grand Forks and Saturday in Trail, Castlegar and Nelson.

On Sunday, September 27, a hearing will be held in Creston and on September 28 in Fernie and Cranbrook. The party will be in Kimberley on September 29, and the following day in Golden and Revelstoke.

On Thursday, October 1, a meeting will be held in Lillooet and on the following day in Pemberton.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of two articles. "Throughout British Columbia/ Municipal Leaders to Discuss Post-war Repatriation of Jap" dated Sept. 15, Kamloops. References the annual convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities; and Reeve R.M. Gauer, Richmond. "Itinerary Revised" dated Sept. 15, Victoria. References H.G. Perry.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.142
Item Title	Highway/ New Camps To Be Opened
Item Date	1942



FRIDAY, JULY 10, 19

Highway

NEW CAMPS TO BE OPENED

More than 500 able-bodied male Japanese from Hastings Park soon will be assigned the task of completing the Hope-Princeton highway, a project for which tourist associations and auto clubs have long agitated.

Major A. H. L. Mellor of the B. C. Security Commission disclosed today it is planned to establish about 3000 Japanese on Fourteen-Mile Ranch, 14 miles east of Hope and formerly owned by A. B. Trites of Vancouver.

The ranch is on the Hope-Princeton route and the able-bodied men of the Nippenese settlement will be given the task of cutting a road through more than 25 miles of rough country lying between the Princeton and Hope ends of the uncompleted highway.

USE TENTS FIRST.

At present there are 250 Japanese nationals working on the highway link. They are living in road camps. The amount of heavy mechanical equipment which will be given the greatly augmented labor battalion will be decided by the Provincial Government.

Advance gangs of Japanese will leave within a day or so to prepare the ranch for occupancy by the remainder. The Nippenese at first will be housed in tents now en route here from the United States. Ultimately the families will live in permanent buildings.

It is expected it will take nearly two years to complete the highway, which passes through mountainous and heavily-timbered country.

Simultaneously Major Mellor announces it is hoped to have Hastings Park completely cleared of Japanese within two months. In addition to those going to the Hope area, about 4000 others will be sent to the Slocan Valley, immediately north of Slocan City.

Families will be reunited in the mass movement from Vancouver, thereby removing the main cause of friction between Japanese and authorities.

Major Mellor's announcement is hailed by officials of the Vancouver Tourist Association and B.C. Automobile Association, directors of which on Thursday night urged completion of the Hope-Princeton link.

"We are delighted," declares H. Frank Birch, auto club manager. "This highway is an imperative necessity. There is no alternative route to the interior if the bridge across the Fraser at Hope is sabotaged. The Hope-Princeton route will be of great military value."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Highway/ New Camps To Be Opened" dated July 19, [1942]. References Major A.H.L. Mellor.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.143
Item Title	Survey Discloses Japanese Homes 'Unfit for Humans'
Item Date	1942



Survey Discloses Japanese Homes 'Unfit for Humans'

Sub-human housing standards formerly enjoyed by many occupants of Little Tokyo, are being brought to light by surveys to be considered next Tuesday by a special committee of the City Council.

Several premises in the Jap quarter have already been placarded as "unfit for human habitation" (see cut) although they used to pass as homes for Nipponese competing with white workers.

The drive to reclaim the district for white Canadians (exclusively reported July 14, by The Vancouver Sun) will resume next week at a conference between the civic committee and the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property.

"I understand that the Custodian and the Dominion Government will co-operate with us right to the hilt," The Sun was told today by Ald. George Buscombe, committee chairman.

AWFUL MESS

Sanitation and building inspectors have been amazed by conditions discovered in the area. Contrary to the legend that Japanese are a cleanly race, those who have visited the vacant homes found indescribable filth and squalor.

"There is an awful mess down there," Ald. Buscombe said. "I made an inspection for myself Wednesday and many of the premises are in appalling condition. It wouldn't cost much money to put some of them in reasonable shape, but a lot of them are dilapidated and dirty to an unimaginable degree, with windows nailed up with unsightly old boards."

He could easily find a dozen buildings, "and perhaps more," he said, which could never be made habitable short of demolition and complete reconstruction.

"I know exactly what I would do if it was up to me," he added, "but I must await the official reports."

WHOLESALE RENOVATION

One of the most important is to come from the Health Department. Dr. Stewart Murray, Medical Health Officer, said that details are not yet complete. He is a member of the committee, together with Corporation Counsel D. E. McTaggart, K.C., and Building Inspector Andrew Haggart.

Members of the City Council, from Mayor Cornett down, fear that Little Tokyo will breed the worst slum conditions in Vancouver unless a wholesale program of renovation is adopted.

Before action can be taken, however, it will be necessary to establish ownership of the real estate. At City Hall it was said that Japs own a large percentage of premises but that white landlords are also deeply involved.

City of Vancouver
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
NOTICE

Japs used to live at the Powell Street address where this picture was taken but all citizens are warned by the notice shown above that the premises are unfit for anyone. Several similar cases have been found by civic authorities who are now striving to reclaim Little Tokyo for white occupancy.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Survey Discloses Japanese Homes 'Unfit for Humans'". Quotes Ald. George Buscombe; and Dr. Stewart Murray, Medical Health Officer. Includes photographic image of person reading City of Vancouver Health Department Notice pinned to surface.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.144
Item Title	Japs Bar Neutrals From Canadians Held In [?]/ Tokyo Won't Let Swiss Act in 'War Zone'
Item Date	1942



12 VANCOUVER NEWS-HERALD

Japs Bar Neutrals From Canadians Held In

Tokyo Won't Let Swiss Act In 'War Zone'

OTTAWA, July 23.— (BUP) —The Japanese government had so far refused "strong representations" to allow representatives of the neutral country of Switzerland to visit Japanese prison camps in Hong Kong where Canadian soldiers are confined, it was announced in the House of Commons Wednesday.

At the same time as the announcement of the Japanese refusal it was pointed out that the internment camps in Japan proper had been visited by representatives of Switzerland and the International Red Cross and that their reports of the existing conditions had been received by the Canadian Government.

In answer to questions of Thomas Reid, member for New Westminster, B.C., the government revealed that their request to allow a Swiss representation to take charge of Canadian interests in the Hong Kong area had been refused.

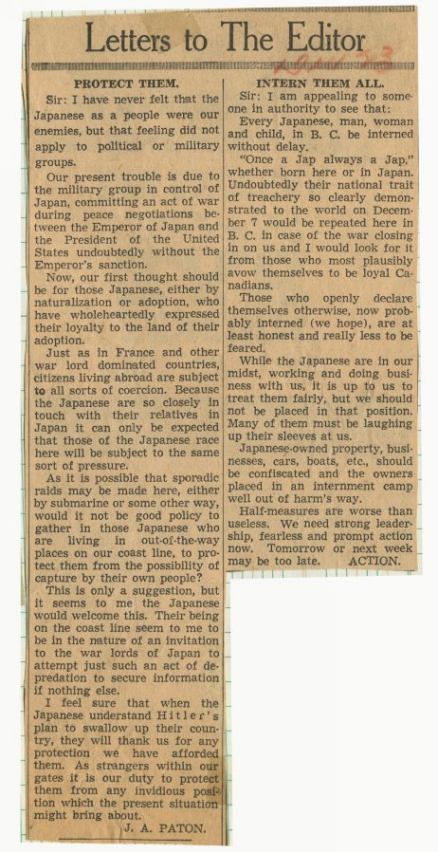
The Japanese refused the request on the grounds that the area was still a "zone of military operations."

The Japanese did allow an International Red Cross official to travel from Shanghai to Hong Kong to assist in the distribution of relief, however.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japs Bar Neutrals From Canadians Held In [?]/ Tokyo Won't Let Swiss Act in 'War Zone'" by Vancouver News-Herald, dated July 23, Ottawa. References Thomas Reid, New Westminster.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.145
Item Title	Letters to The Editor/ Protect Them/ Intern Them All
Item Date	1941



Letters to The Editor

Dec 23

PROTECT THEM.

Sir: I have never felt that the Japanese as a people were our enemies, but that feeling did not apply to political or military groups.

Our present trouble is due to the military group in control of Japan, committing an act of war during peace negotiations between the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States undoubtedly without the Emperor's sanction.

Now, our first thought should be for those Japanese, either by naturalization or adoption, who have wholeheartedly expressed their loyalty to the land of their adoption.

Just as in France and other war lord dominated countries, citizens living abroad are subject to all sorts of coercion. Because the Japanese are so closely in touch with their relatives in Japan it can only be expected that those of the Japanese race here will be subject to the same sort of pressure.

As it is possible that sporadic raids may be made here, either by submarine or some other way, would it not be good policy to gather in those Japanese who are living in out-of-the-way places on our coast line, to protect them from the possibility of capture by their own people?

This is only a suggestion, but it seems to me the Japanese would welcome this. Their being on the coast line seem to me to be in the nature of an invitation to the war lords of Japan to attempt just such an act of depredation to secure information if nothing else.

I feel sure that when the Japanese understand Hitler's plan to swallow up their country, they will thank us for any protection we have afforded them. As strangers within our gates it is our duty to protect them from any invidious position which the present situation might bring about.

J. A. PATON.

INTERN THEM ALL.

Sir: I am appealing to someone in authority to see that:

Every Japanese, man, woman and child, in B. C. be interned without delay.

"Once a Jap always a Jap," whether born here or in Japan. Undoubtedly their national trait of treachery so clearly demonstrated to the world on December 7 would be repeated here in B. C. in case of the war closing in on us and I would look for it from those who most plausibly avow themselves to be loyal Canadians.

Those who openly declare themselves otherwise, now probably interned (we hope), are at least honest and really less to be feared.

While the Japanese are in our midst, working and doing business with us, it is up to us to treat them fairly, but we should not be placed in that position. Many of them must be laughing up their sleeves at us.

Japanese-owned property, businesses, cars, boats, etc., should be confiscated and the owners placed in an internment camp well out of harm's way.

Half-measures are worse than useless. We need strong leadership, fearless and prompt action now. Tomorrow or next week may be too late. ACTION.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letters to the editor with headline "Letters to The Editor" and sub-headings "Protect Them" signed J.A. Patton; and "Intern Them All" signed Action. "Dec 23" annotated in red pencil.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.146
Item Title	Jap Evacuation/ Security Body To Finish Job
Item Date	1942



Jap Evacuation

SECURITY BODY TO FINISH JOB

Evacuation of Japanese from coast defense areas will be completed under supervision of B.C. Security Commission, the Dominion Government failing to recognize merit in the City Council's proposal that military authorities be requested to undertake the job.

A letter to this effect was received at City Hall today from Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, federal labor minister.

Simultaneous plans of Ald. George Buscombe, civic building chairman, to rehabilitate Vancouver's "little Tokyo" for white occupancy were brought to a standstill by the discovery that neither the city nor the custodian of enemy alien property can arrange arbitrarily for disposal of Nipponese holdings on Powell street.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's letter states that he does not believe switching control of the evacuation from the Security Commission to the army would speed removal of Japanese as desired by the council.

WOULD MEAN DELAY.

"Rather it would bring about a measure of confusion which would create further delay. I regret to have to disagree but I feel I should be frank."

Ald. Buscombe's specil civic committee studying possible re clamation of Powell street fo white residents found itsel stymied after hearing an exp planation from G. W. McPherson, deputy custodian of enemy alien property.

Mr. McPherson revealed 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 custodiansa possesses no funds to repair the property. Buildings which can be made revenue producing are usually placed in hands of a real estate agent.

N DEALS.

he deputy custodian roperty all over the couraged to mak ements for sell ese have l proper and

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Jap Evacuation/ Security Body To Finish Job". References Hon. Humphrey Mitchell; Ald. George Buscombe; G.W. MacPherson.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.147
Item Title	Fanatical Enemy/ Former British Teacher in Japan Scores Complacency of This Nation
Item Date	1942



FANATICAL ENEMY Sept. 1, 1942

Former British Teacher in Japan Scores Complacency of This Nation

False sense of security was scored as the besetting sin of Britishers and Canadians should never allow such an attitude to become prevalent, said Mr. I. J. Fisher. He recently returned from Japan, where he taught for 17 years as the only foreigner on the staff of the Japanese Imperial Naval College at Tokyo. "It was that attitude that let us down in Singapore," added the speaker.

"We are facing a well-prepared, fanatical, barbaric enemy with cruelty beyond imagination, and absolute conviction he will win," asserted Mr. Fisher. To combat such a foe Canadians must be prepared to sacrifice in this purely racial war more than at present and with the same utter willingness that the Japanese have been doing for many years.

Mr. Fisher has been shocked by the way Japanese are allowed to "sit on the street cars, when weary Canadian workers must stand, allowed to talk Japanese as loudly as they please on our streets. It is purely an act of defiance, and as such constitutes a serious problem. All Japanese should be evacuated from the coastal area for their safety and our protection."

CONVINCED JAPAN WILL RULE WORLD.

The Japanese have been told by the military party, which rules that country absolutely, that if they give everything they have, Japan will rule the world, and if they don't Japan will be wiped off the earth. With that conviction in their hearts, the Japanese have accepted conscription, rationing of nearly everything including electricity, water and clothing, cheerfully for the past five or six years.

"Are you any less loyal to your country that you must be urged to contribute to war savings and need brass bands and glamour girls to induce you to invest your savings to save your very life?" demanded Mr. Fisher. "You, too, must give without a murmur if you would survive."

For the past 15 years those who used their eyes and heads knew that Japan was grooming for war in the Pacific. She trained her soldiers for every phase of fighting which they encountered in their southern march, swimming, steel barges, bicycling and door-to-door aggression. And all this within view of foreigners living there.

DISPLAYED MAPS OUTLINING STRATEGY.

Ten months before Pearl Harbor Mr. Fisher had seen in the naval college a map of the Pacific on which every strategy which the Japanese have since carried out was indicated. Similarly another map had been displayed for weeks in a railway station, indicating Japan's proposed moves in the Pacific war. "We might not to have been taken by surprise," he added.

Preparation at home, with its intensive propaganda by the military party to foster intense hatred of the democracies and the doctrine of their encirclement of Japan, was coupled with a "friendship" system abroad.

Canadian Japanese societies induced well known citizens to become members, on the basis that it's difficult to implant suspicion where friendship exists. "Our leading business men have been used to ask your government to do things or not to do them, all at the behest of the Japanese government. Even missionaries in Japan have been similarly used."

Women on this side of the Pacific were also "used" through Japanese cultural societies and garden clubs. High school teachers and these club members went to Japan, all at the expense of the Japanese government, and returned laden with gifts, all to cement friendship.

Treachery is the background of every move Japan makes and of war against an enemy.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Fanatical Enemy/ Former British Teacher in Japan Scores Complacency of This Nation". Quotes I.J. Fisher, former staff of the Japanese Imperial Naval College, Tokyo. "Sept. 1, 1942" annotated in pencil.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.148
Item Title	Council Modifies May[or's Resolution]/ Would Spread Canadian-born Throughout All the Provinces
Item Date	1942



Council Modifies May

Would Spread Canadian-born Throughout All the Provinces

Mayor Cornett'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 OPPOSES.

Mayor Cornett staged a one-man defense of his original motion, introduced six weeks ago, and was the only council member to vote against the resolution finally adopted, which was drafted by a special committee.

"We should repatriate all Japanese or none," his worship argued.

He contended the policy advocated by the special committee is not practical because various Canadian provinces could not agree on the quota of Japanese they should accept, and because repatriation of only Japanese born would mean breaking up families which include both Canadian-born and Japanese-born persons.

The mayor said when he discussed permanent settlement of Japanese in other provinces during his recent trip in the east the answer everywhere was "nothing doing."

"We mustn't take ourselves too seriously," warned Ald. John Bennett. "The problem is a huge one and when the war is over Canada will have to fall in line with our big neighbors to the south in the matter of Japanese policy."

EAST TOO COLD.

Japanese find Eastern Canada too cold and would be inclined to drift back to B. C. if not firmly controlled, Ald. George Buscombe thought.

Ald. George C. Miller pointed to the "high and lofty ideals of the Atlantic charter" and said he thought it was agreed nationalism should be a thing of the past after the war.

"Nobody wants to see a Japanese problem develop again, but we should put the question up to our fellow Canadians," he said. "If the rest of the country won't accept Japanese, we will have to favor their complete repatriation. British Columbia can't remain the 'jumping-off spot' for Japanese."

A City Council resolution on subject should not be befit-

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Council Modifies May[or's Resolution]/ Would Spread Canadian-born Throughout All the Provinces". Quotes Mayor Cornett; Ald. John Bennett; Ald. George Buscombe; and Ald. George C. Miller.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.149
Item Title	Shipyard, Factory Workers Eager to Rent Evacuated Jap Homes Here/ Regulations Hamper Disposal Of Property on Powell Street
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1942

Shipyard, Factory Workers Eager to Rent Evacuated Jap Homes Here

Regulations Hamper Disposal Of Property on Powell Street

Brisk demand for housing has resulted in a waiting list for rental property in the "Little Tokyo" section of Vancouver, according to a representative real estate firm, designated by the Custodian of Enemy Property as an authorized agent.

Homes in good condition, vacated by Japanese in the mass exodus to housing projects outside Pacific Coast defense zone under order of the B.C. Security Commission, are much in demand by workers in shipyards and factories.

"They are picked up as soon as listed, and there is a waiting list," said G. H. Johnston of Pemberton's.

MUST CONSULT CUSTODIAN.

However, there are complications to renting or disposing of property owned by the 21,000 Whether enemies, interned or enemy alien residing in Japan, disposition of Japanese - owned property must be supervised by the custodian.

Many Japanese evacuated from this area listed property with agents without first consulting the custodian. In order to remedy the custodian, but the hitch comes when trying to deal with the owner through mails delayed by censorship regulations. This has slowed many transactions.

Whether listed for sale or rent the custodian must give official sanction as a matter of procedure, and numerous outstanding debts have been cleared on the property.

Thus the delay in satisfying housing demands in the city's newest "ghost-town."

OVERCROWDING SEEN.

A tour of the Powell street section of Vancouver, formerly occupied by Japanese almost exclusively, disclosed that there has been immense over-crowding, although health conditions could not be classed as a menace.

Many houses have been given a s-s-s health regulations by the city inevitably left this older section of the city behind. Five dwellings were found on one 30-foot lot in one place. In another section two families were found living in a five-room house.

Yet in most cases dwellings, although old and run down, still ward appearance of many houses hides a clean interior. Plumbing was usually old but adequate for what

Asked [illegible]

There appeared to be a reluctance on the part of owners, both white and Japanese, to spend money on these properties and the Japanese did not press owners and agents for improvements.

Several dwellings which have stood for 40 years or more, have been reclaimed and will be here years to come, Mr. Mallett said. Mr. Mallett and L. E. Robertson, investigators for the City Health Department, believe most can be made comfortable and habitable.

Numerous houses in the east Hastings district have a ready market, regardless of whether they have been occupied by Japanese or not.

A problem appears to be disposition of store and business property on Powell street. When buying-power is restored to this district, there will be a demand for these places of business.

CONVERSION UNLIKELY.

It is unlikely that many will be converted into dwellings, as the cost of construction, wiring and plumbing now would be prohibitive.

City regulations require owners to make the necessary repairs before leasing. This has placed many Japanese in an awkward position owing to their removal to work and housing projects, and interested agents.

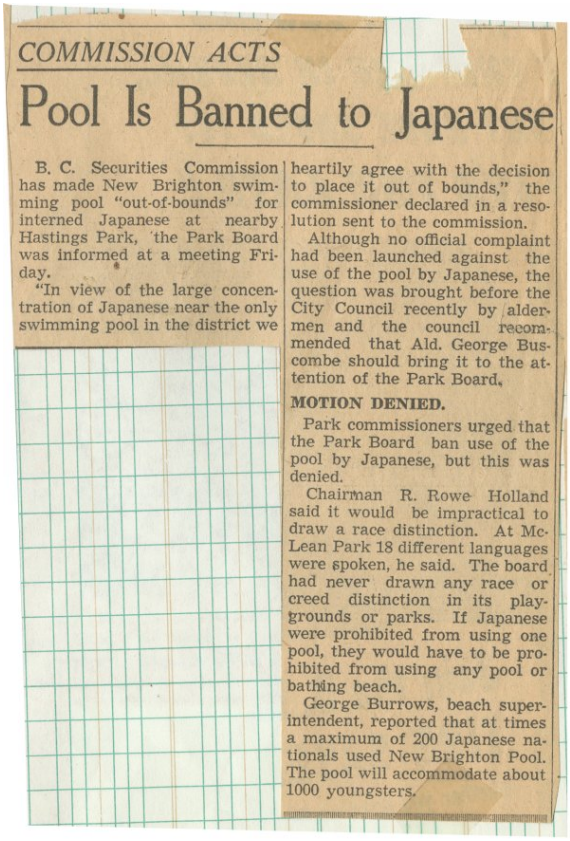
However, while owners are faced with accepting this situation or losing income on houses. It is expected adjustments will be made in the case of Japanese-owned property under supervision of the custodian.

JAPANESE "ARMS" CACHE—City workmen demolishing one of several condemned houses in the Japanese section of the city off Powell street Friday uncovered an "arms" cache menacingly realistic. In the back-room of a dilapidated house in the 300 block Powell street was a large box jammed with toy machine guns, made of bamboo and bearing the stamp, "Made in Japan." By turning a small crank on the side, they gave forth the realistic stutter of a "Tommy" gun. City Health Inspectors W. A. Mallett (left) and L. E. Robertson are shown examining the find.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Shipyard, Factory Workers Eager to Rent Evacuated Jap Homes Here/ Regulations Hamper Disposal Of Property on Powell Street" by The Vancouver Daily Province, dated July 18, 1942. Quotes G.H. Johnston, Pemberton's; W.A. Mallett; L.E. Robertson. Includes photographic image of W.A. Mallett and L.E. Robertson inspecting property in the 300 block of Powell Street.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.150
Item Title	Commission Acts/ Pool Is Banned to Japanese
Item Date	1942



COMMISSION ACTS

Pool Is Banned to Japanese

B. C. Securities Commission has made New Brighton swimming pool "out-of-bounds" for interned Japanese at nearby Hastings Park, the Park Board was informed at a meeting Friday.

"In view of the large concentration of Japanese near the only swimming pool in the district we heartily agree with the decision to place it out of bounds," the commissioner declared in a resolution sent to the commission.

Although no official complaint had been launched against the use of the pool by Japanese, the question was brought before the City Council recently by aldermen and the council recommended that Ald. George Buscombe should bring it to the attention of the Park Board.

MOTION DENIED.

Park commissioners urged that the Park Board ban use of the pool by Japanese, but this was denied.

Chairman R. Rowe Holland said it would be impractical to draw a race distinction. At McLean Park 18 different languages were spoken, he said. The board had never drawn any race or creed distinction in its playgrounds or parks. If Japanese were prohibited from using one pool, they would have to be prohibited from using any pool or bathing beach.

George Burrows, beach superintendent, reported that at times a maximum of 200 Japanese nationals used New Brighton Pool. The pool will accommodate about 1000 youngsters.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Commission Acts/ Pool Is Banned to Japanese" reporting on Japanese-ban at New Brighton swimming pool, Vancouver. References Ald. George Buscombe; R. Howe Holland; George Burrows, beach superintendent.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.151
Item Title	Storm Brews Among B.C./ New Figures from Mitchell Fail to Halt "Slackness" Cry
Item Date	1942



The plan to place all physically fit on road camps has been modified, because:

1. It has been found impossible to separate men from their families. If this issue had been forced it became evident that a large percentage of men, women and children would have had to be interned. The cost of so doing would have run into millions and in addition would have been contrary to the government policy.

2. Demonstrations in camps, such as refusal to work, convinced the government that the camps paralleling important main line railway lines should be closed.

The Blue River-Yellowhead project camps will be closed and married men placed elsewhere, and single men absorbed in other camps.

2. REPAIRING BUILDINGS in the abandoned towns of Kaslo, Greenwood, Slocan City and Sandon, and farms:

By using 1000 U. S. army tents for housing families, probably 8000 individuals will be afforded housing in these five places.

A total of 3193 individuals have been evacuated to interior housing projects, made up as follows:

Greenwood	949
Slocan	729
Sandon	563
Kaslo	934
Hope (14-M ranch)	18

3. As at July 9, SUGAR BEET projects had absorbed a total of 3901 persons, made up as follows:

Alberta	2509
Manitoba	1021
Ontario	371

This plan has worked out very well and particularly so in Alberta and Manitoba where families were placed.

In Ontario accommodation was such that men only were sent and they do not like being away from their families.

The minister of agriculture of Manitoba has stated that this labor supply was the means of saving the Manitoba sugar beet crop of 1942.

4. The number evacuated to SUPERVISED EMPLOYMENT (by special permits) in various parts of Canada total 1162, as follows:

British Columbia	851
Alberta	104
Saskatchewan	9
Manitoba	25
Ontario	145
Quebec	27
Yukon Territory	1
	1162

5. ACCOMMODATION provided for families and individuals who are financially able to support themselves if a location is provided:

Christina Lake	127
Bridge River	267
Minto City	316
Lillooet	260
McGillivray Falls	59
Assiniboia, Sask (Home Mission)	19
Total	1048

6. MISCELLANEOUS PLACEMENTS—

In addition to the foregoing, placements have been made:

Logging Co. at Nicholson, Ont.	50
Westwold, B.C. (to work)	71
Taylor Lake, B.C. (to work)	71
Other industrial plants	44
Total	236

Additional interior locations are being considered at Nicola, B.C., Edgewood, B.C. (45 miles northwest of Nelson), and Brule, Alta.

SCHOOL PLAN UNLIKELY.

Taking over of Indian residential schools from the department of mines and resources, with the intention that the church organizations presently operating them will continue to do so, is still under consideration but does not now seem feasible.

In view of the modification in policy whereby families will be placed as units instead of placement of men in work camps and women and children elsewhere, the following plan has been developed:

(A) Speedily to evacuate the Vancouver families and those in Hastings Park to interior towns. Temporary housing to be provided in tents. Small $300 houses to be built in these towns for family occupancy.

(B) To place families with individual farmers in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

It is believed that this plan will result in many placements, and arrangements are under way to circularize farmers through farm publications.

Here is how it is expected the total evacuation will eventually be taken care of by plans now under development:

Road camps will accommodate, say	3,000
Interior towns	8,000
Sugar beet fields	4,000
Special permits	2,000
Bridge River, etc., self-supporting	1,200
Miscellaneous and industrial jobs	1,000
Internment	600
Families on farms, say, balance	3,680
Total number to be evacuated	23,480

Storm Brews Among B.C.

New Figures from Mitchell Fail to Halt "Slackness" Cry

By TORCHY ANDERSON
(Daily Province Staff Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 21.—Heated protest is brewing among British Columbia members on both sides of the House regarding the handling of the 23,480 Japanese who were nominally residents in the province.

Before the House adjourns it is certain that B. C. members will register another protest against what they believe is slackness on the part of the government and the B. C. Security Commission in handling the Japanese.

A progress report given this morning by Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell at a conference with British Columbia members and George Black, M.P. for the Yukon, left many of those who took part entirely unsatisfied.

While some members see the government's policy basically wrong and advocate following the United States system of concentrating Japanese in large, new temporary towns, others criticize delays of the present policy of dispersal.

LAG SEEN IN FIGURES.

A specific lag in the figures presented this morning is questioned by some B. C. members.

They point out that the government's memorandum sets out that 9191 are still to be evacuated and then gives a grand total of 15,305 as having been moved. But of these some were just moved from their homes and have not been evacuated. Taking 2990 still at Hastings Park plus 157 in the Vancouver Immigration Building, from the total of 15,305, the balance is 12,158.

If the total individuals yet to be evacuated, including men, women and children—is 9191, as set out on the department's figures, there is an uncounted balance of 2967 Japanese. B. C. members will ask for an explanation.

Here are some of the things that Mr. Mitchell told the conference:

The Japanese are now removed from areas considered by the military to be particularly vulnerable.

Alterations at Hastings Park manning pool have been completed. The only construction work being carried out at the present time is in the way of minor improvements.

At July 9, there were 2990 individuals housed at Hastings Park. It is planned to place male Japanese nationals in road camps in interior of British Columbia and Canadian-born males in road camps in Ontario, later moving them out to bush camps and the like as opportunity offers.

At July 9, the following numbers were working at the undermentioned projects:

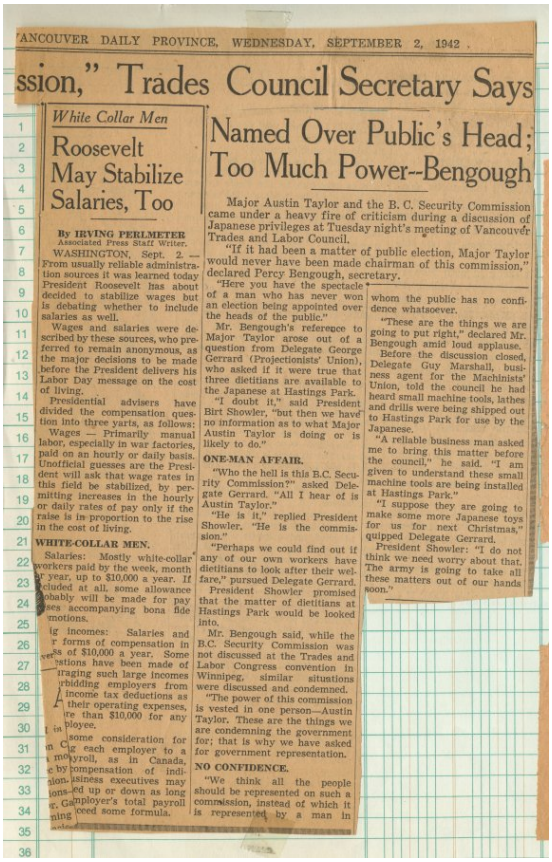
1. ROAD CAMPS.

Blue River-Yellowhead project	1237
Revelstoke-Sicamous project	502
Hope-Princeton project	257
Ontario camps	126
Total	2122

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Storm Brews Among B.C./ New Figures from Mitchell Fail to Halt "Slackness" Cry" by Torchy Anderson, Daily Province Staff Correspondent, dated July 21, Ottawa. References Humphrey Mitchell, Labour Minister; George Black, M.P. for Yukon; Hastings Park; Vancouver Immigration Building; and includes numbers of individuals moved to road camps, interior housing projects, sugar beet farms, supervised employment, and other miscellaneous placements.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.152
Item Title	[?- Conce]ssion," Trades Council Secretary Says/ Named Over Public's Head; Too Much Power--Bengough
Item Date	1942



VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1942

ssion," Trades Council Secretary Says

Named Over Public's Head; Too Much Power--Bengough

Major Austin Taylor and the B. C. Security Commission came under a heavy fire of criticism during a discussion of Japanese privileges at Tuesday night's meeting of Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

"If it had been a matter of public election, Major Taylor would never have been made chairman of this commission," declared Percy Bengough, secretary.

"Here you have the spectacle of a man who has never won an election being appointed over the heads of the public."

Mr. Bengough's reference to Major Taylor arose out of a question from Delegate George Gerrard (Projectionists' Union), who asked if it were true that three dietitians are available to the Japanese at Hastings Park.

"I doubt it," said President Birt Showler, "but then we have no information as to what Major Austin Taylor is doing or is likely to do."

ONE-MAN AFFAIR.

"Who the hell is this B.C. Security Commission?" asked Delegate Gerrard. "All I hear of is Austin Taylor."

"He is it," replied President Showler. "He is the commission."

"Perhaps we could find out if any of our own workers have dietitians to look after their welfare," pursued Delegate Gerrard.

President Showler promised that the matter of dietitians at Hastings Park would be looked into.

Mr. Bengough said, while the B.C. Security Commission was not discussed at the Trades and Labor Congress convention in Winnipeg, similar situations were discussed and condemned.

"The power of this commission is vested in one person—Austin Taylor. These are the things we are condemning the government for; that is why we have asked for government representation.

NO CONFIDENCE.

"We think all the people should be represented on such a commission, instead of which it is represented by a man in whom the public has no confidence whatsoever.

"These are the things we are going to put right," declared Mr. Bengough amid loud applause.

Before the discussion closed, Delegate Guy Marshall, business agent for the Machinists' Union, told the council he had heard small machine tools, lathes and drills were being shipped out to Hastings Park for use by the Japanese.

"A reliable business man asked me to bring this matter before the council," he said. "I am given to understand these small machine tools are being installed at Hastings Park."

"I suppose they are going to make some more Japanese toys for us for next Christmas," quipped Delegate Gerrard.

President Showler: "I do not think we need worry about that. The army is going to take all these matters out of our hands soon."

White Collar Men

Roosevelt May Stabilize Salaries, Too

BY IRVING PERLMETER
Associated Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — From usually reliable administration sources it was learned today President Roosevelt has about decided to stabilize wages but is debating whether to include salaries as well.

Wages and salaries were described by these sources, who preferred to remain anonymous, as the major decisions to be made before the President delivers his Labor Day message on the cost of living.

Presidential advisers have divided the compensation question into three yarts, as follows:

Wages — Primarily manual labor, especially in war factories, paid on an hourly or daily basis. Unofficial guesses are the President will ask that wage rates in this field be stabilized, by permitting increases in the hourly or daily rates of pay only if the raise is in proportion to the rise in the cost of living.

WHITE-COLLAR MEN.

Salaries: Mostly white-collar workers paid by the week, month or year, up to $10,000 a year. If excluded at all, some allowance probably will be made for pay raises accompanying bona fide promotions.

ig incomes: Salaries and r forms of compensation in ss of $10,000 a year. Some estions have been made of raging such large incomes rbidding employers from income tax deductions as their operating expenses, re than $10,000 for any ployee.

some consideration for g each employer to a yroll, as in Canada, by compensation of indi- siness executives may ed up or down as long mployer's total payroll ceed some formula.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "[?- Conce]ssion," Trades Council Secretary Says/ Named Over Public's Head; Too Much Power--Bengough" by The Vancouver Daily Province, dated September 2, 1942. Quotes Percy Bengough; Birt Showler; George Gerrard; and Guy Marshall. References Austin Taylor.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.153
Item Title	Japs Build Mysterious Sawm[ill]/ 'Scandinavian' Leases Land From Ottawa/ Built For And By Nippon Workmen
Item Date	1942



PAGE 16 **** THE VANCOUVER SUN—*Vancouver's Home New*

Japs Build Mysterious Sawm

'Scandinavian' Leases Land From Ottawa

Mystery shrouds construction by Japanese of a new sawmill at Blind Bay, on the shores of beautiful Shuswap Lake, 20 miles from Salmon Arm.

The mill itself has been completed and contracts have been let for the lumber it manufactures.

SUB-LEASED

But the persons who leased to the Japs the land on which the mill now stands and who leased them rights to log adjacent land, remain unidentified.

Numerous queries by The Vancouver Sun reveal only that the site was leased by an "unknown Scandinavian" from the Dominion Government. He in turn sub-leased it to the Japs.

The provincial government knows nothing about these transactions, but intends to make it its business to find out.

Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works, in whose constituency Blind Bay lies, discovered the mill by accident.

MAITLAND'S PROBE

He was travelling on Shuswap Lake a few weeks ago and saw a group of Japanese hard at work at the sawmill.

He said today he stopped his boat and talked to the Japs.

"I couldn't get a word out of them," he related, "and I came away knowing no more than when I first went there."

Mr. Bruhn took the matter up with Attorney-General R. L. Maitland, who communicated with Ottawa immediately.

"But we didn't get anywhere," Mr. Bruhn said. "We have heard nothing more.

"I'm going up there next week and this time I am going to try to find out all about it."

Labor Minister Pearson is also interesting himself in the mill.

BUILT FOR AND BY NIPPON WORKMEN

Here is the mystery sawmill of Shuswap Lake, constructed by Japanese and to be operated by Japanese. Site of the mill is at Blind Bay, only 20 miles from Salmon Arm, but residents of Salmon Arm have no knowledge as to the persons who permitted its construction. They know only that the land was leased from the Dominion Government by a Scandinavian, who, in turn, sub-leased it to the Japs.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Japs Build Mysterious Sawm[ill]/ 'Scandinavian' Leases Land From Ottawa/ Built For And By Nippon Workmen" by The Vancouver Sun. Reports on construction of sawmill at Blind Bay, near Salmon Arm. Quotes R.W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works. References Attorney-General R.L. Maitland; and Labor Minister Pearson. Includes photographic image of group at work on sawmill construction site.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.154
Item Title	"The Japs Are Tough"/ U.S. Envoy from Hongkong Has High Hopes for Canucks
Item Date	1942



"THE JAPS ARE TOUGH"

U.S. Envoy from Hongkong Has High Praise for Canucks

seasoned army." The Japanese were described as first-class soldiers.

Southard said he was "in the last war and in two civil wars in Abyssiani, but there was no comparison with the Hongkong fight —it was really tough."

Southard said that "to stop a Jap you've got to kill him—this is a damn serious war."

Discussing the Japanese espionage system in Hongkong, he said:

"The Japanese knew practically everything. On one day, the British established a military telephone in the basement of my home.

"Chinese agents got word to the Japanese artillery on the mainland, and by nightfall the house and its strategic instrument were blown to pieces."

NEW ORDER.

Southard said the Japanese treated the natives rather well—"it's the new order in east Asia."

He termed the Japanese soldiers "tough," but under control," and said that he saw no special acts of brutality or mistreatment of captives.

He himself was interned at first and taken to a prison camp where he lost 50 pounds, but said he was not mistreated.

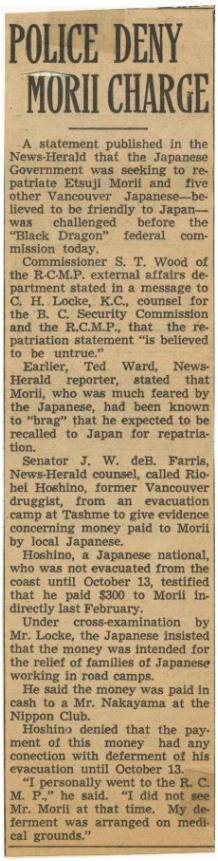
He added that the Japanese artillery was "perfect."

The Gripsholm's passengers included 69 Canadians from the Far East.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline ""The Japs Are Tough"/ U.S. Envoy from Hongkong Has High Hopes for Canucks". Quotes Southard. References Gripsholm diplomatic exchange ship.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.155
Item Title	Police Deny Morii Charge
Item Date	1942



POLICE DENY MORII CHARGE

A statement published in the News-Herald that the Japanese Government was seeking to repatriate Etsuji Morii and five other Vancouver Japanese—believed to be friendly to Japan—was challenged before the "Black Dragon" federal commission today.

Commissioner S. T. Wood of the R.C.M.P. external affairs department stated in a message to C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B. C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., that the repatriation statement "is believed to be untrue."

Earlier, Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter, stated that Morii, who was much feared by the Japanese, had been known to "brag" that he expected to be recalled to Japan for repatriation.

Senator J. W. deB. Farris, News-Herald counsel, called Riohei Hoshino, former Vancouver druggist, from an evacuation camp at Tashme to give evidence concerning money paid to Morii by local Japanese.

Hoshino, a Japanese national, who was not evacuated from the coast until October 13, testified that he paid $300 to Morii indirectly last February.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Locke, the Japanese insisted that the money was intended for the relief of families of Japanese working in road camps.

He said the money was paid in cash to a Mr. Nakayama at the Nippon Club.

Hoshino denied that the payment of this money had any conection with deferment of his evacuation until October 13.

"I personally went to the R. C. M. P.," he said. "I did not see Mr. Morii at that time. My deferment was arranged on medical grounds."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Police Deny Morii Charge". Quotes S.T. Wood, R.C.M.P.; Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter; and Riohei Hoshino, former Vancouver druggist. References Etsuji Morii; Black Dragon Society; Senator J.W. deB. Farris, News-Hearld counsel; C.H. Locke, K.C.; and Mr. Nakayama, Nippon Club.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.156
Item Title	City Starts Move to 'Reclaim Little Tokyo'/ Inspectors to Prevent Evacuated District From Being 'Ghost Area'
Item Date	1942



City Starts Move to 'Reclaim Little Tokyo'

Inspectors to Prevent Evacuated District From Being 'Ghost Area'

City inspectors are converging today on Little Tokyo to reclaim the district for white residents as soon as the City Council can force its complete evacuation by Japanese.

Orders for a four-way survey intended to bring the Jap quarter up to health, plumbing, electrical and structural standards were issued a few hours after the council took first steps Monday toward asking military authorities to oust the B.C. Security Commission from command of Jap removal and take over itself.

Aldermen hope for quick success of both strokes to ease two of Vancouver's most pressing anxieties:

1. Belief that the admitted presence of "thousands" of Japs in the local protected area constitutes an unbearable threat while Alaska is already menaced from the Aleutians.

2. Desperate need for more housing accommodation for incoming war workers and citizens displaced by increased military establishments and headquarters transfers.

"We want to clean up that district while the going is good," today declared Ald. George Buscombe, chairman of civic building committee. "Some of the places in Little Tokyo are in pretty bad shape but we will demand that they be restored to habitable condition before white people are allowed to occupy them."

NO 'GHOST TOWN'

He has instructed all civic departments concerned in housing matters to make a sample check and report their findings at his committee's next meeting.

"I'll be watching that situation very closely," stated Mayor Cornett. "The district can't be permitted to become a 'ghost town' while the general housing problem is so acute. Even if some of these Jap places can't be made liveable we should insist that they are not left to rot. Exteriors will have to be kept painted at least, or else the structures will have to be torn down."

In the City Council's joint campaign, the quicker the Japs are shipped out of the city the quicker the housing shortage will be relieved. At Jan. 1, 1942, the city estimated its Jap population at 9136.

STILL IN BUSINESS

A resolution went through Council yesterday calling upon the Security Commission to announce how many Japs now have permits to stay here and how many now are housed at Hastings Park.

License Inspector H. A. Urquhart was also told to report on the number of Japs who are still in business here.

