aug 1/42 to

aug 31/42

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

2010.4.4.14.1

738-8730 298-8927

Kaz. phoned ak 11:35 A.M.
"Please have Greg. phone back."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Continued From P. 1, Col. 1

Japanese 8/29/42

Premier Hepburn assured the Ontario Legislature, for instance, that Japs brought to that province "would return to their original homes after the war."

Superintendent John Shirras, officer of the Security Commission, told Lethbridge inquirers that none of the Jap families placed there would be allowed to stay after the war.

Today The Vancouver Sun is in possession of a signed copy of a memorandum which states definitely that "the Commission has also undertaken that after the war is over they will transport these Japanese back to British Columbia."

"PLEDGE" TO JAPS

This memorandum is a report made almost six months ago to a committee of Japanese by a solicitor retained to represent the Jap community in negotiations with the commission.

The sentence refers to a deal made with Ontario. The report goes on to state that precisely the same undertaking was given to governments of Alberta and Manitoba.

In addition, the solicitor recalled being shown by Major Austin Taylor, Commission chairman, replies from premiers of two of the provinces who accepted the specific terms of the arrangements.

Further evidence came Friday from the Commission itself. In confirming news from Ottawa that all Japs are to be removed from Vancouver by Oct. 1 an offiical said that would be the date "when Vancouver will see the last of them for the duration."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Start Now to Plan for Jap Exclusion

SUN

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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-47
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SHIPYARD FOR SALE

NOTICE OF CALLS FOR TENDERS FOR ASSETS OF

NANAIMO SHIPYARDS LIMITED

NANAIMO, B.C.

THE Custodian of Enemy Property, by virtue of the authority vested in him under the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) has instructed the undersigned Controller to call for Tenders for purchase of the undernoted assets of Nanaimo Shipyards Limited generally described as follows:

A shipyard located on leased premises on Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, B.C., capable of building and repairing wooden vessels up to seventy feet in length: consisting more particularly of a main ways and several subsidiary ways, machine shop, carpenter shop, storage sheds, bunkhouses and cookhouses together with machinery and equipment and a considerable inventory of shipyard chandlery and boat building supplies.

The assets are offered for sale in parcels as follows:

PARCEL "A"—

Buildings, including marine ways, docks and sheds, machine and carpenter shops, bunkhouses, etc., subject to all rights and claims of the Canadian Pacific Railway as landlord of property on which located.

PARCEL "B"—

Machinery and equipment suitable for machine and carpenter shops, subject to all rights and claims of the Canadian Pacific Railway as landlord of property on which located.

PARCEL "C"—

Inventories of stores and supplies, not including new and used nets and fishing gear.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned Controller at his office up to Noon (Daylight Saving Time), the eleventh (11th) day of September, 1942, 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 calling 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 shortage 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, Nanaimo Shipyards Limited,
c/o P. S. Ross and Sons, 675 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Inventories may be inspected during office hours any day up to Noon on the tenth (10th) day of September, 1942, at the office of the Controller, 411 Royal Bank Building, 675 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, and arrangements can be made with the Controller for inspection of the property, equipment and supplies.

Frederick Field, Controller of
Nanaimo Shipyards Limited
Assets in Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Jap Exclusion Move Will Be International

8/31/42

A bid for international support of Vancouver's proposed campaign for post-war deportation of all Japs, is included in plans being drafted at City Hall today by Mayor Cornett.

As first vice-president of the Canadian Conference of Mayors and Municipalities, His Worship intends to ask his fellow-executive members to ratify a repatriation resolution and send it to the United States Conference of Mayors for endorsement by individual cities on the Pacific Coast and the organization as a unit.

"I'm sure that we'll get whole-hearted backing from Mayor LaGuardia, the president of the U. S. Conference, and all the other cities represented in the organization," Mayor Cornett said.

His Worship decided upon this move as the most effective method of implementing a proposal for coastal co-operation voiced today in The Vancouver Sun's lead editorial.

As reported exclusively Saturday by **The Sun**, the Mayor is preparing a resolution for passage Sept. 14 by the City Council, to demand that Japs now being evacuated from Vancouver shall be shipped back to Japan when the war is over.