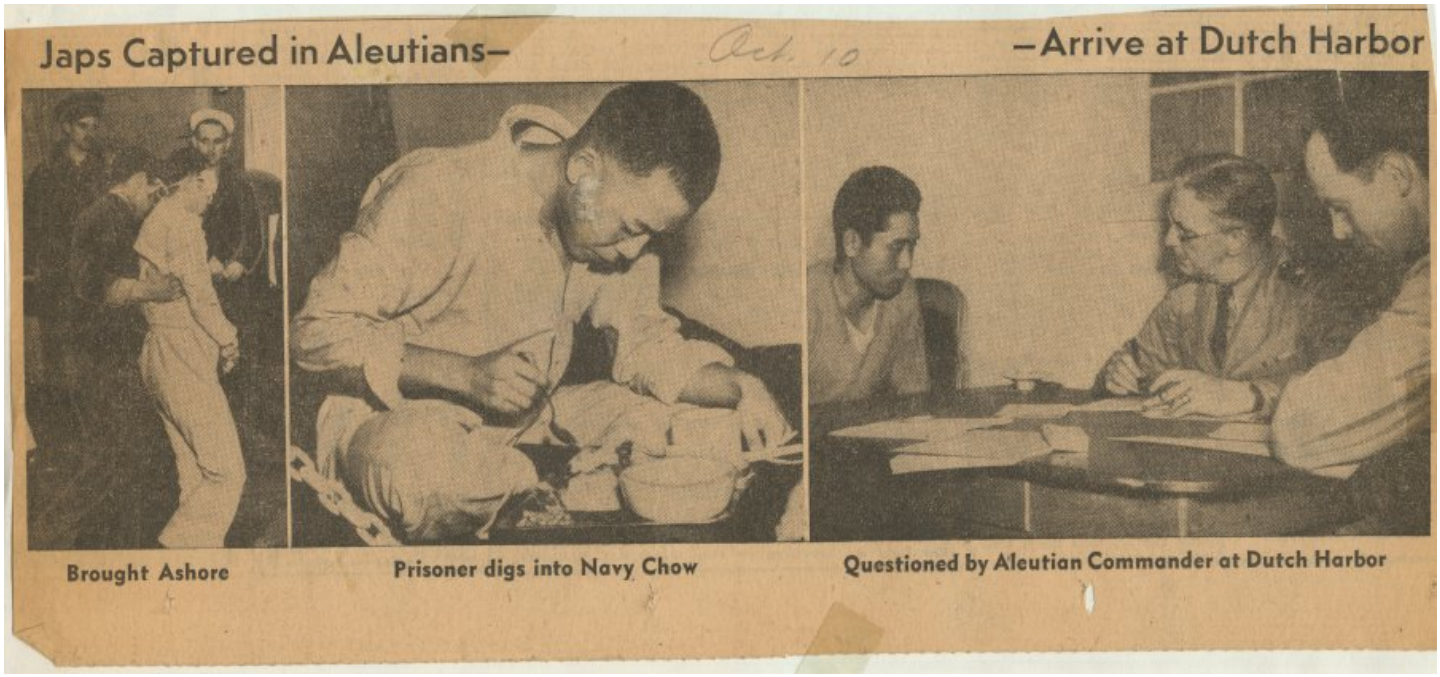
This information was sought as a prelude to a request to

Please Turn to Page Eight
See "Japtown"

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "City Starts Move to 'Reclaim Little Tokyo'/ Inspectors to Prevent Evacuated District From Being 'Ghost Area'". Quotes Ald. George Buscombe; Mayor Cornett, Vancouver.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.157
Item Title	Japs Captured in Aleutians- -Arrive at Dutch Harbor
Item Date	1942



Item Description	Newspaper clipping of photo editorial with headline "Japs Captured in Aleutians- -Arrive at Dutch Harbor" featuring three photographic images with captions "Brought Ashore/ Prisoner digs into Navy Chow/ Questioned by Aleutian Commander at Dutch Harbor". "Oct. 10" annotated in pencil.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.158
Item Title	'Japs Virtually on Coast of B.C.' Turgeon Tells House
Item Date	1942



THE VANCOUVER SUN—*Vancouver's*

'Japs Virtually on Coast of B.C.' Turgeon Tells House

By Canadian Press

OTTAWA, June 19. — J. G. Turgeon (Lib., Cariboo), said in the Commons yesterday that Japanese occupation of some Aleutian islands constituted a serious threat to Canada.

He said: "The Japanese are virtually upon the coast of Canada.

Mr. Turgeon referred to an editorial in yesterday's Ottawa Journal which said: "Does anybody imagine that if Quebec had voted "yes" in the recent plebiscite we wouldn't have conscription now?"

"We certainly would not," Mr. King interjected.

"The Prime Minister says we certainly would not, and I agree with him," said Mr. Turgeon.

Mr. Turgeon continued:

"I am of the opinion that before long we are going to find Japan attacking Russia and that this is the cause of this first move into the Aleutian Islands."

If the Japanese gained control of airfields in Siberia as well as Aleutian bases there was every likelihood of an attack upon British Columbia.

USE RUSSIAN BASES

The only hope of staving off an attack upon Western Canada by the Japanese is "for us to take offensive action against Japan."

This should be done with the consent of Russia to use Siberian airports if action was taken before Japan attacked Siberia, or directly if Russia would not consent to using Siberian bases, he said.

Mr. Turgeon recalled that he had previously urged the creation of a ministry for war and the establishment of forces in the Yukon area in readiness for an offensive against Japan.

"My word of warning is this, that we from British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon are not going to sit down and permit the Japanese devils to raid, rape and slaughter and torture us. And that is the condition which this country is facing today."

"JAPAN WILL ATTACK RUSSIA"

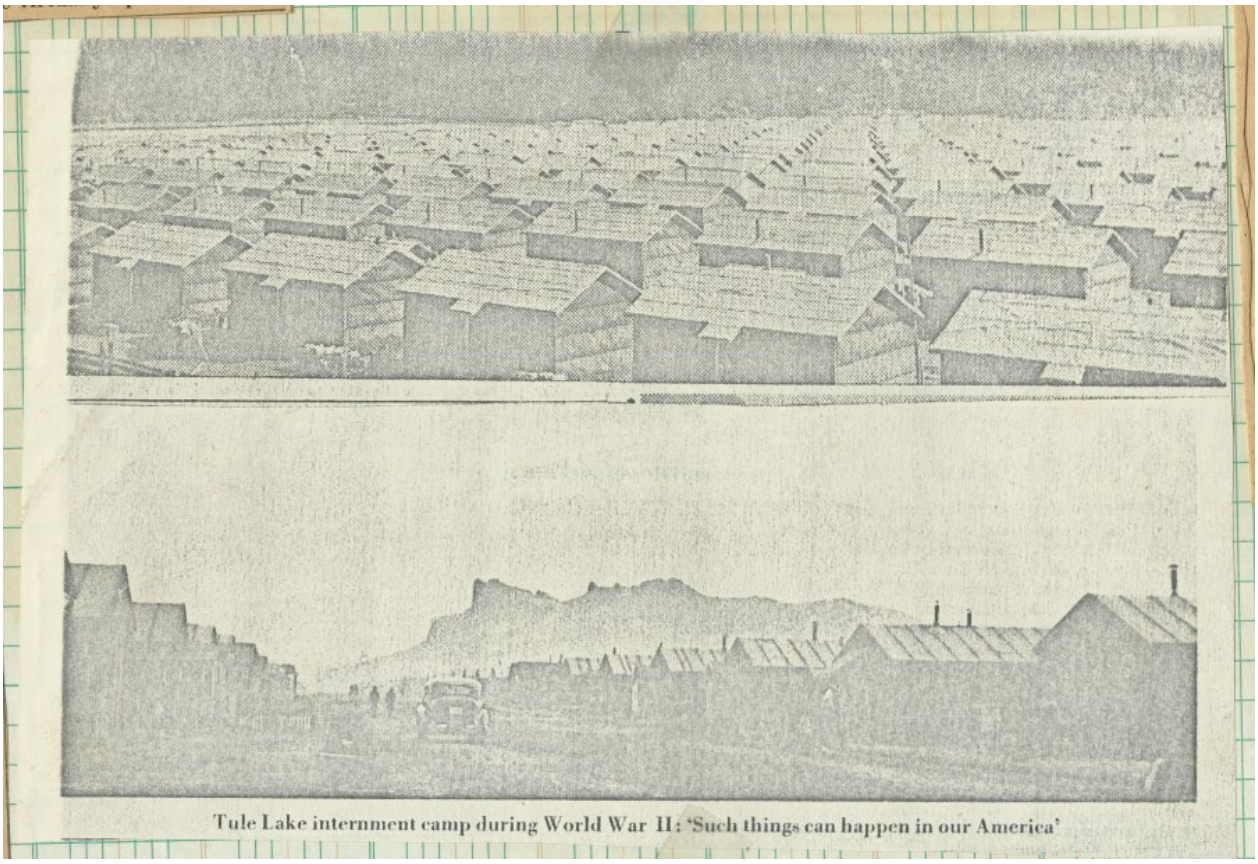
Mr. Turgeon said when the government is clothed with powers it ought to have, he intended to accept every measure of compulsion the government might deem necessary to impose because of the war, including compulsion respecting wealth and finance.

It had been known Germany and Russia would get to [illegible] death grips, and the [illegible]

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "'Japs Virtually on Coast of B.C.' Turgeon Tells House" by Canadian Press, dated June 19, Ottawa. Quotes J.G. Turgeon, Lib., Cariboo; and Prime Minister King.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.159
Item Title	Tule Lake internment camp during World War II: 'Such things can happen in our America'
Item Date	1942



Item Description	Photocopy of newspaper clipping of two photographic images of houses in rows with caption "Tule Lake internment camp during World War II: 'Such things can happen in our America'".

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.160
Item Title	Large Crop In Sight/ Sugar Beet Harvest Start
Item Date	1942



Large Crop In Sight

SUGAR BEET HARVEST START

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 21.—(CP)—Philip T. Rogers of Vancouver, head of Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., said here today that for the first time in the history of the beet sugar industry in Alberta there will be no refined sugar carry-over at the factories this year.

Mr. Rogers is here for the opening of the sugar campaign which gets under way at the Picture Butte processing plant Tuesday and at Raymond Wednesday.

"We need the new sugar," said Mr. Rogers, "as our stocks are pretty well depleted, this being the first year we will have no carry-over." No Alberta sugar is now going to Eastern Canada, he added.

Mr. Rogers described the beet crop now being harvested as "an excellent one," and said his company is anticipating a successful factory run.

Asked regarding the accessibility of tropical cane sugar for the large Rogers can sugar plant at Vancouver, Mr. Rogers replied that though wartime shipping is tight they have experienced no shortage of "raw" so far.

Last year's crop of sugar beets in southern Alberta yielded more than 92,000,000 pounds of sugar, and this year's crop, which started leaving fields Thursday, is expected to produce more than 110,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Large Crop In Sight/ Sugar Beet Harvest Start" dated Sept. 21, Lethbridge. Quotes Philip T. Rogers, Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.161
Item Title	Canadian Repatriates Say That Japanese Were 'Polite'/ Dominion Charge D'Affaires Discounts Brutality Reports
Item Date	1942



Canadian Repatriates Say That Japanese Were 'Polite'

Dominion Charge D'Affaires Discounts Brutality Reports

McLane's Evidence

Canadians At Hongkong Going Hungry

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Canadian Repatriates Say That Japanese Were 'Polite'/ Dominion Charge D'Affaires Discounts Brutality Reports" by Canadian Press dated Aug. 27, Montreal. References the Asama Maru and Gripsholm diplomatic exchange ships.

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.162
Item Title	The Work of Nisei Mass Evacuation Group
Item Date	1974



C J TANAKA
2300 CONFEDERATION PARKWAY APT 1606
MISSISSAUGA ONT

12-31-74

The Continental Times

let JAL take you to Japan & Orient

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1974 VOL. NO. 26, E-13 417 DUNDAS STREET WEST, TORONTO 18, ONTARIO.

The Work of Nisei Mass Evacuation Group

This article was sent in by Mrs. J. C. Tanaka in connection with articles on this subject by Dr. M. Shimpo and Mr. Z. Kinoshita recently. — Editor.

By J. C. TANAKA

TORONTO — The history of the Japanese evacuation in British Columbia during the second world war leaves many bitter and unanswered questions. On January 18th of this year, an article written in Japanese language by Associate Professor Masao Satow, assisted by Mr. M. Shimpo appeared in the Continental Times, which credited much of the family evacuation was the result of the work of Nisei Mass Evacuation Group under the leadership of late Mr. Shigeichi Uchibori.

Mr. Z. Kinoshita and his friends residing in Toronto claim the plan was not the creation submitted by Naturalization Committee Citizen Committee to B.C. Security Commission was approved much earlier than July 1, 1942. B.C. Security Commission, however, did not implement or could not implement as family group except as self-supporting family group. July 1, 1942 Nisei Mass Evacuation Group was formed. Again claim July 1, 1942 was the date of an official recognition and approval of family evacuation.

To avoid any misapprehension I, J. C. Tanaka, was a member of Protecting Committee appointed by Deputy Minister Norman Robertson, Japanese Consul Mr. K. Kawasaki, Consul General of Spain Mr. Schwartz. The Committee consisted of Mr. F. P. Bernard, Rev. Mr. McWilliam, Mr. I. Nishio and J. C. Tanaka. We had several occasions worked with Nisei Mass Evacuation Group by request from B.C. Security Commission since July 1, 1942 and up to October, 1942 when last ... meet left for Kootenay ... Slocan Valley by train. It is most unfortunate that no ... Group was organized ... Much of the wartime ... was kept by my wife.

The Nisei Mass Evacuation Group was organized by Mr. Fujikazu Tanaka (at present of Ottawa) as the leader. He studied ... at University of British Columbia before ... cated British Fair Play and challenged great injustices to all oriental races being deprive of franchise right regardless of Canadian born or naturalized citizens. On several occasions, through radio, he appealed to public against discriminatory and prejudice practices of British Columbia government, Provincial without exception. His rugged character and ... resound world re-action to ... the government's compulsory evacuation on the racial grounds while Italian and German enemy aliens were permitted to stay in Protected Area. The R.C.M.P. was looking for him and he was finally picked up at Patricia Hotel on Hastings Street in Vancouver and sent to ... station Lethbridge Internment Camp in Alberta.

The burden of carrying out their policy had fallen to late Mr. Uchibori by this time Japanese Wartime Security Liaison Committee have left for Minto and Bridge River, B.C. as self-supporting family group. Soon after that, most of Naturalized Japanese Canadian Citizen Committee also left for Lillooet, B.C. as family evacuation to their self supporting group. Nisei Mass Evacuation Group was formed. Mr. Uchibori decided and sent lawyer Mr. Paul Murphy to Ottawa for about two weeks and tried to persuade government to adopt this Mass Family Evacuation scheme. The first person Mr. Murphy met with was the Prime Minister Secretary Mr. Turchell and he advised to be in favour of such scheme. Then Mr. Murphy met Mr. Mackenzie King. He advised Mr. Murphy to see Deputy Minister of External Affair Mr. Norman Robertson. Prime Minister King occupied two ministerial posts during wartime and external affair was under his control. Mr. Murphy met with Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, ... Mr. Mitchell ... ever, he was unable to get ... Mackenzie Ottawa ... scheme further ... decision.

On June 23, 1942, Mr. Hodges and Commissioner ... Head of the B.C. Security Commission, have ... from the trip to Ottawa ... Committee Mr. I. Nishio ... books which ... leaders of Nisei Mass Evacuation Group and he wanted to have a talk and bring about some workable plan which he might consider. The meeting was arranged and held at 10 a.m. on July 9, 1942 in accordance with ... offer of Mr. Hodges, Commissioner of B.C. Security Commission and Nisei Mass Evacuation Group. Mr. S. Ushibori and Mr. H. Yoshida were met and Mr. I. Nishio and J. C. Tanaka attended the meeting as observers. Mr. Mead approved Nisei Mass Evacuation Group's requests, except single men clause, and the meeting was ended at 12 noon. On July 10, 1942, at the request of B.C. Security Commission, Mr. I. Nishio and J. C. Tanaka, as we are well acquainted with the meeting, proceeded to all road camps of Japanese Nationals to explain re-union of married men and families, which was approved at the meeting.

I am writing this article, not in any attempt to say which organization did more, but just to pass on the situations I happened to observe. Enclosed are two copies of letters and two copies of pamphlets so they are self-explanatory. Nisei Mass Evacuation Group why they requested ... except the it cannot be helped 'shikata-ga-nai' attitude and inherit the same of Crazy Hold Out (Ya-ke-mono no gambare).

The time have soothed and mended much of torn heart and mental scar, but black chapter in Canadian History of expulsion of Japanese including native sons and daughters on ... ostensibly as promised of National Security at second world war, while enemy aliens of Italian race were permitted to remain ... unmolested. Though the story and history of the evacuation and aftermath ... it will always have some scars which cannot be ... typed or white-washed.

April 15th, 1942

Austin C. Taylor, Esq., K.C.
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 the people who have carefully reviewed the ... evacuation plan, it seems to be brought us to this point where we are ordered to part with our families, perhaps never to meet them again (or 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 our previous orders, however unreasonable they might have appeared to us, but we are to-day compelled to say "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 have done nothing to deserve 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 reside in our homes and communities, boats, cars, radios and cameras, which we have been 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 of family groups will not seem unreasonable to you.

Please also remember that we are not refusing to go, but dread if it is for our country's sake, we shall evacuate to whatever places Canada commands us to go. We shall not ... we obeyed all previous orders.

Another point which we request you to remember is that we shall not ... anything towards Canada's war effort, whereas a soldier's separation from his family does result in 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 decrepits. We can not, in all sincerities, ... that we have also been 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 difficulties in dealing with this problem, and we should be grateful to your attention the fact that ... should be evacuated in family groups you would do this, and further, you would gain cooperation from us in carrying out your orders.

For these reasons we request you, kindness, straight 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 humble and reasonable request.

Respectfully yours,
Nisei Mass Evacuation Group,
Representatives:

April 17, 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 means to secure our last remaining freedom — that of remaining together 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 even gave up ... arrange a final visit meeting to discuss our ... 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 this time the Commission hopes to settle more family groups in the area soon. And that is as much as we can get from them.

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

Nisei Mass Evacuation Group

April 29, 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 sacrifice an extremely reasonable request — mass evacuation in family groups, 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 for the best interest of Canada that is our country. We can not ever for a moment stray away 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.

Nisei Mass Evacuation Group, totaling 66 have voluntarily allowed themselves to be detained in protest regarding the manner of evacuation enforced by the authorities. Therefore over one hundred have been interned upholding the very same principle. If necessary, we are all willing to face the same consequences.

Until now the members of some families who are locked in the camp have been persuaded or enticed to the Immigration Office, and the tenders for signing up for evacuation to different points. At this time, we require cooperation from every one in, finding women and children for the safety of the future of all concerned. We ask all of you women to think again and withhold your evacuation and to unite together, co-operating with us towards the common cause believing that you feel as we do that you want to share in our sufferings and as our wives of family groups.

We are working now for the Welfare and safety of the dependents left behind and endeavor to explain facilities 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, women and children: to unite together with one thought — one for all and all for one!

Nisei Mass Evacuation Group

July 1, 1942

Commissioner Mead,
The B.C. Security Commission,
Vancouver, B.C.

Sir:

We herewith request the following with regard to the removal of people of Japanese race from the protected area of British Columbia.

A. That all persons of Japanese race be re-united with their respective families into properly ... dwelling accommodations before winter season.

B. That the above stated evacuation may also be permitted to single males who have the responsibility of looking after their dependents.

C. That the government shall provide for feeding, clothing, hospitalization, education, care and protection.

D. That the designated place of evacuation is to be such as to have farming facilities.

E. That with your perspicacity at least fifty single males at present residing in the vicinity of the City of Vancouver be allowed to assist evacuees who are without male help in packing and moving their personal belongings.

F. That a working committee shall be established to ... by the machinery ... King committee during the ... That the above ... committee shall be established at the city of Vancouver ... of the evacuated ... to assist the evacuees. This committee shall ... prior of neighbourhood ... and single persons who have dependents in ... area.

That with the recognition of our committee we will undertake to carry out the responsibilities to the best of our ability.

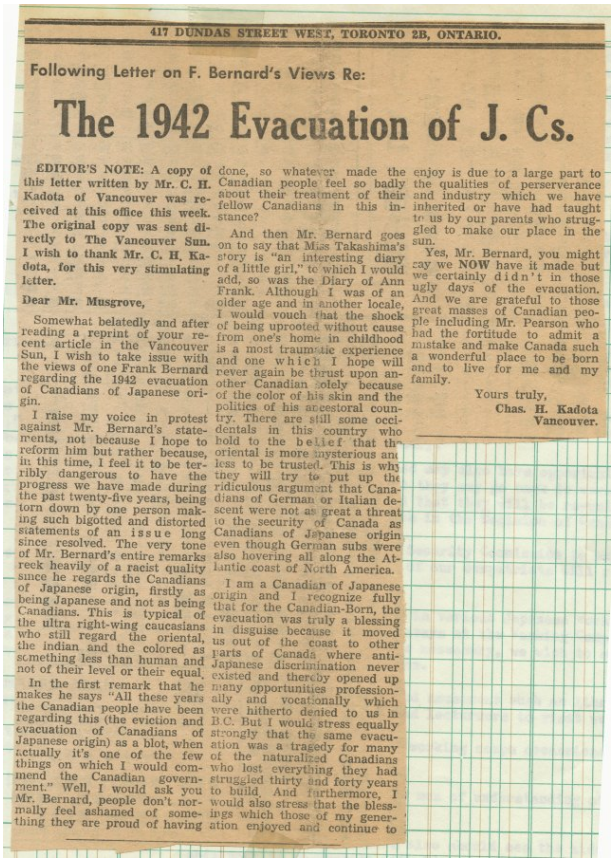
We request the Commission to consider our above proposals and if this is granted you can be assured of full co-operation from us and the ... Japanese race in the respected area.

Most Respectfully Yours,
Nisei Mass Evacuation Group

Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "The Work of Nisei Mass Evacuation Group" in The Continental Times by J.C. Tanaka dated February 16, 1974, Toronto. References Dr. M. Shimpo; Mr. Z. Kinoshita; Mr. Shigeichi Uchibori; Japanese consul Mr. K. Kawasaki; Deputy Minister Norman Robertson; Consul general of Spain Mr. Schwartz; Spanish consul Mr. F.P. Bernard; Reverend McWilliam; Mr. I. Nishio; Mr. Fujikazu Tanaka; Mr. H. Yoshda; and Mr. F.J. Mead, B.C. Security Commission. Annotated in blue pen.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.163
Item Title	Following Letter on F. Bernard's Views Re: The 1942 Evacuation of J.Cs.
Item Date	1984



417 DUNDAS STREET WEST, TORONTO 2B, ONTARIO.

Following Letter on F. Bernard's Views Re:

The 1942 Evacuation of J. Cs.

EDITOR'S NOTE: A copy of this letter written by Mr. C. H. Kadota of Vancouver was received at this office this week. The original copy was sent directly to The Vancouver Sun. I wish to thank Mr. C. H. Kadota, for this very stimulating letter.

Dear Mr. Musgrove,

Somewhat belatedly and after reading a reprint of your recent article in the Vancouver Sun, I wish to take issue with the views of one Frank Bernard regarding the 1942 evacuation of Canadians of Japanese origin.

I raise my voice in protest against Mr. Bernard's statements, not because I hope to reform him but rather because, in this time, I feel it to be terribly dangerous to have the progress we have made during the past twenty-five years, being torn down by one person making such bigotted and distorted statements of an issue long since resolved. The very tone of Mr. Bernard's entire remarks reek heavily of a racist quality smce he regards the Canadians of Japanese origin, firstly as being Japanese and not as being Canadians. This is typical of the ultra right-wing caucasians who still regard the oriental, the indian and the colored as something less than human and not of their level or their equal.

In the first remark that he makes he says "All these years the Canadian people have been regarding this (the eviction and evacuation of Canadians of Japanese origin) as a blot, when actually it's one of the few things on which I would commend the Canadian government." Well, I would ask you Mr. Bernard, people don't normally feel ashamed of something they are proud of having done, so whatever made the Canadian people feel so badly about their treatment of their fellow Canadians in this instance?

And then Mr. Bernard goes on to say that Miss Takashima's story is "an interesting diary of a little girl," to which I would add, so was the Diary of Ann Frank. Although I was of an older age and in another locale, I would vouch that the shock of being uprooted without cause from one's home in childhood is a most traumatic experience and one which I hope will never again be thrust upon another Canadian solely because of the color of his skin and the politics of his ancestoral country. There are still some occidentals in this country who hold to the belief that the oriental is more mysterious and less to be trusted. This is why they will try to put up the ridiculous argument that Canadians of German or Italian descent were not as great a threat to the security of Canada as Canadians of Japanese origin even though German subs were also hovering all along the Atlantic coast of North America.

I am a Canadian of Japanese origin and I recognize fully that for the Canadian-Born, the evacuation was truly a blessing in disguise because it moved us out of the coast to other parts of Canada where anti-Japanese discrimination never existed and thereby opened up many opportunities professionally and vocationally which were hitherto denied to us in B.C. But I would stress equally strongly that the same evacuation was a tragedy for many of the naturalized Canadians who lost everything they had struggled thirty and forty years to build. And furthermore, I would also stress that the blessings which those of my generation enjoyed and continue to enjoy is due to a large part to the qualities of perserverance and industry which we have inherited or have had taught to us by our parents who struggled to make our place in the sun.

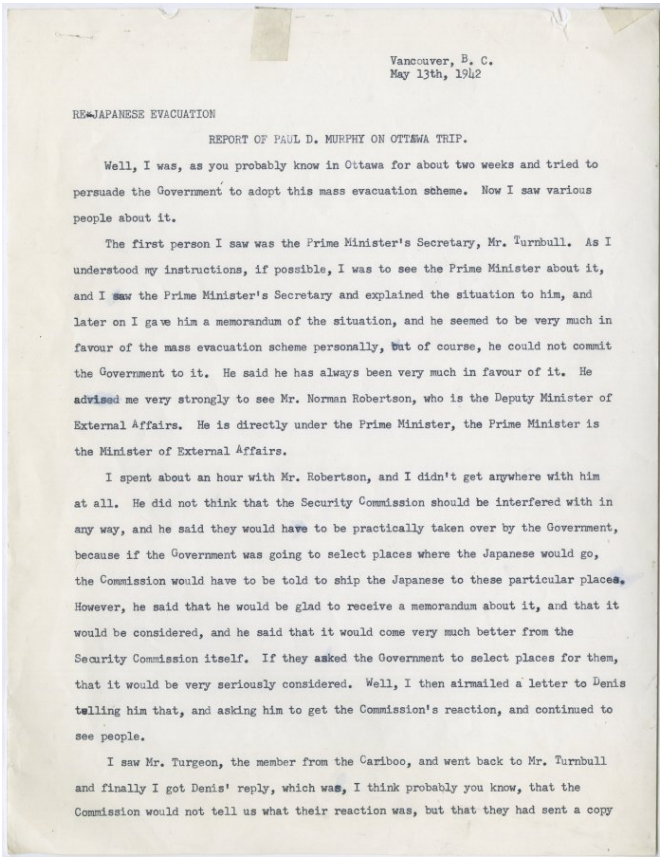
Yes, Mr. Bernard, you might say we **NOW** have it made but we certainly didn't in those ugly days of the evacuation. And we are grateful to those great masses of Canadian people including Mr. Pearson who had the fortitude to admit a mistake and make Canada such a wonderful place to be born and to live for me and my family.

Yours truly,
Chas. H. Kadota
Vancouver.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letter to the editor with headline "Following Letter on F. Bernard's Views Re: The 1942 Evacuation of J.Cs." by Mr. Chas. H. Kadota, Vancouver. References [Vancouver businessman] Frank Bernard; Miss [Shizue] Takashima; and Mr. [Lester B.] Pearson.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.164
Item Title	Re: Japanese Evacuation/ Report of Paul D. Murphy On Ottawa Trip
Item Date	1942



Vancouver, B. C.
May 13th, 1942

RE-JAPANESE EVACUATION

REPORT OF PAUL D. MURPHY ON OTTAWA TRIP.

Well, I was, as you probably know in Ottawa for about two weeks and tried to persuade the Government to adopt this mass evacuation scheme. Now I saw various people about it.

The first person I saw was the Prime Minister's Secretary, Mr. Turnbull. As I understood my instructions, if possible, I was to see the Prime Minister about it, and I saw the Prime Minister's Secretary and explained the situation to him, and later on I gave him a memorandum of the situation, and he seemed to be very much in favour of the mass evacuation scheme personally, but of course, he could not commit the Government to it. He said he has always been very much in favour of it. He advised me very strongly to see Mr. Norman Robertson, who is the Deputy Minister of External Affairs. He is directly under the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister is the Minister of External Affairs.

I spent about an hour with Mr. Robertson, and I didn't get anywhere with him at all. He did not think that the Security Commission should be interfered with in any way, and he said they would have to be practically taken over by the Government, because if the Government was going to select places where the Japanese would go, the Commission would have to be told to ship the Japanese to these particular places. However, he said that he would be glad to receive a memorandum about it, and that it would be considered, and he said that it would come very much better from the Security Commission itself. If they asked the Government to select places for them, that it would be very seriously considered. Well, I then airmailed a letter to Denis telling him that, and asking him to get the Commission's reaction, and continued to see people.

I saw Mr. Turgeon, the member from the Cariboo, and went back to Mr. Turnbull and finally I got Denis' reply, which was, I think probably you know, that the Commission would not tell us what their reaction was, but that they had sent a copy

Item Description	Textual record consists of three pages of a report titled "Report of Paul D. Murphy On Ottawa Trip" dated May 13th, 1942, Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver, B. C.
May 13th, 1942

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-164-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of Denis' letter on to the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Finally, I had two interviews with Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell. In the first one, he almost turned me down right then and there, but I handed him the memorandum, and he was very busy at the time, and he said he would read it over. I saw him again after he had read it over and he then turned me down verbally. He was very busy, he had to go to some meeting. He turned me down verbally and then he sent me a letter turning me down in writing. I mentioned to him in my conversation with him that this copy of Denis' letter had been sent down to him and he said he had never seen it.

I then reported it to Mr. Turnbull, and he said he would take it up himself and find out what the Commission's attitude was and didn't suggest that because Mr. Mitchell had turned me down that the door was closed. In fact, he rather suggested the opposite. On Friday I got hold of him again, and asked to see him, and he said there was no nessity for me seeing him. He had been in touch with Mr. MacNamara, he is not the Deputy Minister of Labour, but he is the man in the Minister's Office who is in direct touch with the Commission about the Japanese situation, Mr. Turnbull said that 5,000 Japanese were going to be put in the sugar beet fields of Alberta, and that that represented about one-third of the families, and that the balance, the other two-thirds, were not going to be sent away as family groups, and that there was no point to my seeing him. It was quite obvious to me that he had changed his mind about the situation since the last time I had spoken to him. As a matter of fact, all the way through up to that conversation he had told me his personal idea had always been, before the Commission was instituted, Japanese population should be moved out in family groups, but his last conversation indicated quite clearly that he had changed his mind absolutely. Why he did so, I have not any idea. I had given him the memorandum, and it had been placed before the Prime Minister and Mr. Turnbull had discussed it with him, as a matter of fact, on two occasions. The first time I saw him was on Friday, the day I arrived. He had a preliminary discussion with the Prime Minister then about it, and after he got my memorandum he had another discussion with him.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-164-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

My impression is that the mass evacuation scheme is absolutely out at this time. Mr. Mitchell stressed to me that he was not going to interfere with the Commission at this time. Mr. Turnbull said in his last conversation that the entire Japanese Community would be moved out within the next two months. I was convinced after the last conversation that it would be futile to remain in Ottawa any longer.

Mr. Shimoda: Mr. MacNámara had turned you down after he got in touch with the Security Commission?

Mr. Paul Murphy: Mr. MacNamara did not get in touch with the Security Commission. I wrote airmail to Denis and Denis got in touch with the Security Commission. Turnbull turned me down after he had seen MacNamara. He may have seen other people, but he didn't discuss it with me. I saw Mitchell for the last time on Monday, the 4th. I got Mitchell's letter on Tuesday, the 5th, and I didn't get in touch with Turnbull until Friday morning. In the meantime, I sent him the memorandum. I delivered it myself on Monday to him. I had this case on during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and I thought it was best to keep away from him, as I presumed he would be investgating the matter. He didn't indicate that was the end of the matter when Mitchell turned me down. He did, in fact, indicate the reverse. I left it with him for three days, so that he would have time to investigate it, and on Friday the door was absolutely closed.

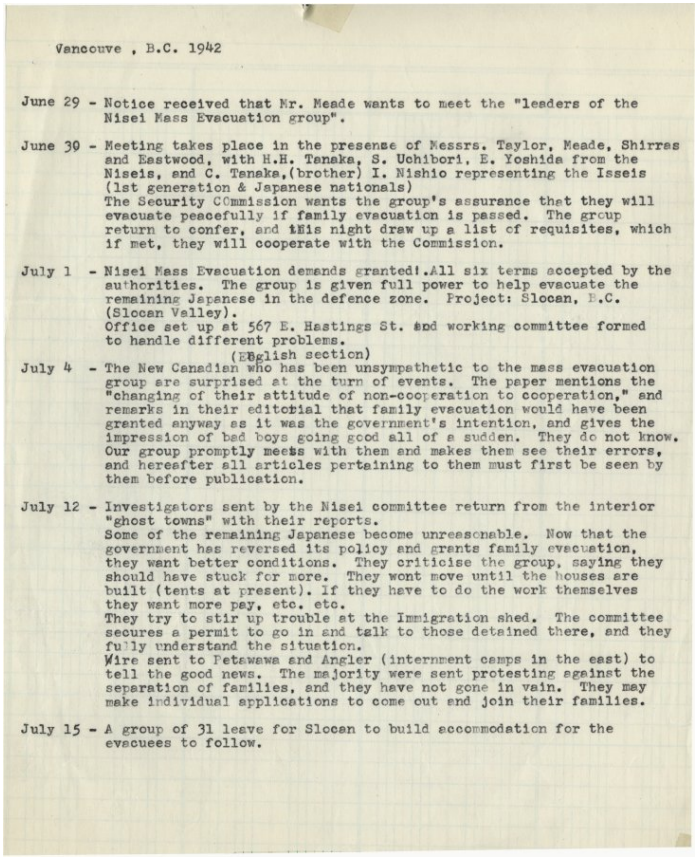
Mr. Denis Murphy: ~~[illegible]~~ You had no idea at all why he had that change of opinion?

Mr. Paul Murphy: I have no idea at all.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-164-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.165
Item Title	Nisei Mass Evacuation Group Timeline of Events
Item Date	1942



Vancouve , B.C. 1942

June 29 - Notice received that Mr. Meade wants to meet the "leaders of the Nisei Mass Evacuation group".

June 30 - Meeting takes place in the presense of Messrs. Taylor, Meade, Shirres and Eastwood, with H.H. Tanaka, S. Uchibori, E. Yoshida from the Niseis, and C. Tanaka,(brother) I. Nishio representing the Isseis (1st generation & Japanese nationals)
The Security COmmission wants the group's assurance that they will evacuate peacefully if family evacuation is passed. The group return to confer, and tHis night drew up a list of requisites, which if met, they will cooperate with the Commission.

July 1 - Nisei Mass Evacuation demands granted!.All six terms accepted by the authorities. The group is given full power to help evacuate the remaining Japanese in the defence zone. Project: Slocan, B.C. (Slocan Valley).
Office set up at 567 E. Hastings St. and working committee formed to handle different problems.
(EBglish section)

July 4 - The New Canadian who has been unsympathetic to the mass evacuation group are surprised at the turn of events. The paper mentions the "changing of their attitude of non-cooperation to cooperation," and remarks in their editorial that family evacuation would have been granted anyway as it was the government's intention, and gives the impression of bad boys going good all of a sudden. They do not know. Our group promptly meets with them and makes them see their errors, and hereafter all articles pertaining to them must first be seen by them before publication.

July 12 - Investigators sent by the Nisei committee return from the interior "ghost towns" with their reports.
Some of the remaining Japanese become unreasonable. Now that the government has reversed its policy and grants family evacuation, they want better conditions. They criticise the group, saying they should have stuck for more. They wont move until the houses are built (tents at present). If they have to do the work themselves they want more pay, etc. etc.
They try to stir up trouble at the Immigration shed. The committee secures a permit to go in and talk to those detained there, and they fully understand the situation.
Wire sent to Petawawa and Angler (internment camps in the east) to tell the good news. The majority were sent protesting against the separation of families, and they have not gone in vain. They may make individual applications to come out and join their families.

July 15 - A group of 31 leave for Slocan to build accommodation for the evacuees to follow.

Item Description	Textual record noting significant dates and events relating to the activism of the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group from June 29 to July 15, 1942 in Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouve , B.C. 1942

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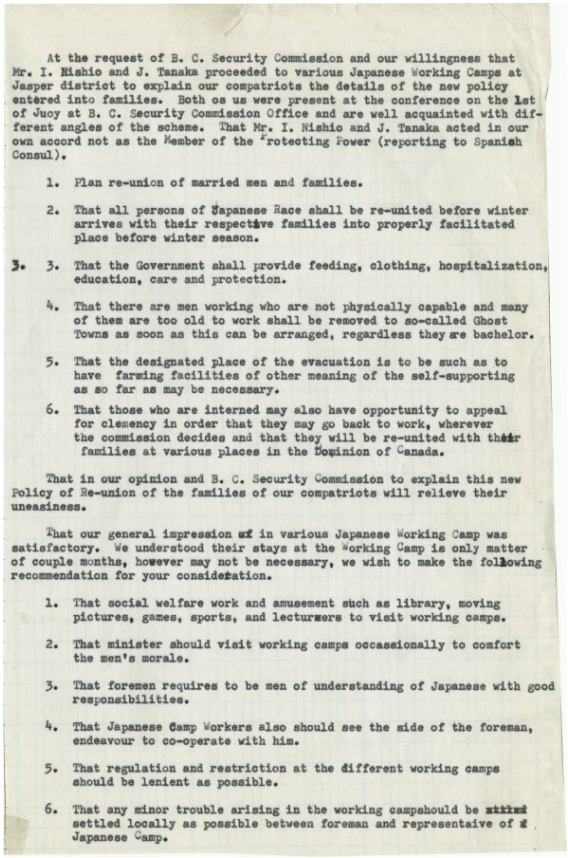
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-165
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.166.1-2
Item Title	Terms Demanded by Nisei Mass Evacuation Group
Item Date	1942



At the request of B. C. Security Commission and our willingness that Mr. I. Nishio and J. Tanaka proceeded to various Japanese Working Camps at Jasper district to explain our compatriots the details of the new policy entered into families. Both os us were present at the conference on the 1st of Juoy at B. C. Security Commission Office and are well acquainted with different angles of the scheme. That Mr. I. Nishio and J. Tanaka acted in our own accord not as the Member of the Protecting Power (reporting to Spanish Consul).

1. Plan re-union of married men and families.
2. That all persons of Japanese Race shall be re-united before winter arrives with their respective families into properly facilitated place before winter season.
3. That the Government shall provide feeding, clothing, hospitalization, education, care and protection.
4. That there are men working who are not physically capable and many of them are too old to work shall be removed to so-called Ghost Towns as soon as this can be arranged, regardless they are bachelor.
5. That the designated place of the evacuation is to be such as to have farming facilities of other meaning of the self-supporting as so far as may be necessary.
6. That those who are interned may also have opportunity to appeal for clemency in order that they may go back to work, wherever the commission decides and that they will be re-united with their families at various places in the Dominion of Canada.

That in our opinion and B. C. Security Commission to explain this new Policy of Re-union of the families of our compatriots will relieve their uneasiness.

That our general impression of in various Japanese Working Camp was satisfactory. We understood their stays at the Working Camp is only matter of couple months, however may not be necessary, we wish to make the following recommendation for your consideration.

1. That social welfare work and amusement such as library, moving pictures, games, sports, and lecturers to visit working camps.
2. That minister should visit working camps occassionally to comfort the men's morale.
3. That foremen requires to be men of understanding of Japanese with good responsibilities.
4. That Japanese Camp Workers also should see the side of the foreman, endeavour to co-operate with him.
5. That regulation and restriction at the different working camps should be lenient as possible.
6. That any minor trouble arising in the working campshould be settled locally as possible between foreman and representaive of Japanese Camp.

Item Description	Textual record noting terms and demands brought forward by the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group to the B.C. Security Commission in 1942 to help evacuate the remaining Japanese in the defense zone.

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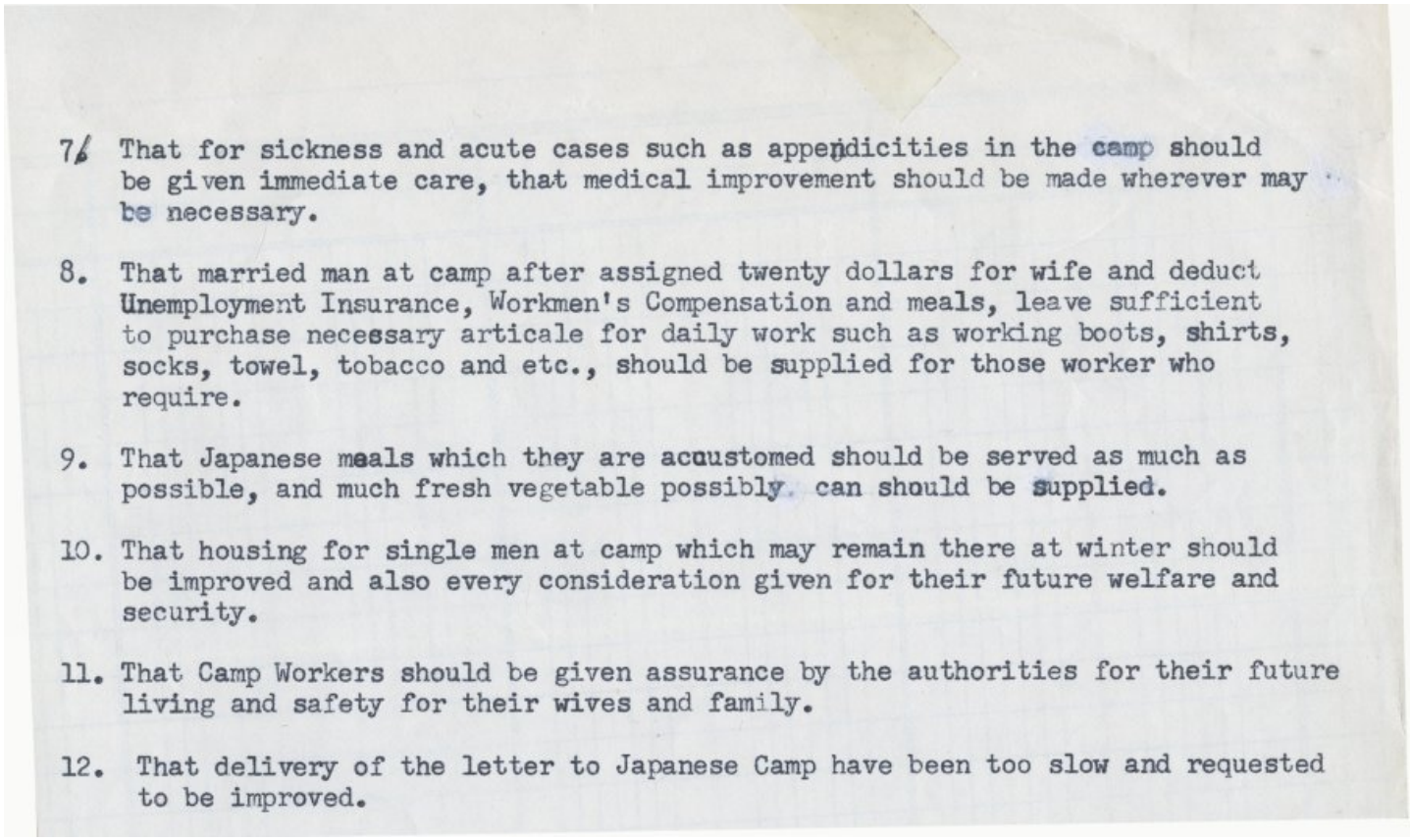
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-166-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.166.2-2
Item Title	Terms Demanded by Nisei Mass Evacuation Group
Item Date	1942



7. That for sickness and acute cases such as appendicities in the camp should be given immediate care, that medical improvement should be made wherever may be necessary.

8. That married man at camp after assigned twenty dollars for wife and deduct Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation and meals, leave sufficient to purchase necessary articale for daily work such as working boots, shirts, socks, towel, tobacco and etc., should be supplied for those worker who require.

9. That Japanese meals which they are accustomed should be served as much as possible, and much fresh vegetable possibly can should be supplied.

10. That housing for single men at camp which may remain there at winter should be improved and also every consideration given for their future welfare and security.

11. That Camp Workers should be given assurance by the authorities for their future living and safety for their wives and family.

12. That delivery of the letter to Japanese Camp have been too slow and requested to be improved.

Item Description	Textual record noting terms and demands brought forward by the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group to the B.C. Security Commission in 1942 to help evacuate the remaining Japanese in the defense zone.

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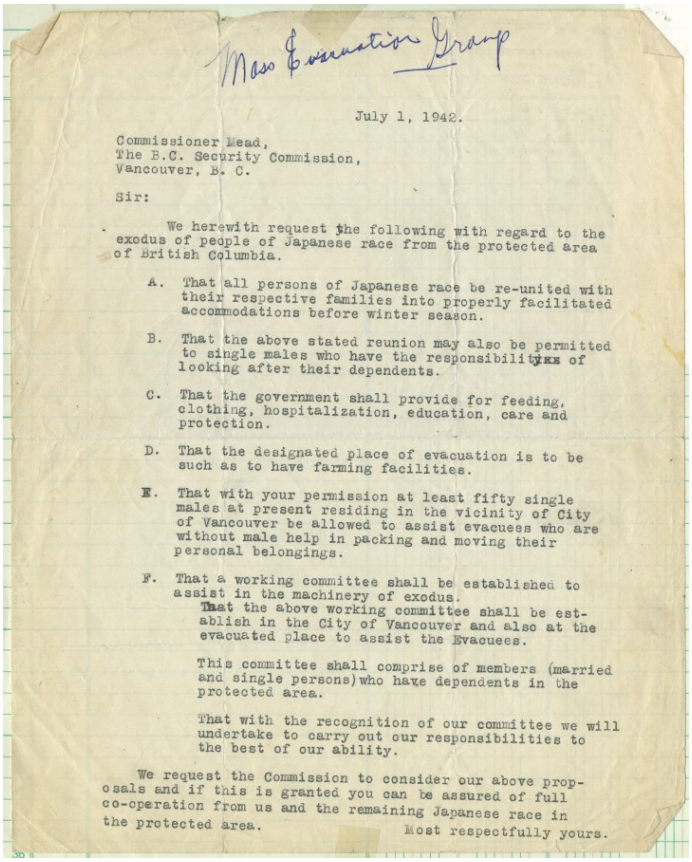
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-166-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.167
Item Title	Nisei Mass Evacuation Group to Commissioner Mead of the B.C. Security Commission
Item Date	1942



Mass Evacuation Group

July 1, 1942.

Commissioner Mead,
The B.C. Security Commission,
Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

We herewith request the following with regard to the exodus of people of Japanese race from the protected area of British Columbia.

A. That all persons of Japanese race be re-united with their respective families into properly facilitated accommodations before winter season.

B. That the above stated reunion may also be permitted to single males who have the responsibility of looking after their dependents.

C. That the government shall provide for feeding, clothing, hospitalization, education, care and protection.

D. That the designated place of evacuation is to be such as to have farming facilities.

E. That with your permission at least fifty single males at present residing in the vicinity of City of Vancouver be allowed to assist evacuees who are without male help in packing and moving their personal belongings.

F. That a working committee shall be established to assist in the machinery of exodus.
That the above working committee shall be established in the City of Vancouver and also at the evacuated place to assist the Evacuees.

This committee shall comprise of members (married and single persons) who have dependents in the protected area.

That with the recognition of our committee we will undertake to carry out our responsibilities to the best of our ability.

We request the Commission to consider our above proposals and if this is granted you can be assured of full co-operation from us and the remaining Japanese race in the protected area.

Most respectfully yours.

Item Description	Letter written by the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group to Commissioner Mead of the B.C. Security Commission dated July 1, 1942. "Mass Evacuation Group" annotated in pen.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-167
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.168
Item Title	Black Dragon Inquiry
Item Date	1942
Item Description	Textual record consists of a four page report titled "Black Dragon Inquiry" by J.C. Tanaka. References the Black Dragon Society; Mr. Etsuji Morii; Judge M.J.C.A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont.; Assize Court; Senator Farris, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald; C.L. MacAlpine, K.C.; C.H. Locke, K.C., for the R.C.M.P. and B.C. Security Commission; Nippon Club; Japanese Wartime Security Committee; Protecting Power; Sokoku magazine; Naturalized Canadian Society; Fishermen's Association; Major [Austin] Taylor, Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission; Col. C.H. Hill, R.C.M.P. Commissioner; Col. J.F.Mead, head of Criminal Investigation Force; Mr. Winch, M.L.A.; Grant MacNeil, M.L.A.; Rev. William Norman; Nanking Restaurant; President Kita; and Mr. Boultbee, Supervisor General of Slocan Valley District.

BLACK DRAGON ENQUIRY

J. C. Tanaka

My family (wife and four small children) and I left Vancouver on October 30, 1942 with the last trainload of evacuees, mostly women, children and aged from Hasting Park Manning Centre, leaving behind one hundred and eight sick people and a caretaker hoping New Denver Japanese Hospital will be ready before winter. Upon arriving at my destination I was ordered back to Vancouver to attend Black Dragon Enquiry. I arrived at Vancouver on November 2, 1942 to be at hearing as the member of Protecting Power.

October 30, 1942, Friday 10:30 a.m. Commission enquiry headed by distinguished Judge M.J.C.A. Cameron, Belleville, Ontario into the alleged activity by the Black Dragon in British Columber begin at Assize Court. Senator Farris, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald newspaper was assisted by C.L. MacAlpine, K. C., C.H.Locke K.C. appeared for the R.C.M.P. and B. C. Security Commission. Judge Cameron was appointed by the Federal Justice Department. Ten Japanese witnesses were recalled from various evacuation centre to attend the trial which lasted until November 14, 1942. Three from the Japanese Wartime Security Committee and I (as the member of Protecting Power) were commissioned to attend. I will not divulge the names of Japanese who may wish to remain anonymous, except for Mr. Morii already known to the public as he was a main figure.

Senator Farris opening allegation source of the Japanese ~~have~~ been forced by R.C.M.P. to intern over two hundred Japanese. Col. Mead testified that the Morii group was the major Japanese instrument in assisting the Commission facilitate the evacuation. Centre figure in the investigation is Mr. Etsuji Morii, leader of the Japanese Group cooperating with Security Commission. "The allegation of Black Dragon are based on the claim that Mr. Morii was linked with secret society which is reportedly to have exerted sinister influence in Japan for more than seventy years in Asia. The News-Herald article reported claims that Mr. Morii used his connection with the B. C. Security Commission to operate a racket at the expense of certain Japanese. He is loyal to Canada, but vicious and dishonest."

The Senator asserted "he is a dangerous character and would take advantage of any position." Major Taylor, Security Commission Chairman attended the opening session as did Col. C.H. Hill, R.C.M.P. Commissioner. The first witness was Assistant Commissioner Col. F.J. Mead, head of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the force. He outlined his dealing with Japanese in this province from a time prior to the outbreak of war with Japan. Under examination by Senator Farris, he said that Morii was known to him as President of the Nippon Club, the membership of which composed of older Japanese among whom was a greater sense of responsibility and traditional discipline than among the younger people. The Hearing was adjourned for the day.

When proceedings were resumed on November 2, Monday 10:30 a.m. at the R.C.M.P. Barrack Hall on Heather Street, Senator Farris and C.L. MacAlpine, K. C., counsel for the News-Herald called further witnesses to substantiate the newsper's claim. They intended to call a number of Japanese witnesses. They called Mr. Winch, M.L.A. who is a member of the B. C. Security Commission advisory council, Grant MacNeil, M.L.A. former honorary Secretary of the Security Commission, Rev. William Norman, minister of St. George's United Church and former resident of Japan, who was asked to translate from a Japanese magazine.

Question by C.H.Locke, K. C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the Security Commission.

Witness No. 1, occidental: refuses to divulge name of Japanese who approached him. He said he had been sworn to secrecy. It would be difficult to persuade Japanese to "come forward" because they feared consequences of giving evidence against Morii if they repatriated after the war. It is alleged that Morii had at his service individuals who could do them bodily harm. They would never allow their names to be used because of fear of some action that would follow them.

Witness No. 2, occidental: Information that Morii was had and affiliation with Fascist Group, loyal to Japan and should be removed.

Mr. Locke objected very strongly to Mr. MacAlpine's style of questioning, helping witnesses saying brothels and many gambling places, and he cannot understand witnesses who are prominent citizens, expect knowledgeable gentlemen came to this ~~court~~ Court without any truth of evidence all this hear say and sworn to secrecy etc. etc. and cannot bring one person to testify in this hearing. He asked Judge Cameron to summon the witnesses, if they encountered difficulties in producing Japanese witnesses, even to the extent under the Cour Protection. If not testimony by these learned men should not be taken seriously.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-168-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Barrister MacAlpine called Rev. Norman to translate from a Japanese magazine Soko-ku (Fatherland) which was said to contain a picture of Morii. Mr. Locke objected to the introduction of the magazine when its authenticity could not be proven. When Mr. MacAlpine asked if Mr. Locke suggested attempting to get evidence from the editor in Tokyo the court erupted in an uproar and was reprimanded by the Judge, who said he would clear the room if it happened again. This kind of questioning and bickering continued for sometime with other witnesses.

First Witness (Japanese), smartly groomed and well-spoken came to the stand. He opened with the statement that Mr. Morii was feared by B. C. Japanese and Japanese did not like him and they did not want to be connected with him in any way. That was the reason for their reluctance in going to Tashme (Japanese evacuation camp). At outset witness said he was 26 years, ~~one~~ and ~~the~~ Christian faith. Japanese believed he was behind the evacuation notice they received. There were many questions, however, Camerson asked the witness if he could substantiate any of statement with tangible evidence. The witness replied he had no proof.

Second Witness (Japanese). Spokesman for the Naturalized Canadian Society. He said he met Major Austin Taylor, Chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, between May 11 and May 18 and suggested he was being blackmailed. The witness asked am I being shipped out when I have deferment until May 31? Major Taylor said that orders from the R.C.M.P had to be ~~obeyed~~ obeyed, but witness suggested something funny was going on.
Pressed by the R.C.M.P. lawyer to name those of whom he suspected of blackmailing him, the witness said "I figure it must be the Morii Group." Mr. Locke further pressed "I gigure it must be the Morii Group" could not be accepted in any court in this country. Proof or evidence was another alleged hearsay. No further questions necessary for this witness.

Third Witness (Japanese), naturalized fisherman claims that Morii was a spy for a long time back is becoming apparent now. At one time Morii was highly regarded by some elements of the Japanese community, but hardly anyone thinks highly of him now. Witness who testified through an interpreter said he had known Morii for 20 years. In May, 1939, Morii addressed a group of 200 Japanese Fishermen at Port Essington. The Japanese generally had trusted Morii until he cooperated in the evacuation of Japanese Nationals. Morii was reported to have said that if 300 to 500 Japanese Nationals left the coast voluntarily, it would be much easier for those remaining. " I disagreed. I could read English papers and could understand the situation. The matter could not be cleared up as simply as that". "Between February and March" said the witness, "orders were put out with Morii's name on them and we couldn't tell whether they were orders from police or orders from Morii." "On account of ~~th~~ his attitude to this country, they were dissatisfied with Morii, feeling he favoured Japan, all of sudden he swung about and started talking of loyalty to Canada. Further, Morii gave information which resulted in the returning of illegal entrants to Japan." The witness believed illegal entrants should be returned to Japan but a man who reports such thing has a low character. Senator Farris objected to Mr. Locke questioning the witness on the rounding up and deporting of approximately 1000 Japanese in 1931 - 1932, a process in which Morii had cooperated with police.

Mr. Locke: I ~~objected~~ object to my learned friend playing fast and loose with this case.

Senator protested. "I don't like to be treated like a Jack in the Box. The witness stated 200 fisherman heard the Morii speech. Mr. Locke said "we can surely summon some to appear in this court, give the names of few friends whom we bring to testify in this proof. It is a small fishing village, everybody knows everybody, you have no trouble of their names, offered even one name". Witness cannot remember. Matter ended ~~there~~ there, hearsay etc. etc.

Fourth Witness (Japanese). Onus of presenting this witness is on the News-Herald because the newspaper accused B. C. Security Commission and R.C.M.P. ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Government are defending but after some legal technicality matter was cleared and witness took stand.

His voice shatter with anger and sorrow, spoke rather eloquently as spokesman for the Japanese Wartime Committee. ~~xxxxxxx~~ "I heard so much about Mr. Morii being a person in the Japanese Community and I was coerced by many friends to help. I am bi-lingual, English and Japanese, and come in handy as his spokesman. Here I have listened three witness blame everything on Mr. Morii. It is not what he did, it is Order in Council 1665 that brought about the total

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-168-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

evacuation of the Japanese race from the protected area, naturalized and native-born. They did not take it seriously so long as they were not involved. Now they blame everthing on him. As a result my children don't want to go to school or play with their friends, not even the children of the many friends who encouraged me to take this post. They all call us puppies, meaning small stool pigeon, every member of my family." Tears were visible on his face, asked Judge so he can recompose but voice was too far nervous and angry. Asked Court for pardon and granted.

Fifth Witness (Japanese). Morii critics disliked him, because he acted like a racketeer. Morii was connected with many societies but on the other hand operated gambling houses. Morii influence on the Japanese people was very, very strong because he had a group of Ju-Jitsu experts behind him. The witness said another Japanese had told him he had taken $300.00 to the Nippon Club, which Morii headed, to get a deferment of his evacuation. Until March, the Japanese community was content to let Morii shoulder responsibility for Possible Evacuation, but when evacuation became definite, all Japanese organizations wanted to share responsibility. Morii at first expressed willingness to cooperate with other Japanese organizations in evacuation proceedings, but he failed to attend meetings of a representatives' committee, which finally went ahead without him.

I was so tired of listening to the repitition of the events, so I took off to see my factory which was being managed by my occidental junior partner. I was pleased everything seemed to be in fairly good order. At about 7:30 in the evening I returned to the Hotel where I was staying, I saw that Mr. H. was in nervous state and he wanted to sleep in my room. I asked him why and he said that Mr. Morii gave him such a look, he might kill him. Nonsense, I said. I invited him to go to the Nanking Restaurant. He said it was dark and I told him that I was exempt from the restriction. After a hearty dinner, I told him he could come to my room for tonight. I asked him why he was so nervous and he replied "after what Mr. K. said in court this afternoon, I will be called to testify". "I thought you were summon because you had something against Mr. Morii." "No" he said, "I am in Tashme now. Even to come to the probe I was afraid, now to testify in court against Mr. Morii unthinkable." I told him to tell the truth. "I know they are the top-notch barristers in the country, and they can twist your untruthful testimony so easy." He asked me "I want to transfer to New Denver. I can't stay in Tashme. My life and that of my family are in jeopardy." I told him it could be done and he was moved to New Denver about two weeks later.

Sixth Witness (Japanese). He was put on the stand. Senator Farris was very careful to question this witness. Here he had a witness who could pin some evidence against Morii. He started very softly, trying to win confidence. He spoke in very casual language, asking him why he seemed more nervous than other witnesses. "I want only the truth, nothing but the truth; otherwise if you lie, the Court will deal with you very severily. Now, you evacuated on October 13 to Tashme, while most of the other evacuees left three or four months ago. Is it possible that the three hundred you gave to Mr. Morii was for deferment for evacuation?" Witness answered, "that was for the benevolent fund. The Nippon Club was collecting money to help families where the husbands were at road camp." Now the questioning was getting louder and tougher. The Senator asked the witness "was that in Cash or Cheque. "In Cash". "Why in Cash?" "Because the Club was only one block away and everybody wants Cash since the war started." "Did you get a receipt?" "No." "Why not?" "Idid not get it." "You mean to say no receipt? Impossible. You're hiding something, that is why you're nervous. The law will be kind to you if tell the truth." Now witness is badgered by all technique of famous barrister's stratehy. Mr. Locke interrupted several times. "The Senator is trying to put words in the witness's mouth so that he will become scared he will say that it was for deferment. Further questions will drive this witness crazy." The Senator, however, tried and rephrased questions so many ways, but witness stuck to benevolent fund. Judge stopped further questions. The witness was dismissed.

Seventh Witness (Japanese). He has been told by many customers that they got deferment from Morii but it cost some money. Now, the Senator felt let down by all previous witnesses, Japanese and Occidental, so he asked only superficial questions. He asked if he could get these people to Court. The Witness said they would never come forward.

Eighth Witness (Japanese). He was secretary of the Fishermen's Association in B. C. He said he had never heard of the Black Dragon here, but admitted reading of the society in the Japanese magazine, "So-ko-ku".

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-168-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nineth Witness (Japanese). He displayed "So-ko-ku" magazine and a picture of Mr. Morii with President Kita, leader of the Fascist group in the Japanese Diet. He said Kita came here in 1939 as travelling emissary of the New Order in Asia. Etc. etc.

Then two more Japanese witnesses said several Japanese in interment camp were beaten up or gave money to Japanese Wartime Committee. Judge directed that a telegram be sent to the interment camp asking if the Japanese mentioned could verify the statement, but the witnesses refused to give names.

Tenth Witness (Japanese) He was veteran of First World War, for Canadian Army. He said he was thrown by Mr. Morii at Nippon Club from third floor stairs to 2nd floor. If you look at Mr. Morii, he is only about five feet and gentle mannered man. How could he throw Sergeant of 1st World War so easily? This is the impression of audience. Mr. Morii is 3rd Dan, the court was told. Judge said he could sue Morii in Criminal Court for assualt causing bodily harm, but that was all he said to this witness.

There were so many other witnesses by Occidental, Grant McNeil, M.P., Winch, M.L.A. Mr. Macpherson, head of Custodian Department, Dr. Black, ~~Kitsilano~~ Kitsilano teacher, Mr. X, mysterious secret man suppost to being approached by Japanese, and too numerous to mention.

Headlines in daily newspaper in Vancouver:

> Japanese resent influence of Morii with Security Groups.
> Black Dragon still operates in B. C.
> Japanese Terrified by Morii. Report on Morii still waits Action.
> Nippon Black Dragon operates within B. C.
>
> These headings were all in big front page splash.

Mr. Etsuji Morii called to stand in Black Dragon Hearing as the last witness. He denies Anti-British remarks in his 1939 speech. Questions put forward to him by Senator Farris were ~~exing~~ categorically denied.

November 14, 1942, Saturday, the last day of Enquiry.
Morii was mentioned rather intensely by Senator Farris, asking about Benevolent Work and Funds. Witness defended very ably that it had nothing to do with deferment.

When time came to testify, there was no evidence or proof. No Japanese came forward to substantiate their informations. It was alleged rumour or they were too afraid to come even under the Court Protection. Impression of these prominent people did not helped News-Herald Newspaper at all.

BLACK DRAGON ENQUIRY failed to produce any evidence, proof, witness or person come forward to testify with tangible evidence. This Hearing ended with Mr. Morii is free of any wrong doing. Court was closed on November 14, 1942, Saturday.

The Supervisor General of Slocan Valley District, Mr. ~~Boultbee~~ Boultbee wanted me at New Denver quickly as possible. Japanese carpenters ~~were~~ at Japanese Hospital are ~~on strike.~~ out on strike. I hurried to destination.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-168-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.169
Item Title	Evacuation Chaos - 1942
Item Date	1943
Item Description	Textual record consists of a six page report titled "Evacuation Chaos - 1942" by Jitaro Charles Tanaka. Outlines the duties and powers of the B.C. Security Commission; timetable with significant events and notable media headlines dated Dec. 7, 1941 - Feb. 26, 1942; organizations formed by Japanese Canadians around 1942 and their efforts. References Austin Taylor; Col. Mead; Commissioner Shirras; Department of Labour; Ald. H.D. Wilson; Rev. McWilliams; Greater Vancouver Youth Council; Hastings Park Clearing Centre; Japanese Wartime Security Liaison Committee; Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council; Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin; Nisei Mass Evacuation in Family Group; Etsuji Morii; Fujikazu Tanaka; Professor Shimpo; S. Uchibori; Herbert Tanaka; Mr. Shimoda; Ichiro Kawasaki; Mr. Nishio; Mr. Hideo Yoshida; and Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Annotated in red pen and signed in blue pen by J.C. Tanaka.

EVACUATION CHAOS - 1942

by J. C. Tanaka

VICTIM OF WORLD WAR II.

Victim of the dramatic event of the bombing of the Pearl Harbour on Dec. 7, 1941 by the aggressive policy of Japan the 23,000 persons of Japanese origin whose home nestled along the Pacific coast found their lives thrown into complete chaos and finally they were turned out both alien, native-born and Naturalized Japanese as unwanted problem children. Ostensibly this was done in the interest of National Security under the War Measures Act. In order to understand this situation fully, it should be from the perspective of the last ten years before the outbreak of war between Japan and Canada. I leave that, however, to the National J. C. C. A. History Book, which is supposed to be ready by middle of next year.

The three score and few years we lived in amoebic bliss in B. C. before 1941, not knowing whether we were full people or half, hopelessly restricted our backward community. How could we grasp the monumental problem we now had to face? It was inevitable that we behaved so poorly and disgracefully. (Much of the material that follows was provided by Mrs. Tanaka who kept extensive records). For one thing there was no one predominant and unifying organization. The Canadian Japanese Association might have provided leadership had it not collapsed with the first shock of war. The community expected this long established association (since 1908) to lead, however, this was not the case. The confusion resulted in a split of the Japanese community until July 1st, 1942 when the B. C. Security Commission finally held a meeting on that date, and it revised its policy and make plans for men to rejoin their families and evacuation as the family group hereinafter.

ESTABLISHMENT OF B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION.

B. C. Security Commission was established on March 4, 1942 under P.C. 1665 at the Government House at Ottawa. The chairman appointed was Major Austin Taylor, assisted by Colonel Mead (R.C.M.P.) and Commissioner Shirras (B.C. Provincial Police).

Duties of Commission:

(1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race.

(2) For the purpose of performing the duties aforesaid the Commission shall determine the time and order of the evacuation of such persons, the mode of transport and all matters relative to the placement of such persons.

(3) The Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary.

(4) A Plan or plans for the evacuation and placement aforesaid shall be submitted to the Minister and shall put into operation by the Commission when approved by the Minister.

Powers of Commission:

(1) The Commission shall have power to require by order any person of the Japanese race, in any protected area in British Columbia, to remain at his place of residence or to leave his place of residence and to proceed to any other place within or without the protected area at such time and in such manner and the Commission may prescribe in such order, or to order the detention of any such person nominated by the Commission so to do.

(2) The Commission may make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline of any person evacuated under the provisions of these Regulations.

This Commission was taken over by the Department of Labour in February 5, 1943.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-169-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ATTITUDE AND ACTIONS OF CANADIAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

The public atmosphere of anger and hatred permeated the early days of the War. Only those who went through this experience know our loneliness and sadness. For the young people reading this, following headlines might illustrate the stark reality of darkness of those days.

Dec. 7, 1941: After bombing of Pearl Harbour by Japan, Canada declared War against Japan and rounded up forty Japanese Nationals into Immigration Building at Vancouver, B. C.

Dec. 7, 1941: Immobilization of Fishing fleet owned by Canadian Born and Naturalized Japanese.

Dec. 8, 1941: Canada ordered 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 came after 1922, are ordered to report at R.C.M.P. (Deadline Feb. 7, 1942)

Dec. 9, 1941. Vancouver City alderman Mr. H.D. Wilson started to campaign anti-Japanese in British Columbia.

Dec. 25, 1941. The fall of Hongkong and strong discrimination against Japanese people started to rise.

Jan. 5, 1942. WILSON TALKS RIOTS. Alderman H.D. Wilson told Committee members that if something isn't done there are going to be riots.

Jan. 7, 1942. University of British Columbia dismissed Canadian-born Japanese students from further military training.

SPECIAL JAPANESE REGISTRATION COMPULSORY.
LOCAL TENSION STILL HIGH AS AGITATION STIRS UNREST.

Jan. 16, 1942. Cameras and Radios Banned.

Jan. 19, 1942. Rev. McWilliams declares NISEI LOYAL.

Feb. 5, 1942. The Greater Vancouver Youth Council passed a resolution to remove all Japanese from the Protected area.

Feb. 15, 1942. THE FALL OF SINGAPORE, and annihilation of the invincible British Pacific Fleet by Kamikaze squadron.

Feb. 18, 1942. U.S. ALIENS, ALSO NISEI FACE EVACUATION: The fall of Singapore is being followed by rising repercussions in Pacific Coast States of the United States.

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

Feb. 19, 1942. ANYTHING POSSIBLE NOW ... PUBLIC FEELING RISES... EVENTS MOVE FAST.

Feb. 26, 1942. SUNSET-SUNRISE CURFEW ORDER FOR JAPS HERE, will affect all 23,000 until moved. To all Japanese race, no exception to Nisei or Naturalized Japanese.

BAN on Radios, Cameras. (to be turned in by March 9, 1942)

MOTOR VEHICLES to be taken over. (Deadline March 9, 1942)

The Japanese race were being flagrantly attached by war nerves. Heads of families were cruelly separated without any kind of help for their families. Day after day, Members of Parliament from British Columbia put out propaganda about Japanese being a terrible race.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-169-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

were
Japanese ~~was~~ told to sit tight and not to make ourselves visible, not to go out on the streets unnecessarily. No gatherings in any public hall to voice our tensions and agonies and to find some better solutions could not be held without a R.C.M.P. permit. Each day, Japanese were being discharged from work everywhere and business licenses restricted. No provisions were made for the welfare of the fishermen whose boats were impounded. The livestock building in Hasting Park Clearing Centre was overcrowded, and in a deplorable conditions.

ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED: HASTELY.

Liaison
Japanese Wartime Security Laixxx Committee (formed in around middle of January, 1942)
Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council (formed in around middle of March 1942)

Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin (Naturalized. formed in around middle of March 1942)
Nisei Mass Evacuation in Family Group (formed in around April 10, 1942)

The war crisis penetrated so deeply into every phase of community organizations and Japanese that no pre-war social structure have prevented the confusion and distrust among Japanese.

JAPANESE WARTIME SECURITY LIAISON COMMITTEE with Mr. Etsuji Morii as the chairman was regarded highly by the B. C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P. recognized this organization as the official liaison group. However, within the Japanese community, personality, character and credibility of chairman were in question. On the other hand, he was rather feared as being an influential man because of his past connection with the R.C.M.P. and respected primarily by rightiest Issei Group which consist of many businessmen and well-to-do people. Although the members of Japanese Wartime Security Committee were mostly Japanese Nationals, The R.C.M.P. claimed Isseis were well-behaved discipline and respected the law, while Niseis were hard non-cooperative bunch. Of course, Canadian-born sons and daughters of Japanese had the right to protect themselves against this discriminatory treatment and the injustice of the law and rightly did so. Chairman Morii misjudged attitude of Canadian people and Government. By taking upon himself stating that if four to five hundred Japanese Nationals were to leave for road camps at Rainbow, Lucerne, Jasper and Yellowhead in the midst of deep snow of the Canadian Rockies just off the Provincial boundary voluntary, the other Japanese ~~were~~ be permit to remain at their present residences. About thirteen hundred Japanese were removed by Morii and R.C.M.P. order, starting in February 23, 1942. However, B. C. Security Commission was established in March 4, 1942 under P.C. 1665 and order required all Japanese race to be removed from the Protected Area in Pacific Coast to inland regardless of citizenship status. This put entirely different picture to the mind of Japanese people and resulted in losing of his credibility in the Japanese community.

Closely affiliated in point of view with that of the NATURALIZED CITIZENS ORGANIZATION was the JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS' COUNCIL. This organization was essentially single Canadian born Japanese. All Nisei organizations were urged to send three delegates to the organizational meeting which was held on March 22, 1942 and when these two groups emerged, there was no complete and satisfactory plan for evacuation. In view of the fact, the Commission had decided to be lenient but ~~xxxx~~ firm, and they were given opportunities for representation only with cooperation with Japanese Wartime Security Commission. In very short time a sociological and ~~xxxx~~ ~~physchological~~ psychological differences developed and they were in trouble.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP (headed by Fujikazu Tanaka, no relative of mine) was formed in around April 10, 1942. Those who were married with families were let down by other organizations and this Group insisted on continued to negotiate the evacuation in family group.

COMMISSION DEFINES NEW POLICY: April 10, 1942.

A new policy in regard to the functioning of the Japanese Liaison Committee was announced by the B. C. 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 opened to them.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR, Chairman
B. C. Security Commission.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-169-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NISEI MASS EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP PAMPHLET:

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 Security Commission, we wrote to them (copy enclosed) and we sent our lawyer. We are still demanding because we think beyond all doubt that our request is a most reasonable one in view of our ~~enormous sac~~- 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.

PRINCIPAL POINTS in the pamphlets were: We have said YES to all your previous orders however unreasonable they might have seemed. But we are firm in say, No, to your last order which calls for the break up of our families. We are native born, British subjects, taught in school and church about the British Fair Play and Christian faith. Now you are forcing ~~up~~ us to accept very essence of Human dignity and right, even in animalistic world, the family life is respected and declined our application to serve in Canadian Army. How can you be sworn Democratic Nation you profess to be? Strongly stated 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 anytime to anything contrary to our Canadian Ideals. Please remember that internment is definitely not our object. Our goal is MASS EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP.

This Group has suffered considerably bad name as Gun-bari-ya and Ya-ke-mono, because irresponsible consular staff did rather bad propaganda, which caused so many voluntary internment in Canada. This is also mentioned in Professor Shimpo's Book.

Fujikazu Tanaka was picked up by the R.C.M.P. and Mr. S. Uchibori filled his post, but he was Ki-ka Nisei and had trouble with English. My brother, Herbert H.Tanaka helped him in every negotiation. By this time, The Naturalized Group and the Morii Group had departed to self-supporting projects with their families.

The Nisei Mass Evacuation Group now had to convice the B. C. Security Commission that Ottawa would consider family group evacuation if the request came from the Commission. However, Major Austin Taylor's attitude was the same as before, matter of fact, he was perturbed that Mass Evacuation Group sent lawyer to Ottawa. There was no way Group could come to an amiable agreement. Finally, Mass Evacuation Group decided and asked me to look after their public relation. First, I went to Daily Province newspaper to putting quarter page ad, however, I was told this ad must be cleared by the B. C. Security Commission. Next I went with Mr. Shimoda to an interview with newspaper reporters at lawyer Paul Murphy's office to explain why evacuation was so slow in Vancouver while in Seattle it had been completed by May, 1942. "There were more Japanese in Vancouver than before the outbreak of war because proceedings at Hasting Park Clearing Centre was at a standstill. 3400 people were in Clearing Centre, 6000 people were still in Vancouver. Group had pleaded with Major Austin Taylor for family evacuation, he still said NO. Mass Evacuation Group sent delegates to protest to Ottawa and Ottawa said they will consider if it comes from B. C. Security Commission, but chairman refused. Now corroding bitterness and anger permeates Japanese and they had stopped cooperating with B.C. Security Commission. That is reason hardly anybody evacuated last five weeks. How can you dump aged, women and children into isolated Slocan Valley without any facilities and scant building materials and say now you are on your own? If you want a roof over your head before cold weather, you had to do it yourself. There are not more than hundred able bodied man in the City now, while close to thirteen hundred or more men were in Road Camps, and doing nothing" To say all this and more, I received anonymity from reports. Next day, the following comment appeared in Daily Province .

June 2, 1942. JAP EVACUATION FAILURE SCORED

A spokesman for Japanese in Vancouver Monday charged that the chairman of the B. C. Security Commission has failed to evacuate the Japanese population and has consistently refused to consider scheme which had "strong intimations of approval" from the Federal Government. The spokesman said that the federal department of labor and the deputy minister ~~of~~ for external affairs had seen Japanese proposals for mass evacuation in family groups, and had told representatives of the Japanese to ask Austin C. Taylor to request the Federal Government to designate areas in which they could settle. "So far as we know Mr. Taylor has refused to even ask the Federal Government to designate areas." The spokesman said the Japanese were opposed to the breaking up of families, but that the commission appeared to be determined to separate the men from their wives and children. The commission declines to comment.

This article in the News Herald was essentially the same.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-169-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEMBERS OF PROTECTING POWER OF JAPANESE.

Jitaro (Charles) Tanaka, well-known Vancouver furniture manufacturer, and Ippei Nishio, prominent importer and exporter, named officially to a committee to act in behalf of Japanese in Canada. Their appointment has made through the Spanish Consulate General, and approved by Ottawa. Prior to this appointment, I met with Consul Ichiro Kawasaki few times. I bade him and his family Bon Voyage as Diplomatic exchange was coming soon.

FAMILY EVACUATION APPROVED.

On June 25, 1942, Colonel Mead, Assistant Chairman of B.C. Security Commission, called Mr. Nishio and myself by telephone and said he wanted to know whether we knew the leader of Nisei Mass Evacuation Group. He told me to convey a message to Mass Evacuation Group. He wanted them to bring a petition stating what they wanted.

On July 1st, at 10 A.M. in the B.C. Security executive office, Mr. S. Uchibori, Herbert Tanaka, and Mr. Hideo Yoshida with Mr. Nishio and J. Tanaka as observers, met with the full members of the executive of the B.C. Security Commission. Major Taylor and Mr. Shirras were in very bad mood. Major Taylor told the Mass Evacuation Group, "under the War Measure Act, the Group can be put away indefinitely without trial. I do not know why I am talking to you now". He lectured for about fifteen minutes. By that time the Commission had read the Group petition and Major Taylor and Mr. Shirras walked out. Detailed plans were left with Colonel Mead. After the discussion all the requests were accepted except the Single Men clause. Out of the blue, Mr. Yoshida asked whether we could trust the Commission and Col. Mead threw the petition on his desk, pulled a telegram from drawer and said "do you want to read it? This is an insult to an Officer of the Crown". Quickly Herbert Tanaka and Mr. Uchibori stepped in and declined to see the telegram and incident was ended. In the HISTORY OF EVACUATION we cannot dismiss this distinguished accomplishment. - EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP.

Everything went very smoothly from July 1st, 1942 on and the B.C. Security Commission was pleased. On October 30, 1942, the last trainload of Japanese left from Hasting Park Manning Centre to Slocan Valley, mostly aged, women and young children, leaving behind 108 sick people and a caretaker. They were hoping that New Denver Japanese Hospital would be finished before winter. My family left with the last evacuees to Slocan Valley.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET: July 1, 1942 afternoon.

> "As the wish to the Mass Evacuation Group to have the Japanese moved in family units and reunion of the family to be completed by the winter season was granted by ~~B.C.~~ B. C. Security Commission. From now on this Mass Evacuation Group will cooperate with the authority."

COMMISSION TAKE OVER THE NEW CANADIAN NEWSPAPER.

On April 2, 1942 Commissioner Col. Mead wrote to an official, saying that paid notices were being put in the New Canadian, and "It is the intention of the Commission to take over the New Canadian for publishing official notices and giving copies free to all Japanese. (B.C. Secuh ity File.) The contents of the New Canadian until the end of the war, were approved by a censor before each issue went to press. (File #31)

On July 4, 1942, Commission Newspaper (The New Canadian) on English Section, who has been unsympathetic to the Mass Evacuation Group because of conflict policy, are surprised at the turn of events. The paper mentions the changing of their attitude of non-cooperation to cooperation, and remark in their editorial that family evacuation would have been granted anyway as it was the government intention and gives the impression of bad boys going good all of a sudden. They do not know, Mass Evacuation Group promptly met with Ottawa and B.C. Security Commission, convinced separation of family is doomed to be a failure, adaptation of evacuation in family group like United States policy will be sucessful.

American ~~brothers~~ Japanese Race ~~was~~ were always guaranteed by their government, regardless of financial status, for their housing, food, care and protection. Whereas in Canada, the Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary. That is the reason it cost the Canadian Government from 1941 to 1947 only $13,359,392 or 1% of ~~.00%~~ .001 of its annual budget to care for its detained. The cost was announced ~~a~~ at Parliament by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Care for Canadian detainees was ~~10%~~ 400% less per person than it cost to provide for the American detainees.

CONCLUSION.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-169-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CONCLUSION.

Naturalized Canadian Group, J.C.C. Council and Mass Evacuation Group, sometime or other, took active participation for evacuation in family group. Evacuation in Family Group was finally recognized by B.C. Security Commission and of their errors of their initial policy of separation of families. ~~Result of their failures~~, Result of their failures, Security Commission did not invited their newspaper staff at this most important event in History of Evacuation, therefore, they do not know all the story.

In the dark forest all around in hazy misty autumn cuddled around by Slocan Lake, the new home of Canadian Style detention for next three to six years, where many Nisei and Sansei born and grew. Who but us can know, the bitter confusion, the disillusionment, and sadness. Time is a great mender and healer, we forget so soon.

This wholesale evacuation was forced upon us by some greedy and power hungry politicians, calling native-born sons and daughters enemy aliens. The always silent and quiet Japanese nature, trusting the multi-cultural and multi-racial community to do all the talking, perpetually remain modest unattached spectators. History always repeats itself so they say. How can we be so sure that our blood relations across the Pacific may have for its own survival launch a different kind of aggressive policy and strategy?

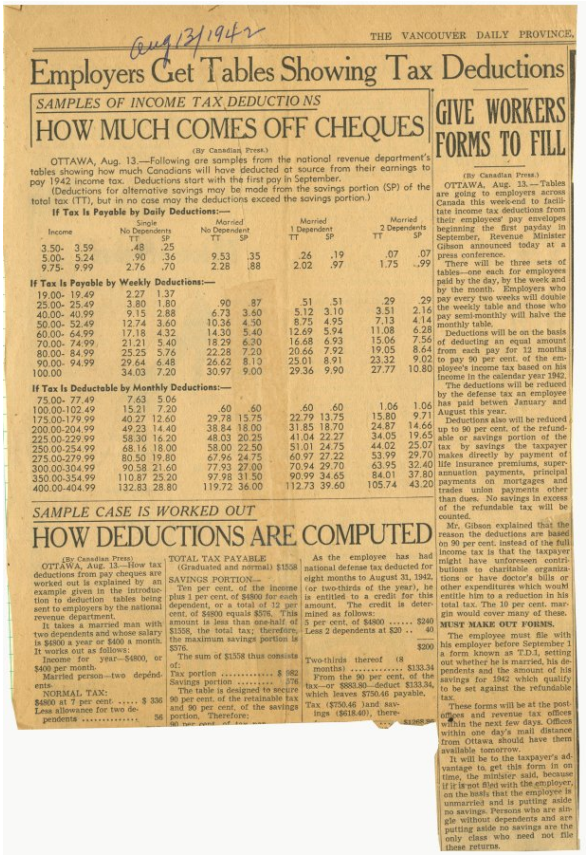
Have we not learned from our own sad history? They did not give us a chance before. Now the oppertunity being here for over two decades and five years. Do you expect to be served in silver platter, like scared retarded problem children? Perhaps you listened too long to timid men. Now your time is here for you to participate politically and ~~socially~~ sociologically, if not, will forever lost.



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-169-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.170
Item Title	Employers Get Tables Showing Tax Deductions/ Give Workers Forms To Fill/ Samples of Income Tax Deductions/ How Much Comes Off Cheques/ Sample Case Is Worked Out/
Item Date	1942



Aug 13/1942

THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE,

Employers Get Tables Showing Tax Deductions

GIVE WORKERS FORMS TO FILL

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—Tables are going to employers across Canada this week-end to facilitate income tax deductions from their employees' pay envelopes beginning the first payday in September, Revenue Minister Gibson announced today at a press conference.