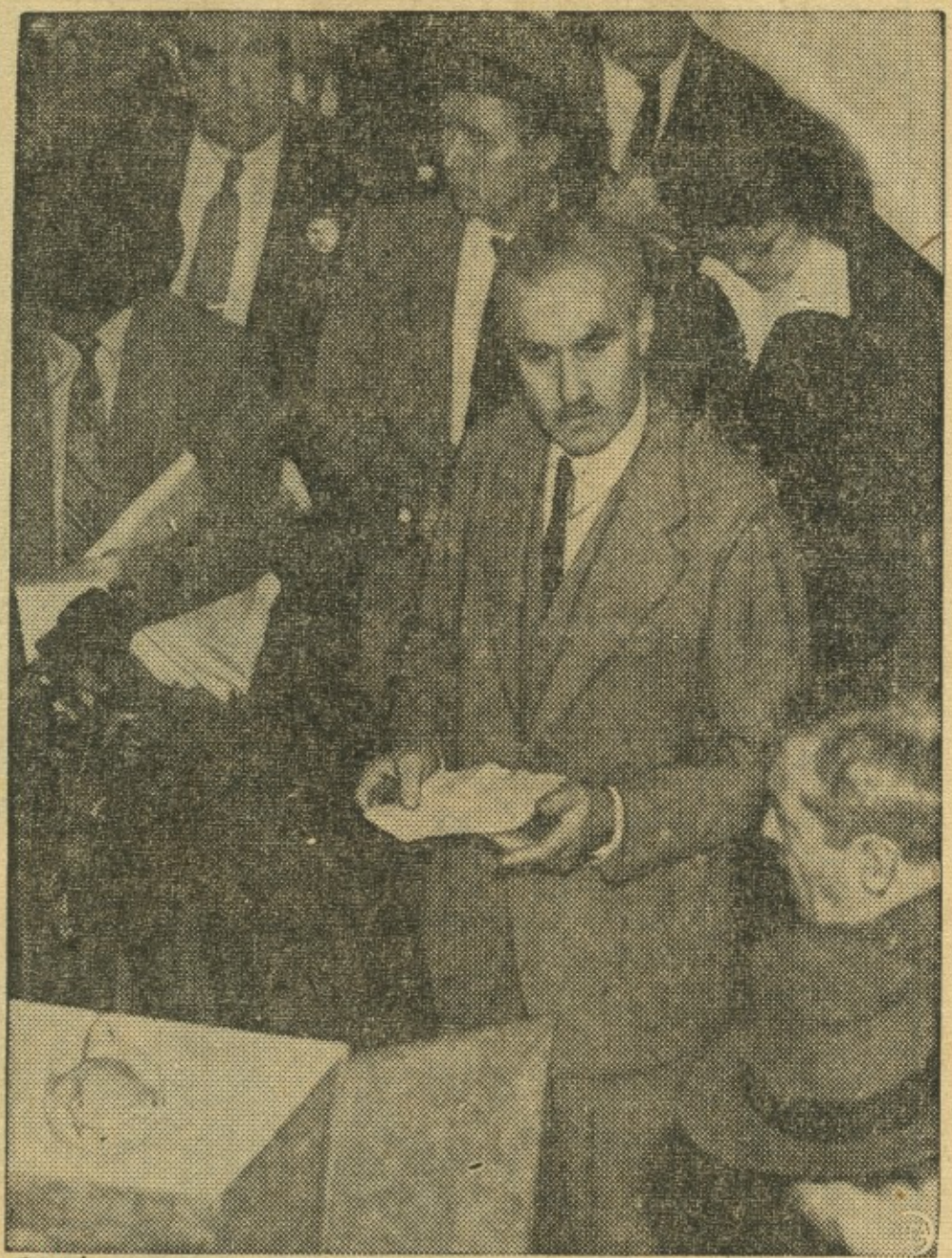
He is confident of unanimous approval by the City Council. A number of members of the federal cabinet are known to have given private assurances of their sympathy.

"I know that every person has a right to live and I have no hatred for any group," the Mayor explains, "but it is obvious now that Canada can never assimilate Japanese. The only thing to do is send them to their own country."

This view, according to City Hall opinion, is shared in every city in both the United States and Canada which ever had any experience with Nipponese colonies.

Source: Nikkei National Museum,
2010-4-4-14-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ENVOY CONFIRMS JAP ATROCITIES



SUN WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador to Japan for 10 years, who returned from the Orient last week, warned Americans in a broadcast Sunday night that the Japanese will fight "with all the force and power at their command . . . until they are utterly crushed" and that great sacrifices are necessary to avoid a stalemate. Grew gave his official confirmation to accounts of atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese. They represent, Grew said, "the ugly side" of the Japanese people—"the cruelty, brutality and utter bestiality, the ruthlessness and rapaciousness of the Japanese military machine which brought on this war. Grew said that during his voyage home three elderly American missionaries, one over 70, gave him a demonstration of the "water-cure" torture which had been repeatedly inflicted on them by the Japs. The ambassador said they had on shipboard direct evidence of the "horrible atrocities perpetrated at Hong Kong, when soldiers who had been taken prisoner were bayoneted to death." Ambassador Grew is seen in this picture talking to reporters on his return to the U.S.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Poles and Ukrainians

Alta. Women To Help Gather B.C. Fruit

Special to The Vancouver Sun

KELOWNA, Aug. 29.—A partial solution to the North Okanagan labor problem was in sight today, as B.C. Fruit Growers' Association scouts reported they had secured a number of Polish and Ukrainian women from Northern Alberta as pickers.

First contingent will leave Edmonton next Tuesday, and there is a possibility that a total of 500 may be recruited from this area.

While encouraging, this labor "find" is only a start, they admit. Estimates are that 1000 pickers will be needed above what the Valley can supply, and the number may be boosted to 2000 during the fortnight when the McIntosh crop is ready for harvesting.

Word that Japanese from Hastings Park clearing pool and provincial reserves would probably be unavailable for the emergency task was disappointing to growers, although it did not come as a complete surprise. Operators are combing territories from which they have been granted permission to hire Japanese, and two growers with large holdings, R. H. MacDonald and Arthur T. Howe, state they have obtained Nipponese labor.

(A number of persons have informed The Vancouver Sun that, while a labor shortage is alleged, they have been turned down when they applied for work in the Valley either as pickers or in the packing houses. Growers point out that the pickers' job is strictly seasonal, and workers will not be required in numbers for some days yet. They point out also that picking is a job for the physically-fit, as apples are harvested from 14 or 16-foot ladders, which the picker must move from tree to tree.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum
2010-4-4-14-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Goldbridge Raps Failure to Place Jap Evacuees There

8/31/42

Criticism of the B.C. Security Commission for refusing to settle Japanese evacuees in Goldbridge ar Brexton while placing a number of them at nearby Bridge River and Minto, is contained in a communcation to The Sun from W. J. Bell of Goldbridge.