There will be three sets of tables—one each for employers paid by the day, by the week and by the month. Employers who pay every two weeks will double the weekly table and those who pay semi-monthly will halve the monthly table.

Deductions will be on the basis of deducting an equal amount from each pay for 12 months to pay 90 per cent. of the employee's income tax based on his income in the calendar year 1942.

The deductions will be reduced by the defense tax an employee has paid betwen January and August this year.

Deductions also will be reduced up to 90 per cent. of the refundable or savings portion of the tax by savings the taxpayer makes directly by payment of life insurance premiums, superannuation payments, principal payments on mortgages and trades union payments other than dues. No savings in excess of the refundable tax will be counted.

Mr. Gibson explained that the reason the deductions are based on 90 per cent. instead of the full income tax is that the taxpayer might have unforeseen contributions to charitable organizations or have doctor's bills or other expenditures which would entitle him to a reduction in his total tax. The 10 per cent. margin would cover many of these.

MUST MAKE OUT FORMS.

The employee must file with his employer before September 1 a form known as T.D.1, setting out whether he is married, his dependents and the amount of his savings for 1942 which qualify to be set against the refundable tax.

These forms will be at the post offices and revenue tax offices within the next few days. Offices within one day's mail distance from Ottawa should have them available tomorrow.

It will be to the taxpayer's advantage to get this form in on time, the minister said, because if it is not filed with the employer, on the basis that the employee is unmarried and is putting aside no savings. Persons who are single without dependents and are putting aside no savings are the only class who need not file these returns.

SAMPLES OF INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS

HOW MUCH COMES OFF CHEQUES

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—Following are samples from the national revenue department's tables showing how much Canadians will have deducted at source from their earnings to pay 1942 income tax. Deductions start with the first pay in September.

(Deductions for alternative savings may be made from the savings portion (SP) of the total tax (TT), but in no case may the deductions exceed the savings portion.)

If Tax Is Payable by Daily Deductions:—

Income	Single No Dependents TT	SP	Married No Dependent TT	SP	Married 1 Dependent TT	SP	Married 2 Dependents TT	SP
3.50- 3.59	.48	.25						
5.00- 5.24	.90	.36	9.53	.35	.26	.19	.07	.07
9.75- 9.99	2.76	.70	2.28	.88	2.02	.97	1.75	.99

If Tax Is Payable by Weekly Deductions:—

19.00- 19.49	2.27	1.37						
25.00- 25.49	3.80	1.80	.90	.87	.51	.51	.29	.29
40.00- 40.99	9.15	2.88	6.73	3.60	5.12	3.10	3.51	2.16
50.00- 52.49	12.74	3.60	10.36	4.50	8.75	4.95	7.13	4.14
60.00- 64.99	17.18	4.32	14.30	5.40	12.69	5.94	11.08	6.28
70.00- 74.99	21.21	5.40	18.29	6.30	16.68	6.93	15.06	7.56
80.00- 84.99	25.25	5.76	22.28	7.20	20.66	7.92	19.05	8.64
90.00- 94.99	29.64	6.48	26.62	8.10	25.01	8.91	23.32	9.02
100.00	34.03	7.20	30.97	9.00	29.36	9.90	27.77	10.80

If Tax Is Deductable by Monthly Deductions:—

75.00- 77.49	7.63	5.06						
100.00-102.49	15.21	7.20	.60	.60	.60	.60	1.06	1.06
175.00-179.99	40.27	12.60	29.78	15.75	22.79	13.75	15.80	9.71
200.00-204.99	49.23	14.40	38.84	18.00	31.85	18.70	24.87	14.66
225.00-229.99	58.30	16.20	48.03	20.25	41.04	22.27	34.05	19.65
250.00-254.99	68.16	18.00	58.00	22.50	51.01	24.75	44.02	25.07
275.00-279.99	80.50	19.80	67.96	24.75	60.97	27.22	53.99	29.70
300.00-304.99	90.58	21.60	77.93	27.00	70.94	29.70	63.95	32.40
350.00-354.99	110.87	25.20	97.98	31.50	90.99	34.65	84.01	37.80
400.00-404.99	132.83	28.80	119.72	36.00	112.73	39.60	105.74	43.20

SAMPLE CASE IS WORKED OUT

HOW DEDUCTIONS ARE COMPUTED

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 13.—How tax deductions from pay cheques are worked out is explained by an example given in the introduction to deduction tables being sent to employers by the national revenue department.

It takes a married man with two dependents and whose salary is $4800 a year or $400 a month. It works out as follows:

Income for year—$4800, or $400 per month.

Married person—two dependents.

NORMAL TAX:

$4800 at 7 per cent. ..... $ 336
Less allowance for two dependents 56

TOTAL TAX PAYABLE

(Graduated and normal) $1358

SAVINGS PORTION—

Ten per cent. of the income plus 1 per cent. of $4800 for each dependent, or a total of 12 per cent. of $4800 equals $576. This amount is less than one-half of $1358, the total tax; therefore, the maximum savings portion is $376.

The sum of $1358 thus consists of:

Tax portion ..... $ 982
Savings portion 376

The table is designed to secure 90 per cent. of the retainable tax and 90 per cent. of the savings portion. Therefore:

As the employee has had national defense tax deducted for eight months to August 31, 1942, (or two-thirds of the year), he is entitled to a credit for this amount. The credit is determined as follows:

5 per cent. of $4800 ..... $240
Less 2 dependents at $20 .. 40

$200

Two-thirds thereof (8 months) $133.34

From the 90 per cent. of the tax—or $883.80—deduct $133.34, which leaves $750.46 payable.

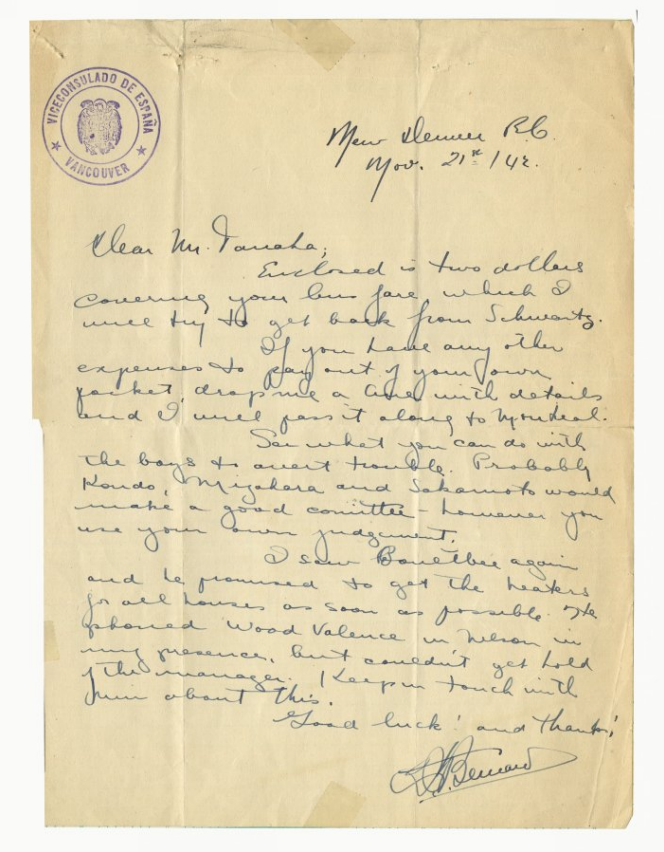
Tax ($750.46 [and savings ($618.40), there-

$1368.86

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of two articles with headlines "Employers Get Tables Showing Tax Deductions/ Give Workers Forms To Fill/ Samples of Income Tax Deductions/ How Much Comes Off Cheques/ Sample Case Is Worked Out/ How Deductions Are Computed" by Canadian Press, dated Aug. 13, Ottawa. "Aug 13/1942" hand marked in blue pen.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.171
Item Title	Spanish Vice Consul F.P. Bernard to Mr. Tanaka
Item Date	1942



Mon Vancouver B.C.
Nov. 21st/42.

Dear Mr. Tanaka,
Enclosed is two dollars concerning your bus fare, which I will try to get back from Schwartz.
If you have any other expenses to pay out of your own pocket, drop me a card with details and I will pass it along to Montreal.
See what you can do with the boys to avert trouble. Probably Kondo, Miyahara and Sakamoto would make a good committee - however you use your own judgement.
I saw Boultbee again and he promised to get the heaters for all houses as soon as possible. He laboured Wood Valence in Nelson in my presence, but couldn't get hold of the manager. I keep in touch with him about this.
Good luck and thanks,

F.P. Bernard

Item Description	Letter handwritten in black ink by Spanish Vice Consul to Mr. Tanaka dated Nov. 21, 1942. References Schwartz; Kondo; Miyahara; Sakamoto; and Mr. Boultbee. Stamped by Viceconsulado de Espana Vancouver. Signed by F.P. Bernard.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.172
Item Title	At Historical Sandon
Item Date	1942



AT HISTORICAL SANDON—High up in the hills, between Kalso and Slocan, the strangest town in B.C. is being "revolutionized" for Japanese evacuees. Houses along the main street, built over a stream, have been refurbished by evacuees such as are seen in the lower picture.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of three photographic images with caption headline "At Historical Sandon" picturing houses along Main Street (top); a group of 17 Japanese Canadians standing outdoors (bottom); and a smiling man crouched under a sign reading "Sandon" (inlay).

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.173
Item Title	Last Meal At Park/ Tule Lake, American Detention Home
Item Date	1942



LAST MEAL AT PARK

Hastings Park is virtually cleared of Japanese today. But before evacuation was completed, The Vancouver Daily Province took the first photographs permitted of the short-time residents of the Exhibition Grounds.

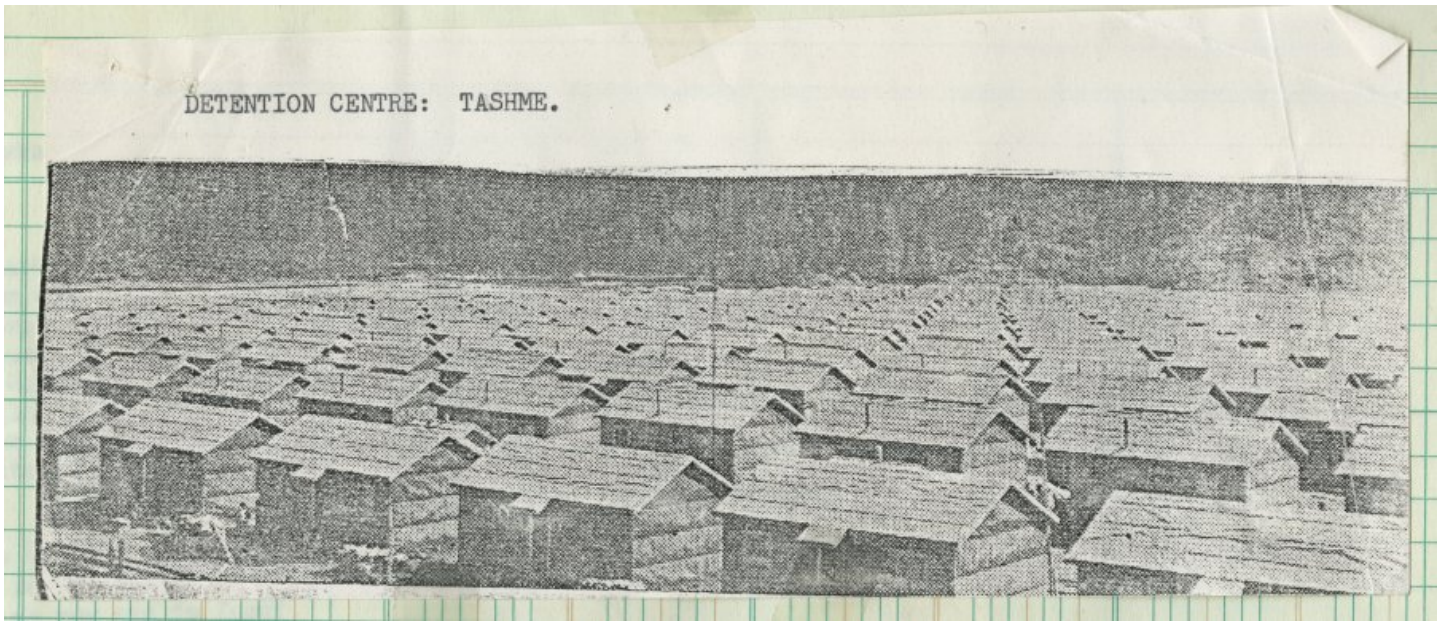
The Women shown here are taking their last meal at the Park.

TULE LAKE, AMERICAN DETENTION HOME.

Item Description	Photocopy of newspaper clipping photographs with caption headlines "Last Meal At Park/ Tule Lake, American Detention Home" picturing women and children eating (top); and rows of house with mountains in the distance (bottom).

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

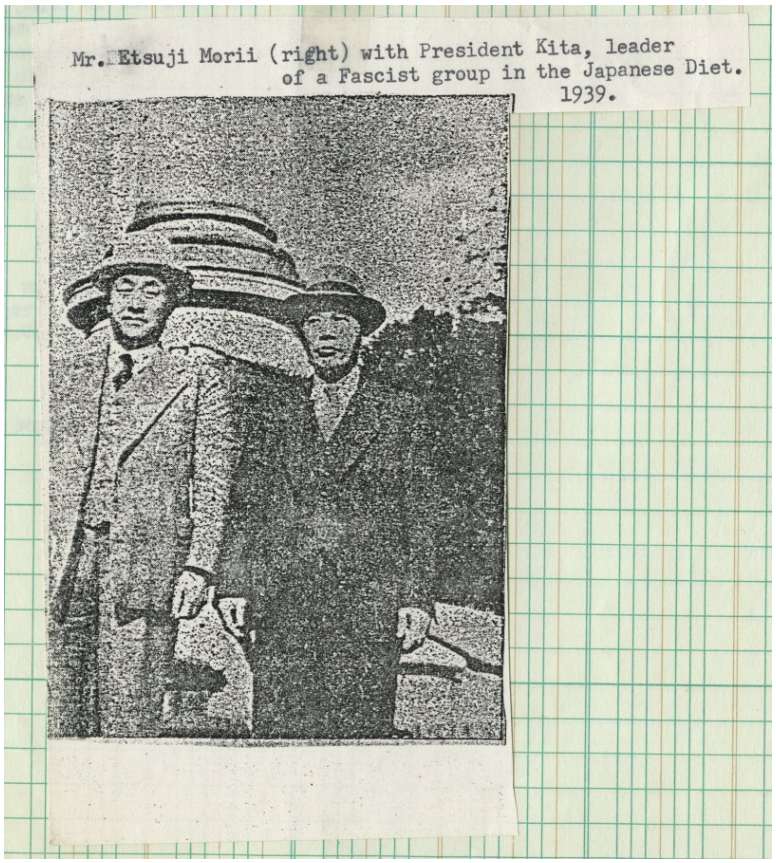
Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.174
Item Title	Detention Centre: Tashme
Item Date	1942



Item Description	Photocopy of newspaper clipping of photograph with title "Detention Centre: Tashme" picturing rows houses.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

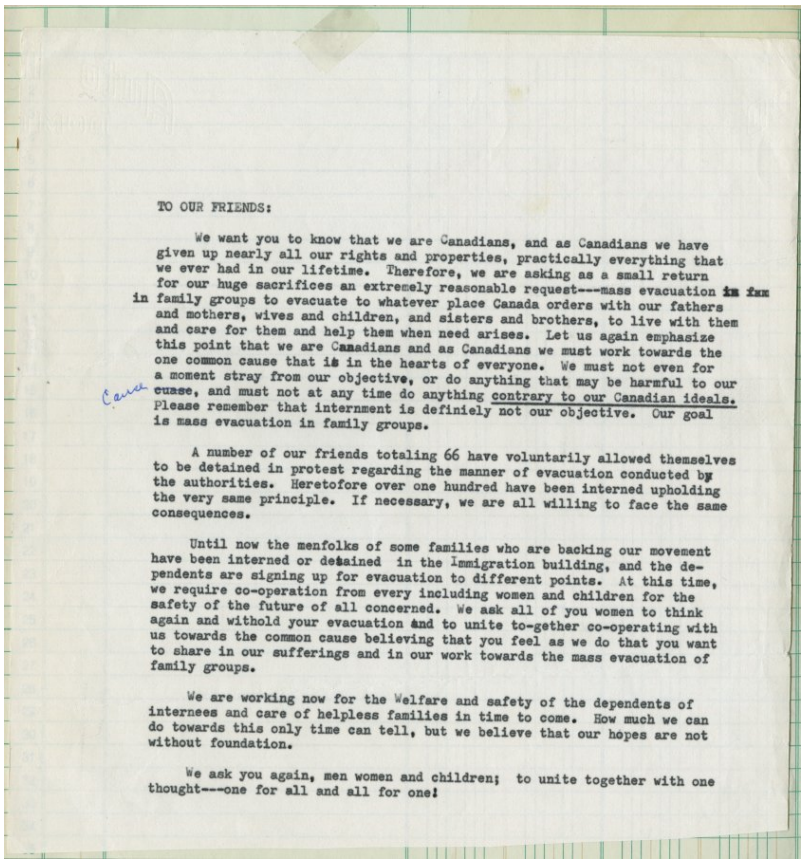
Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.175
Item Title	Mr. Etsuji Morii (right) with President Kita, leader of a Fascist group in the Japanese Diet. 1939.
Item Date	1942



Item Description	Photocopy of newspaper clipping of photograph with title "Mr. Etsuji Morii (right) with President Kita, leader of a Fascist group in the Japanese Diet. 1939."

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.176
Item Title	To Our Friends
Item Date	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 fam 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 hearts of 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 definiely 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 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 that you want to share in our sufferings and in our work towards the mass evacuation of 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 women and children; to unite together with one thought---one for all and all for one!

Item Description	Letter addressed "To Our Friends" outlining the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group's request for mass evacuation in family groups.

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 hearts of 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 definiely not our objective. Our goal is mass evacuation in family groups.

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-176
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.177
Item Title	Evacuation Chaos - 1942 [Draft]
Item Date	1943
Item Description	Textual record consists of a six page report titled "Evacuation Chaos - 1942" by Jitaro Charles Tanaka. Outlines the duties and powers of the B.C. Security Commission; timetable with significant events and notable media headlines dated Dec. 7, 1941 - Feb. 26, 1942; organizations formed by Japanese Canadians around 1942 and their efforts. References Austin Taylor; Col. Mead; Commissioner Shirras; Department of Labour; Ald. H.D. Wilson; Rev. McWilliams; Greater Vancouver Youth Council; Hastings Park Clearing Centre; Japanese Wartime Security Liaison Committee; Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council; Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin; Nisei Mass Evacuation in Family Group; Etsuji Morii; Fujikazu Tanaka; Professor Shimpo; S. Uchibori; Herbert Tanaka; Mr. Shimoda; Ichiro Kawasaki; Mr. Nishio; Mr. Hideo Yoshida; and Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Annotated in red pen.

EVACUATION CHAOS - 1942

by J. C. Tanaka

VICTIM OF WORLD WAR II.

Victim of the dramatic event of the bombing of the Pearl Harbour on Dec. 7, 1941 by the aggressive policy of Japan the 23,000 persons of Japanese origin whose home [illegible] along the Pacific coast found their lives thrown into complete chaos and finally they were turned out both alien, native-born and Naturalized Japanese as unwanted problem children. Ostensibly this was done in the interest of National Security under the War Measures Act. In order to understand this situation fully, it should be from the perspective of the last ten years before the outbreak of war between Japan and Canada. I leave that, however, to the National J. C. C. A. History Book, which is supposed to be ready by middle of next year.

The three score and few years we lived in amoebic bliss in B. C. before 1941, not knowing whether we were full people ~~at~~ or half, hopelessly restricted our backward community. How could we grasp the monumental problem we now had to face? It was inevitable that we behaved so poorly and disgracefully. (Much of the material that follows was provided by Mrs. Tanaka who kept extensive records). For one thing there was no one predominant and unifying organization. The Canadian Japanese Association might have provided leadership had it not collapsed with the first shock of war. The community expected this long established association (since 1908) to lead, however, this was not the case. The confusion resulted in a split of the Japanese community until July 1st, 1942 when the B. C. Security Commission finally held a meeting on that date, and it revised its policy and make plans for men to rejoin their families and evacuation as the family group hereinafter.

ESTABLISHMENT OF B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION.

B. C. Security Commission was established on March 4, 1942 under P.C. 1665 at the Government House at Ottawa. The chairman appointed was Major Austin Taylor, assisted by Colonel Mead (R.C.M.P.) and Commissioner Shirras (B.C. Provincial Police).

Duties of Commission:

(1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race.

(2) For the purpose of performing the duties aforesaid the Commission shall determine the time and order of the evacuation of such persons, the mode of transport and all matters relative to the placement of such persons.

(3) The Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary.

(4) A Plan or plans for the evacuation and placement aforesaid shall be submitted to the Minister and shall put into operation by the Commission when approved by the Minister.

Powers of Commission:

(1) The Commission shall have power to require by order any person of the Japanese race, in any protected area in British Columbia, to remain at his place of residence or to leave his place of residence and to proceed to any other place within or without the protected area at such time and in such manner and the Commission may prescribe ~~xxx~~ in such order, or to order the detention of any such person nominated by the Commission so to do.

(2) The Commission may make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline of any person evacuated under the provisions of these Regulations.

This Commission was taken over by the Department of Labour in February 5, 1943.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-177-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ATTITUDE AND ACTIONS OF CANADIAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

The public atmosphere of anger and hatred permeated the early days of the War. Only those who went through this experience know our loneliness and sadness. For the young people reading this, following headlines might illustrate the stark reality of darkness of those days.

Dec. 7, 1941: After bombing of Pearl Harbour by Japan, Canada declared War against Japan and rounded up forty Japanese Nationals into Immigration Building at Vancouver, B. C.

Dec. 7, 1941: Immobilization of Fishing fleet owned by Canadian Born and Naturalized Japanese.

Dec. 8, 1941: Canada ordered 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 came after 1922, are ordered to report at R.C.M.P. (Deadline Feb. 7, 1942)

Dec. 9, 1941. Vancouver City alderman Mr. H.D. Wilson started to campaign anti-Japanese in British Columbia.

Dec. 25, 1941. The fall of Hongkong and strong discrimination against Japanese people started to rise.

Jan. 5, 1942. WILSON TALKS RIOTS. Alderman H.D. Wilson told Committee members that if something isn't done there are going to be riots.

Jan. 7, 1942. University of British Columbia dismissed Canadian-born Japanese students from further military training.

SPECIAL JAPANESE REGISTRATION COMPULSORY.
LOCAL TENSION STILL HIGH AS AGITATION STIRS UNREST.

Jan. 16, 1942. Cameras and Radios Banned.

Jan. 19, 1942. Rev. McWilliams declares NISEI LOYAL.

Feb. 5, 1942. The Greater Vancouver Youth Council passed a resolution to remove all Japanese from the Protected area.

Feb. 15, 1942. THE FALL OF SINGAPORE, and annihilation of the invincible British Pacific Fleet by Kamikaze squadron.

Feb. 18, 1942. U.S. ALIENS, ALSO NISEI FACE EVACUATION: The fall of Singapore is being followed by rising repercussions in Pacific Coast States of the United States.

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

Feb. 19, 1942. ANYTHING POSSIBLE NOW ... PUBLIC FEELING RISES... EVENTS MOVE FAST.

Feb. 26, 1942. SUNSET-SUNRISE CURFEW ORDER FOR JAPS HERE, will affect all 23,000 until moved. To all Japanese race, no exception to Nisei or Naturalized Japanese.

BAN on Radios, Cameras. (to be turned in by March 9, 1942)

MOTOR VEHICLES to be taken over. (Deadline March 9, 1942)

The Japanese race were being flagrantly attached by war nerves. Heads of families were cruelly separated without any kind of help for their families. Day after day, Members of Parliament from British Columbia put out propaganda about Japanese being a terrible race.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-177-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese were told to sit tight and not to make ourselves visible, not to go out on the streets unnecessarily. No gatherings in any public hall to voice our tensions and agonies and to find some better solutions could not be held without a R.C.M.P. permit. Each day, Japanese were being discharged from work everywhere and business licenses restricted. No provisions were made for the welfare of the fishermen whose boats were impounded. The livestock building in Hasting Park Clearing Centre was overcrowded, and in a deplorable conditions.

ORGANIZATIONS WERE FORMED: HASTELY.

Japanese Wartime Security Liaison Committee (formed in around middle of January, 1942)

Japanese Canadian Citizens' Council (formed in around middle of March 1942)

Canadian Citizens of Japanese Origin (Naturalized. formed in around middle of March 1942)

Nisei Mass Evacuation in Family Group (formed in around April 10, 1942)

The war crisis penetrated so deeply into every phase of community organizations and Japanese that no pre-war social structure have prevented the confusion and distrust among Japanese.

JAPANESE WARTIME SECURITY LIAISON COMMITTEE with Mr. Etsuji Morii as the chairman was regarded highly by the B. C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P. recognized this organization as the official liaison group. However, within the Japanese community, personality, character and credibility of chairman were in question. On the other hand, he was rather feared as being an influential man because of his past connection with the R.C.M.P. and respected primarily by rightiest Issei Group which consist of many businessmen and well-to-do people. Although the members of Japanese Wartime Security Committee were mostly Japanese Nationals, The R.C.M.P. claimed Isseis were well-behaved discipline and respected the law, while Niseis were hard non-cooperative bunch. Of course, Canadian-born sons and daughters of Japanese had the right to protect themselves against this discriminatory treatment and the injustice of the law and rightly did so. Chairman Morii misjudged attitude of Canadian people and Government. By taking upon himself stating that if four to five hundred Japanese Nationals were to leave for road camps at Rainbow, Lucerne, Jasper and Yellowhead in the midst of deep snow of the Canadian Rockies just off the Provincial boundary voluntary, the other Japanese will be permit to remain at their present residences. About thirteen hundred Japanese were removed by Morii and R.C.M.P. order, starting in February 23, 1942. However, B. C. Security Commission was established in March 4, 1942 under P.C. 1665 and order required all Japanese race to be removed from the Protected Area in Pacific Coast to inland regardless of citizenship status. This put entirely different picture to the mind of Japanese people and resulted in losing of his credibility in the Japanese community.

Closely affiliated in point of view with that of the NATURALIZED CITIZENS ORGANIZATION was the JAPANESE CANADIAN CITIZENS' COUNCIL. This organization was essentially single Canadian born Japanese. All Nisei organizations were urged to send three delegates to the organizational meeting which was held on March 22, 1942 and when these two groups emerged, there was no complete and satisfactory plan for evacuation. In view of the fact, the Commission had decided to be lenient but firm, and they were given opportunities for representation only with cooperation with Japanese Wartime Security Commission. In very short time a sociological and physchological differences developed and they were in trouble.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP (headed by Fujikazu Tanaka, no relative of mine) was formed in around April 10, 1942. Those who were married with families were let down by other organizations and this Group insisted on continued to negotiate the evacuation in family group.

COMMISSION DEFINES NEW POLICY: April 10, 1942.

A new policy in regard to the functioning of the Japanese Liaison Committee was announced by the B. C. 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 opened to them.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR, Chairman
B. C. Security Commission.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-177-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NISEI MASS EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP PAMPHLET:

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 Security Commission, we wrote to them (copy enclosed) and we sent our lawyer. We are still demanding because we think beyond all doubt that our request is a most reasonable one in view of our ~~enormous sac~~ 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.

PRINCIPAL POINTS in the pamphlets were: We have said YES to all your previous orders however unreasonable they might have seemed. But we are firm in say, No, to your last order which calls for the break up of our families. We are native born, British subjects, taught in school and church about the British Fair Play and Christian faith. Now you are forcing us to accept very essence of Human dignity and right, even in animalistic world, the family life is respected and declined our application to serve in Canadian Army. How can you be sworn Democratic Nation you profess to be? Strongly stated 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 anytime to anything contrary to our Canadian Ideals. Please remember that internment is definitely not our object. Our goal is MASS EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP.

This Group has suffered considerably bad name as Gun-bari-ya and Ya-ke-mono, because irresponsible consular staff did rather bad propaganda, which caused so many voluntary internment in Canada. This is also mentioned in Professor Shimpo's Book.

Fujikazu Tanaka was picked up by the R.C.M.P. and Mr. S. Uchibori filled his post, but he was Ki-ka Nisei and had trouble with English. My brother, Herbert H.Tanaka helped him in every negotiation. By this time, The Naturalized Group and the Morii Group had departed to self-supporting projects with their families.

The Nisei Mass Evacuation Group now had to convince the B. C. Security Commission that Ottawa would consider family group evacuation if the request came from the Commission. However, Major Austin Taylor's attitude was the same as before, matter of fact, he was perturbed that Mass Evacuation Group sent lawyer to Ottawa. There was no way Group could come to an amiable agreement. Finally, Mass Evacuation Group decided and asked me to look after their public relation. First, I went to Daily Province newspaper to putting quarter page ad, however, I was told this ad must be cleared by the B. C. Security Commission. Next I went with Mr. Shimoda to an interview with newspaper reporters at lawyer Paul Murphy's office to explain why evacuation was so slow in Vancouver while in Seattle it had been completed by May, 1942. "There were more Japanese in Vancouver than before the outbreak of war because proceedings at Hasting Park Clearing Centre was at a standstill. 3400 people were in Clearing Centre, 6000 people were still in Vancouver. Group had pleaded with Major Austin Taylor for family evacuation, he still said NO. Mass Evacuation Group sent delegates to protest to Ottawa and Ottawa said they will consider if it comes from B. C. Security Commission, but chairman refused. Now corroding bitterness and anger permeates Japanese and they had stopped cooperating with B.C. Security Commission. That is reason hardly anybody evacuated last five weeks. How can you dump aged, women and children into isolated Slocan Valley without any facilities and scant building materials and say now you are on your own? If you want a roof over your head before cold weather, you had to do it yourself. There are not more than hundred able bodied man in the City now, while close to thirteen hundred or more men were in Road Camps, and doing nothing" To say all this and more, I received anonymity from reports. Next day, the following comment appeared in Daily Province .

June 2, 1942. JAP EVACUATION FAILURE SCORED

~~By Daily Province~~

A spokesman for Japanese in Vancouver Monday charged that the chairman of the B. C. Security Commission has failed to evacuate the Japanese population and has consistently refused to consider scheme which had "strong intimations of approval" from the Federal Government. The spokesman said that the federal department of labor and the deputy minister of for external affairs had seen Japanese proposals for mass evacuation in family groups, and had told representatives of the Japanese to ask Austin C. Taylor to request the Federal Government to designate areas in which they could settle. "So far as we know Mr. Taylor has refused to even ask the Federal Government to designate areas." The spokesman said the Japanese were opposed to the breaking up of families, but that the commission appeared to be determined to separate the men from their wives and children. The commission declines to comment.

This article in the News Herald was essentially the same.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-177-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEMBERS OF PROTECTING POWER OF JAPANESE.

Jitaro (Charles) Tanaka, well-known Vancouver furniture manufacturer, and Ippei Nishio, prominent importer and exporter, named officially to a committee to act in behalf of Japanese in Canada. Their appointment has made through the Spanish Consulate General, and approved by Ottawa. Prior to this appointment, I met with Consul Ichiro Kawasaki few times. I bade him and his family Bon Voyage as Diplomatic exchange was coming soon.

FAMILY EVACUATION APPROVED.

On June 25, 1942, Colonel Mead, Assistant Chairman of B.C. Security Commission, called Mr. Nishio and myself by telephone and said he wanted to know whether we knew the leader of Nisei Mass Evacuation Group. He told me to convey a message to Mass Evacuation Group. He wanted them to bring a petition stating what they wanted.

On July 1st, at 10 A.M. in the B.C. Security executive office, Mr. S. Uchibori, Herbert Tanaka, and Mr. Hideo Yoshida with Mr. Nishio and J. Tanaka as observers, met with the full members of the executive of the B.C. Security Commission. Major Taylor and Mr. Shirras were in very bad mood. Major Taylor told the Mass Evacuation Group, "under the War Measure Act, the Group can be put away indefinitely without trial. I do not know why I am talking to you now". He lectured for about fifteen minutes. By that time the Commission had read the Group petition and Major Taylor and Mr. Shirras walked out. Detailed plans were left with Colonel Mead. After the discussion all the requests were accepted except the Single Men clause. Out of the blue, Mr. Yoshida asked whether we could trust the Commission and Col. Mead threw the petition on his desk, pulled a telegram from drawer and said "do you want to read it? This is an insult to an Officer of the Crown". Quickly Herbert Tanaka and Mr. Uchibori stepped in and declined to see the telegram and incident was ended. In the HISTORY OF EVACUATION we cannot dismiss this distinguished accomplishment. — EVACUATION IN FAMILY GROUP.

Everything went very smoothly from July 1st, 1942 on and the B.C. Security Commission was pleased. On October 30, 1942, the last trainload of Japanese left from Hasting Park Manning Centre to Slocan Valley, mostly aged, women and young children, leaving behind 108 sick people and a caretaker. They were hoping that New Denver Japanese Hospital would be finished before winter. My family left with the last evacuees to Slocan Valley.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP PAMPHLET: July 1, 1942 afternoon.

> "As the wish to the Mass Evacuation Group to have the Japanese moved in family units and reunion of the family to be completed by the winter season was granted by B.C. B. C. Security Commission. From now on this Mass Evacuation Group will cooperate with the authority."

COMMISSION TAKE OVER THE NEW CANADIAN NEWSPAPER.

On April 2, 1942 Commissioner Col. Mead wrote to an official, saying that paid notices were being put in the New Canadian, and "It is the intention of the Commission to take over the New Canadian for publishing official notices and giving copies free to all Japanese. (B.C. Security File.) The contents of the New Canadian until the end of the war, were approved by a censor before each issue went to press. (File #31)

On July 4, 1942, Commission Newspaper (The New Canadian) on English Section, who has been unsympathetic to the Mass Evacuation Group because of conflict policy, are surprised at the turn of events. The paper mentions the changing of their attitude of non-cooperation to cooperation, and remark in their editorial that family evacuation would have been granted anyway as it was the government intention and gives the impression of bad boys going good all of a sudden. They do not know, Mass Evacuation Group promptly met with Ottawa and B.C. Security Commission, convinced separation of family is doomed to be a failure, adaptation of evacuation in family group like United States policy will be sucessful.

American ~~brothers~~ Japanese Race were always guaranteed by their government, regardless of financial status, for their housing, food, care and protection. Whereas in Canada, the Commission shall provide for the housing, feeding, care and protection of such persons in so far as the same may be necessary. That is the reason it cost the Canadian Government from 1941 to 1947 only $13,359,392 or 1% of ~~.00%~~ .001 of its annual budget to care for its detained. The cost was announced ~~&~~ at Parliament by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Care for Canadian detainees was ~~less~~ 400% less per person than it cost to provide for the American detainees.

CONCLUSION.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-177-5
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CONCLUSION.

Naturalized Canadian Group, J.C.C. Council and Mass Evacuation Group, sometime or other, took active participation for evacuation in family group. Evacuation in Family Group was finally recognized by B.C. Security Commission and of their errors of their initial policy of separation of families. ~~Result of their folhowe~~, Result of their failures, Security Commission did not invited their newspaper staff at this most important event in History of Evacuation, therefore, they do not know all the story.

In the dark forest all around in hazy misty autumn cuddled around by Slocan Lake, the new home of Canadian Style detention for next three to six years, where many Nisei and Sansei born and grew. Who but us can know, the bitter confusion, the disillusionment, and sadness. Time is a great mender and healer, we forget so soon.

This wholesale evacuation was forced upon us by some greedy and power hungry politicians, calling native-born sons and daughters enemy aliens. The always silent and quiet Japanese nature, trusting the multi-cultural and multi-racial community to do all the talking, perpetually remain modest unattached spectators. History always repeats itself so they say. How can we be so sure that our blood relations across the Pacific may have for its own survival launch a different kind of aggressive policy and strategy?

Have we not learned from our own sad history? They did not give us a chance before. Now the opportunity being here for over two decades and five years. Do you expect to be served in silver platter, like scared retarded problem children? Perhaps you listened too long to timid men. Now your time is here for you to participate politically and ~~socially~~ sociologically, if not, will forever lost.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-177-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.178
Item Title	Report of Paul D. Murphy On Ottawa Trip
Item Date	1942
Item Description	Copy of ten page report titled "Report of Paul D. Murphy On Ottawa Trip" dated May 13th, 1942, Vancouver, B.C. References Mr. Turnbull, Prime Minister's Secretary; Norman Robertson, Deputy Minister of External Affairs; [B.C.] Security Commission; Mr. Turgeon, Cariboo member; Mr. Mitchell, Deputy Minister of Labour; Mr. MacNamara; Mr. Shimoda; Mr. Paul Murphy; Mr. Dennis Murphy; Mr. J. Tanaka; Mr. McWiliam; and Mr. Schwartz, Spanish Consul.

RE: JAPANESE EVACUATION

Vancouver, B.C.
May 13th, 1942

REPORT OF PAUL D. MURPHY ON OTTAWA TRIP

Well, I was, as you probably know in Ottawa for about two weeks and tried to persuade the Government to adopt this mass evacuation scheme. Now I saw various people about it.

The first person I saw was the Prime Minister's Secretary, Mr. Turnbull. As I understood my instructions, if possible, I was to see the Prime Minister about it, and I saw the Prime Minister's Secretary and explained the situation to him, and later on I gave him a memorandum of the situation, and he seemed to be very much in favour of the mass evacuation scheme personally, but, of course, he could not commit the Government to it. He said he had always been very much in favour of it. He advised me very strongly to see Mr. Norman Robertson, who is the Deputy Minister of External Affairs. He is directly under the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister is the Minister of External Affairs.

I spent about an hour with Mr. Robertson, and I didn't get anywhere with him at all. He did not think that the Security Commission should be interfered with in any way, and he said they would have to be practically taken over by the Government, because if the Government was going to select places where the Japanese would go, the Commission would have to be told to ship the Japanese to these particular places. However, he said that he would be glad to receive a memorandum about it, and that it would be considered, and he said that it would come very much better from the Security Commission itself. If they asked the Government to select places for them, that it would be very seriously considered. Well, I then airmailed a letter to Denis telling him that, and asking him to get the Commission's reaction, and continued to see people.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-1
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I saw Mr. Turgeon, the member from the Cariboo, and went back to Mr. Turnbull, and finally I got Denis' reply, which was, I think probably you know, that the Commission would not tell us what their reaction was, but that they had sent a copy of Denis' letter on to the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Finally, I had two interviews with the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell. In the first one, he almost turned me down right then and there, but I handed him the memorandum, and he was very busy at the time, and he said he would read it over. I saw him again after he had read it over and he then turned me down verbally. He was very busy, he had to go to some meeting. He turned me down verbally and then he sent me a letter turning me down in writing. I mentioned to him in my conversation with him that this copy of Denis' letter had been sent down to him, and he said he had never seen it.

I then reported it to Mr. Turnbull, and he said he would take it up himself and find out what the Commission's attitude was and didn't suggest that because Mr. Mitchell had turned me down that the door was closed. In fact, he rather suggested the opposite. On Friday I got hold of him again, and asked to see him, and he said there was no necessity for me seeing him. He had been in touch with Mr. MacNamara, he is not the Deputy Minister of Labour, but he is the man in the Minister's Office who is in direct touch with the Commission about the Japanese situation. Mr. Turnbull said that 5,000 Japanese were going to be put in the sugar beet fields of Alberta, and that that represented about one-third of the families, and that the balance, the other two thirds, were not going to be sent away as family groups, and that there was no point to my seeing him. It was quite obvious to me

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-2
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that he had changed his mind about the situation since the last time I had spoken to him. As a matter of fact, all the way through up to that conversation he had told me his personal idea had always been, before the Commission was instituted and when it was instituted, that the Japanese population should be moved out in family groups, but his last conversation indicated quite clearly that he had changed his mind absolutely. Why he did so, I have not any idea. I had given him the memorandum, and it had been placed before the Prime Minister and Turnbull had discussed it with him, as a matter of fact, on two occasions. The first time I saw him was on Friday, the day I arrived. He had a preliminary discussion with the Prime Minister then about it, and after he got my memorandum he had another discussion with him.

My impression is that the mass evacuation scheme is absolutely out at this time. Mr. Mitchell stressed to me that he was not going to interfere with the Commission at this time. Mr. Turnbull said in his last conversation that the entire Japanese Community would be moved out within the next two months. I was convinced after the last conversation that it would be futile to remin in Ottawa any longer.

Mr. Shimoda: Mr. MacNamara had turned you down after he got in touch with the Security Commission.

Mr. Paul Murphy: Mr. MacNamara did not get in touch with the Security Commission. I wrote airmail to Denis and Denis got in touch with the Security Commission. Turnbull turned me down after he had seen MacNamara. He may have seen other people, but he didn't discuss it with me. I saw Mitchell for the last time on Monday, the 4th. I got Mitchell's letter on Tuesday, the 5th, and I didn't get in touch with Turnbull

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

until Friday morning. In the meantime, I sent him the memorandum. I delivered it myself on Monday to him. I had this case on during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and I thought it was best to keep away from him, as I presumed he would be investigating the matter. He didn't indicate that was the end of the matter when Mitchell turned me down. He did, in fact, indicate the reverse. I left it with him for three days, so that he would have time to investigate it, and on Friday the door was absolutely closed.

Mr. Denis Murphy: You had no idea at all why he had that change of opinion.

Mr. Paul Murphy: I have no idea at all.

Mr. Denis Murphy: I take it he must have received information from somewhere, or they got in touch with Taylor direct.

Mr. Paul Murphy: I have not any idea what he did. I don't know, but I don't think he sat in judgment on the thing himself.

Mr. Tanaka: Do you think this mass evacuation problem went to the Cabinet meeting to be discussed, or just Turnbull and the Prime Minister?

Mr. Paul Murphy: I think it was on Monday that I told Mr. Turnbull that Mr. Mitchell had turned me down, and I think it was then that he thought the matter would be discussed by the Cabinet. He asked me why Mr. Mitchell turned me down, and I told him I could not tell him why because Mr. Mitchell didn't tell me, and then Turnbull said that Mr. Mitchell could be persuaded, and made the suggestion that it would probably be brought up in the Cabinet.

Mr. Tanaka: When you had the first meeting with Mitchell, his attitude was it fair?

Mr. Paul Murphy: I think it is fair, certainly. I am not passing judgment on him. On Saturday, he indicated that he would turn me down flat. He said it was unfortunate I was

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-4
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not staying in Ottawa longer, and I told him, fortunately, that I was staying longer, and he arranged to see me at 9:00 o'clock on Monday, after he had time to digest the memorandum, and I know he conferred with MacNamara about it.

I saw other people about the matter. I was advised in confidence about people it would be a good idea to see, especially people who came into direct contact with the Prime Minister, and I saw those people and discussed it with them, and put it as clearly as I could to them, so that the situation itself was known to quite a few people. The Minister of Finance was approached also, and it was explained to him in a very favourable light.

Mr. Tanaka: This plan of moving the Japanese is laid down in Ottawa or here?

Mr. Paul Murphy: My impression is that they have a hands off attitude to the Security Commission. They do not dictate anything to them. They have left it entirely to them. I presume they know what is going on. I used figures of how many Japanese had left the protected area of Vancouver, and I even put them in the memorandum, and I never had those figures contradicted even by Mr. Mitchell, whose job it is to know. The Security Commission, undoubtedly, report to him. My impression is that is where his interest ends, feeling as he does that the situation is being satisfactorily handled by the Commission.

Mr. Tanaka: The way it looks the Security Commission makes the plan for moving the Japanese, and not Ottawa.

Mr. Paul Murphy: It is not in Ottawa at the moment. The question of where the Japanese are going is at the moment left to the Security Commission. They must find places by persuasion, they have no power to order people, and the Government is not disposed to order anybody to receive

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese, and is not disposed to select isolated places in Canada, which was my plea to them, and tell the Commission that they could send the Japanese there. At one of my conversations with Turnbull on Monday, after I had seen Mitchell, he suggested I go to various departments to find out how much material would be required, where the localities would be, the Natural Resources Department would know, and then find out, for instance, how many tents would be required and how long it would be required to build places for an approximate number of people, and generally, it was his idea that we should have a concrete basis to work on if the plan was adopted. I pointed out to him that we should first have the plan adopted in principle before I started on that, that the Departments would probably just tell me that I had better get a decision made as to who was going to put them there, and Mr. Turnbull agreed that perhaps it was better to have the plan adopted in principle first.

Mr. Tanaka: The only thing that is left for the mass evacuation group is to persuade the B.C. Security Commission to see the mass evacuation way of moving the Japanese.

Mr. Paul Murphy: If the request came from the Security Commission I should imagine the Government would consider it very much more seriously. I may say, that I talked to them, not only as a representative of the Community, but as a person from Vancouver, as is indicated in the memorandum. The one thing Mr. Mitchell did say when I told him this scheme was largely the kind of scheme that was adopted in the United States, he said it was too costly. I then said that I thought the Japanese who had money would be willing to pool their resources and assist those not so fortunate, to put a minimum amount of cost on the Government. He did not comment on that at all. He did say two or three

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-6
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times during both interviews that he wanted to be fair to the Japanese Community, and he did not want to put a man who had money in a more favourable position than one who did not. I told him I was not talking for a class of wealthy Japanese, and he said he merely wished to make that observation.

Mr. Shimoda: That is the way the plan is working today. Walthy groups can move as to Lillooet or Grand Forks. The Commission ignored the last three Committees that represented the Japanese. They put in the Nisei paper that anybody who could support themselves and take some money for the duration of the war, they could take their families. They have leased a summer hotel in Grand Forks, costing them $110,000.00. They leased it for the duration of the War. A number of groups are leaving for Minto, Bridgeriver and Cascade. You have to make $15---- and deposit it into that district. It is being encouraged.

Mr. Paul Murphy: If those facts are correct, it certainly contradicts what Mr. Mitchell told me. I could not understand why he was continually telling me he did not wish to take sides between a wealthy Japanese and a poor one.

Mr. Tanaka: Mr. Mitchell is supposed to have a wide knowledge of world affairs. I thought he had socialistic ideas. The rich can move with their families. Four or five hundred have moved already. What is your opinion, is there any chance of mass evacuation? Through Ottawa you think it is hopeless, the only thing is to persuade the B.C. Security Commission to see our point.

Mr. Paul Murphy: If the Security Commission was persuaded that the scheme should be instituted, and they made a strong recommendation to Mr. Mitchell, I personally think he would implement the scheme right away, because

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-7
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the Government's idea is that the Commission is in full charge. I think if the Commission asked the Government to do anything, I am sure the Government would do it.

Mr. Shimoda: It was Mr. Mitchell who said the plan carried out in the United States is too costly. I believe when the Naturalized group interviewed Taylor about the mass evacuation scheme, Mr. Taylor said they could put out the money, but there was no land. He said he could spare $2,000,000.00. I interviewed Mr. Taylor, the Security Commission, as a representative of the mass evacuation group, and on that day too he said there was no place to put the Japanese as a family unit, but that if they could find a place they could put out the money to do that.

Mr. Paul Murphy: Mr. Turnbull and I agreed in our discussion that Canada was a very large country, and it would be funny if the Government could not find some place that was isolated.

Mr. Shimoda: If we could only find out what it was that made Turnbull change his mind.

Mr. Paul Murphy: I don't see any possibility of doing that.

Mr. Tanaka: I understand the B.C. Security Commission has only power to spend any money under $15,000.00. They have to get the okay from Mr. Mitchell to spend anything more than that, so Mr. Mitchell ought to know that he has not enough money.

Mr. Paul Murphy: If the scheme was adopted and he required money, there is no doubt the Government could find the money, because that would be the first thing they would think of.

Mr. Shimoda: I understand there was an Appropriation Bill for $10,000,000.00 for the Japanese. The Japanese will be out of here in two months?

Mr. Paul Murphy: That is what Turnbull told me.

Mr. Shimoda: They are keeping on bucking so far, I guess they can last another two months.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. Tanaka: So the only thing left is to see the Security Commission, going to Ottawa is a waste of money.

Mr. Paul Murphy: I think it was a good idea I went and discovered what the situation was, because right up to the last moment I was prepared to stay a week or so more, if there was a possibility of the thing going through, which I thought there was, but after Mr. Turnbull's last conversation I didn't think there was any point. I am now in a position to be able to continue the discussion with the people I saw in Ottawa, by letter. There is a certain advantage in having met these people personally and having discussed it with them, but I certainly think the best idea is to try to persuade the Security Commission, if that is possible.

I didn't go up to see Mr. Schwartz. I gathered from dealing with the other problem that everything was in control of Ottawa, and I saw Mr. Norman Robertson, of the Department of External Affairs, and he said that they were not interning the families of the men who were interned, and I gathered that they were going to look after the families, but the detail as to how it was being done had not been worked out.

Mr. Tanaka: The Consul before he left appointed me, and McWilliam and the Spanish Consul to look after the families of the internees.

Mr. Paul Murphy: It seemed futile to me to go down to Montreal and talk it over with the man when it is the Department of External Affairs that has absolute control directly. There is no intermediary body. They have not worked out the plan for the families of the internees yet. They are going to do it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. Tanaka: In case they are going to look after the families of Japanese would this be in separate ways as Nationals, etc.

Mr. Paul Murphy: I don't think any distinction is going to be made. It is not a separate policy. The policy will be set by the Canadian Government.

Mr. Shimoda: The Committee of three will be there to see that the plans of the Government will be carried out.

Mr. Paul D. Murphy: Yes, they are just an administrative body.

Mr. Tanaka: Did Mitchell know that the Canadian born were detained there.

Mr. Paul Murphy: I told them, after receiving Denis' letter, that some of them had given themselves up to be interned, and he didn't seem to know it.

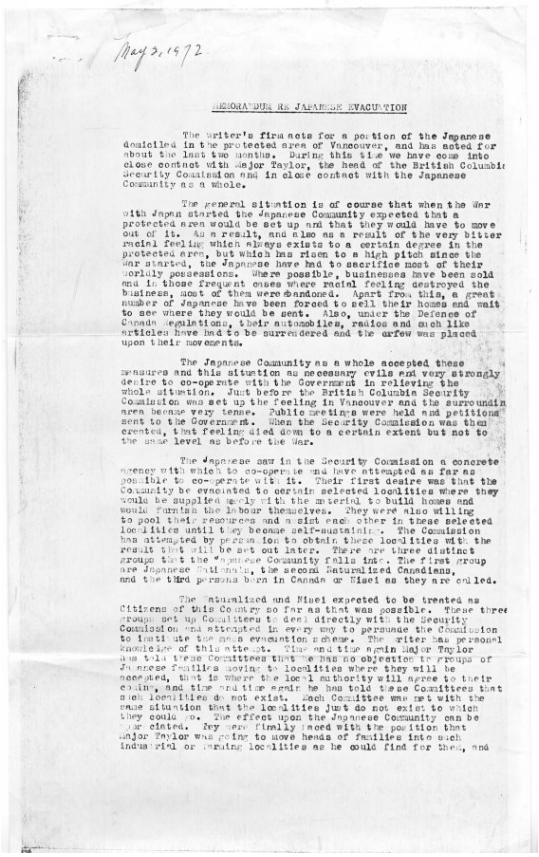
Mr. Tanaka: Are second generation going under the Construction Corps. They did make a distinction between the three groups. (Shows By-Laws.)

Mr. Paul Murphy: Talk it over with your people. I have certain contacts if you have any suggestions to make.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-178-10
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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.179
Item Title	Memorandum Re: Japanese Evacuation
Item Date	1972



May 2, 1972

MEMORANDUM RE JAPANESE EVACUATION

The writer's firm acts for a portion of the Japanese domiciled in the protected area of Vancouver, and has acted for about the last two months. During this time we have come into close contact with Major Taylor, the head of the British Columbia Security Commission and in close contact with the Japanese Community as a whole.

The general situation is of course that when the War with Japan started the Japanese Community expected that a protected area would be set up and that they would have to move out of it. As a result, and also as a result of the very bitter racial feeling which always exists to a certain degree in the protected area, but which has risen to a high pitch since the War started, the Japanese have had to sacrifice most of their worldly possessions. Where possible, businesses have been sold and in those frequent cases where racial feeling destroyed the business, most of them were condemned. Apart from this, a great number of Japanese have been forced to sell their homes and wait to see where they would be sent. Also, under the Defence of Canada regulations, their automobiles, radios and such like articles have had to be surrendered and the curfew was placed upon their movements.

The Japanese Community as a whole accepted these measures and this situation as necessary evils and very strongly desire to co-operate with the Government in relieving the whole situation. Just before the British Columbia Security Commission was set up the feeling in Vancouver and the surrounding area became very tense. Public meetings were held and petitions sent to the Government. When the Security Commission was then created, that feeling died down to a certain extent but not to the same level as before the War.

The Japanese saw in the Security Commission a concrete agency with which to co-operate and have attempted as far as possible to co-operate with it. Their first desire was that the Community be evacuated to certain selected localities where they would be supplied merely with the material to build homes and would furnish the labour themselves. They were also willing to pool their resources and assist each other in these selected localities until they become self-sustaining. The Commission has attempted by persuasion to obtain these localities with the result that will be set out later. There are three distinct groups that the Japanese Community falls into. The first group are Japanese Nationals, the second Naturalized Canadians, and the third persons born in Canada or Nisei as they are called.

The Naturalized and Nisei expected to be treated as Citizens of this Country so far as that was possible. These three groups set up Committees to deal directly with the Security Commission and attempted in every way to persuade the Commission to institute the mass evacuation scheme. The writer has personal knowledge of this attempt. Time and time again Major Taylor and the three Committees that he has no objection to groups of Japanese families moving to localities where they will be accepted, that is where the local authority will agree to their coming, and time and time again he has told these Committees that such localities do not exist. Each Committee was met with the same situation that the localities just do not exist to which they could go. The effect upon the Japanese Community can be [illegible]. They were firmly faced with the position that Major Taylor was going to move heads of families into such industrial or farming localities as he could find for them, and

Item Description Copy of two page memorandum titled "Memorandum Re: Japanese Evacuation" summarizes the events of wartime British Columbia and the treatment of Japanese during early stages of evacuation from the coast. Writer unknown. "May 2, 1972" Annotated in blue pen.

May 3, 1942

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-179-1
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move their families and children into such places as he could find for them. Irrespective of whether a Jap was a National, Naturalized or Canadian born, he is being treated on the same basis. This separation of families which has already started has caused a very bitter feeling amongst the Japanese. This feeling might not be as potentially dangerous as it is if the Commission was moving bodies of the Community out of the protected area. In fact, the Commission is unable to do so primarily because they are unable to find localities to which they can be moved.

Our clients have attempted to obtain figures on the evacuation and we are instructed that of approximately 24,000 Japs in the protected area of Vancouver when the Commission was instituted, about 2,500 have left and a certain proportion of these have gone voluntarily. Not only is the evacuation extremely slow, but the Commission is bringing into the protected area of Vancouver groups of Japs from the coastal areas and putting them into Hastings Park. If the actual figures were ascertained, it would be probably be found that a very small percentage of Japs had actually been evacuated. This situation is not known to the general public of Vancouver and if it were known, the consequences would be most serious. Just prior to the institution of the Commission violence was anticipated by those in close touch with the situation. There is no reason to anticipate any other alternative than violence if the facts become public.

As far as the Japanese Community is concerned their repeated efforts to have a mass evacuation scheme implemented and their repeated failure in this regard has gradually brought about a situation that the Community has almost ceased to cooperate with the Commission. For instance, certain individuals would be notified by the Commission to leave the protected area on a certain night and to report at a designated placed to be given transportation. When the writer left Vancouver, he did not know of one instances where fifty per cent of these turned out, and the balance are permitted to live in the Community until they are picked up, in other words the Community itself has become hostile to the Commission. It would not seem possible to take primitive measures against a Community of at least twenty thousand persons when a place to put them has not yet been obtained.

The writer was retained by a portion of the Japanese Community to place this situation before the Government and to respectfully request that localities be designated by the Government to which the Community will be sent. There is not the least doubt that if this was done the Community would cooperate in the fullest possible measure with the Commission in moving to these localities. Indeed, the Community would probably not be moved as quickly as they themselves desire. As the Commission itself has not asked the Government to designate these localities, it would appear that perhaps they do not sufficiently appreciate the danger of the present position. We are, however, convinced that they would accept such a plan with relief. The expediency of implementing such a plan now lies in the fact that the Commission has actually moved only a negligible portion of the Community out of the protected area.

The Community knows that the writer is in Ottawa and is taking this matter up with the Government and efforts have been made by the leaders of the Community to control their followers, although incidents have already occurred such as a hunger strike at Hastings Park, which happened this week and which is an indication of the feeling in the Community itself.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-179-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

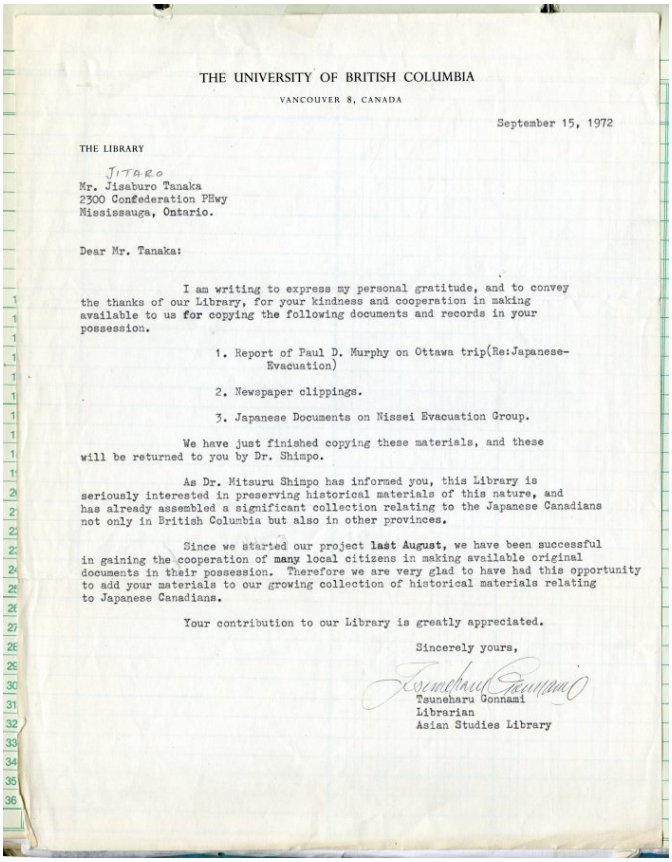
It is thoroughly appreciated that the problem of moving these people to other parts of Canada is extremely difficult, especially as the localities where they are going object to their presence. It is understood, however, that the Government's chief aim is to move these people swiftly out of the protected area. It is also the chief aim of the citizens of Vancouver and of the Japanese themselves and it is respectfully submitted that if the Government designated localities to which the Commission could send these people in family groups that the aim of all those interested would be most effectively accomplished.

May 2nd, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-179-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.180
Item Title	UBC Librarian Tsuneharu Gonnami to Mr. [Jitaro] Tanaka
Item Date	1972



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

September 15, 1972

THE LIBRARY

JITARO
Mr. Jisaburo Tanaka
2300 Confederation PHwy
Mississauga, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

I am writing to express my personal gratitude, and to convey the thanks of our Library, for your kindness and cooperation in making available to us for copying the following documents and records in your possession.

1. Report of Paul D. Murphy on Ottawa trip(Re:Japanese-Evacuation)
2. Newspaper clippings.
3. Japanese Documents on Nissei Evacuation Group.

We have just finished copying these materials, and these will be returned to you by Dr. Shimpo.

As Dr. Mitsuru Shimpo has informed you, this Library is seriously interested in preserving historical materials of this nature, and has already assembled a significant collection relating to the Japanese Canadians not only in British Columbia but also in other provinces.

Since we started our project last August, we have been successful in gaining the cooperation of many local citizens in making available original documents in their possession. Therefore we are very glad to have had this opportunity to add your materials to our growing collection of historical materials relating to Japanese Canadians.

Your contribution to our Library is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Tsuneharu Gonnami
Librarian
Asian Studies Library

Item Description	Letter addressed to Mr. [Jitaro] Tanaka from Tsuneharu Gonnami, Librarian, Asian Studies Library, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. dated September 15, 1972. References Report of Paul D. Murphy; Nisei Evacuation Group; and Dr. Mitsuru Shimpo. "JITARO" annotated in pencil. Signed in pen by Tsuneharu Gonnami.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

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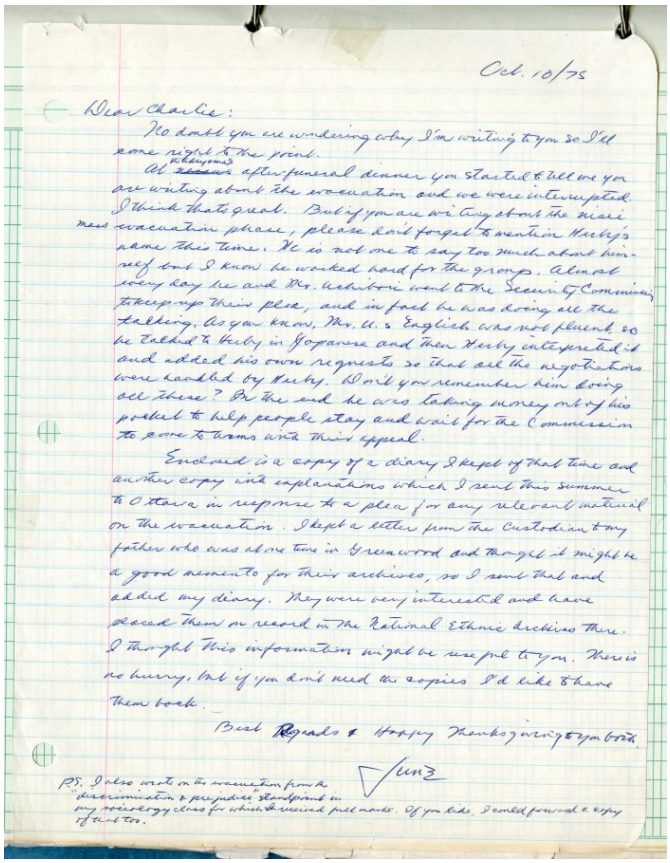
Tsuneharu Gonnami

Tsuneharu Gonnami
Librarian
Asian Studies Library

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-180
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.181
Item Title	June to Charlie
Item Date	1975



Oct. 10/75

Dear Charlie:

No doubt you are wondering why I'm writing to you so I'll come right to the point.

At ~~Reynes~~ after funeral dinner you started & told me you are writing about the evacuation and we were interrupted. I think that's great. But if you are writing about the Nisei mass evacuation phase, please don't forget to mention Herby's name this time. He is not one to say too much about himself but I know he worked hard for the group. Almost every day he and Mr. Uchibori went to the Security Commission to keep up their pleas, and in fact he was doing all the talking. As you know, Mr. U.'s English was not fluent so he talked to Herby in Japanese and then Herby interpreted it and added his own requests so that all the negotiations were handled by Herby. Do you remember him doing all these? In the end he was taking money out of his pocket to help people stay and wait for the Commission to move to towns with their appeal.

Enclosed is a copy of a diary I kept of that time and another copy with explanations which I sent this summer to Ottawa in response to a plea for any relevant material on the evacuation. I kept a letter from the Custodian to my father who was at one time in Greenwood and thought it might be a good memento for their archives, so I sent that and added my diary. They were very interested and have placed them on record in the National Ethnic Archives there. I thought this information might be useful to you. There is no hurry, but if you don't need the copies I'd like to have them back.

Best Regards & Happy Thanksgiving to you both.

June

P.S. I also wrote on the evacuation from a "discrimination & prejudice" standpoint in my sociology class for which I received good marks. If you like, I could forward a copy of that too.

Item Description Handwritten letter to "Charlie" from "June" dated Oct. 10, 1975. References [Takiyama]; [Herby]; Mr. Uchibori; and the National Ethnic Archives, Ottawa.

Oct. 10/75

Dear Charlie:

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At Tokuyama's after-funeral dinner you started to tell me you are writing about the evacuation and we were interrupted. I think that's great. But if you are writing about the Nisei mass evacuation phase, please don't forget to mention Herby's name this time. He is not one to say too much about himself but I know he worked hard for the group. Almost every day he and Mr. Ushibori went to the Security Commission to keep up their plea, and in fact he was doing all the talking. As you know, Mr. U.'s English was not fluent, so he talked to Herby in Japanese and then Herby interpreted it and added his own requests so that all the negotiations were handled by Herby. Don't you remember him doing all these? In the end he was taking money out of his pocket to help people stay and wait for the Commission to come to terms with this appeal.

Enclosed is a copy of a diary I kept of that time and another copy with explanations which I sent this summer to Ottawa in response to a plea for any relevant material on the evacuation. I kept a letter from the Custodian to my father who was at one time in Greenwood and thought it might be a good memento for their archives, so I sent that and added my diary. They were very interested and have placed them on record in the National Ethnic Archives there. I thought this information might be useful to you. There's no hurry, but if you don't need the copies I'd like to have them back.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-181
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.182
Item Title	Eastwood New Jap Director
Item Date	1942



EASTWOOD NEW JAP DIRECTOR

Administration of evacuating Japanese from the Pacific Coast defense area to settlement projects in B. C. will be under direction of W. Alex Eastwood, chief executive of the B. C. Security Commission, it was announced Thursday.

F. J. Mead, assistant commissioner of the R.C.M.P., has left for Ottawa, recalled to take up duties as director of Criminal Investigation with the R.C.M.P. Commissioner Mead is touring B. C. housing projects and work camps with Pedro Schwartz, consul-general for Spain, and Ernest Maag, representing Geneva headquarters of the International Red Cross.

While in Ottawa, Commissioner Mead will represent the B. C. Security Commission.

WILL REMAIN.

Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission has requested that he be relieved of his duties the end of July, but he has been asked to remain until evacuation of the Japanese is completed in November.

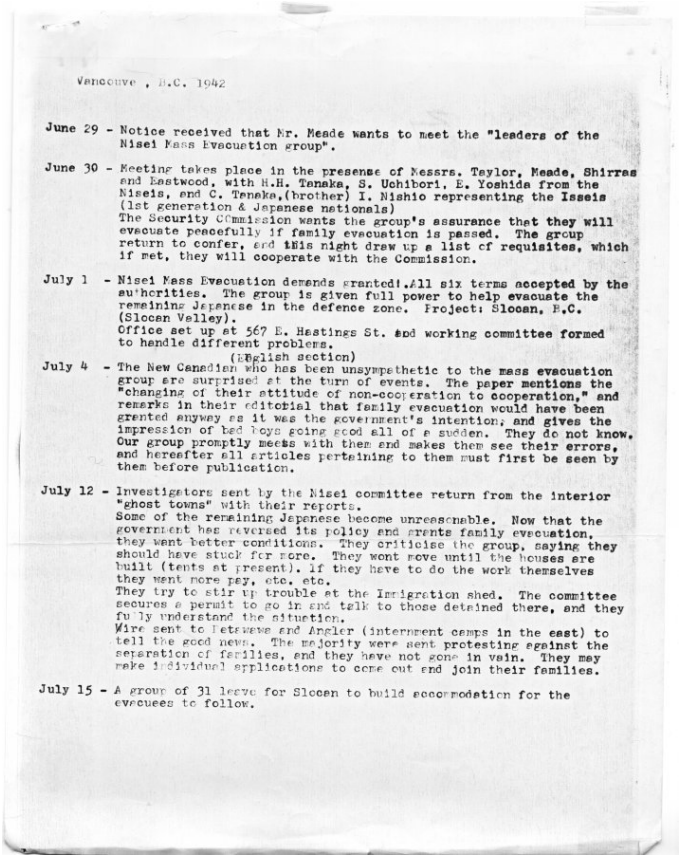
It is expected he will continue as chairman of the commission and act in an advisory capacity on matters of policy, while devoting most of his time to Wartime Merchant Shipping.

John Shirras, assistant commissioner of the B. C. Police, who has recently been in Victoria relieving T. W. S. Parsons, commissioner of B. C. Police, will also continue as commissioner but will take a less active part in administration.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Eastwood New Jap Director". References W. Alex Eastwood; F.J. Mead, assistant commissioner for the R.C.M.P; Pedro Schwartz, consul general for Spain; Ernest Maag, International Red Cross; Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission; John Shirras, assistant commissioner of B.C. Police; and T.W.S. Parsons, commissioner of B.C. Police.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.183
Item Title	Nisei Mass Evacuation Group Timeline of Events
Item Date	1942



Vancouve , B.C. 1942

June 29 - Notice received that Mr. Meade wants to meet the "leaders of the Nisei Mass Evacuation group".

June 30 - Meeting takes place in the presense of Messrs. Taylor, Meade, Shirres and Eastwood, with H.H. Tanaka, S. Uchibori, E. Yoshida from the Niseis, and C. Tanaka,(brother) I. Nishio representing the Isseis (1st generation & Japanese nationals)
The Security COmmission wants the group's assurance that they will evacuate peacefully if family evacuation is passed. The group return to confer, and this night drew up a list of requisites, which if met, they will cooperate with the Commission.

July 1 - Nisei Mass Evacuation demands granted!.All six terms accepted by the authorities. The group is given full power to help evacuate the remaining Japanese in the defence zone. Project: Slocan, B.C. (Slocan Valley).
Office set up at 567 E. Hastings St. and working committee formed to handle different problems.
(English section)

July 4 - The New Canadian who has been unsympathetic to the mass evacuation group are surprised at the turn of events. The paper mentions the "changing of their attitude of non-cooperation to cooperation," and remarks in their editorial that family evacuation would have been granted anyway as it was the government's intention, and gives the impression of bad boys going good all of a sudden. They do not know. Our group promptly meets with them and makes them see their errors, and hereafter all articles pertaining to them must first be seen by them before publication.

July 12 - Investigators sent by the Nisei committee return from the interior "ghost towns" with their reports.
Some of the remaining Japanese become unreasonable. Now that the government has reversed its policy and grants family evacuation, they want better conditions. They criticise the group, saying they should have stuck for more. They wont move until the houses are built (tents at present). If they have to do the work themselves they want more pay, etc. etc.
They try to stir up trouble at the Immigration shed. The committee secures a permit to go in and talk to those detained there, and they fully understand the situation.
Wire sent to Petawawa and Angler (internment camps in the east) to tell the good news. The majority were sent protesting against the separation of families, and they have not gone in vain. They may make individual applications to come out and join their families.

July 15 - A group of 31 leave for Slocan to build accommodation for the evacuees to follow.

Item Description	Copy of two pages noting significant dates and events relating to the activism of the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group from June 29 to July 15, 1942 in Vancouver, B.C. as well as an account of the writer's last days in Vancouver before being moved to Slocan, and her experience living in Popoff and Bay Farm for three years.

Vancouve , B.C. 1942

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July 15 - A group of 31 leave for Slocan to build accommodation for the evacuees to follow.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-183-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The attached is a copy of a diary I had kept of the few days centering on the momentous day the B.C. Security Commission finally agreed to reverse its policy of separate removal of the Japanese, i.e., of sending the men away first to road camps and the women and children to an unknown destination later.

At the time we were living in a vacated dwelling behind a shop on Powell St., the center of the Japanese business section, my husband, two children aged 7 and 5, my mother and I. We had disposed of a store, a brand new car, our belongings at a fraction of their cost, stored some valuables in a warehouse, and had moved to a rooming house prior to moving here. It was at this house that the R.C.M.P. came to search. It may well have been one of their last attempts at picking up those connected with the Nisei Mass Evacuation group, for after this we heard of no more searches. We began to think perhaps they were beginning to see its futility.

My husband, who had been a salesman for a wholesale tobacco firm, was at first on the perihery of this group, but as one by one the leaders were taken into custody, he was pulled in closer, and by the summer of that year he was at the core. With S. Uchibori or sometimes alone, he went almost daily to keep up the petition and to see if there was anything new with the Security Commission office which was located in the Marine Building, seeing mostly Mr. Debrassay who was assistant to Mr. Eastwood. My diary follows.

- - -

Further to the Slocan evacuation -

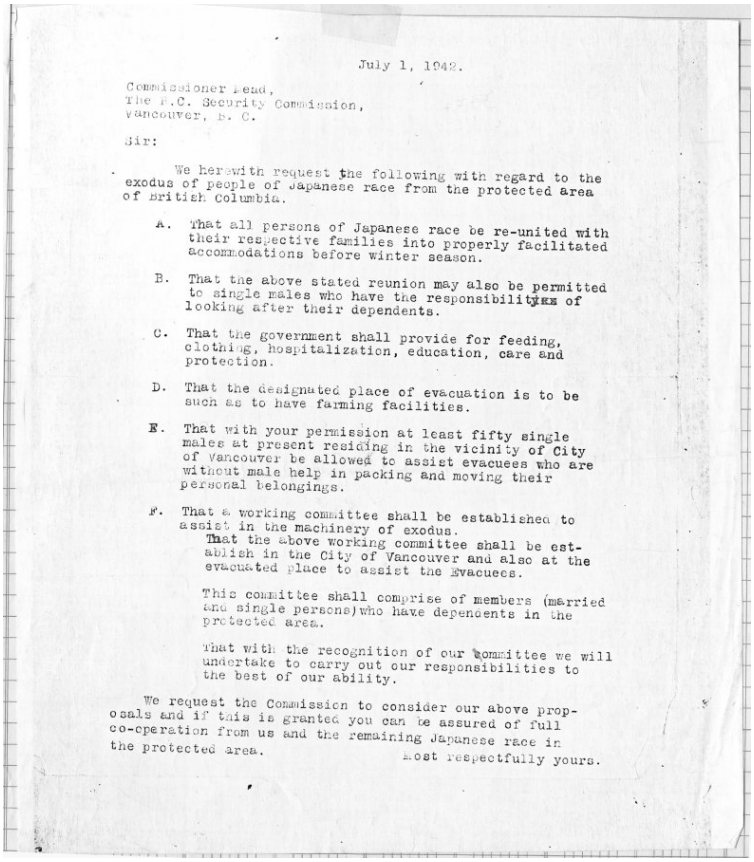
The settlement at "Slocan" later comprised Slocan City, Bay Farm, Popoff and Lemon Creek. Our family left for Slocan by train in September, leaving behind my husband who continued to help in the safe evacuation of the remaining Japanese. The houses were not ready, and some were still living in tents. The four of us stayed in a small partitioned room of a bunkhouse in Popoff, going to a mess hall in a tent for our meals. My husband joined us still in the bunkhouse in October. By then he was one of the very last Japanese to leave Vancouver, and the New Canadian carried a news item of his departure from the coast.

We were finally given a "house" in Bay Farm in November with another family, an aged couple with whom we shared the kitchen. My husband worked in the accounting department of the Security Commission office in Slocan City, getting 35¢ an hour, a little better than the standard 25¢ which most of the evacuees received. We stayed here three years where two more children were born. I hope one day to be able to write on this part of my life in Slocan.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-183-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.184
Item Title	[Nisei Mass Evacuation Group] to Commissioner Mead
Item Date	1942



July 1, 1942.

Commissioner Mead,
The B.C. Security Commission,
Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

We herewith request the following with regard to the exodus of people of Japanese race from the protected area of British Columbia.

A. That all persons of Japanese race be re-united with their respective families into properly facilitated accommodations before winter season.

B. That the above stated reunion may also be permitted to single males who have the responsibilities of looking after their dependents.

C. That the government shall provide for feeding, clothing, hospitalization, education, care and protection.

D. That the designated place of evacuation is to be such as to have farming facilities.

E. That with your permission at least fifty single males at present residing in the vicinity of City of Vancouver be allowed to assist evacuees who are without male help in packing and moving their personal belongings.

F. That a working committee shall be established to assist in the machinery of exodus.
That the above working committee shall be established in the City of Vancouver and also at the evacuated place to assist the Evacuees.

This committee shall comprise of members (married and single persons) who have dependents in the protected area.

That with the recognition of our committee we will undertake to carry out our responsibilities to the best of our ability.

We request the Commission to consider our above proposals and if this is granted you can be assured of full co-operation from us and the remaining Japanese race in the protected area.

Most respectfully yours.

Item Description	Copy of one page letter to Commissioner Mead from [Nisei Mass Evacuation Group] dated July 1, 1942. Outlines six requests made by the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group in regards to the exodus of people of Japanese race from the protected area of B.C.

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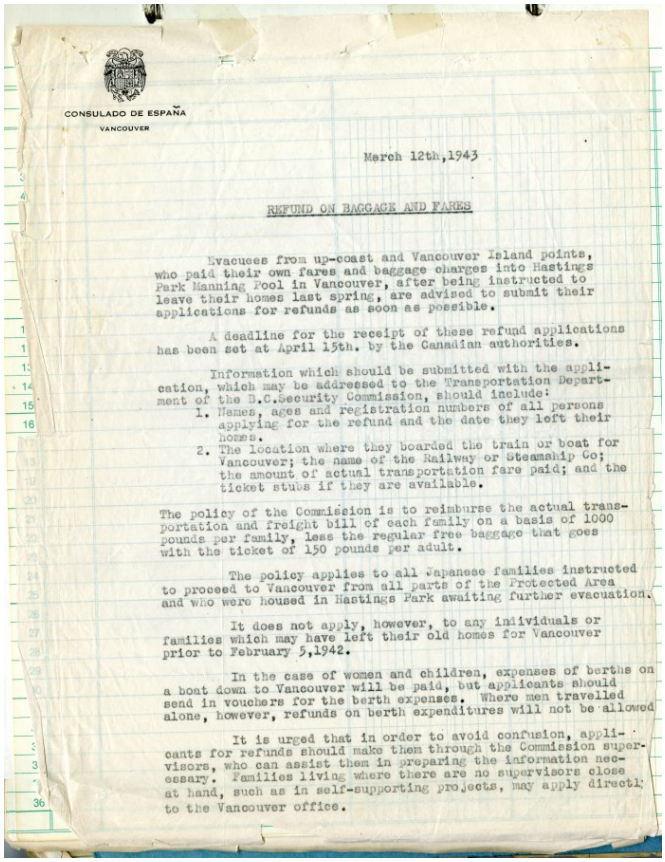
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Most respectfully yours.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-184
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.185
Item Title	Refund On Baggage And Fares
Item Date	1943



CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA
VANCOUVER

March 12th,1943

REFUND ON BAGGAGE AND FARES

Evacuees from up-coast and Vancouver Island points, who paid their own fares and baggage charges into Hastings Park Manning Pool in Vancouver, after being instructed to leave their homes last spring, are advised to submit their applications for refunds as soon as possible.

A deadline for the receipt of these refund applications has been set at April 15th. by the Canadian authorities.

Information which should be submitted with the application, which may be addressed to the Transportation Department of the B.C.Security Commission, should include:

1. Names, ages and registration numbers of all persons applying for the refund and the date they left their homes.
2. The location where they boarded the train or boat for Vancouver; the name of the Railway or Steamship Co; the amount of actual transportation fare paid; and the ticket stubs if they are available.

The policy of the Commision is to reimburse the actual transportation and freight bill of each family on a basis of 1000 pounds per family, less the regular free baggage that goes with the ticket of 150 pounds per adult.

The policy applies to all Japanese families instructed to proceed to Vancouver from all parts of the Protected Area and who were housed in Hastings Park awaiting further evacuation.

It does not apply, however, to any individuals or families which may have left their old homes for Vancouver prior to February 5,1942.

In the case of women and children, expenses of berths on a boat down to Vancouver will be paid, but applicants should send in vouchers for the berth expenses. Where men travelled alone, however, refunds on berth expenditures will not be allowed

It is urged that in order to avoid confusion, applicants for refunds should make them through the Commission supervisors, who can assist them in preparing the information necessary. Families living where there are no supervisors close at hand, such as in self-supporting projects, may apply direct to the Vancouver office.

Item Description	Textual record consists of original and copy of note released by the Consulado de Espana (Spanish Consul) in Vancouver on March 12th, 1943 titled "Refund On Baggage And Fares" notifying evacuees to submit applications for refunds on fares and baggage charges to arrive at Hastings Park in [Spring 1942] by April 15th, 1943.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-185-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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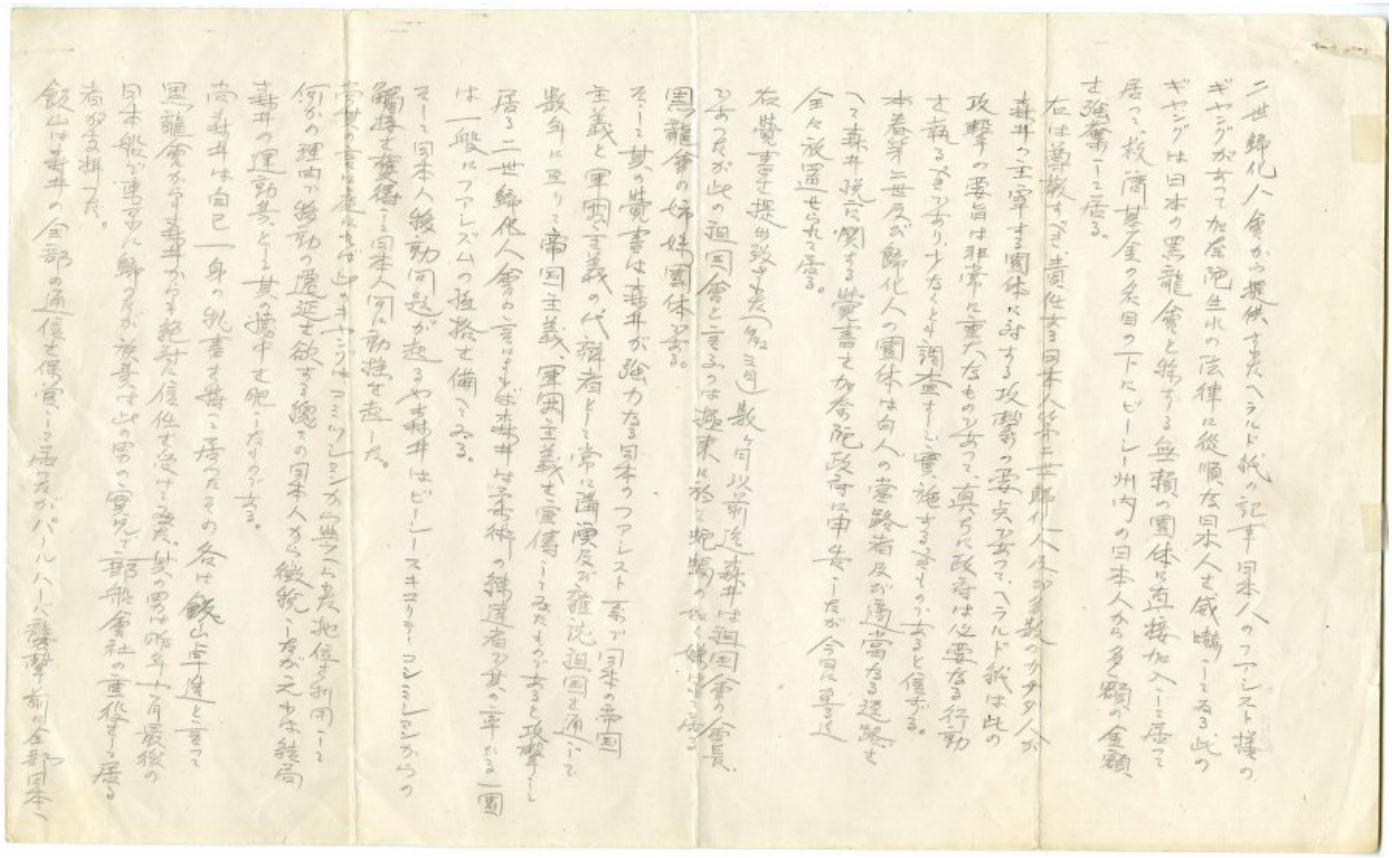
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-185-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.186
Item Title	Japanese Handwritten Note
Item Date	1942



Item Description	Textual record consists of two pages handwritten in Japanese. References News-Herald article; Black Dragon Society; Etsuji Morii; Sokoku-kai; [Takuzo Iiyama], secretary to Morii; Yusen company; and Nisei Mass Evacuation Group.