He refers to a recent published statement crediting a spokesman for the Security Commission with saying that a majority of the residents of Goldbridge did not want the Japs there. He brands this statement as "an untruth."

Mr. Bell states that on the contrary practically all who have invested money in Goldbridge want the Japs sent there for two reasons. There is accommodation for them there in suitable quarters where there would be absolutely no possibility of sabotage. It would enable the pioneers there to get something from buildings now vacant.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

North Okanagan Following Protest

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 [illegible] 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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Jap School Ban Upheld

8/29/42

Vancouver School Board Friday reaffirmed its decision to refuse enrolment of Japanese children remaining in the city.

A special meeting of the board decided, in view of the expressed hope of the British Columbia Security Commission that all Japanese in Vancouver would be evacuated by the end of October or early November, to abide by the policy it adopted earlier.

Members passed a resolution recommending "that the board does not provide for the enrolment of Japanese children for such a brief period."

A letter from H. G. T. Perry, B.C. minister of education, stated that boards of school trustees in all districts where there are now Japanese children would not be required to enrol them in existing schools nor provide separate accommodation for them.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"THE JAPS ARE TOUGH"

U.S. Envoy from Hongkong Has High Praise for Canucks

By JACK SULLIVAN.
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Aug. 25.—High praise for the bravery of Canadian troops who fought in the unsuccessful defense of Hongkong was given today by the chief United States diplomatic officer in Hongkong during the Japanese siege of the base.

Anderson E. Southard, United State consul-general in Hongkong, a passenger aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm which arrived here today with 1451 Canadians, Americans and others from aJpan and Japanese-occupied areas in the Orient, said the fighting performance of the Canadians won the admiration of all.

"The Canadians fought with great bravery and made a great showing," Southard said.

"It was too bad they had to be up against a better trained and 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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-19
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, ETC.

FOR SALE

NOTICE OF CALLS FOR TENDERS FOR ASSETS OF

M. Ebisuzaki, F. Morishita, 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,
c/o 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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-20
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Growers Ask Jap Labor

VERNON, B.C., Aug. 22.—Withdrawal of Winfield, Okanagan Centre, Oyama, Vernon and Coldstream from the Okanagan Valley and Mainline Security Commission and formation of an organization to secure labor to handle the fruits, vegetables and other primary products, marked the culmination of a meeting of representatives of those bodies in Vernon today.

The areas represented produce more than one third of the fruits and vegetables grown in the Okanagan Valley. The meeting was attended by representatives of the board of trade, city and municipal councils and British Columbia Fruit Growers Association locals in the area affected.

The British Columbia Security Commission is being contacted in an effort to secure the retention of 10 Japanese workmen employed by R. H. MacDonald, and brought in with the knowledge and consent of the Okanagan Valley Security Committee, and after consultation with the police, but without the consent of the British Columbia Security Commission. These Japanese have been ordered to leave for Vancouver, though they did not come from these to the orchards outside Vernon.

Members of the committee to direct efforts of the growers to secure the necessary labor to get off a McIntosh apple crop which threatens to drop on the ground, are Dolph Brown, Vernon; Maj. Curwen, Coldstream; George Carter of the Canadian Legion; Fred Harwood, Vernon; C. M. Watson, Coldstream; W. T. Cameron, W. J. Coe, Winfield, and T. S. Shaw MacLaren, Oyama.

The committee is contacting Austin Taylor, chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, to secure the retention of Japanese already here and secure permission to bring in others.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-14-21
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Thousands Of Japs May Pick Apples

8/26/42

The Okanagan had the greatest fruit crop in history ready to harvest—and several thousand fewer pairs of hands available to do the picking and packing and shipping.

Faced with a possible loss of half the pack of apples if outside help is not made available, there is a tendency in Okanagan to relax the "offensive" against the Japanese. Instead, several hundred will be imported there to help. There is talk in some quarters of extending the number to several thousand.

B.C. Security Commission has already authorized the sending of Japanese pickers into the Okanagan from several places, including Kamloops, Chase and Greenwood. Terms and conditions of their employment have been carefully worked out.

As Autumn draws near work is proceeding apace on several housing areas for the Japanese being moved away from the Coast. There have been shortages in lumber and other materials that held work back and the speed of departure of Vancouver's guests is measured now by the business of gettling living space ready for them.

"You cannot put up 2200 houses in a day or a week," said an authority today.

Meantime, practically all able-bodied Japanese men have left Vancouver. They are being pressed into service in hundreds of jobs to make ready the accommodation intended for them. Of the 6000 remaining in Vancouver the vast majority are women and children, with a few older men not able to work.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-22
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Unfair Housing Handicaps

8/24/42

Why are Japanese treated better than our own people in the matter of living quarters?

An old subscriber of The Sun writes to ask this question. His complaint is based on this fact—that a Canadian family on relief, a sick man, wife and five children—the husband a veteran of the last war—are found living in a hovel in an ex-Oriental quarter west of Granville bridge. The premises are so dilapidated and insanitary that the building has been condemned. Rats infest the basement; bugs have overrun what pass for bedrooms. The rent is $8 per month out of a relief allowance of $32.

This family should be moved out to better quarters, but where? It is a shame and a disgrace that they are allowed to exist there another day.