一

二世帰化人会から提供されたヘラルド紙の記事日本人のファシスト様の
ギャングが有って加奈陀生れの法律に従順な日本人を威嚇して居る此の
ギャングは日本の黒龍会と称する無頼の団体に直接加入して居って
居って救済基金の名目の下にビーシー州内の日本人から多額の金額
を強奪して居る。

一

右は尊敬すべき責任ある日本人並二世帰化人及び多数のカナダ人が
森井の主宰する団体に対する攻撃の要点であって、ヘラルド紙は此の
攻撃の要旨は非常に重大なものであって、直ちに政府は必要なる行動
を執るべきものであり、少なくとも調査をして実施するべきものであると信ずる。
本春第二世及び帰化人の団体は白人の当路者及び適当なる逕路を
へて森井説に関する覚書を加奈陀政府に申告したが今日に至る迄
全々放置せられて居る。
右覚書を提出致したる(9月12日)数ケ月以前迄森井は祖国会の会長
であったが此の祖国会と云ふのは極東に於て蛇蝎の如く嫌はれて居る
黒龍会の姉妹団体である。

一

そして其の覚書は森井が強力なる日本のファシスト系で日本の帝国
主義と軍国主義の代弁者として常に講演及び雑誌祖国を通じて
数年に亘りて帝国主義、軍国主義を宣伝して来たものであると攻撃して
居る二世帰化人会の言によれば森井は柔術の練達者で其の卒なる一団
は一般にファシズムの技術を備へてゐる。
そして日本人移動問題が起るや森井はビーシーセキュリティーコミッションからの
[illegible]を獲得して日本人間に動揺を起した。
当時の言によれば此のギャングはコミッションから無償で其地位を利用して
何等の理由で移動の遅延を欲する総ての日本人から徴税したが之が結局
森井の運動費として其の懐中を肥したのである。
尚森井は自己一身の秘書を持って居ったその名は飯山卓進と言って
黒龍会からも森井からも絶対の信任を受けて居た。其の男は昨年十月最後の
日本船が東京へ帰ったが旅費は此の男の実兄で郵船会社の重役をして居る
者が支払った。

一

飯山は森井の全部の通信を保管して居ったがパールハーバー攻撃前に全部日本

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-186-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

井戸さんのような井戸は帰ビーエーに住まう日本人の中でも数人位の物でしょう。
彼女の同じかた海はまる多分の考え方をするだろう。
二十数年間井戸はビーエーの日本人社会の為に尽くした。敵国に於ても
褒賞を受けた。
南二世帰化人会長はビーエーコミュニティーコミュニティの関係に就て
井戸は自分が二世の為に社会を組織したと言う自負心を持っている。
つまり西原代表がビーエーの日系の進歩的な人々と共に
井戸の創設した婦人会に相当額の寄附をすることよって
有する其の基金をするのは之々役員に関し重要な役割を
目的に保存するものとするが、其の決定をする投票の資格は
うするは居住、井戸は生前よりも活動区域の範囲は最後まで
確言に居るまで基金を保存するものとし、歌的財政の基礎を
自分の地位と数とを利用して多額の寄附を集めた人に対しては
大洋丸を取って居る。

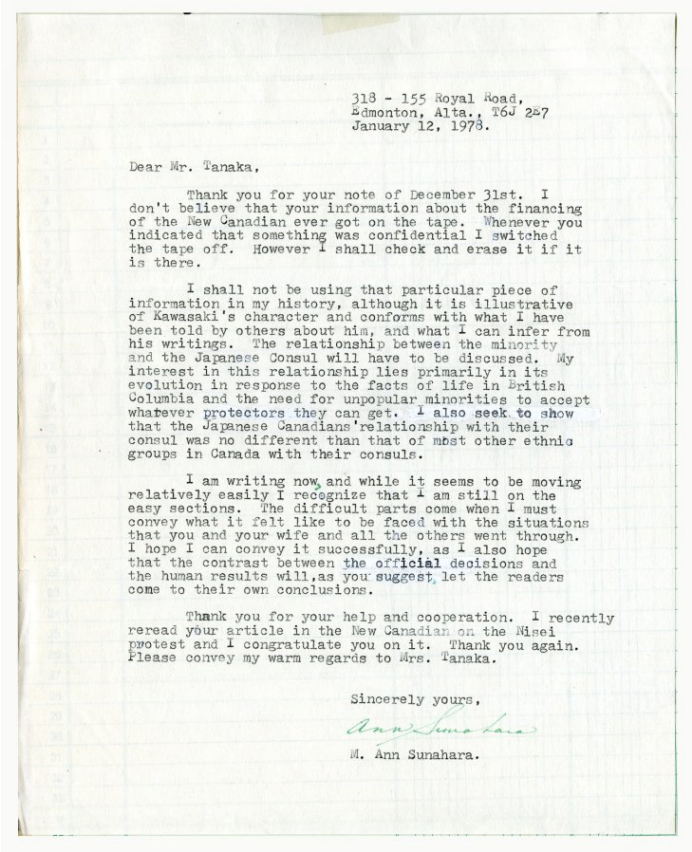
前記の会報第二世帰化人関係のようなことを書くと
なるべく避ける為人達の手を通じ各地の宣伝に提出するようにしたが
オタク送付書類の井戸にみても何等の表記も満足な回答を
送まで到着せ居ない。
井戸の行動にみても挑戦した多数の日本人は収容収監
収容されるないが井戸及び井戸の追従者みする挑戦の人々が
親化し方針は彼等はミニストーブにぶりバー、ブラウンやエーキ及びオープン行った。
オープンはサンピエール前には純分布する井戸延長地の
無い為日本会報送者は言える。

井戸はミニストーに来らないようにする三年前帰化には居ない井戸及び他の人々は
祖国の為の為には次期交換船に帰る程の日本政府を安心すると言う事に居る
此の報道はまだ具体化されて居ないが井戸は自慢一なるように言う居た。
何故?井戸は収監せられるか?何故?彼の如き地位の者を送還するか何故?
二世帰化人居るが向人何の為の為に尽くしたか疑問に
思いである。

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-186-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.187
Item Title	M. Ann Sunahara to Mr. Tanaka
Item Date	1978



318 - 155 Royal Road,
Edmonton, Alta., T6J 2Z7
January 12, 1978.

Dear Mr. Tanaka,

Thank you for your note of December 31st. I don't believe that your information about the financing of the New Canadian ever got on the tape. Whenever you indicated that something was confidential I switched the tape off. However I shall check and erase it if it is there.

I shall not be using that particular piece of information in my history, although it is illustrative of Kawasaki's character and conforms with what I have been told by others about him, and what I can infer from his writings. The relationship between the minority and the Japanese Consul will have to be discussed. My interest in this relationship lies primarily in its evolution in response to the facts of life in British Columbia and the need for unpopular minorities to accept whatever protectors they can get. I also seek to show that the Japanese Canadians' relationship with their consul was no different than that of most other ethnic groups in Canada with their consuls.

I am writing now, and while it seems to be moving relatively easily I recognize that I am still on the easy sections. The difficult parts come when I must convey what it felt like to be faced with the situations that you and your wife and all the others went through. I hope I can convey it successfully, as I also hope that the contrast between the official decisions and the human results will, as you suggest, let the readers come to their own conclusions.

Thank you for your help and cooperation. I recently reread your article in the New Canadian on the Nisei protest and I congratulate you on it. Thank you again. Please convey my warm regards to Mrs. Tanaka.

Sincerely yours,

M. Ann Sunahara.

Item Description	Letter from M. Ann Sunahara to Mr. Tanaka dated January 12, 1978. References the New Canadian; Kawasaki; the Japanese Consul; and Mrs. Tanaka.

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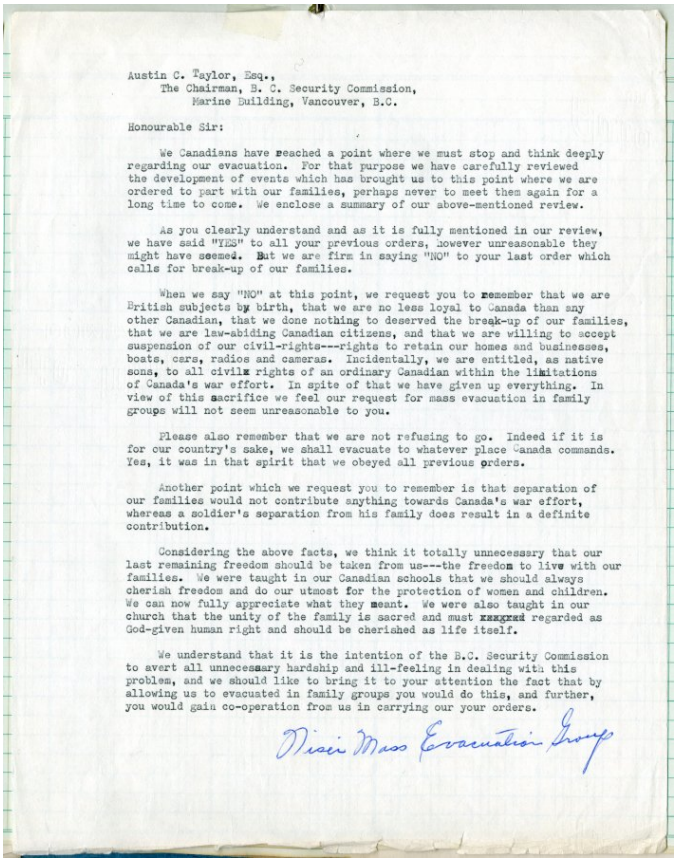
Ann Sunahara

M. Ann Sunahara.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-187
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.188
Item Title	Nisei Mass Evacuation Group to Austin C. Taylor
Item Date	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 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 the family is sacred and must ~~xxxxxx~~ 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 with this problem, and we should like to bring it to your attention the fact that by allowing us to evacuated in family groups you would do this, and further, you would gain co-operation from us in carrying our your orders.

Nisei Mass Evacuation Group

Item Description	Letter addressed to Austin C. Taylor from Nisei Mass Evacuation Group protesting the order to break up family groups during evacuation.

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

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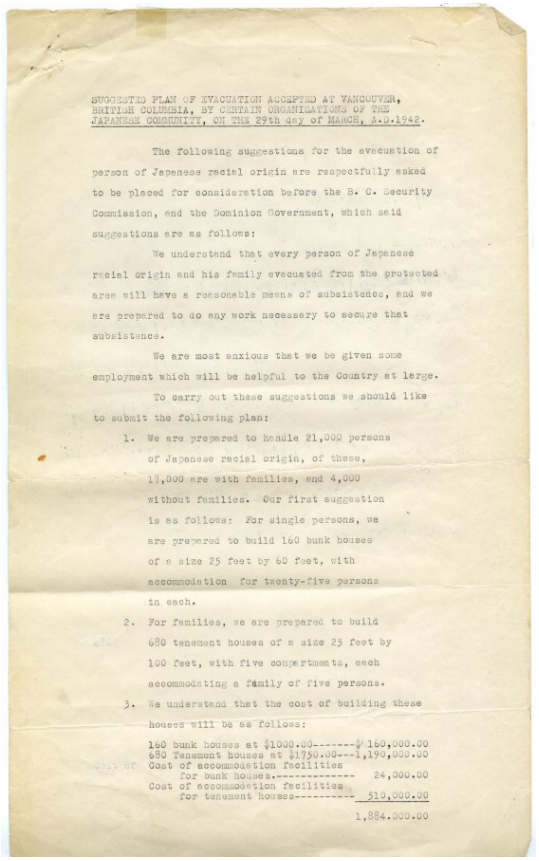
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Nisei Mass Evacuation Group

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-188
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.189
Item Title	Suggested Plan Of Evacuation Accepted At Vancouver, British Columbia, By Certain Organizations Of The Japanese Community, On The 29th day of March, A.D. 1942
Item Date	1942



SUGGESTED PLAN OF EVACUATION ACCEPTED AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY, ON THE 29th day of MARCH, A.D.1942.

The following suggestions for the evacuation of person of Japanese racial origin are respectfully asked to be placed for consideration before the B. C. Security Commission, and the Dominion Government, which said suggestions are as follows:

We understand that every person of Japanese racial origin and his family evacuated from the protected area will have a reasonable means of subsistence, and we are prepared to do any work necessary to secure that subsistence.

We are most anxious that we be given some employment which will be helpful to the Country at large.

To carry out these suggestions we should like to submit the following plan:

1. We are prepared to handle 21,000 persons of Japanese racial origin, of these, 17,000 are with families, and 4,000 without families. Our first suggestion is as follows: For single persons, we are prepared to build 160 bunk houses of a size 25 feet by 60 feet, with accommodation for twenty-five persons in each.
2. For families, we are prepared to build 680 tenement houses of a size 25 feet by 100 feet, with five compartments, each accommodating a family of five persons.
3. We understand that the cost of building these houses will be as follows:

160 bunk houses at $1000.00-------	$ 160,000.00
680 Tenement houses at $1750.00---	1,190,000.00
Cost of accommodation facilities for bunk houses.----------	24,000.00
Cost of accommodation facilities for tenement houses----------	510,000.00
	1,884,000.00

Item Description Textual record consists of three page report titled "Suggested Plan Of Evacuation Accepted At Vancouver, British Columbia, By Certain Organizations Of The Japanese Community, On The 29th day of March, A.D. 1942". Outlines agreements made by Japanese community relating to evacuation, including prospective budgets for building accommodations, number of men required to follow through with building plans, and minutes of a meeting held in Vancouver on March 29, 1942. References the Japanese Liaison Committee; Etsuji Morii; Austin Taylor; Minister of National Defense; Minister of Air; Minister of Pensions and National Health; and Mr. Denis Murphy.

SUGGESTED PLAN OF EVACUATION ACCEPTED AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, BY CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY, ON THE 29th day of MARCH, A.D.1942.

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	1,884.000.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-189-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Under this arrangement, we believe that it will take 1500 men to construct the necessary houses. If the supplies and materials should be given to us, we will give our labour free. If the Government feels that various sites should be selected to accommodate certain numbers of people, the 1500 men to build these houses could be divided according to the sites, and would see that the buildings were erected. Under these arrangements we have planned to build 100 houses within a month by 1500 men. At the completion of these houses about 500 families could be moved into a building site, or into authorized sites, and we are prepared to increase the number of workers to approximately 2500. By the addition of the workers, the building capacity in one site, or in the authorized sites, could be increased from time to time, so that all of the 21,000 Japanese in the protected areas could be removed. We are prepared to see that this programme is completed within four months or shorter.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-189-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINUTES OF A MEETING HELD IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER,
IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ON MARCH 29th, A.D. 1942.

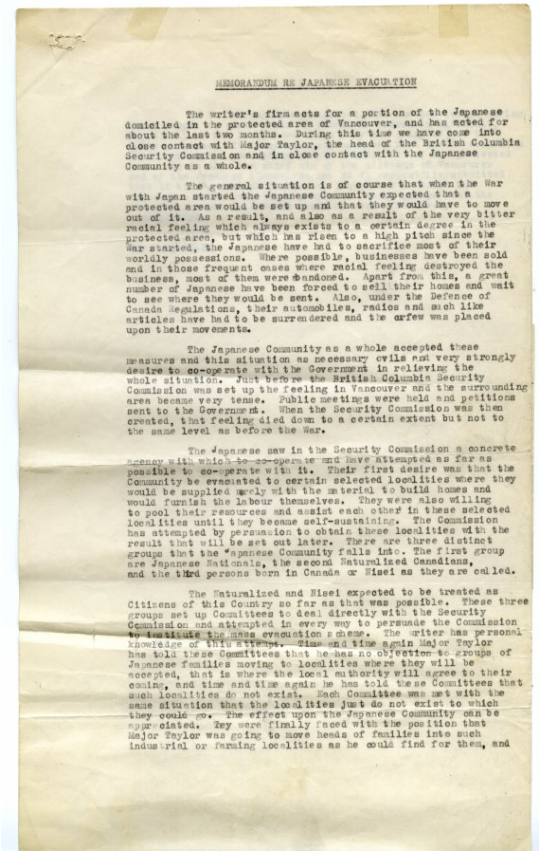
At the Meeting representatives from thirty-nine Japanese Organizations of Vancouver and vicinity were present. The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. BE IT RESOLVED that this Meeting hereby expresses our determination and readiness to co-operate with the Dominion Government in assisting to expedite the evacuation of those of Japanese Orgin from the protected areas. Carried unanimously.
2. BE IT RESOLVED that this Meeting hereby declares that the present head of the Japanese Liason Committee, E. Morii, does not represent the Japanese community of British Columbia, and we respectfully request the Government of Canada make such investigations as may be necessary to have a committee formed who do, in fact, represent the said community. Carried unanimously.
3. BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of these Resolution be forwarded to Major Austin Taylor, Chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, and to the Government of Canada, and that it is respectfully requested that Major Austin Taylor secure a Meeting of our representative with the Honourable The Minister of National Defence, The Honourable The Minister of Air, and The Honourable Minister of Pensions and National Health, and for this purpose, we hereby appoint Mr. Denis Murphy to be our said representative. Carried unanimously.
4. BE IT RESOLVED that the suggested method of evacuation, hereby attached to this Resolution, also be submitted to the said Major Austin Taylor, Chairman of the B. C. Security Commission and to the Government of Canada. Carried unanimously.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-189-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.190
Item Title	Memorandum Re: Japanese Evacuation
Item Date	1942



MEMORANDUM RE JAPANESE EVACUATION

The writer's firm acts for a portion of the Japanese domiciled in the protected area of Vancouver, and has acted for about the last two months. During this time we have come into close contact with Major Taylor, the head of the British Columbia Security Commission and in close contact with the Japanese Community as a whole.

The general situation is of course that when the War with Japan started the Japanese Community expected that a protected area would be set up and that they would have to move out of it. As a result, and also as a result of the very bitter racial feeling which always exists to a certain degree in the protected area, but which has risen to a high pitch since the War started, the Japanese have had to sacrifice most of their worldly possessions. Where possible, businesses have been sold and in those frequent cases where racial feeling destroyed the business, most of them were abandoned. Apart from this, a great number of Japanese have been forced to sell their homes and wait to see where they would be sent. Also, under the Defence of Canada Regulations, their automobiles, radios and such like articles have had to be surrendered and the curfew was placed upon their movements.

The Japanese Community as a whole accepted these measures and this situation as necessary evils and very strongly desire to co-operate with the Government in relieving the whole situation. But before the British Columbia Security Commission was set up the feeling in Vancouver and the surrounding area became very tense. Public meetings were held and petitions sent to the Government. When the Security Commission was then created, that feeling died down to a certain extent but not to the same level as before the War.

The Japanese saw in the Security Commission a concrete agency with which to co-operate and have attempted as far as possible to co-operate with it. Their first desire was that the Community be evacuated to certain selected localities where they would be supplied only with the material to build homes and would furnish the labour themselves. They were also willing to pool their resources and assist each other in these selected localities until they became self-sustaining. The Commission has attempted by persuasion to obtain these localities with the result that will be set out later. There are three distinct groups that the Japanese Community falls into. The first group are Japanese Nationals, the second Naturalized Canadians, and the third persons born in Canada or Nisei as they are called.

The Naturalized and Nisei expected to be treated as Citizens of this Country so far as that was possible. These three groups set up Committees to deal directly with the Security Commission and attempted in every way to persuade the Commission to institute the mass evacuation scheme. The writer has personal knowledge of this attempt. Time and time again Major Taylor has told these Committees that he has no objection to groups of Japanese families moving to localities where they will be accepted, that is where the local authority will agree to their coming, and time and time again he has told these Committees that such localities do not exist. Each Committee was met with the same situation that the localities just do not exist to which they could go. The effect upon the Japanese Community can be appreciated. They were finally faced with the position that Major Taylor was going to move heads of families into such industrial or farming localities as he could find for them, and

Item Description Textual record consists of three page memorandum titled "Memorandum Re: Japanese Evacuation" summarizes the events of wartime British Columbia and the treatment of Japanese during early stages of evacuation from the coast, dated May 2, 1942. Writer unknown. References the B.C. Security Commission.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-190-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

move their families and children into such places as he could find for them. Irrespective of whether a Jap was a National, Naturalized or Canadian born, he is being treated on the same basis. This separation of families which has already started has caused a very bitter feeling amongst the Japanese. This feeling might not be as potentially dangerous as it is if the Commission was moving bodies of the Community out of the protected area. In fact, the Commission is unable to do so primarily because they are unable to find localities to which they can be moved.

Our clients have attempted to obtain figures on the evacuation and we are instructed that of approximately 24,000 Japs in the protected area of Vancouver when the Commission was instituted, about 2,500 have left and a certain proportion of these have gone voluntarily. Not only is the evacuation extremely slow, but the Commission is bringing into the protected area of Vancouver groups of Japs from the coastal areas and putting them into Hastings Park. If the actual figures were ascertained, it would be probably be found that a very small percentage of Japs had actually been evacuated. This situation is not known to the general public of Vancouver and if it were known, the consequences would be most serious. Just prior to the institution of the Commission violence was anticipated by those in close touch with the situation. There is no reason to anticipate any other alternative than violence if the facts become public.

As far as the Japanese Community is concerned their repeated efforts to have a mass evacuation scheme implemented and their repeated failure in this regard has gradually brought about a situation that the Community has almost ceased to cooperate with the Commission. For instance, certain individuals would be notified by the Commission to leave the protected area on a certain night and to report at a designated [illegible] be given transportation. When the writer last left Vancouver, he did not know of one instances where fifty per cent of these turned out, and the balance are permitted to live in the Community until they are picked up, in other words the Community itself has become hostile to the Commission. It would not seem possible to take primitive measures against a Community of at least twenty thousand persons when a place to put them has not yet been obtained.

The writer was retained by a portion of the Japanese Community to place this situation before the Government and to respectfully request that localities be designated by the Government to which the Community will be sent. There is not the least doubt that if this was done the Community would cooperate in the fullest possible measure with the Commission in moving to these localities. Indeed, the Community would probably not be moved as quickly as they themselves desire. As the Commission itself has not asked the Government to designate these localities, it would appear that perhaps they do not sufficiently appreciate the danger of the present position. We are, however, convinced that they would accept such a plan with relief. The expediency of implementing such a plan now lies in the fact that the Commission has actually moved only a negligible portion of the Community out of the protected area.

The Community knows that the writer is in Ottawa and is taking this matter up with the Government and efforts have been made by the leaders of the Community to control their followers, although incidents have already occurred such as a hunger strike at Hastings Park, which happened this week and which is an indication of the feeling in the Community itself.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-190-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

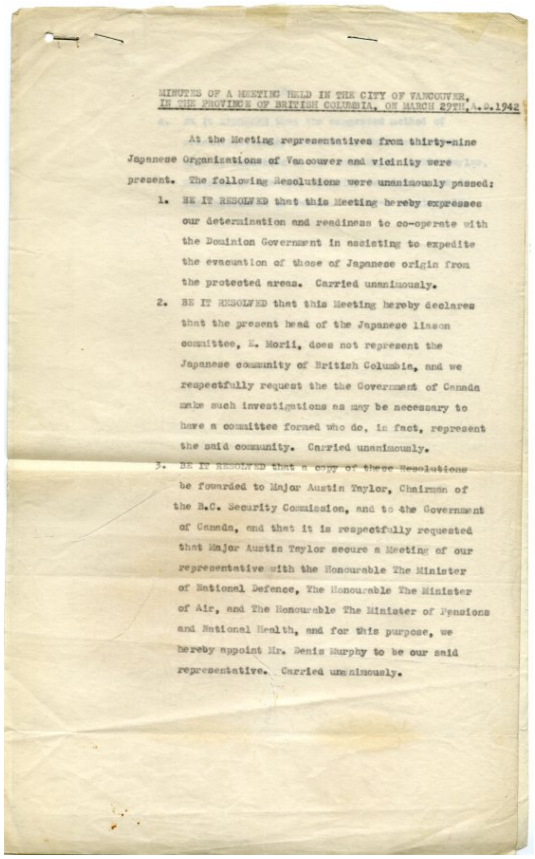
It is thoroughly appreciated that the problem of moving these people to other parts of Canada is extremely difficult, especially as the localities where they are going object to their presence. It is understood, however, that the Government's chief aim is to move these people swiftly out of the protected area. It is also the chief aim of the citizens of Vancouver and of the Japanese themselves and it is respectfully submitted that if the Government designated localities to which the Commission could send these people in family groups that the aim of all those interested would be most effectively accomplished.

May 2nd, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-190-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.191
Item Title	Minutes Of A Meeting Held In The City Of Vancouver, In The Province Of British Columbia, On March 29th, A.D. 1942
Item Date	1942



MINUTES OF A MEETING HELD IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER,
IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ON MARCH 29TH, A.D. 1942

At the Meeting representatives from thirty-nine Japanese Organizations of Vancouver and vicinity were present. The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. BE IT RESOLVED that this Meeting hereby expresses our determination and readiness to co-operate with the Dominion Government in assisting to expedite the evacuation of those of Japanese origin from the protected areas. Carried unanimously.
2. BE IT RESOLVED that this Meeting hereby declares that the present head of the Japanese liason committee, K. Morii, does not represent the Japanese community of British Columbia, and we respectfully request the the Government of Canada make such investigations as may be necessary to have a committee formed who do, in fact, represent the said community. Carried unanimously.
3. BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of these Resolutions be fowarded to Major Austin Taylor, Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, and to the Government of Canada, and that it is respectfully requested that Major Austin Taylor secure a Meeting of our representative with the Honourable The Minister of National Defence, The Honourable The Minister of Air, and The Honourable The Minister of Pensions and National Health, and for this purpose, we hereby appoint Mr. Denis Murphy to be our said representative. Carried unanimously.

Item Description	Textual record consists of two page report titled "Minutes Of A Meeting Held In The City Of Vancouver, In The Province Of British Columbia, On March 29th, A.D. 1942".

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-191-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. BE IT RESOLVED that the suggested method of evacuation, hereby attached to this Resolution, also be submitted to the said Major Austin Taylor, Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission and to the Government of Canada. Carried unanimously.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-191-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.192
Item Title	Nisei Mass Evacuation Group
Item Date	1942
Item Description	Textual record consists of five pages with signatures from Japanese Canadian road camp workers who were recalled to Vancouver.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.

Per.....

一九四二年七月六日

署名者表

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-192-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

證明書

今回道路キャンプより帰映するに際し共の
手続の依頼に当り三世、又ハ二世千二百ドルの
グループに対し金銭の支払ひ各許可ある
る事を証言するものなり

署名者

上林定治郎　曙　幼造
西村孫市　大前清一
佐藤市郎　川平儀平
河合種蔵　松本勇
西本喜之助　藤実
松江登三　平吉多也
伸和総平　甲山川
平賀栄五郎

高林徳治　高岡正治郎
栗田久夫　北出吉春
椋田作之　吉村義平
樽野孝之　石田正雄
永野熊吏　石井賢治
小林徳次郎　三輪助生
岡口長之助　大川博
松平勢策

山本貞蔵　枝村次雄
大橋一男　枝村勘一郎
西川捨吉　安野栄蔵
安戸晴　有島俊夫
川上英久得　下重栄策
下村重高　神田良雄
宮本傳吉　北本庄吉郎
北村長穂　森漆雄

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.
Pd.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-192-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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事を証言するものなり

署名者

[illegible]
西川太郎
辻音次郎
大橋庸吉
中村文市
若林忠太郎
[illegible]
井頭京一
井頭隆
上田仙次郎
山下恒義
小平寅造

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-192-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE NOT PAID THE NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP, OR ANY COMMITTEE MEMBER OF IT, ANY EXPENSE MONEY OR GRATUITY IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR EFFORTS IN RECALLING US TO VANCOUVER FROM ROAD CAMP.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.

Per .....

S. Omaye
K. Motokado
M. Nishimura
S. Makamoto.
I. Sawa -
J. Ayabe.
K. Sagimabu
H. Hirai
J Sato
S. Kamibayashi
S. S. Nakamura
K. Koyama
E Hiraga
T. Wakabayashi
K. Sawada
H. Kitada
S Mukuda.
Y. Yoshimura
T. Kushino
M. Ishida.
K. Nagano
K. Ishii
P. Kobayashi
Hanagaki
K. Okawa
S Matsumoto
T. Yamamoto.
M. Edamura.
K. Okashi
K. Edamura
S. Horikawa.
A. Shishido.
T. Asano
S. Kimura
K Kawakami
E. Shimotakahara
S. Shojima
Y. Kanda
D. Miyamoto
S. Kitamura
J. Kitamura
T. Kamitakahara
T. Nishikawa
O. Tsuji
H. Ohashi
I. Nakamura
S Wakabayashi
Y. Kobayakawa

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-192-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE NOT PAID THE NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP, OR ANY COMMITTEE MEMBER OF IT, ANY EXPENSE MONEY OR GRATUITY IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR EFFORTS IN RECALLING US TO VANCOUVER FROM ROAD CAMP.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP
573 E. HASTINGS ST.

Per _____

K. Igashira
T. Igashira
S. Ueda
T. Yamashita
S. Koichi

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-192-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.193
Item Title	A prime minister's apology: Our treatment of the Japanese is black mark against Canada
Item Date	1971



TORONTO DAILY STAR, Fri., Sept. 17, 1971

Author-artist Shizuye Takashima, her father Senji, and sister Yuki Takayesu now live in Toronto

A prime minister's apology:

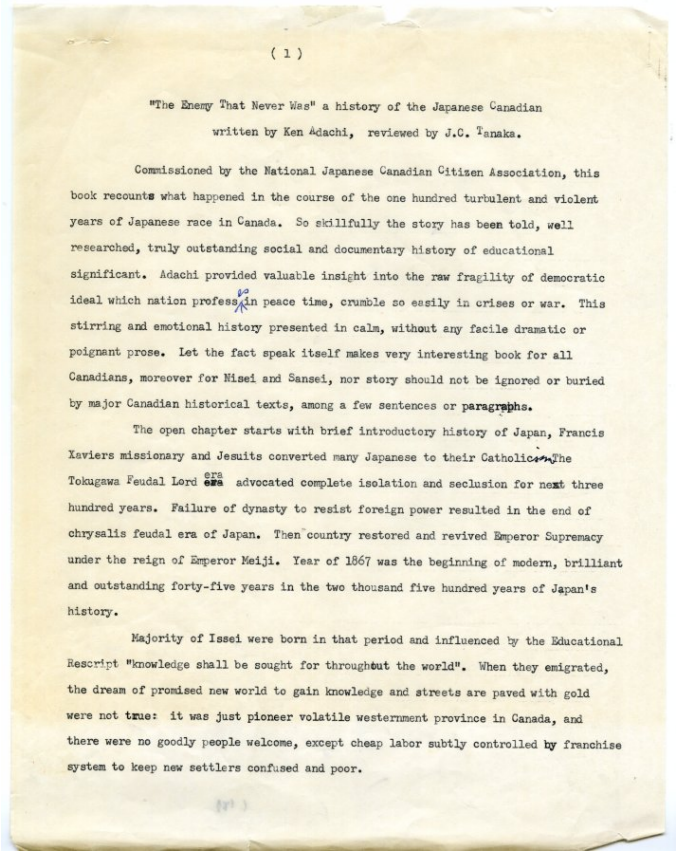
Our treatment of the Japanese is black mark against Canada

U.S. PRESIDENT Harry Truman and Gen. George C. Marshall show off surrender documents signed by the Japanese in 1945.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "A prime minister's apology: Our treatment of the Japanese is black mark against Canada" dated Sept. 17, 1971, Toronto Daily Star. References Shizuye Takashima, author-artist of A Child In Prison Camp; her father Senji [Takashima]; sister Yuki Takayesu; Ian Mackenzie, Liberal cabinet minister; Howard Green, conservative cabinet minister; Mackenzie King, Liberal prime minister; Harry Truman, U.S. President; and Gen. George C. Marshall.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.194
Item Title	"The Enemy That Never Was" A History of the Japanese Canadian written by Ken Adachi, reviewed by J.C. Tanaka
Item Date	1979



(1)

"The Enemy That Never Was" a history of the Japanese Canadian written by Ken Adachi, reviewed by J.C. Tanaka.

Commissioned by the National Japanese Canadian Citizen Association, this book recounts what happened in the course of the one hundred turbulent and violent years of Japanese race in Canada. So skillfully the story has been told, well researched, truly outstanding social and documentary history of educational significant. Adachi provided valuable insight into the raw fragility of democratic ideal which nation profess in peace time, crumble so easily in crises or war. This stirring and emotional history presented in calm, without any facile dramatic or poignant prose. Let the fact speak itself makes very interesting book for all Canadians, moreover for Nisei and Sansei, nor story should not be ignored or buried by major Canadian historical texts, among a few sentences or paragraphs.

The open chapter starts with brief introductory history of Japan, Francis Xaviers missionary and Jesuits converted many Japanese to their Catholic. The Tokugawa Feudal Lord era advocated complete isolation and seclusion for next three hundred years. Failure of dynasty to resist foreign power resulted in the end of chrysalis feudal era of Japan. Then country restored and revived Emperor Supremacy under the reign of Emperor Meiji. Year of 1867 was the beginning of modern, brilliant and outstanding forty-five years in the two thousand five hundred years of Japan's history.

Majority of Issei were born in that period and influenced by the Educational Rescript "knowledge shall be sought for throughout the world". When they emigrated, the dream of promised new world to gain knowledge and streets are paved with gold were not true: it was just pioneer volatile westernment province in Canada, and there were no goodly people welcome, except cheap labor subtly controlled by franchise system to keep new settlers confused and poor.

Item Description	Textual record consists of three page book review by J.C. Tanaka of "The Enemy That Never Was" A History of the Japanese Canadian written by Ken Adachi. Quotes Margaret Lawrence. References the Cooperative Committee for Japanese Canadians; M.J. Coldwell; Edith Fowke; B.R. Sandwell; F.R. Scott; and Rabbi Feinberg. Signed by J.C. Tanaka.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-194-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

On December 7, 1941, whole world of the twenty-one thousand Japanese race was shattered in the name of National Security, self believe peaceful penetration fear of ~~sabbbabe~~ sabotage, mentality of many years erupt like a volcano on these innocent, most law ~~abilding~~ abiding people in record of B. C. history. Margaret ~~Lawrence~~ Laurence, author and critic, writes, "wakened in the night by the police at the door, telling you that you and your family were under arrest and were to be sent to an internment camp for indefinite period. You go because you have no choice. You have no trial. There are no charges against you; indeed you have broken no laws. Nonetheless, you are confined to prison camp, your property is virtually confiscated. Your crime is your (racial) origin".

The author, Adachi, states in Book, " we, Canadian Government, do not want you to enlist in army, we call you when we want. We can expel or deport when we please, although many of you are Canadian born and naturalized citizen. Highest Court said we can. But, we will take taxes. Close to the end of war, small number of Nisei were called as intrepertors to ~~British~~ British Army in Asia." He further says, "if evacuees were seeking a haven east of the Rockies, they were to be rudely disillusioned. This time, not like Issei ~~hunting~~ hunting for gold, but freedom from the ravages of racism and the persecutions of headline-hunting politicians. They said, if these people are too dangerous to be permitted to remain on the West Coast, aren't they too dangerous here. Most people outside of British Columbia, in fact, had never seen a Japanese before. Virtually all places in Canada were unassailable for Japanese race. Only as Ward of Canadian Government no legal status will take them in except only as on temperary basis. No wonder we were in many cases looked upon as Prisoner of War or slave labor in many places."

The such organization as the Co-Operative Committee for Japanese Canadian, whose members names stand out, M. J. Coldwell, Edith Fowke, B. R. Sandwell, F. R. Scott, and Rabbi Feinberg, helped in protest of deportation. Without their unflinching believes in democratic ideal, the original figure of about 10,500 victims could have been deported.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-194-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The time have soothed mental scar and mended the ~~would~~ wound of incarceration and evacuation, but never to be forgotten. We ~~don't~~ did not know how our problems will come out or how they should come out, and there are times, many many times, when we should rather not think about them. Many Issei and older Nisei were too confused and doubt whether it is wise to tell our sad story to our children when they are in bitter and hurt feelings. How well can we tell without damaging their faith in Canada? I know one elder Issei couple, good friend of ours, bought six books "The Enemy That Never Was" to give to their children and grandchildren, hoping this book will tell the whole story.

The psychological problems are excellently analysed in Adachi's book, which Japanese Canadian Society is facing. Sansei are merging into wider society through inter-marriage. What manner they can or should retain Japanese identity? The Utopian vision of a "multi-cultural" society, of a "mosaic" of ethnic groups in all their cultural diversities living peaceably together and flourishing within an integrated political system, conflicts with the divisive realities of colour or race. The idea of a Canadian "mosaic" is an appealing metaphor but it is one which has always borne within it the seeds of racial strife, and the majority has not always looked at it with the greatest generosity.

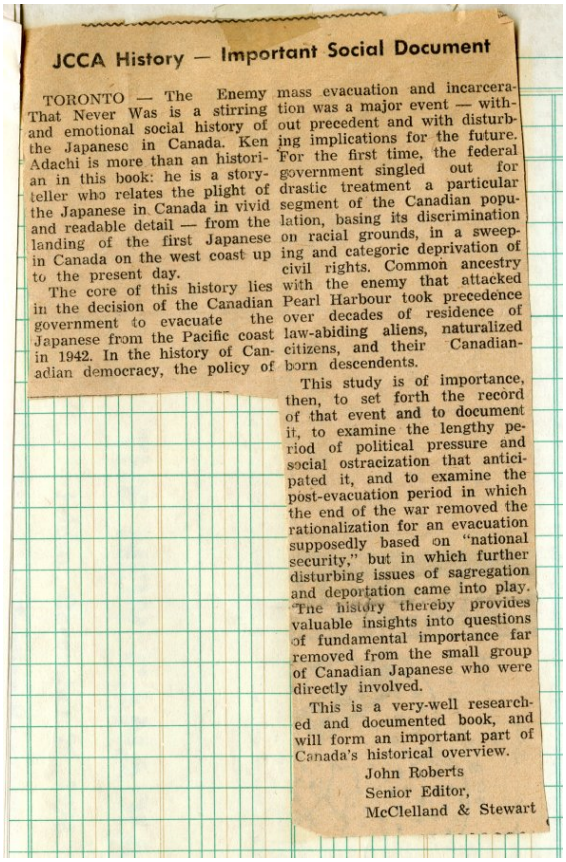
"The Enemy That Never Was" will be invaluable for student of this aspect of our history, -- much of important Order-in-Council -- of The War Measurement Act -- are shown at the end of the Book.

K. Tanaka

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-194-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.195
Item Title	JCCA History - Important Social Document
Item Date	1979



JCCA History — Important Social Document

TORONTO — The Enemy That Never Was is a stirring and emotional social history of the Japanese in Canada. Ken Adachi is more than an historian in this book: he is a storyteller who relates the plight of the Japanese in Canada in vivid and readable detail — from the landing of the first Japanese in Canada on the west coast up to the present day.

The core of this history lies in the decision of the Canadian government to evacuate the Japanese from the Pacific coast in 1942. In the history of Canadian democracy, the policy of mass evacuation and incarceration was a major event — without precedent and with disturbing implications for the future. For the first time, the federal government singled out for drastic treatment a particular segment of the Canadian population, basing its discrimination on racial grounds, in a sweeping and categoric deprivation of civil rights. Common ancestry with the enemy that attacked Pearl Harbour took precedence over decades of residence of law-abiding aliens, naturalized citizens, and their Canadian-born descendents.

This study is of importance, then, to set forth the record of that event and to document it, to examine the lengthy period of political pressure and social ostracization that anticipated it, and to examine the post-evacuation period in which the end of the war removed the rationalization for an evacuation supposedly based on "national security," but in which further disturbing issues of sagregation and deportation came into play. The history thereby provides valuable insights into questions of fundamental importance far removed from the small group of Canadian Japanese who were directly involved.

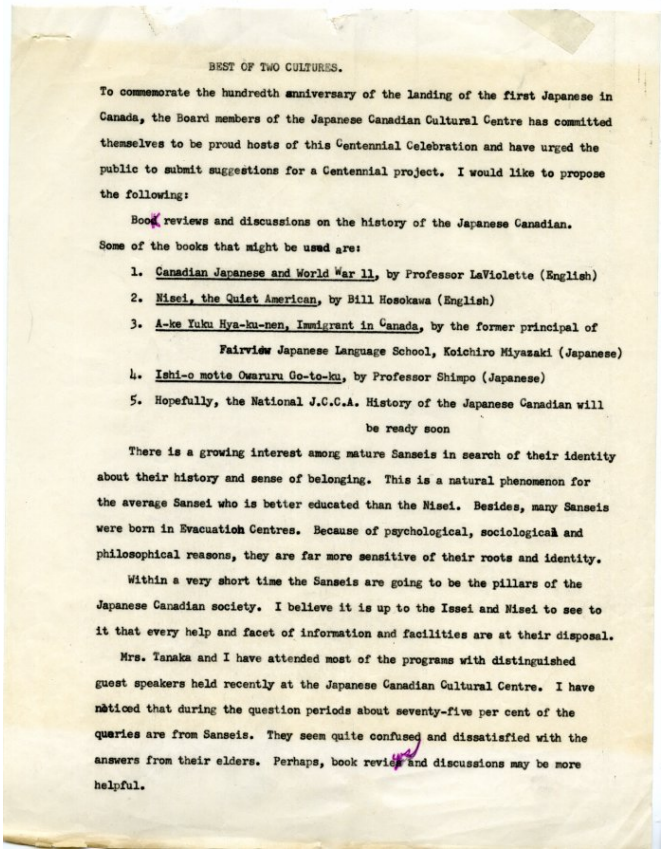
This is a very-well researched and documented book, and will form an important part of Canada's historical overview.