The queer part is that, because of a war contingency, the former Japanese occupants have been sent up-country to new, clean and much more comfortable premises provided by the government.

The Sun, of course, knows that the two cases—of the Canadian family and the Japanese—are not officially related. But in humanity they are very close together.

We know that the Japanese Security Commission is engaged in the one job of removing the Japanese from this coast. They can not be removed until some adequate dwelling is provided somewhere else. So the Jap gets a nice, new house, erected in a new locality. What becomes of the original house formerly used by the Japanese family in Vancouver is no concern of the Security Commission. We do not quarrel with that view.

But we do protest at the lack of government foresight which allows a situation like this to develop. If, in order to run the security department of the war properly, it is necessary to build a new house for a Japanese, then it should be the business of some other department to look after our own—to provide "security" for Canadian families, at least to the extent that four or five Canadian children should not be brought up amid the surroundings this family is faced with.

There is a far better chance of making good citizens out of the children of this Canadian family than there is of transforming the young Japanese into real Canadians. This is even assuming both get good treatment and accommodations.

Our city and provincial governments are amiss in their failure to act decisively in matters of this kind, for Ottawa is evidently too far away and too fully engrossed with other problems to give humane and intelligent attention to a situation such as this.

Source: Nikkei National Museum
2010-4-4-14-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

B.C. Japs Moved From 'Front to Back Door'

8/14/42

Coastal Japanese are being removed from British Columbia's "front door," only to be settled down at her "back door," T. F. McWilliams, Kelowna barrister, points out in an article in a recent issue of the **Kelowna Courier.**

Mr. McWilliams urges:

"Forthright action by the government based on recognition of the fact that the security and defense of Canada require that all Japanese be either removed from the interior of British Columbia, or at least removed from proximity to our lines of communications and other danger areas, and placed under humane but effective restraints."

He suggests . . . what the Vancouver City Council this week demanded . . . that military authorities take over the responsibility for handling the evacuation.

The article tells of the numbers of Japanese settled close to vital lines of communication throughout the interior.

Both the people of the interior and of the coast, Mr. McWilliams believes, should be aroused to the fact that the government is removing the Japanese from one part of the province where they are considered a menace to another "where they are still a direct and serious menace" to the security of British Columbia.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Security Board Must Pay for Jap Schooling

By Canadian Press

VICTORIA, Aug. 19.—Responsibility for financing the education of between 4500 and 5500 Japanese grade and high school students removed from protected areas to British Columbia's interior rests with the British Columbia Security Commission and the Dominion government, Hon. H. C. T. Perry, education minister, said today.

Minimum costs on such an undertaking this year would run to $343,026 on the basis of figures supplied him by the commission. That would be exclusive of text books and other incidentals and would cover only provision of buildings and teachers' salaries.

A representative of the Security Commission recently told Mr. Perry costs of supplying buildings would run to $231,126, to which would be added teachers' salaries of $113,900. Thirteen white teachers would be required as well as 133 Japanese teachers or coaches.

Later the commission submitted a brief on the question which said the responsibility rested on the provincial government to a very large extent, Mr. Perry said.

The province replied that correspondence with the commission indicated the Japanese were on a completely self-suporting basis and the transfer from the coastal areas was in the national interest. Mr. Perry concluded by stating that boards of school trustees in districts where there now are Japanese children, would not be required to permit the children to attend existing schools, nor provide separate school accommodation for them.

Japs Can't Attend Vancouver Schools

Earlier Mr. Perry had announced that white teachers will not be provided for Japanese students as long as the shortage of teachers exists in British Columbia. School Board officials here followed this up with the statement that Japanese children would not be admitted to schools here. Japanese here will be affected by the order.

British Columbia Security Commission officials could make no statement on education of Japanese children, declaring the problem still had to be settled between provincial and Dominion governments.

Mr. Perry's statement was taken here to mean that the provincial government does not wish to be concerned in it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2010-4-4-14-25
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Petition to Ask for Japs

8/26/42

A petition to the B. C. Security Commission requesting that Japanese evacuees be sent to Goldbridge and Bexton in the Bridge River area will be filed on Friday by William J. Bell of that district.

Bell, a barber at Goldbridge, declared that the two communities are little more than "ghost" towns because of the movement of residents to the coast. The few remaining are faced with the possible loss of their property unless some new source of income is made available.

Since the mines in the district have been closed for the duration of the war there has been a steady trek from the settlement until there is only a handful remaining.

They are asking that the Japanese be moved in to assist in paying the taxes and thus prevent the financial collapse of the district.

"We think it would be better to put the Japanese in permanent buildings there than go to the expense of building temporary quarters in another section of the province," Bell said.

A previous move by the commission to send Japanese to the district was halted at the insistence of a number of residents who formed a minority group, explained Mr. Bell.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-26
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Warned To Keep from Docks

Aug. 13? / 42

Case against Shiukicki Ode, who appeared in City Police Court charged with infringing an order-in-council prohibiting Japanese from being on a wharf, was dismissed with stern warnings from Magistrate H. S. Wood and Gordon W. Scott, city prosecutor.

Police said Ode was not actually on the wharf at the time but at the entrance. His fishing tackle was returned to him.

"Japanese will find that in future strict measures would be taken to keep them away," Mr. Scott said, "and immediate arrest will follow for any who ignore the order-in-council. The waterfront is a good place for Japanese to stay away from.'"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-27
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The White Man's Burden And Opportunity SUN

Among sane men there can be no doubt that the British Government must refuse to be blackmailed in India during the war, must save the country from the Japanese, must enforce the law.

But the problem posed by the present campaign of civil disobedience stretches far beyond the war and may well be the greatest future problem of the human race.

In a word we, the white peoples, must learn to live with the peoples of other colors or we must prepare to fight them eventually in a war greater than this one. The peoples of the Orient are the most numerous of the world. They outnumber us and they multiply more rapidly—and they are learning our machine skills.

In China and India great industries are springing up, resources unused through ages of civilization are being developed for the first time; Chinese soldiers, largely armed at home, have fought the Japanese for five years and the Japanese themselves have built a war machine which has driven the white men out of their old strongholds.

Pearl Buck, who knows her China, writes in the New York Times that the white man is lucky to have any friends left among the Asiatic peoples.

Fortunately he has befriended the Chinese—rather late and not very effectively—and thus we have in Asia a friendly power, and only one. But for that fact we should find ourselves today with all the teeming millions of the East against us.

On the basis of our friendship with China, Miss Buck argues we must build a new understanding with all the Asiatics after the war or else arm ourselves against the inevitable conflict of color in the future, a conflict which might well destroy our civilization.

Mrs. Roosevelt, reviewing Miss Buck's warning, agrees with it and demands absolute equality of treatment for Asiatics throughout the white world. She would even put them on the same basis as white peoples in the immigration laws of the United States. "If we allow the nationals of other countries to become citizens of the United States, the Oriental races must have the same right also," says the President's wife.

This is a doctrine which will be rejected by many Americans and Canadians, probably a majority. But even if such a policy is impossible now in practical politics, there can be no doubt about the principle underlying it—the principle of emancipation for the Oriental peoples. That is why Mr. Gandhi, sitting in his cell, drinking his goat's milk, preaching his present policy of sheer madness, is still a mighty symbol and a terrible power, for he is the embodiment of an idea common to the bulk of humanity which lives in the East, the idea which made us great in our time, the idea of freedom. In the end we must learn to live with it or exhaust ourselves fighting it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-28
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Council Protests Unsightliness of 'Little Tokyo'

8/11/42

Protest at the unsightly appearance of buildings being vacated by Japanese leaving "Little Tokyo" was voiced Monday afternoon by Mayor J. W. Cornett to the building, civic planning and parks committee of City Council.

"Common boards are being nailed across windows. They're making the place look like a hick town," protested the mayor. "Some pressure should be put on to see the place is left in proper shape."

This and other matters dealing with Jap Town, including several reports from city departmental inspectors, were finally referred to a special sub-committee.

G. W. McPherson, custodian of alien property, who offered to confer with civic representatives on "the future of Powell Street," will be asked to sit in with the sub-committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-29
www.nikkeimuseum.org

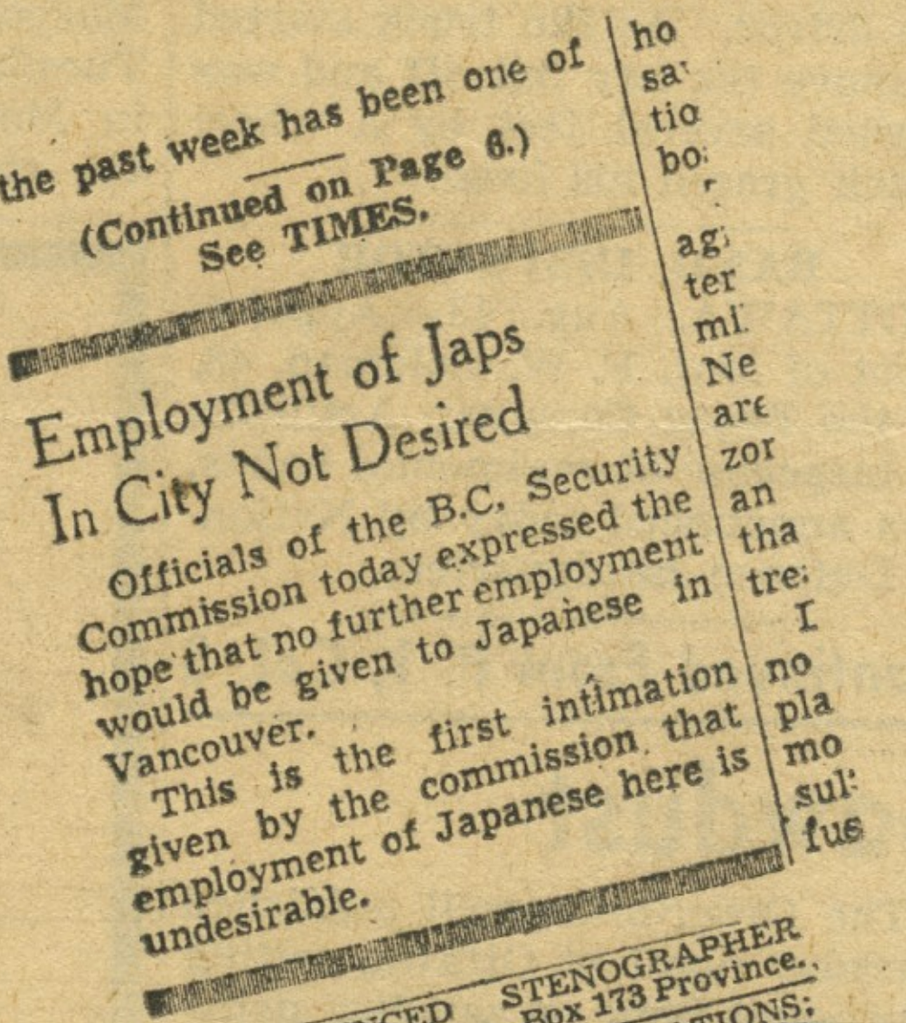
Why Don't They Tell Province These Things?