John Roberts
Senior Editor,
McClelland & Stewart

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of book review with headline "JCCA History - Important Social Document" by John Roberts, Toronto. Reviews "The Enemy That Never Was" by Ken Adachi.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.196
Item Title	Best Of Two Cultures
Item Date	1977



BEST OF TWO CULTURES.

To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the landing of the first Japanese in Canada, the Board members of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre has committed themselves to be proud hosts of this Centennial Celebration and have urged the public to submit suggestions for a Centennial project. I would like to propose the following:

Book reviews and discussions on the history of the Japanese Canadian. Some of the books that might be used are:

1. Canadian Japanese and World War II, by Professor LaViolette (English)
2. Nisei, the Quiet American, by Bill Hosokawa (English)
3. A-ke Yuku Hya-ku-nen, Immigrant in Canada, by the former principal of Fairview Japanese Language School, Koichiro Miyazaki (Japanese)
4. Ishi-o motte Owaruru Go-to-ku, by Professor Shimpo (Japanese)
5. Hopefully, the National J.C.C.A. History of the Japanese Canadian will be ready soon

There is a growing interest among mature Sanseis in search of their identity about their history and sense of belonging. This is a natural phenomenon for the average Sansei who is better educated than the Nisei. Besides, many Sanseis were born in Evacuation Centres. Because of psychological, sociological and philosophical reasons, they are far more sensitive of their roots and identity.

Within a very short time the Sanseis are going to be the pillars of the Japanese Canadian society. I believe it is up to the Issei and Nisei to see to it that every help and facet of information and facilities are at their disposal.

Mrs. Tanaka and I have attended most of the programs with distinguished guest speakers held recently at the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre. I have noticed that during the question periods about seventy-five per cent of the queries are from Sanseis. They seem quite confused and dissatisfied with the answers from their elders. Perhaps, book reviews and discussions may be more helpful.

Item Description	Textual record consists of two page proposal submitted to the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre for a centennial celebration project. References the following book titles: Canadian Japanese and World War II by Professor LaViolette; Nisei, the Quiet American by Bill Hosokawa; A-ke Yuku Hya-ku-nen, Immigrant in Canada by Koichiro Miyazaki; Ishi-o motte Owaruru Go-to-ku by Professor Shimpo; and the J.C.C.A. History of the Japanese Canadian.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-196-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is hard, I imagine, to be born into two cultures. It seems as though one is getting a real bargain in life -- two for the price of one -- but it creates problems. However, after overcoming this difficulty, life can be more meaningful and rewarding. I know that the average Sansei and Yonsei loves Canadian and Japanese meals. They have digested both and are quite healthy. If mothers were to eliminate the Japanese meals I know they would miss them. The same with Canadian meals. If we can blend our food so successfully, what is stopping us on cultures? In spite of the war and the mental tortures we went through, I think the Nisei and Sansei can digest two cultures in one, instead of sadly being of split personality. Let the Japanese and the Canadian part of you amalgamate a unique awareness of Japanese Culture an essentially Canadian perspective.

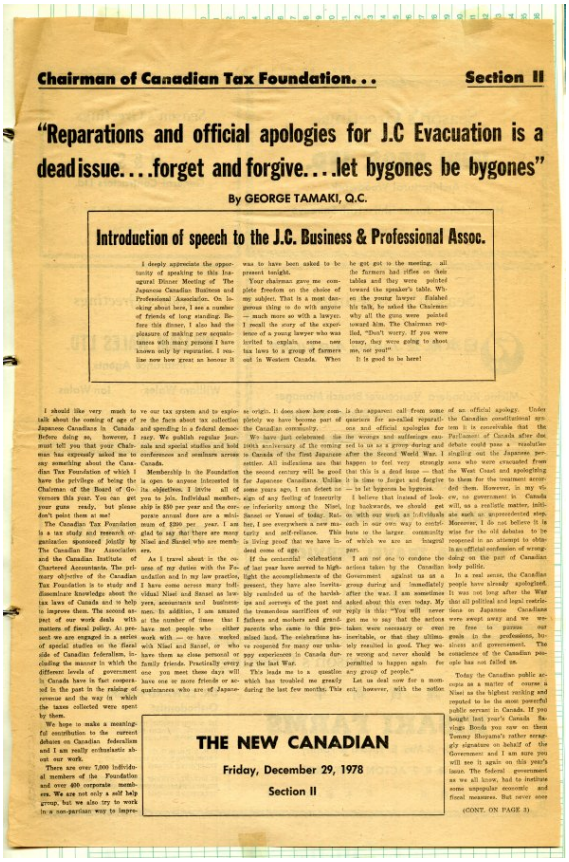
By understanding ourselves better, especially our unique heritage developed from two distinct but richly complimentary cultures, we can then play more meaningful leadership roles in Canadian society as Canadians of Japanese ancestry. Then and only then, can we do as well as our American brothers, who being only half of one-per-cent of the population of the United States have produced so many distinguished representatives in almost every major field of endeavor. They were all wartime internees like Japanese Canadian and they achieved so much in so little time. How can we perpetually afford to be lost in the labyrinth of two cultures, searching for identity.

"The present is the necessary product of all the past, the necessary cause of the future."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-196-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.197.1-2
Item Title	Chairman of Canadian Tax Foundation... "Reparations and official apologies for J.C Evacuation is a dead issue....forget and forgive....let bygones be bygones"
Item Date	1978



Chairman of Canadian Tax Foundation. . . Section II

"Reparations and official apologies for J.C Evacuation is a dead issue. . . .forget and forgive. . . .let bygones be bygones"

By GEORGE TAMAKI, Q.C.

Introduction of speech to the J.C. Business & Professional Assoc.

I deeply appreciate the opportunity of speaking to this Inaugural Dinner Meeting of The Japanese Canadian Business and Professional Association. On looking about here, I see a number of friends of long standing. Before this dinner, I also had the pleasure of making new acquaintances with many persons I have known only by reputation. I realize now how great an honour it was to have been asked to be present tonight.

Your chairman gave me complete freedom on the choice of my subject. That is a most dangerous thing to do with anyone — much more so with a lawyer. I recall the story of the experience of a young lawyer who was hotfoot to explain... some... new tax laws to a group of farmers out in Western Canada. When he got got to the meeting, all the farmers had rifles on their tables and they were pointed toward the speaker's table. When the young lawyer finished his talk, he asked the Chairman why all the guns were pointed toward him. The Chairman replied, "Don't worry. If you were lousy, they were going to shoot me, not you!"

It is good to be here!

I should like very much to ve our tax system and to explo talk about the coming of age of re the facts about tax collection Japanese Canadians in Canada and spending in a federal democ Before doing so, however, I racy. We publish regular Jour must tell you that your Chair nals and special studies and hold man has expressly asked me to conferences and seminars across say something about the Cana Canada. dian Tax Foundation of which I Membership in the Foundation have the privilege of being the is open to anyone interested in Chairman of the Board of Go its objectives. I invite all of vernors this year. You can get you to join. Individual member your guns ready, but please ship is $50 per year and the cor don't point them at me! porate annual dues are a mini

The Canadian Tax Foundation mum of $200 per year. I am is a tax study and research or glad to say that there are many ganization sponsored jointly by Nisei and Sansei who are memb The Canadian Bar Associaton ers. and the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. The pri As I travel about in the co mary objective of the Canadian urse of my duties with the Fo Tax Foundation is to study and undation and in my law practice, disseminate knowledge about the I have come across many bril tax laws of Canada and to help liant Nisei and Sansei as law to improve them. The second as yers, accountants and business pect of our work deals with men. In addition, I am amazed matters of fiscal policy. As pre at the number of times that I sent we are engaged in a series have met people who either of special studies on the fiscal work with — or have worked side of Canadian federalism, in with Nisei and Sansei, or who cluding the manner in which the have them as close personal or different levels of government family friends. Practically every in Canada have in fact cooperat one you meet these days will ed in the past in the raising of have one or more friends or re revenue and the way in which quaintances who are of Japane the taxes collected were spent by them.

We hope to make a meaningful contribution to the current debates on Canadian federalism and I am really enthusiastic about our work.

There are over 7,000 individual members of the Foundation and over 400 corporate members. We are not only a self help group, but we also try to work in a non-partisan way to impro

as origin. It does show how com pletely we have become part of the Canadian community.

We have just celebrated the 100th anniversary of the coming to Canada of the first Japanese settler. All indications are that the second century will be good for Japanese Canadians. Unlike some years ago, I can detect no sign of any feeling of insecurity or inferiority among the Nisei, Sansei or Yonsei of today. Rather, I see everywhere a new maturity and self-reliance. This is living proof that we have indeed come of age.

If the centennial celebrations of last year have served to highlight the accomplishments of the present, they have also forcibly reminded us of the hardships and sorrows of the past and the tremendous sacrifices of our fathers and mothers and grandparents who came to this promised land. The celebrations have reopened for many our unhappy experiences in Canada during the last War.

This leads me to a question which has troubled me greatly during the last few months. This is the apparent call from some quarters for so-called reparations and official apologies for the wrongs and sufferings endured by us as a group during and after the Second World War. I happen to feel very strongly that this is a dead issue — that we should forget and forgive — to let bygones be bygones.

I believe that instead of looking backwards, we should get on with our work as individuals each in our own way to contribute to the larger community of which we are an integral part.

I am not one to condone the actions taken by the Canadian Government against us as a group during and immediately after the war. I am sometimes asked about this even today. My reply is this: "You will never get me to say that the actions taken were necessary or even inevitable, or that they ultimately resulted in good. They were wrong and never should be permitted to happen again, for any group of people."

Let us deal now for a moment, however, with the matter of an official apology. Under the Canadian constitutional system it is conceivable that the Parliament of Canada after due debate could pass a resolution singling out the Japanese persons who were evacuated from the West Coast and apologizing to them for the treatment accorded them. However, in my view, we, government in Canada will, as a realistic matter, initiate such an unprecedented step. Moreover, I do not believe it is wise for the old debates to be reopened in an attempt to obtain an official confession of wrongdoing on the part of Canadian body politic.

In a real sense, the Canadian people have already apologized. It was not long after the War that all political and legal restrictions on Japanese Canadians were swept away and we were free to pursue our goals in the professions, business and government. The conscience of the Canadian people has now failed us.

Today the Canadian public accepts as a matter of course a Nisei as the highest ranking and reputed to be the most powerful public servant in Canada. If you bought last year's Canada Savings Bonds you saw on them Tommy Shoyama's rather scraggly signature on behalf of the Government and I am sure you will see it again on this year's issue. The federal government as we all know, had to institute some unpopular economic and fiscal measures. But never once

(CONT. ON PAGE 3)

THE NEW CANADIAN
Friday, December 29, 1978
Section II

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Chairman of Canadian Tax Foundation.../ "Reparations and official apologies for J.C Evacuation is a dead issue....forget and forgive....let bygones be bygones" by George Tamaki dated December 29, 1978 in The New Canadian. References the Japanese Canadian Business and Professional Association; Tommy Shoyama; David Suzuki; Dr. Irene Uchida; and "Buck" Suzuki.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.197.2-2
Item Title	Tamaki/ Cont. from Page 1
Item Date	1978



Friday, December 29, 1978 THE NEW CANADI

Tamaki **Cont. from Page 1**

have I heard anyone criticize Tommy Shoyama on a personal or racial basis. There are other examples: the best known publicist of science on television is Dr. David Suzuki, a Sansei; Dr. Irene Uchida is perhaps one of the most respected geneticist in North America; and so on. The list is impressive. Japanese Canadians are everywhere making a name for themselves in the fields of science, medicine, the arts, education, business, government and the professions generally.

Do we require an official apology from a society which has to say mind impliedly recognized it was wrong? Demanding an official apology is, in my opinion, like trying to force your husband or wife, as the case may be, to admit he or she was wrong when he or she has already demonstrated by action — short of official apology — that he or she was wrong. It is just not a good idea!

Now let us look at the question of reparations. I realize that this is only in the discussion stage. Here also, any action for reparations — or redress as I believe some would like to call it — would require the passage of the necessary law by Parliament. Again, I do not think that it is realistic to imagine that any government or any political party would at this time — over 30 years after the war — espouse this kind of cause for a particular group such as ours. I can appreciate the feelings and arguments of those who feel aggrieved. I happen to believe that this is also a dead issue and we might as well forget it. Raising it now will only rekindle old animosities without any real expectation of success.

What concerns me most of all about the reparations proposal is that it tends to segregate us as an aggrieved people — different from and out of step with the mainstream of North American life. It will help to perpetuate the old historical differences — real or imagined — to no avail.

I firmly believe that we as a group have now come of age. We are able to meet our responsibilities and reach our goals without the aid of crutches dragged out of the past. Coming of age implies a certain self-reliance and maturity of thought and action. I respect the views of those who believe that an official apology and reparations should be pursued. They are entitle to their views. I happen to believe that these are problemes and should be laid to rest.

In my opinion, to think in terms of apologies or reparations is a backward and retrogressive step. Our problems as Japanese Canadians — and I do not say that they have disappeared forever — will only be solved as a result of our individual efforts and achievements as members of the larger North American community by sharing in the hopes and aspirations as well as the concerns. Some day we may well have a prime minister of Japanese origin — but this will not be because of his or her racial origin. It will be due to his or her individual qualities of leadership.

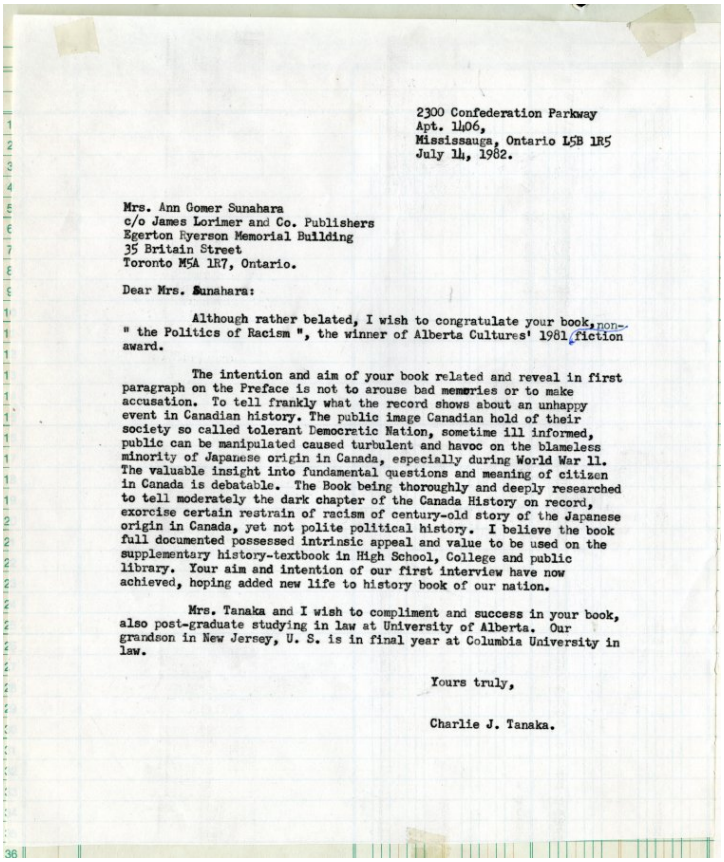
Before closing, let me first recall that today is Armistice or Remembrance Day. I should like in particular to pay tribute to an outstanding Nisei — and a friend — who passed away last year at the Shaughnessy Military Hospital in Vancouver. He was popularly known as "Buck" Suzuki and he was an example of a mature Nisei. Perhaps he beame of age before many of the rest of us.

I hope you will excuse me if my remarks sounded like a mixture of Remembrance Day services, commencement day exercises and a St. Jean Baptiste Day parade. My message is simple. Let us remember the past and it sorrows and hardships, but let us not forever dwell on it. Let us indeed look forward to the future with confidence. Let us all continue to strive as individuals each in our own way and find our places in the wider society of which we are part, united in mind and adroit as a distinctive group and proud of our heritage, but also at the same time with equal respect and concern for the well being of others.

Item Description Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Chairman of Canadian Tax Foundation.../ "Reparations and official apologies for J.C Evacuation is a dead issue....forget and forgive....let bygones be bygones" by George Tamaki dated December 29, 1978 in The New Canadian. References the Japanese Canadian Business and Professional Association; Tommy Shoyama; David Suzuki; Dr. Irene Uchida; and "Buck" Suzuki.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.198
Item Title	Charlie J. Tanaka to Ann Gomer Sunahara
Item Date	1982



2300 Confederation Parkway
Apt. 1406,
Mississauga, Ontario L5B 1R5
July 14, 1982.

Mrs. Ann Gomer Sunahara
c/o James Lorimer and Co. Publishers
Egerton Ryerson Memorial Building
35 Britain Street
Toronto M5A 1R7, Ontario.

Dear Mrs. Sunahara:

Although rather belated, I wish to congratulate your book, non-
" the Politics of Racism ", the winner of Alberta Cultures' 1981 fiction
award.

The intention and aim of your book related and reveal in first paragraph on the Preface is not to arouse bad memories or to make accusation. To tell frankly what the record shows about an unhappy event in Canadian history. The public image Canadian hold of their society so called tolerant Democratic Nation, sometime ill informed, public can be manipulated caused turbulent and havoc on the blameless minority of Japanese origin in Canada, especially during World War II. The valuable insight into fundamental questions and meaning of citizen in Canada is debatable. The Book being thoroughly and deeply researched to tell moderately the dark chapter of the Canada History on record, exorcise certain restrain of racism of century-old story of the Japanese origin in Canada, yet not polite political history. I believe the book full documented possessed intrinsic appeal and value to be used on the supplementary history-textbook in High School, College and public library. Your aim and intention of our first interview have now achieved, hoping added new life to history book of our nation.

Mrs. Tanaka and I wish to compliment and success in your book, also post-graduate studying in law at University of Alberta. Our grandson in New Jersey, U. S. is in final year at Columbia University in law.

Yours truly,

Charlie J. Tanaka.

36

Item Description	Letter from Charlie J. Tanaka to Mrs. Ann Gomer Sunahara, c/o James Lorimer and Co. Publishers, Toronto, dated July 14, 1982. References Sunahara's book "The Politics of Racism" which won the Alberta Cultures' 1981 Non-fiction award.

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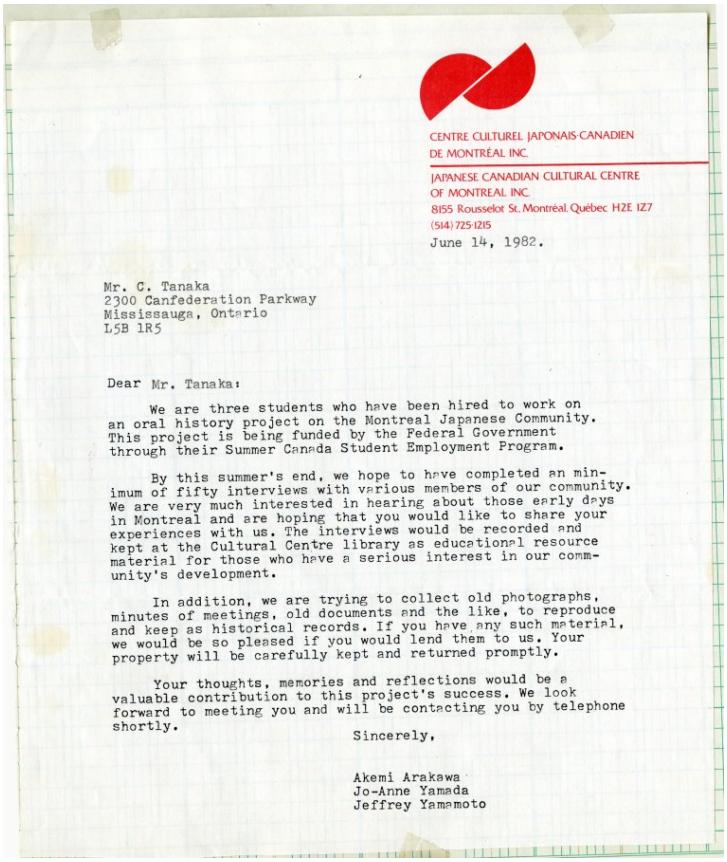
Yours truly,

Charlie J. Tanaka.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-198
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.199
Item Title	Akemi Arakawa, Jo-Anne Yamada and Jeffrey Yamamoto to Mr. C. Tanaka
Item Date	1982



CENTRE CULTUREL JAPONAIS-CANADIEN
DE MONTRÉAL INC.

JAPANESE CANADIAN CULTURAL CENTRE
OF MONTREAL INC.
8155 Rousselot St. Montréal, Québec H2E 1Z7
(514) 725-1215

June 14, 1982.

Mr. C. Tanaka
2300 Canfederation Parkway
Mississauga, Ontario
L5B 1R5

Dear Mr. Tanaka:

We are three students who have been hired to work on an oral history project on the Montreal Japanese Community. This project is being funded by the Federal Government through their Summer Canada Student Employment Program.

By this summer's end, we hope to have completed an minimum of fifty interviews with various members of our community. We are very much interested in hearing about those early days in Montreal and are hoping that you would like to share your experiences with us. The interviews would be recorded and kept at the Cultural Centre library as educational resource material for those who have a serious interest in our community's development.

In addition, we are trying to collect old photographs, minutes of meetings, old documents and the like, to reproduce and keep as historical records. If you have any such material, we would be so pleased if you would lend them to us. Your property will be carefully kept and returned promptly.

Your thoughts, memories and reflections would be a valuable contribution to this project's success. We look forward to meeting you and will be contacting you by telephone shortly.

Sincerely,

Akemi Arakawa
Jo-Anne Yamada
Jeffrey Yamamoto

Item Description	Letter from Akemi Arakawa, Jo-Anne Yamada, and Jeffrey Yamamoto of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre of Montreal to Mr. Tanaka, dated June 14, 1982. Requests Mr. Tanaka's participation in an oral history research project funded by the federal government.

CENTRE CULTUREL JAPONAIS-CANADIEN
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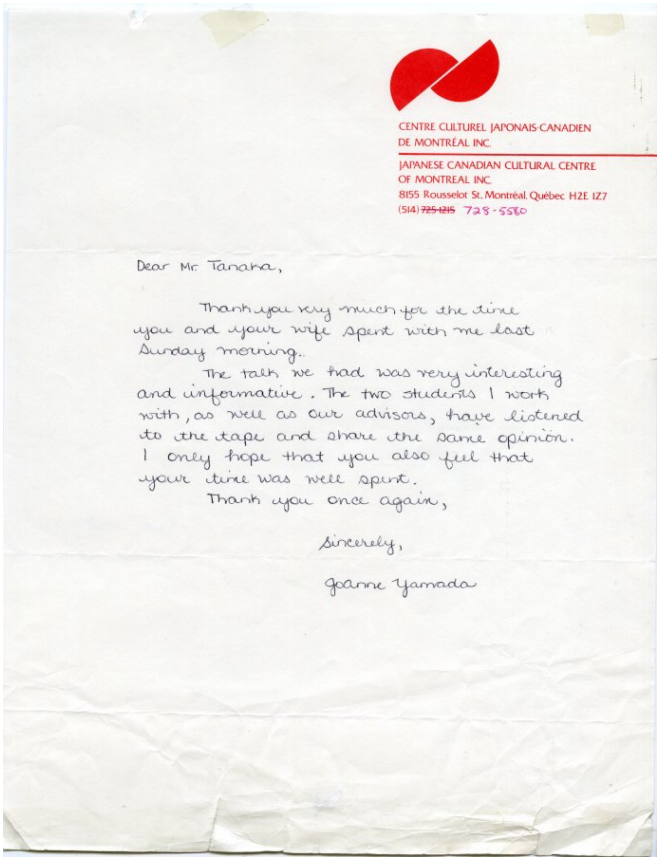
Sincerely,

Akemi Arakawa
Jo-Anne Yamada
Jeffrey Yamamoto

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-199
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.200
Item Title	JoAnne Yamada to Mr. C. Tanaka
Item Date	1982



CENTRE CULTUREL JAPONAIS-CANADIEN
DE MONTRÉAL INC.

JAPANESE CANADIAN CULTURAL CENTRE
OF MONTREAL INC.
8155 Rousselot St. Montréal, Québec H2E 1Z7
(514) ~~725 1215~~ 728-5580

Dear Mr Tanaka,

Thank you very much for the time you and your wife spent with me last Sunday morning.

The talk we had was very interesting and informative. The two students I work with, as well as our advisors, have listened to the tape and share the same opinion. I only hope that you also feel that your time was well spent.

Thank you once again,

Sincerely,

Joanne Yamada

Item Description	Letter from JoAnne Yamada of the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre of Montreal to Mr. Tanaka thanking him for participating in a dialogue with her and her colleagues.

CENTRE CULTUREL JAPONAIS-CANADIEN
DE MONTRÉAL INC.

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8155 Rousselot St. Montréal, Québec H2E 1Z7
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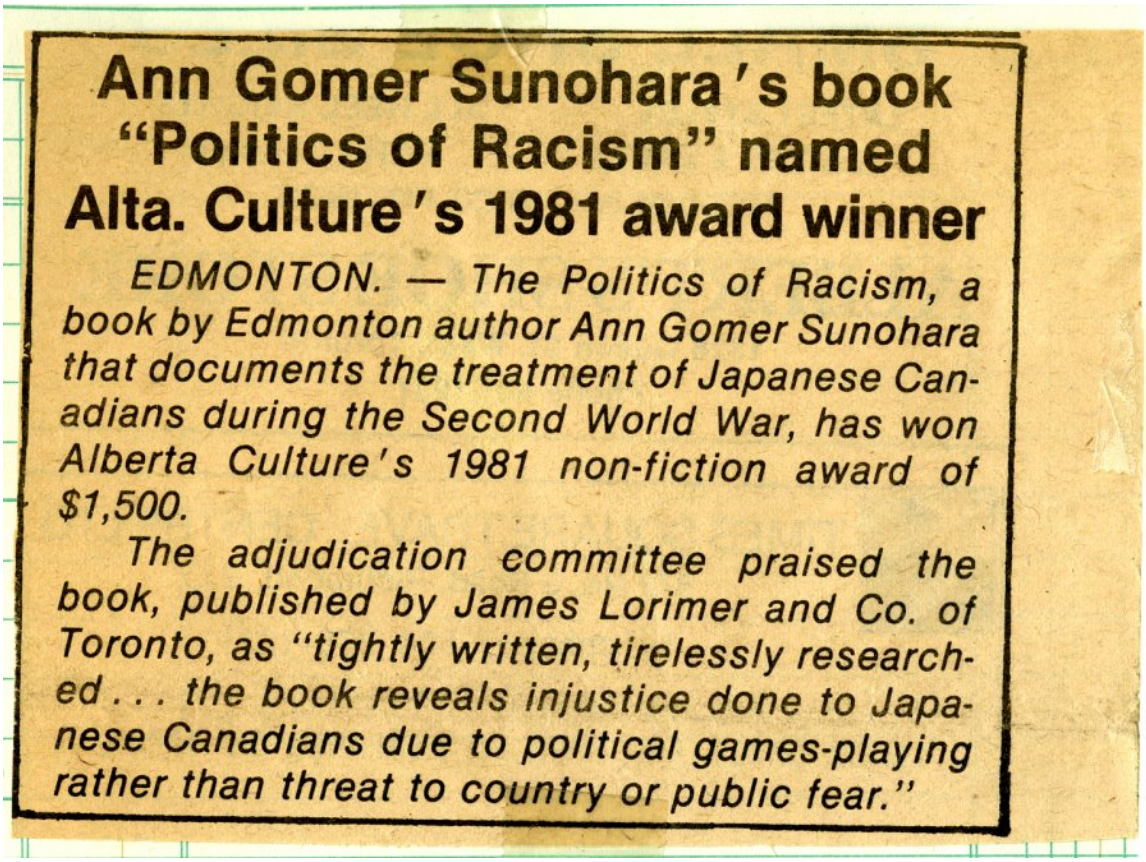
Sincerely,

Joanne Yamada

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-200
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.201
Item Title	Ann Gomer Sunahara's [sic] book "Politics of Racism" named Alta. Culture's 1981 award winner
Item Date	1982



Ann Gomer Sunohara's book "Politics of Racism" named Alta. Culture's 1981 award winner

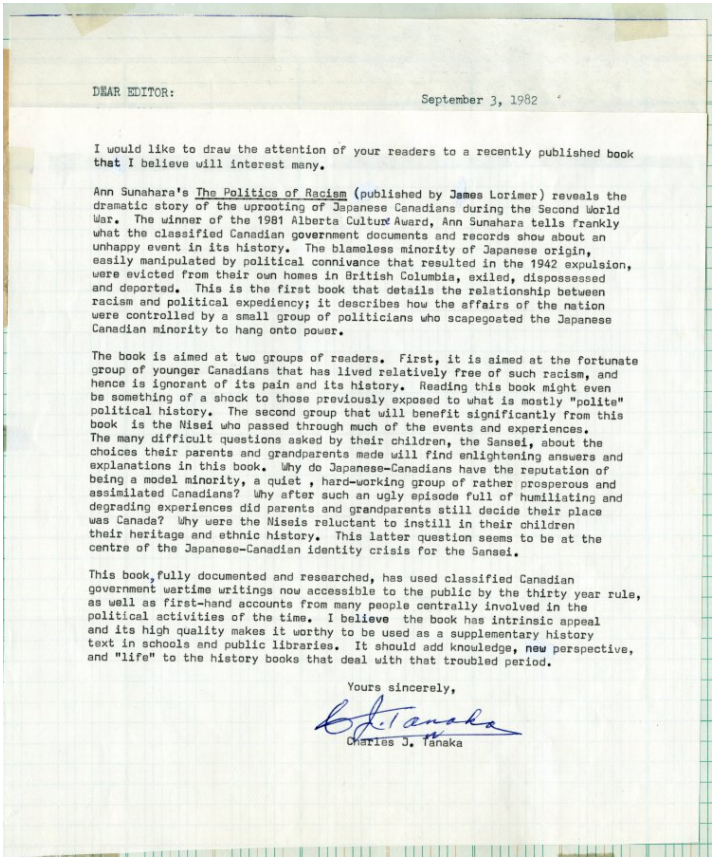
EDMONTON. — The Politics of Racism, a book by Edmonton author Ann Gomer Sunohara that documents the treatment of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War, has won Alberta Culture's 1981 non-fiction award of $1,500.

The adjudication committee praised the book, published by James Lorimer and Co. of Toronto, as "tightly written, tirelessly researched . . . the book reveals injustice done to Japanese Canadians due to political games-playing rather than threat to country or public fear."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Ann Gomer Sunahara's [sic] book "Politics of Racism" named Alta. Culture's 1981 award winner", Edmonton.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.202
Item Title	Charles J. Tanaka to Editor
Item Date	1982



DEAR EDITOR:

September 3, 1982

I would like to draw the attention of your readers to a recently published book that I believe will interest many.

Ann Sunahara's The Politics of Racism (published by James Lorimer) reveals the dramatic story of the uprooting of Japanese Canadians during the Second World War. The winner of the 1981 Alberta Culture Award, Ann Sunahara tells frankly what the classified Canadian government documents and records show about an unhappy event in its history. The blameless minority of Japanese origin, easily manipulated by political connivance that resulted in the 1942 expulsion, were evicted from their own homes in British Columbia, exiled, dispossessed and deported. This is the first book that details the relationship between racism and political expediency; it describes how the affairs of the nation were controlled by a small group of politicians who scapegoated the Japanese Canadian minority to hang onto power.

The book is aimed at two groups of readers. First, it is aimed at the fortunate group of younger Canadians that has lived relatively free of such racism, and hence is ignorant of its pain and its history. Reading this book might even be something of a shock to those previously exposed to what is mostly "polite" political history. The second group that will benefit significantly from this book is the Nisei who passed through much of the events and experiences. The many difficult questions asked by their children, the Sansei, about the choices their parents and grandparents made will find enlightening answers and explanations in this book. Why do Japanese-Canadians have the reputation of being a model minority, a quiet , hard-working group of rather prosperous and assimilated Canadians? Why after such an ugly episode full of humiliating and degrading experiences did parents and grandparents still decide their place was Canada? Why were the Niseis reluctant to instill in their children their heritage and ethnic history. This latter question seems to be at the centre of the Japanese-Canadian identity crisis for the Sansei.

This book, fully documented and researched, has used classified Canadian government wartime writings now accessible to the public by the thirty year rule, as well as first-hand accounts from many people centrally involved in the political activities of the time. I believe the book has intrinsic appeal and its high quality makes it worthy to be used as a supplementary history text in schools and public libraries. It should add knowledge, new perspective, and "life" to the history books that deal with that troubled period.

Yours sincerely,

C.J. Tanaka

Charles J. Tanaka

Item Description	Letter to the editor from Charles J. Tanaka dated September 3, 1982. References the book "The Politics of Racism" by Ann Sunahara as winner of 1981 Alberta Cultures' Award and as recommended reading for the public. Signed by C.J. Tanaka.

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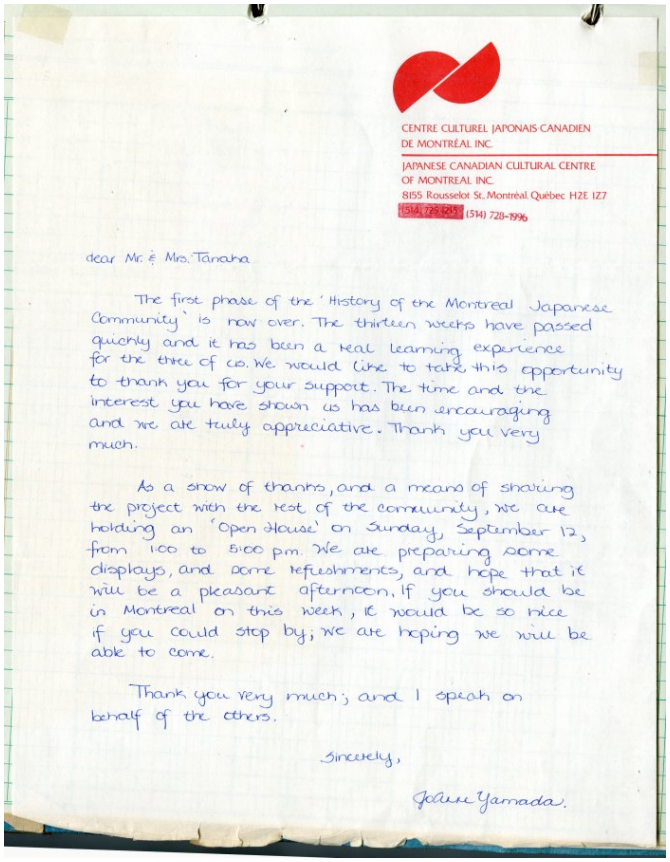
C. J. Tanaka

Charles J. Tanaka

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-202
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.203
Item Title	JoAnne Yamada to Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka
Item Date	1982



CENTRE CULTUREL JAPONAIS CANADIEN
DE MONTRÉAL INC.

JAPANESE CANADIAN CULTURAL CENTRE
OF MONTREAL INC.
8155 Rousselot St., Montréal, Québec H2E 1Z7
(514) 725-1245 (514) 728-1996

dear Mr. & Mrs. Tanaka

The first phase of the 'History of the Montreal Japanese Community' is now over. The thirteen weeks have passed quickly and it has been a real learning experience for the three of us. We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your support. The time and the interest you have shown us has been encouraging and we are truly appreciative. Thank you very much.

As a show of thanks, and a means of sharing the project with the rest of the community, we are holding an 'Open House' on Sunday, September 12, from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. We are preparing some displays, and some refreshments, and hope that it will be a pleasant afternoon. If you should be in Montreal on this week, it would be so nice if you could stop by; we are hoping we will be able to come.

Thank you very much; and I speak on behalf of the others.

Sincerely,

JoAnne Yamada.

Item Description	Letter from JoAnne Yamada to Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka thanking them for their participation in a project organized through the Japanese Canadian Cultural Centre of Montreal called "History of the Montreal Japanese Community" and inviting them to attend an open house in Montreal on September 12, [1982].

CENTRE CULTUREL JAPONAIS CANADIEN
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Thank you very much; and I speak on behalf of the others.

Sincerely,

Joanne Yamada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2002-2-1-3-203
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.204
Item Title	Cools 'singularly unqualified' to be in the Senate
Item Date	1984



Cools 'singularly unqualified' to be in the Senate

Recently, we observed Prime Minister Trudeau making a number of appointments, including Senate appointments. Many people have spoken about them somewhat critically as political appointments.

As long as the appointees are qualified, I have no particular problem with the fact that the appointments are political. If, however, the candidates are singularly unqualified for the post, or for some other reason ought not to be appointed, then I would strenuously oppose such appointment.

One such candidate has to be Anne Cools. As a lawyer and as a Liberal, I was appalled to read that she had been appointed.

Being elected to office and effectively being forgiven by your peers for past wrongdoing is one thing. This is undoubtedly a way of legitimizing wrongful action in the past.

Being appointed to a non-elected sinecure, though, is an entirely different matter. There is no place in such a position for a person who was convicted of helping destroy a computer facility (at Sir George Williams University in Montreal).

If Trudeau was lookng for a distinguished black Canadian, or a black woman, to appoint, there are many of them around. Even in the opposition ranks, I can think of such people as Lincoln Alexander in Toronto or Rosemary Brown in British Columbia.

FRANK W. LOWERY
Toronto

Better candidates: Anne Cools, left, should not be in the Senate, a reader says; better choices would be Lincoln Alexander, a minister in Joe Clark's government, or Rosemary Brown, who was an NDP member of the B.C. legislature.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Cools 'singularly unqualified' to be in the Senate" by Frank W. Lowery, Toronto. References Prime Minister [Pierre] Trudeau; Anne Cools; Lincoln Alexander; and Rosemary Brown.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.205
Item Title	Yugoslav gets disarmament post at U.N.
Item Date	1984



Yugoslav gets disarmament post at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (CP) — The post of globe-trotting United Nations peace mediator, reportedly offered Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, has been created, but the job has gone to a high-ranking Yugoslav.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has named Miljan Komatina, Yugoslavia's undersecretary for foreign affairs, to the position of disarmament envoy amid speculation the post was intended for Trudeau.

Shortly before the Prime Minister flew to New York city last week to brief Perez de Cuellar on his peace initiative, the secretary-general, in an interview, praised Trudeau's efforts.

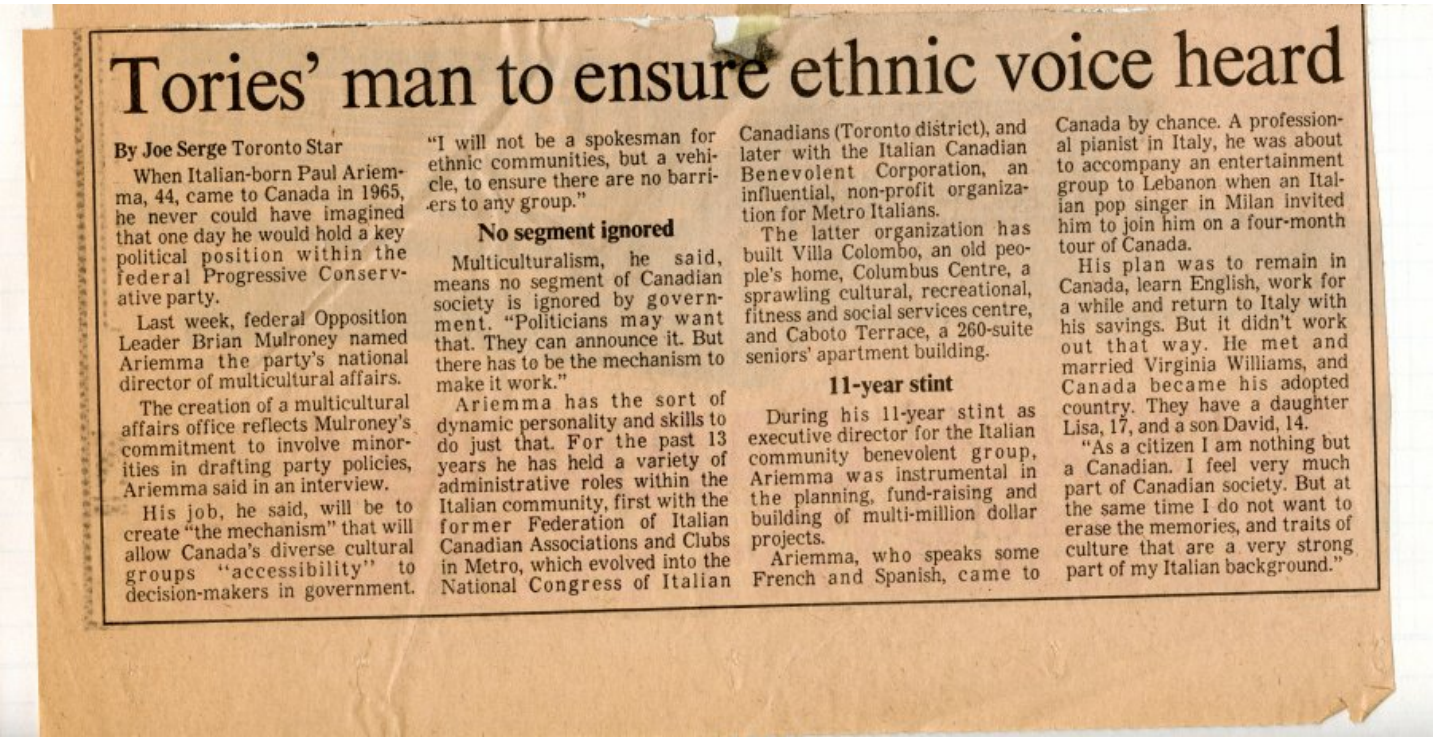
He suggested Trudeau would make an excellent peace mediator for the United Nations, should he leave federal politics. Trudeau quashed rumors he would be offered the job.