8/13/42

Following The Sun's revelation that the B.C. Security Commission "does not wish anyone to employ Japanese." The Province Wednesday published a front page item stating this was the first intimation they had had from the Commission that employment of Japanese here is undesirable.

But . . . in the same edition of Wednesday's Province there appeared another classified advertisement inserted by a Japanese seeking employment in the city.

The Province item and advertisement are reproduced alongside.



the past week has been one of

(Continued on Page 6.)
See TIMES.

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.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER wishes position. Box 173 Province.

DRESSMAKING, ALTERATIONS;

EXPERIENCED JAPANESE woman wants work. BAy. 6415R.

ence; no bookkeeping. FAir. 5477R.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-30
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5300 Japs at Large Here

Internees Get Extra Sugar Ration

8/12/42

Wartime Prices and Trade Board files today indicate that 5337 Japanese still roam Vancouver streets, restricted only by the curfew law which is supposed to keep them indoors from dusk to dawn.

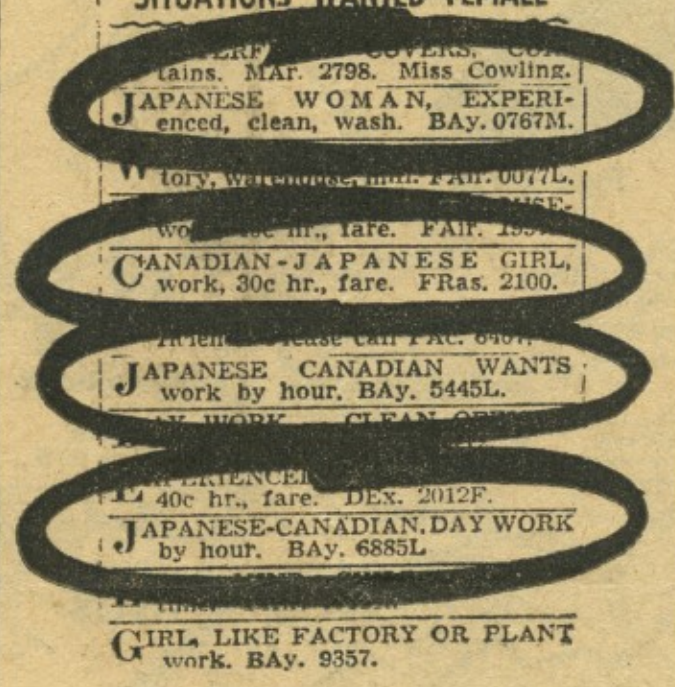
Nearly 3000 more Japs are detained at Hastings Park, and 100 or so more at the Immigration Shed.

The big Jap exodus from Vancouver is to start this coming week-end.

From then on evacuation from the coast defense area is expected to amount to about 800 persons a week.

Fifty houses per week—each 16 by 26 feet—are being built at both Slocan and Tashme, near Hope, and these houses are to be occupied as soon as completed, according to present plans. Each house will accommodate eight Japanese, or two families.

With more than 8000 Japs still located in Greater Vancouver, the program of evacuation cannot be completed at that rate in less than 10 weeks—bringing the final evacuation date to about November 1.


SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALE

tains. MAr. 2798. Miss Cowling.

JAPANESE WOMAN, EXPERIenced, clean, wash. BAy. 0767M.

tory, Waitress, mod. FAir. 0077L.

hr., fare. FAir.

CANADIAN-JAPANESE GIRL, work, 30c hr., fare. FRas. 2100.

please call FAc.

JAPANESE CANADIAN WANTS work by hour. BAy. 5445L.

WORK

40c hr., fare. DEx. 2012F.

JAPANESE-CANADIAN. DAY WORK by hour. BAy. 6885L

GIRL LIKE FACTORY OR PLANT work. BAy. 9357.

It's all very confusing.

Can Japs work in Vancouver industries or not?

A B.C. Securities Commission official says: "We don't feel anyone should employ Japanese."

That's why The Vancouver Sun refuses to publish "Situations Wanted" advertisements such as those above—published recently in The Province.

But the Commission says it has no power to stop Japs from working here while waiting to be evacuated. They discourage the practice by making it too inconvenient for the Nipponese to work — by making him report daily.

Japanese detained at Hastings Park get more tea and more sugar per week than does the average Vancouver man, woman or child.

They get Canadian Army rations—as prescribed by international agreement covering treatment of internees in wartime.

So, the Japs at Hastings Park get 14 ounces of sugar per week, while Mr. Average Citizen gets only eight ounces. And the Japs get one and three-quarter ounces of tea while Mr. Citizen gets only one ounce.

But there are 5337 Japanese older men, women and children in Vancouver whose tea, coffee and sugar ration is exactly the same as that of any Canadian citizen.

At present, the 5337 Japs who are not detained at Hastings Park or not yet evacuated from the Vancouver area, have "temporary" six-week ration cards.

No provision is being made for permanent books for them, because officials of the Wartime Prices Board expect them to be in work camps before the need for ration books arises.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-31
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REASON FOR NEW RULING

Work for Japanese Regarded As Obstacle to Evacuation

8/13/42

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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-32
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Evacuees From B.C. Ordered Back to Farms

Special to The Vancouver Sun

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Aug. 12.—Officials told The Vancouver Sun today that 42 Japanese evacuees who had come into Lethbridge recently; 20 of them to work in a canning factory, have been sent back to the sugar beet farms to which they were allocated by the British Columbia Security Commission.

Following complaints that one of the conditions under which Japanese were admitted to southern Alberta from British Columbia was being broken by the evacuees moving to the city, the Security Commission instructed RCMP to give the Japanese 48 hours to leave Lethbridge.

The Japanese, it was explained, had finished their work in beet fields for the time being, and had answered a call for workers here.

At a special meeting of the city council on Monday evening Mayor D. H. Elton, K.C., stated that the Japanese were employed by the Broder Canning Company here after the company was specifically told by the city that such workers would not be permitted to reside or work in Lethbridge, and that the agreement under which the Japanese came to southern Alberta required them to remain on the farms to which they were allocated.

Advised of the breach of the agreement, explained Mayor Elton, the Security Commission took immediate action.

In a subsequent statement the City Council agreed to let the Japanese work in the cannery if no other labor is available, but insisted that the evacuees must [illegible]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-34
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Green Wants All Japanese Removed

8/10/42

Howard C. Green, M.P. (Conservative, South Vancouver), who returned from Ottawa Saturday, insists every potential fifth columnist should be removed from a vital war zone.

"I was very favorably impressed with the stand taken by The Vancouver Sun on the Japanese question," he said, "as well as their stand on our defenses in this province.

"When I brought up the Japanese subject in the House I had a copy of your issue of July 24 which pictured the Jap netmaker. I might say that I got most of my information from The Sun."

Mr. Green fears that the government attitude on total war will "never be understood by the United States whose boys in uniform may be sent anywhere."

"Our prestige south of the border will be affected and Canadians at home will be humiliated unless the present government policy is changed."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-35
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Is Revival of Trade Preference Design for Disaster? SUN

The drive for restoration of the old system of British Empire trade preferences already is well under way in Britain—conducted, fortunately, by a minority group. The Empire Industries Association is the organ of this view and it numbers among its leaders Lord Croft and Colonel Amery. Lord Bennett, a former Canadian, another prophet of the same idea, has been out on the stump publicly despairing of any international economy after the war and urging the British Empire to surround itself by a tariff wall, enjoy prosperity and let the world go by.

This view, however insane, should not be disregarded. It can become, after the war, a very serious danger to the world, to the British Empire and especially to Canada.

A world in which the British nations refused to trade except among themselves could never restore international trade in sufficient volume to create world prosperity and would certainly collapse within a few years into another world war.

The British Empire, with its diversity of interests, the close commercial relations of some of its members with foreign nations like the United States, would be pulled apart by any attempt to put its trade into an Empire straitjacket. As for Canada, which must trade largely with the United States to exist, any serious conflict between American commercial interests and the interests of the Empire would be utterly disastrous.

A trade war between the United States and the British Empire would doom the world's prospects of peace and prosperity and, by conflict among its members, would destroy the Empire. Yet, since the United States is set on the restoration of world trade —not Empire trade, not English-speaking trade—the attempt to create a watertight British Empire compartment in the world's economy would certainly bring us into direct conflict with the Americans.

Lord Bennett despairs of a world economy. But a world economy is the only chance to prevent another world war, the only chance of saving a world civilization. It is highly important that the ordinary man should understand this clearly now, before the next peace is made; for if misguided local prosperity and the selfishness of the vested interests should dominate the future economic plan of the British Empire and the world at large, then the ordinary man will pay the bill, as he is paying it now in this war.

We may expect the movement represented by the Empire Industries Association, by men like Amery, Croft and Bennett, to become more active as time goes on, and more dangerous. The ordinary man should be ready for it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-38
www.nikkeimuseum.org

8/1/42

'ARMED GUARDS' DON'T WORRY OMOTO



Takashi Omoto (left) works at the Cedar Cove Sash and Door Co. Ltd., on False Creek—barely 200 feet from a sign which reads: "This Area Patrolled by Armed Guards."

March 2 the British Columbia Security Commission was set up and charged with the task of removing speedily all Japanese from defense areas. August 1, Omoto and three other Japanese millworkers were still on their waterfront jobs.

The British Columbia Security Commission stated last week that Japanese would not be allowed to continue work in sawmills or other industries. Yet the foreman of the gang among which Omoto and his three companions work can give no date when the Japanese are expected to leave.

The commission statement followed disclosure by The Vancouver Sun that Japanese millworkers were employed by the B. C. Fir and Cedar Co. on False Creek. Instructions were given for the removal of Japanese from this particular plant. Shown with Omoto is Anne Zukouski, one of two women employed to tally the lumber cut. Foreman of the plant says that more women will be employed when the Japanese leave.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-39
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Sept 1/42 to

Oct 24/42

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-41-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-41-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Church Group Asks Christian Stand on Japs

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 9. — A plea for "sympathetic understanding" of the plight of the Japanese evacuated from their homes in the defense areas of British Columbia was made Tuesday in a resolution adopted at a session of the Executive Council and the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada in annual meeting here.

The resolution, sponsored by Archdeacon H. A. Alderwood of Saskatoon, urged that "everything possible be done" to promote re-establishment of the Japanese "in accordance with the spirit of Christ."