Educated at the Sorbonne in Paris and at New York University, Komatina is a former Yugoslav ambassador to the UN. Nuclear disarmament issues and confidence-building measures are expected to be his main concerns.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Yugoslav gets disarmament post at U.N." by Canadian Press, United Nations. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar; and Miljan Komatina, Yugoslavia's undersecretary of foreign affairs.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.206
Item Title	Tories' man to ensure ethnic voice heard
Item Date	1984



Tories' man to ensure ethnic voice heard

By Joe Serge Toronto Star

When Italian-born Paul Ariemma, 44, came to Canada in 1965, he never could have imagined that one day he would hold a key political position within the federal Progressive Conservative party.

Last week, federal Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney named Ariemma the party's national director of multicultural affairs.

The creation of a multicultural affairs office reflects Mulroney's commitment to involve minorities in drafting party policies, Ariemma said in an interview.

His job, he said, will be to create "the mechanism" that will allow Canada's diverse cultural groups "accessibility" to decision-makers in government.

"I will not be a spokesman for ethnic communities, but a vehicle, to ensure there are no barriers to any group."

No segment ignored

Multiculturalism, he said, means no segment of Canadian society is ignored by government. "Politicians may want that. They can announce it. But there has to be the mechanism to make it work."

Ariemma has the sort of dynamic personality and skills to do just that. For the past 13 years he has held a variety of administrative roles within the Italian community, first with the former Federation of Italian Canadian Associations and Clubs in Metro, which evolved into the National Congress of Italian Canadians (Toronto district), and later with the Italian Canadian Benevolent Corporation, an influential, non-profit organization for Metro Italians.

The latter organization has built Villa Colombo, an old people's home, Columbus Centre, a sprawling cultural, recreational, fitness and social services centre, and Caboto Terrace, a 260-suite seniors' apartment building.

11-year stint

During his 11-year stint as executive director for the Italian community benevolent group, Ariemma was instrumental in the planning, fund-raising and building of multi-million dollar projects.

Ariemma, who speaks some French and Spanish, came to Canada by chance. A professional pianist in Italy, he was about to accompany an entertainment group to Lebanon when an Italian pop singer in Milan invited him to join him on a four-month tour of Canada.

His plan was to remain in Canada, learn English, work for a while and return to Italy with his savings. But it didn't work out that way. He met and married Virginia Williams, and Canada became his adopted country. They have a daughter Lisa, 17, and a son David, 14.

"As a citizen I am nothing but a Canadian. I feel very much part of Canadian society. But at the same time I do not want to erase the memories, and traits of culture that are a very strong part of my Italian background."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "Tories' man to ensure ethnic voice heard" by Joe Serge, Toronto Star. References Paul Ariemma, national director of multicultural affairs; and Progressive Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.207.1-2
Item Title	'French power' eternal, PM vows
Item Date	1984



CP

Pierre Trudeau: Canada needs support of Quebec.

'French power' eternal, PM vows

By THOMAS WALKOM
Globe and Mail Reporter

QUEBEC — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau bid farewell to Quebec Liberals this weekend with the promise that "French power" will last forever in Ottawa.

...nd he called on them, no ...ter whom they choose as ...er to replace him, to press ...d with his vision of a ...ng, centralized, fully biling- ...Canada.

..."rench power will always ... No Canada can exist with- ...the support of this prov- ...ne told about 300 cheering officials of the Quebec wing of the federal party on Saturday.

For Mr. Trudeau, the 20-minute address was the climax of a weekend in which he tried to map out once and for all his view of federalism, of the country and of Quebec's place in the nation.

Part one came on Friday night, when he delivered a well-reasoned but dull speech to a Laval University symposium on the need for a strong central Government.

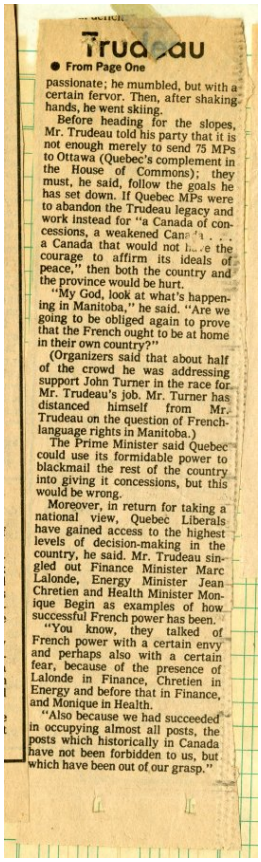
On Saturday, however, the Prime Minister was low-key but

TRUDEAU — Page 2

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "'French power' eternal, PM vows" by Thomas Walkom, Globe and Mail Reporter, Quebec. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; John Turner; Finance Minister Marc Lalonde; Energy Minister Jean Chretien; and Health Minister Monique Begin.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.207.2-2
Item Title	'French power' eternal, PM vows
Item Date	1984



Trudeau

● From Page One

passionate; he mumbled, but with a certain fervor. Then, after shaking hands, he went skiing.

Before heading for the slopes, Mr. Trudeau told his party that it is not enough merely to send 75 MPs to Ottawa (Quebec's complement in the House of Commons); they must, he said, follow the goals he has set down. If Quebec MPs were to abandon the Trudeau legacy and work instead for "a Canada of concessions, a weakened Can[illegible] . . . a Canada that would not h[illegible]e the courage to affirm its ideals of peace," then both the country and the province would be hurt.

"My God, look at what's happening in Manitoba," he said. "Are we going to be obliged again to prove that the French ought to be at home in their own country?"

(Organizers said that about half of the crowd he was addressing support John Turner in the race for Mr. Trudeau's job. Mr. Turner has distanced himself from Mr. Trudeau on the question of French-language rights in Manitoba.)

The Prime Minister said Quebec could use its formidable power to blackmail the rest of the country into giving it concessions, but this would be wrong.

Moreover, in return for taking a national view, Quebec Liberals have gained access to the highest levels of decision-making in the country, he said. Mr. Trudeau singled out Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, Energy Minister Jean Chretien and Health Minister Monique Begin as examples of how successful French power has been.

"You know, they talked of French power with a certain envy and perhaps also with a certain fear, because of the presence of Lalonde in Finance, Chretien in Energy and before that in Finance, and Monique in Health.

"Also because we had succeeded in occupying almost all posts, the posts which historically in Canada have not been forbidden to us, but which have been out of our grasp."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "'French power' eternal, PM vows" by Thomas Walkom, Globe and Mail Reporter, Quebec. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; John Turner; Finance Minister Marc Lalonde; Energy Minister Jean Chretien; and Health Minister Monique Begin.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.208.1-2
Item Title	'French power' here to stay, Trudeau says/ 'French power' here to stay, PM says/ Levesque vows to lead PQ to election victory/ Lawyer to lead B.C.'s Liberals
Item Date	1984



‘French power’ here to stay, Trudeau says

By Robert McKenzie Toronto Star

QUEBEC CITY — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says "French power" is here to stay, regardless of who succeeds him as Liberal leader or which party wins the next federal election.

"French power will always exist," Trudeau said in an emotion-filled farewell speech to 300 members of the federal Liberal party's Quebec general council. "No Canada can exist without the support of this province.

"Remember that during the leadership race to succeed me. Remember that during the coming elections."

Energy Minister Jean Chretien, the only one of the six leadership candidates to attend the meeting, rejected a reporter's suggestion that Trudeau's comments could hurt his campaign in Quebec.

Chretien dismissed speculation that the Prime Minister was signalling to party rank and filers that they don't have to vote for a French-speaking Quebec candidate to maintain the province's influence in Ottawa.

"Do you think he was trying to hurt me?" Chretien asked reporters. "If you want to say that, that's a pretty strange interpretation."

Chretien said he took Trudeau's words to mean that French-speaking Quebecers should be present at all levels of Canadian life — "even in leadership campaigns."

About 60 Liberal riding presidents and MPs packed a small hotel room during the lunch break to listen to a short telephone pep talk from leadership candidate John Turner in Vancouver.

The group applauded loudly and

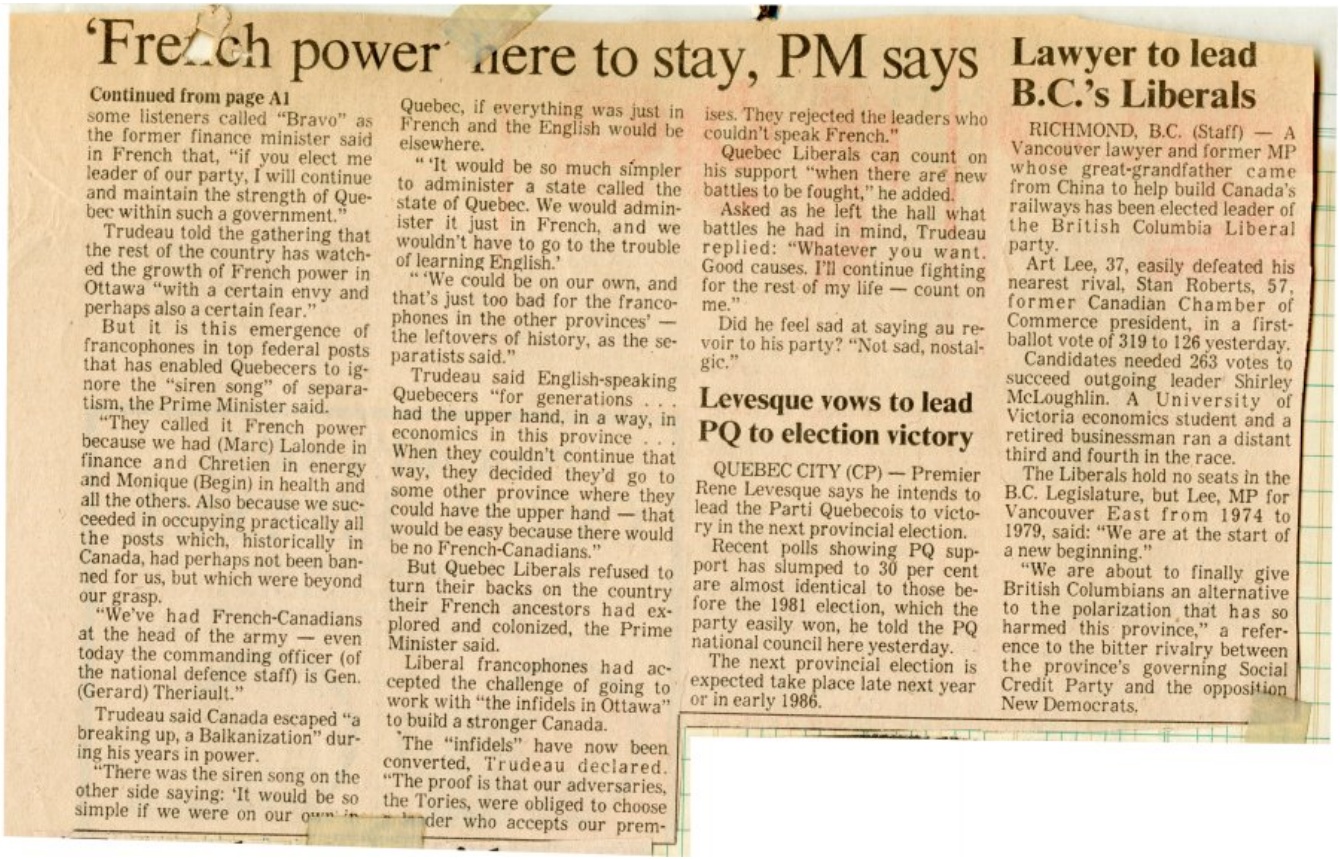
See FRENCH/page A4

INSIDE

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of articles with headlines "'French power' here to stay, Trudeau says/ 'French power' here to stay, PM says" by Robert McKenzie, Toronto Star; "Levesque vows to lead PQ to election victory" by Staff, Richmond, B.C.; "Lawyer to lead B.C.'s Liberals" by Canadian Press, Quebec City. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Energy Minister Jean Chretien; leadership candidate John Turner, Vancouver; Marc Lalonde; Monique Begin; Gen. Gerard Theriault; Premier Rene Levesque; Art Lee; and Shirley McLoughlin.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
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Item Title	'French power' here to stay, Trudeau says/ 'French power' here to stay, PM says/ Levesque vows to lead PQ to election victory/ Lawyer to lead B.C.'s Liberals
Item Date	1984



'French power' here to stay, PM says

Continued from page A1

some listeners called "Bravo" as the former finance minister said in French that, "if you elect me leader of our party, I will continue and maintain the strength of Quebec within such a government."

Trudeau told the gathering that the rest of the country has watched the growth of French power in Ottawa "with a certain envy and perhaps also a certain fear."

But it is this emergence of francophones in top federal posts that has enabled Quebecers to ignore the "siren song" of separatism, the Prime Minister said.

"They called it French power because we had (Marc) Lalonde in finance and Chretien in energy and Monique (Begin) in health and all the others. Also because we succeeded in occupying practically all the posts which, historically in Canada, had perhaps not been banned for us, but which were beyond our grasp.

"We've had French-Canadians at the head of the army — even today the commanding officer (of the national defence staff) is Gen. (Gerard) Theriault."

Trudeau said Canada escaped "a breaking up, a Balkanization" during his years in power.

"There was the siren song on the other side saying: 'It would be so simple if we were on our own in Quebec, if everything was just in French and the English would be elsewhere.

"'It would be so much simpler to administer a state called the state of Quebec. We would administer it just in French, and we wouldn't have to go to the trouble of learning English.'

"'We could be on our own, and that's just too bad for the francophones in the other provinces' — the leftovers of history, as the separatists said."

Trudeau said English-speaking Quebecers "for generations . . . had the upper hand, in a way, in economics in this province . . . When they couldn't continue that way, they decided they'd go to some other province where they could have the upper hand — that would be easy because there would be no French-Canadians."

But Quebec Liberals refused to turn their backs on the country their French ancestors had explored and colonized, the Prime Minister said.

Liberal francophones had accepted the challenge of going to work with "the infidels in Ottawa" to build a stronger Canada.

The "infidels" have now been converted, Trudeau declared. "The proof is that our adversaries, the Tories, were obliged to choose a leader who accepts our premises. They rejected the leaders who couldn't speak French."

Quebec Liberals can count on his support "when there are new battles to be fought," he added.

Asked as he left the hall what battles he had in mind, Trudeau replied: "Whatever you want. Good causes. I'll continue fighting for the rest of my life — count on me."

Did he feel sad at saying au revoir to his party? "Not sad, nostalgic."

Levesque vows to lead PQ to election victory

QUEBEC CITY (CP) — Premier Rene Levesque says he intends to lead the Parti Quebecois to victory in the next provincial election.

Recent polls showing PQ support has slumped to 30 per cent are almost identical to those before the 1981 election, which the party easily won, he told the PQ national council here yesterday.

The next provincial election is expected take place late next year or in early 1986.

Lawyer to lead B.C.'s Liberals

RICHMOND, B.C. (Staff) — A Vancouver lawyer and former MP whose great-grandfather came from China to help build Canada's railways has been elected leader of the British Columbia Liberal party.

Art Lee, 37, easily defeated his nearest rival, Stan Roberts, 57, former Canadian Chamber of Commerce president, in a first-ballot vote of 319 to 126 yesterday.

Candidates needed 263 votes to succeed outgoing leader Shirley McLoughlin. A University of Victoria economics student and a retired businessman ran a distant third and fourth in the race.

The Liberals hold no seats in the B.C. Legislature, but Lee, MP for Vancouver East from 1974 to 1979, said: "We are at the start of a new beginning."

"We are about to finally give British Columbians an alternative to the polarization that has so harmed this province," a reference to the bitter rivalry between the province's governing Social Credit Party and the opposition New Democrats.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of articles with headlines "'French power' here to stay, Trudeau says/ 'French power' here to stay, PM says" by Robert McKenzie, Toronto Star; "Levesque vows to lead PQ to election victory" by Staff, Richmond, B.C.; "Lawyer to lead B.C.'s Liberals" by Canadian Press, Quebec City. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; Energy Minister Jean Chretien; leadership candidate John Turner, Vancouver; Marc Lalonde; Monique Begin; Gen. Gerard Theriault; Premier Rene Levesque; Art Lee; and Shirley McLoughlin.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.209
Item Title	PM cool to compensating interned Japanese
Item Date	1984



or in early 1986. New Democrats.

PM cool to compensating interned Japanese

By JOHN GRAY
Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says he is sorry it happened, but he is not personally inclined to compensate Japanese Canadians for their losses when they were interned during the Second World War.

Although Mr. Trudeau offered a personal view and not a Cabinet view, his words in the Commons yesterday were not good news for those who had proposed compensation for the thousands of Japanese Canadians who were interned.

The Japanese Canadians were transported away from the West Coast and had their homes and businesses seized in 1942. Mr. Trudeau, who was replying to questioning by New Democrat Lynn McDonald (Broadview-Greenwood), compared this with the deportation of the Acadians to the United States in 1755.

"I'm not inclined to envisage questions of compensation about acts which have maybe discolored our history in the past, if other means of redress are possible. I'm not sure where we would stop in compensating."

The Prime Minister compared the recommendations for compensation by a Commons committee with the recent attempt to rehabilitate Louis Riel, who was hanged for rebellion in 1885.

"Riel stands as he stands and I don't see much to gain by trying to apologize for acts of our great-grandfathers and their great-grandfathers."

Mr. Trudeau had originally made much the same kind of argument when confronted by the question of aboriginal rights shortly after he became Prime Minister in the late 1960s.

He withdrew from that position after a succession of court cases established there was a legal case for aboriginal rights. He reminded the Commons yesterday that the Government is negotiating a settlement of aboriginal rights.

However, again citing the expulsion of the Acadians, Mr. Trudeau told the Commons that there is not much to gain by trying to correct the economic consequences of past injustices.

". . . I find it to be more important to be just in our time — for instance by giving jobs with the money to the people who are unemployed now rather than to try and use that money to compensate people whose ancestors in some way have been deprived."

The Prime Minister also threw cold water on another recommendation of the committee on visible minorities, which was the elimination of the War Measures Act.

Used most recently in 1970 by Mr. Trudeau to deal with the FLQ crisis, the War Measures Act was the legislation used by the wartime government of Mackenzie King to deport the Japanese Canadians and seize their property.

Mr. Trudeau said the new Charter of Rights supercedes the War Measures Act.

"And therefore we have brought in redress for our time and for the future to the most unacceptable type of acts which have happened in the past."

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "PM cool to compensating interned Japanese" by John Gray, Globe and Mail Reporter, Ottawa. References Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau; New Democrat Lynn MacDonald; the War Measures Act; and Mackenzie King. "Apr 2/ Globe Mail" annotated in pencil.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.210
Item Title	"Let's get together and answer an Issei's dream"/ Across Canada with the Senior Cyclists/ Buddhist monk on anti-missile hunger strike/ Nab "dorobos" of Los Angeles ex-coroner
Item Date	1984



MR. C.J. TANAKA FEB 20/
2300 CONFEDERATION PKWY 1984
APT. 1405
MISSISSAUGA, ONT. L5B 1R5

"Let's get together and answer an Issei's dream"

By JOY KOGAWA

One day in 1981 when I was visiting my parents in Vancouver, my father received an illegible letter — the handwriting so shaky he could barely make out the address or the signature. It was a plea for help from an old friend in a nursing home.

We spent the afternoon trying to locate him. Nursing home after nursing home drew a blank. Finally we found one in which a German-speaking man was called to the phone. I did not understand a word he was saying and was about to hang up when Hans, a German student who was renting a room arrived home. He had to walk past on his way upstairs and I just gave him the receiver. What a surprise to discover that this was the very place where the latter writer was staying. If Hans hadn't been right there right then, we'd have missed him.

The cry that came across the wires from the old man was a long long wail.

"Ii kara, ii kara, naka nai de ii kara," my father kept saying. But he couldn't stop.

The next day, Dad and I took some sushi which my cousin Mariko had made, and we caught the bus to the nursing home in a nearby town. Our visit changed my life. The old man cried the whole time we were there. He wept as dad said prayers, wept as we sang a hymn together and he wept as he ate the sushi, his false teeth munching. At the end of our short visit, the old man picked up his walker and ran with it, following us outside the home to the bus stop.

I haven't been the same since that day. It was like coming home after a long journey – a journey to the hakujin country where no Issei existed. In all the world, I've never seen love like the Issei love. Yet like most Nisei's I knew, I rejected it, denied it and betrayed it. (Continued on p. 2)

JOY KOGAWA

The New Canadian

An Independent Organ for Canadians of Japanese Origin

VOL.48 – NO.5 FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1984 TORONTO, ONT.

Across Canada with the Senior Cyclists

By Winnie Harue Taguchi as told to Bernice McDonough

WHEN I heard in the spring of 1983 that a group of senior citizens were going to attempt to bicycle across Canada, adventure beckoned. I was determined to go — for I too am a senior, widowed, a mother of four and grandmother of 10. It seemed, after years of work and obligations such as we all have, it was time to do something exciting and memorable.

My family advised against such a project but I was determined to see if I could rise to the challenge. I contacted Mr. Bert Robinson, [illegible] of the tour, and [illegible] a blunder.

[illegible] immediately began to train, [illegible] every day, increasing the [illegible] and hours, for I had not [illegible] a bike since I was a girl in [illegible]owna, B.C. Unfortunately, during my training I fell off the bike and fractured two ribs. It was a crushing disappointment when I had to phone Bert and tell him that I couldn't go, more so because now my children and grandchildren were as enthusiastic about the trip as I was.

Then Bert suggested that if I couldn't bike the group had need of someone to plan the meals, buy the groceries, and do the cooking. He suggested that I come along on that basis. I was hesitant because it seemed a great responsibility, cooking for 42 people. I thought it over for a

(to page 2)

Buddhist monk on anti-missile hunger strike

STUTTGART, West Germany — Buddhist monk Tsutomu Kijima of Japan, is conducting an anti-missile hunger vigil in front of the European Command of U.S. Forces (EUCOM) in Stuttgart, West Germany in protest of the deployment of U.S. Pershing missiles in Europe. Kijima has abstained from food and drink in his symbolic protest against nuclear weapons.

Nab "dorobos" of Los Angeles ex-coroner Noguchi's home

LOS ANGELES — Three men who attempted to rob the home of former Los Angeles coroner Thomas Noguchi have been booked on burglary, police reported.

An estimated $2,000 in jewelry and money had been recovered from the three suspects recently after lawmen found them hiding in the bushes nearby.

A neighbor called police after allegedly witnessing Rober Stanch, 18, Donald Stanch, 20, and John Storey, 26, breaking into the one-time coroner's home, police Sgt. Howard Stein Said.

The officers arrived just as the three men were making their exit and apprehended them within 10 minutes, Stein added.

It was not known if the suspects had been aware of the identity of the occupant of the home they had burgled.

Noguchi was the subject of controversy recently due to a book he authored on his experiences as Los Angeles coroner. County supervisors accused the demoted coroner of using county time to write the book "Coroner", which addressed the deaths of various celebrities.

However, Noguchi maintained that the book was written on his own time after his demotion to medical examiner in the pathology department of Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center.

B.C. Federation of Labor demands justice for J.C.'s

VANCOUVER — B.C. Federation of Labor convention delegates agreed Dec. 2 that it is never too late to right a wrong by voting to demand the federal government apologize and compensate Japanese Canadians for being "deprived of their civil and human rights" during the Second World War.

The resolution stated that in 1942, the government of Canada, "without any substantive reason, deprived thousands of Canadians of Japanese ancestry of their freedom, and confiscated their lands and possessions without benefit of payment."

Speaking to the resolution, submitted by the B.C. Government Employees Union, BCGEU member Diane Nelson said the decision to intern Japanese Canadians was made on race and has been ignored for many years.

"The treatment received by Japanese Canadians is a shame that must be addressed by all Canadians," she said.

UFAWU delegate Homer Stevens told the delegates that it was deeply important the government accept that what happened was wrong. He said that while financial compensation must be paid, the groups seeking redress are also asking for seeking funds to carry out a campaign to make sure the same thing never happens again in Canada.

BCGEU representative Jack Adams said: "We must apologize so that their children and grandchildren know that this will never happen again."

Adams said the labor movement must commit itself to fighting to ensure other minorities don't face the same repression.

During the war, hundreds of Japanese fishermen lost their boats aand were sent to internment camps scattered throughout the B.C. interior.

A recent search of the archives in Ottawa revealed that the bulk of the 950 boats seized by the government were resold to major fish companies.

Ten companies bought 600 of the boats. The included B.C. Packer (237 boats), Canadian Fishing Co. (151 boats), ABC Packing Co. (99 boats) and Nelson Bros. (67 boats).

Dr. Gordon Chong says he won't go for Sewell's seat

TORONTO — Former Toronto Alderman Gordon Chong is not interested in making a comeback in civil politics by contesting the Ward 6 seat being vacated next month by John Sewell.

The 40-year-old dentist, once touted as a potential mayor, said recently he had "no intention" of re-entering the municipal arena at present.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of The New Canadian front page with headlines "Let's get together and answer an Issei's dream" by Joy Kogawa, referencing May Komiyama and Dr. Fred Sunahara; "Across Canada with the Senior Cyclists" by Winnie Harue Taguchi; "Buddhist monk on anti-missile hunger strike" from Stuttgart, West Germany, referencing Tsutomu Kijima; "Nab "dorobos" of Los Angeles ex-coroner Noguchi's home" from Los Angeles, referencing Thomas Noguchi; "B.C. Federation of Labor demands justice for J.C.'s" from Vancouver, referencing B.C. Government Employees Union member Diane Nelson, UFAWU delegate Homer Stevens, BCGEU representative Jack Adams, and the companies that bought seized Japanese fishing boats: B.C. Packer, Canadian Fishing Co., ABC Packing Co., and Nelson Bros.; and "Dr. Gordon Chong says he won't go for Sewell's seat" from Toronto; all dated January 20, 1984. Addressed by stamp to Mr. C.J.Tanaka. Content is double-sided.

Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Centre
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.211.1-2
Item Title	Two prominent J.C. women answer Sun's editor Barbara Amiel
Item Date	1984



Two prominent J.C. women answer Sun's editor Barbara Amiel

TORONTO — Two prominent Japanese Canadian women have sent the following Letters To The Editor of the Toronto Sun, Barbara Amiel in answer to an article written by her concerning Canadians of Japanese descent. Amiel (a right-wing writer from England) was answered by Kathy Uyeyama of Toronto, and Shizuye Takashima, author of A Child in Prison Camp.

* * *

An Open Letter
Ms. Barbara Amiel,
The Toronto Sun

A friend of mine passed me the article written by you, Ms. Amiel "The making of a hero . . ." October 23rd issue. Your article is about a book, *Escape Through China* by David Bosanquet. Your article states, "And they were concentration camps. Not internment camps – the sort of camps like those in *Canada for the Japanese that are, alas, necessary in wartime for* ——— *but* prisoner-of-war camps whose conditions can legitimately be described as equal to the Nazi camps."

Let me clarify the records as a Japanese Canadian who was in one of the internment camps in Canada, from 1942 to 1945. First the Japanese Canadians and the Japanese Nationals (legal immigrants who had not taken out Canadian citizenship papers) were *all* interned into various camps scattered along the foothills of the Rockies, Alberta and Ontario, after the Federal Government passed the *War Measures Act*! Under this Act, we were completely stripped of our rights as Canadian citizen, labeled as "enemy aliens" (as you are doing) dispossessed of our homes, belongings, our education grinding to a halt, etc and were evacuated to the abouve areas *not only during the War years but long after the War had ended!* In fact we were *not* allowed back to the *West Coast of B.C. until March 31, 1947!*. (Our movements were restricted until the above date) This undemocratic, fascist behaviour of our Government cannot be labeled as *"necessary"* with these facts and the now available information which is revealed in Ann Gomer Sunahara's, *The Politics of Racism: The Uprooting of the Japanese Canadians in World War II.* (1981 Lorimer) In her book, Sunahara exposes the shameful fact that the RCMP and the then military of that period *did not* think it was necessary to remove the Japanese and the Japanese Canadians from the West Coast. The evacuation of my people was purely motivated by *racism and political expediency of that period!* This

(Continued from page 2)

Barbara Amiel,
Toronto Sun.

DEAR MS. AMIEL:

I am responding to your editorial of October 23rd, "The Making of a Hero" through an editorial of my own. The viewpoint is that of a *Canadian* of Japanese descent.

The response will be published in two bilingual Japanese Canadian newspapers. I am sure that many of the readers, especially who experienced internment camps will object to your viewpoint.

Question: how do you justify the internment of 23,000 Japanese Canadians, many of whom were Canadian born? What do you mean by "necessary"? I challenge you, Ms. Amiel, to a response, either through another Sun editorial or personally.

Kathy Uyeyama

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Barbara Amiel, editor of the *Toronto Sun* and journalistic "gad-a-bout" recently expressed the view that internment camps are "necessary in wartime for enemy aliens". In an October 23rd editorial, Mr. Amiel approves a recent book written by David Bosanquet, *Escape Through China* that discribes his ordeals as a Japanese POW in a Hong Kong concentration camp. Ms. Amiel quips: "Get it, before the Human Rights Commission does".

Ms. Amiel compares the concentration camps run by the Japanese and the internment camps experienced by Japanese Candians. The concentration camps, writes Amiel, "can legitimately be described as equal to Nazi camps". She adds: "Japanese behavior in World War II rivalled the Nazis for cruelty and bestiality". Of the Japanese Canadian experience, on the other hand, Ms. Amiel writes: "Not internment camps — the sort of camps like those in Canada for the Japanese that are, alas necessary in wartime for enemy aliens".

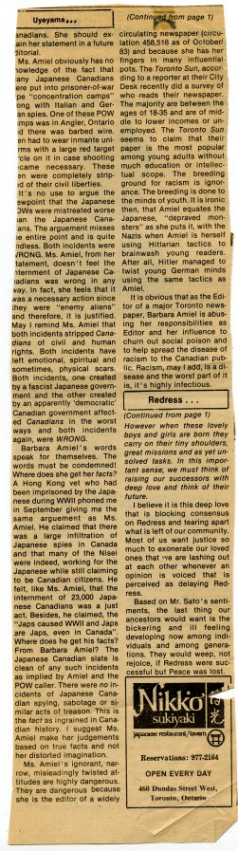
Why internment camps are *necessary* in wartime for enemy aliens is never specified by Ms. Amiel. Also, Ms. Amiel considers Japanese Canadians affected by the wartime experience as being "enemy aliens" and *not*

(Continued on page 2)

Item Description	Newspaper clipping from The New Canadian of two letters to the editor with headline "Two prominent J.C. women answer Sun's editor Barbara Amiel" from Kathy Uyeyama and Shizuye Takashima, dated January 13, 1984, originally published in the Toronto Sun. References "Escape Through China" by David Bosanquet; Ann Gomer Sunahara's "The Politics of Racism"; and "The Making Of A Hero" by Barbara Amiel.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.211.2-2
Item Title	Two prominent J.C. women answer Sun's editor Barbara Amiel
Item Date	1984



Uyeyama...

(Continued from page 1)

anadians. She should ex-ain her statement in a future ditorial.

Ms. Amiel obviously has no owledge of the fact that any Japanese Canadians ere put into prisoner-of-war pe "concentration camps" ong with Italian and Ger-an spies. One of these POW mps was in Angler, Ontario d there was barbed wire. en had to wear inmante uni-rms with a large red target 'cle on it in case shooting came necessary. These en were completely strip-d of their civil liberties.

It's no use to argue the ewpoint that the Japanese OWs were mistreated worse an the Japanese Cana-ans. The arguement misses e entire point and is quite ndless. Both incidents were /RONG. Ms. Amiel, from her tatement, doesn't feel the nternment of Japanese Ca-adians was wrong in any way. In fact, she feels that it was a necessary action since hey were "enemy aliens" and therefore, it is justified. May I remind Ms. Amiel that both incidents stripped *Cana-dians* of civil and human rights. Both incidents have left emotional, spiritual and sometimes, physical scars. Both incidents, one created by a fascist Japanese govern-ment and the other created by an apparently 'democratic' Canadian government affect-ed Canadians in the worst ways and both incidents again, were *WRONG*.

Barbara Amiel's words speak for themselves. The words must be condemned! Where does she get her *facts*? A Hong Kong vet who had been imprisoned by the Japa-nese during WWII phoned me in September giving me the same arguement as Ms. Amiel. He claimed that there was a large infiltration of Japanese spies in Canada and that many of the Nisei were indeed, working for the Japanese while still claiming to be Canadian citizens. He felt, like Ms. Amiel, that the internment of 23,000 Japa-nese Canadians was a just act. Besides, he claimed, the "Japs caused WWII and Japs are Japs, even in Canada". Where does he get his facts? From Barbara Amiel? The Japanese Canadian slate is clean of any such incidents as implied by Amiel and the POW caller. There were *no* in-cidents of Japanese Cana-dian spying, sabotage or si-milar acts of treason. This is the *fact* as ingrained in Cana-dian history. I suggest Ms. Amiel make her judgements based on true facts and not her distorted imagination.

Ms. Amiel's ignorant, nar-row, misleadingly twisted at-titudes are highly dangerous. They are dangerous because she is the editor of a widely circulating newspaper (circu-lation 458,518 as of October/ 83) and because she has her fingers in many influential pots. The *Toronto Sun*, accor-ding to a reporter at their City Desk recently did a survey of who reads their newspaper. The majority are between the ages of 18-35 and are of mid-dle to lower incomes or un-employed. The *Toronto Sun* seems to claim that their paper is the most popular among young adults without much education or intellec-tual scope. The breeding ground for racism is ignor-ance. The breeding is done to the minds of youth. It is ironic then, that Amiel equates the Japanese, "depraved mon-sters" as she puts it, with the Nazis when Amiel is herself using Hitlerian tactics to brainwash young readers. After all, Hitler managed to twist young German minds using the same tactics as Amiel.

It is obvious that as the Edi-tor of a major Toronto news-paper, Barbara Amiel is abus-ing her responsibilities as Editor and her influence to churn out social poison and to help spread the disease of racism to the Canadian pub-lic. Racism, may I add, is a di-sease and the worst part of it is, it's highly infectious.

Redress . . .

(Continued from page 1)

However when these lovely boys and girls are born they carry on their tiny shoulders, great missions and as yet un-solved tasks. In this impor-tant sense, we must think of raising our successors with deep love and think of their future.

I believe it is this deep love that is blocking consensus on Redress and tearing apart what is left of our community. Most of us want justice so much to exonerate our loved ones that we are lashing out at each other whenever an opinion is voiced that is perceived as delaying Red-ress.

Based on Mr. Sato's senti-ments, the last thing our ancestors would want is the bickering and ill feeling developing now among indi-viduals and among genera-tions. They would weep, not rejoice, if Redress were suc-cessful but Peace was lost.

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Item Description	Newspaper clipping from The New Canadian of two letters to the editor with headline "Two prominent J.C. women answer Sun's editor Barbara Amiel" from Kathy Uyeyama and Shizuye Takashima, dated January 13, 1984, originally published in the Toronto Sun. References "Escape Through China" by David Bosanquet; Ann Gomer Sunahara's "The Politics of Racism"; and "The Making Of A Hero" by Barbara Amiel.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.212
Item Title	Another side of the story
Item Date	1983



THE FEATURES PAGE

BY BRYAN JOHNSON

Another side of the story

Canadians today are ashamed and confused about the wartime incarceration of citizens of Japanese origin on the West Coast, yet those who were involved at the time argue such moves were necessary for the safety of the Japanese

'They told me frankly that they'd be back'

'Wartime conditions make things different'

'Times were tough We were all unhappy'

A rallying point against state intervention

BY CHRIS MOSEY

Item Description Newspaper clipping from The Globe and Mail of article with headline "Another side of the story" by Bryan Johnson dated October 29, 1983. Quotes Frank Bernard, consul-general for Spain; Glenn McPherson, chairman of Ports Canada; Randy Enomoto, leader of the Japanese Canadian Centennial Project Redress Committee; Gordon Kadota, president of the National Association of Japanese Canadians; and Jim Kojima, recipient of the Order of Canada.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.213
Item Title	Victim of racism still confident of Canada
Item Date	1983



Victim of racism still confident of Canada

The following are letters to the editor of The Globe and Mail.

Re Bryan Johnson's article, Another Side of the Story (Oct. 29), and the letter by David Beatty (Nov. 8):

It was a remarkable feat achieved by the Canadian Government under the guise of wartime necessity, uprooting and dispersing Japanese Canadians without the use of guns, just by persuasion alone. We were subjected to jail terms, deportation and hostage-taking.

Long before the war, Japanese Canadians were the constant target for MPs, local politicians and the media. Every Hallowe'en night, "Little Tokyo" in Vancouver was a nightmare as hundreds of hoodlums staged raids. We were subjected to carrying ID cards with photos and fingerprints. We were not granted voting rights. What other Canadian citizens were so mistreated?

The Canadian Government actions against us were comparable to those of Nazi Germany against their Jewish citizens. The Jews were abused, harassed, never given a chance and finally slaughtered; whereas we were spared with our lives under our so-called democracy. A belief in racial supremacy, plus greed, suspicion, jealousy and religious bigotry were all present.

I had the privilege of seeing how uprooted people might end up. The once proud and rich coast Indians of B.C. were living like zombies when I knew them. Stripped of their heritage, custom and religion, the ones I knew could no longer even read the meaning of their magnificent totem poles. Everything was destroyed. Nothing to contribute to the society.

I served my prison term at Petawawa and at Angler with other Japanese Canadians. My crime was that I wanted families to stay together and protested the hostage-taking of our women and children.

To my surprise, at the prison, the Mayor of Montreal, Camilien Houde, was also there. It was the first time I realized Canada was not a nation governed by one race alone.

On the night of July 1, 1942, we were shot at with rifles and machine guns by the military guards right into our living quarters. The reason was that we had broken a curfew. Miraculously, there were no casualties.

What amazed me following this incident occurred when I attended the court martial as a witness a few months later in the Petawawa military base. The whole shooting incident was completely whitewashed. The military may be able to cover up many things, but the uprooting and dispersement of Japanese Canadians during the war remains as a visible unerasable black mark.

Despite all the errors in the past and in the present, I'm still confident however, Canada is the best country in the world.

Kojiro Ebisugaki
Toronto

Bad casting?

Re Propaganda is the True Goal, by William Johnson (Oct. 24):

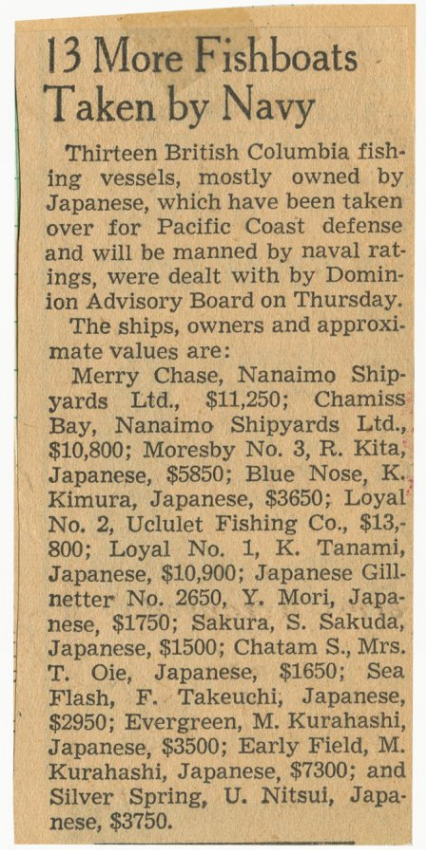
Some writers of the Montreal Gazette are fond of calling L'Office de la Langue Française du Québec a "language police," even comparing it methods to those of the Gestapo. It is obvious that serious journalists should discuss and denounce the bias of information on Bill 101. How William Johnson thinks he has done this by casting the spectre of Stalin in his story is beyod me.

Robert Davidon
Vancouver

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of letters to the editor with headline "Victim of racism still confident of Canada" by Kojiro Ebisugaki, Toronto. References Bryan Johnson's article "Another side of the story" from October 29, [1983] and a letter by David Beatty dated Nov. 8; Petawawa; Angler; and Montreal Major Camilien Houde.

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Collection	Jitaro and Sumiko Tanaka collection
Series	Documents related to Japanese Canadian internment and redress.
File	Wartime and post-war scrapbook
Accession Number	2002.2.1.3.214
Item Title	13 More Fishboats Taken by Navy
Item Date	1942



13 More Fishboats Taken by Navy

Thirteen British Columbia fishing vessels, mostly owned by Japanese, which have been taken over for Pacific Coast defense and will be manned by naval ratings, were dealt with by Dominion Advisory Board on Thursday.

The ships, owners and approximate values are:

Merry Chase, Nanaimo Shipyards Ltd., $11,250; Chamiss Bay, Nanaimo Shipyards Ltd., $10,800; Moresby No. 3, R. Kita, Japanese, $5850; Blue Nose, K. Kimura, Japanese, $3650; Loyal No. 2, Uclulet Fishing Co., $13,800; Loyal No. 1, K. Tanami, Japanese, $10,900; Japanese Gillnetter No. 2650, Y. Mori, Japanese, $1750; Sakura, S. Sakuda, Japanese, $1500; Chatam S., Mrs. T. Oie, Japanese, $1650; Sea Flash, F. Takeuchi, Japanese, $2950; Evergreen, M. Kurahashi, Japanese, $3500; Early Field, M. Kurahashi, Japanese, $7300; and Silver Spring, U. Nitsui, Japanese, $3750.

Item Description	Newspaper clipping of article with headline "13 More Fishboats Taken by Navy" listing thirteen ships taken over for Pacific Coast defense, including their original owners and approximate values. Vessels and names of owners include Merry Chase, Nanaimo Shipyards Ltd.; Chamiss Bay, Nanaimo Shipyards Ltd.; Moresby No. 3, R. Kita; Blue Nose, K. Kimura; Loyal No. 2, Uclulet Fishin Co.; Loyal No. 1, K. Tanami; Japanese Gill-netter No. 2650, Y. Mori; Sakura, S. Sakuda; Chatam S., Mrs. T. Oie; Sea Flash, F. Takeuchi; Evergreen, M. Kurahashi; Early Field, M. Kurahashi; and Silver Spring, U. Nitsui.