VIOLENT HATRED

"People living in western communities, where there are open Nazi sympathizers, declare they won't have a Japanese near the place," said Archdeacon Alderwood.

"I have never seen anything so violent as the hatred expressed toward the Canadian Japanese by certain Canadians," added Dr. W. W. Judd of Toronto.

WHOLE OF CANADA

"This is a problem for the whole of Canada," he said. "It is not a problem for one province."

'The statements I have heard constitute an indictment of our Canadian christianity."

Archbishop W. R. Adams of Kootenay, B.C., paid tribute to the conduct of the Japanese moved to new settlements.

"The young Japanese wants to be preached to and administered to in English," he said. "He won't listen to the Japanese language."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-42
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CITY'S STRANGEST "FIRST DAY"

Hundreds of Jap Children Turned Away from Schools

9/1/42

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.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-45
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"JUSTICE, NOT BRUTALITY"

'No Reprisals Against Japs Held in U.S.'--N. Littell

9/1/42

There will be no reprisals against Japanese aliens held in American internment camps for the brutal treatment given American prisoners in Japan, according to Norman Littell, assistant U. S. attorney-general, who is in Vancouver on his way to Alaska.

"Democracy should not follow the brutalizing pattern of totalitarian government. Its strength and appeal throughout is based on justice, of which there is no better measure than the treatment of helpless civilians in United States detention camps," Mr. Littell said.

Thousands of these are loyal United States citizens who would fight against the Japanese if permitted to do so, he added.

ARMY IN CHARGE.

Leaving the actual handling of Japanese aliens to the United States Army rather than to a civilian board has proved highly successful, said Mr. Littell.

"Speaking in my capacity as a resident of the Pacific Coast I can say that the U. S. Army has done a splendid job with this rather staggering problem. I recently visited one of the internment camps set up by the army and talked with a number of Japanese, all of whom said they felt they were being treated fairly."

The Japanese seem to fully realize the necessity of steps taken for their own protection and the protection of the country.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Littell spoke highly of Japanese settlement plans in the United States, in which the Japanese are entirely self-supporting.

Asked to comment on the proposed U. S. purchase of the P. G. E. railway, the young assistant attorney-general was careful not to commit himself, but admitted that operation of "a railway" from the B. C. border to Alaska in addition to the Alaska Highway would be of mutual interest to the protection of both nations.

"Speed in both these matters is of the utmost importance," he declared.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-46
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Steveston Jap School in New Role; ARP Hospital

9/12/42 SUN.

The Japanese school at Steveston has been converted into an ARP hospital through a community effort under the local ARP, and is to be officially opened Sunday afternoon.

The Steveston ARP has taken over the building under lease for "the duration" and has had it cleaned and renovated.

It has been fitted up with 18 beds, an operating room and a dispensary and will be manned by Red Cross nurses and trained ARP volunteers.

District Warden W. R. Simpson has been in charge of the work.

Inspector S. F. M. Moodie of the B.C. Civilian Defense Committee and representatives of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance will go from Vancouver for the opening.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-47
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japs Pick Too Fast For Chinese Employer

LILLOOET, Sept. 17.—(CP)—Japanese girls from a colony established at Lillooet by the British Columbia Security Commission are being employed by Chinese tomato growers here as pickers.

Jo Long, operator of the historic Fountain Ranch while its owner, Lieut. John Walker, is serving in the armed services, was forced to employ the Japanese pickers when he was unable to obtain either white or Indian help.

Yat Poy, another Chinese tomato grower, also hired Japanese pickers, paying them six cents per box, the same wage rate as paid to Indian pickers formerly.

The Japanese picked so fast the first day that Yat Poy halted to discuss wages. But the Japanese refused to negotiate and returned to their homes.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-48
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5 Reasons Why Japs Must Not Return to B.C.

Sept 1 1942 SUN

Reasons, five of them, why Japanese must never be allowed to return to Vancouver are summarized in the City Council's forthcoming demand on Ottawa for post-war repatriation of all persons of the Japanese race.

The official text of a resolution prepared by Mayor Cornett for Council's adoption, Sept. 14, calls for an immediate promise that the Dominion Government will use its weight at the peace conference to make sure that Canada's Jap problem "shall never recur."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, all members of his Cabinet and B.C. members of Parliament will be reminded that:

"WHEREAS prior to the outbreak of the present war the presence in Vancouver of persons of the Japanese race was a constant source of irritation;

"AND WHEREAS the experience of the last few decades has shown that assimilation of the two races is impossible;

"AND WHEREAS as a necessary result of the action of the Imperial Japanese Government in making war upon our Empire, the Japanese population of Vancouver is being removed from the Coast of this province;

AFTER-WAR JOBS

"AND WHEREAS the dislocations caused by the removal of Japanese from the fishing, lumbering, agricultural and other industries will 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;

"AND WHEREAS it would be most unwise at a time when our own returned men will be seeking re-establishment in civil life to permit the Japanese to return and repeat the process of infiltration into business and industry which had become such a souce of irritation during the years immediately prior to the war;

NO SYMPATHY

"AND WHEREAS for many years it will be impossible for persons of the Japanese race to expect sympathetic consideration from our people and in their own interest it will be better for them to join their own countrymen in Japan;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this City Council do petition the Government of Canada to take in hand as one of its postwar problems the question of repatriating all persons in Canada of the Japanese race, and that the Government be asked, at this early date, to promise that in the Peace Conference to follow the war Canada's weight will be used to bring about such repatriation, to the end that the Japanese problem which is now being settled so far as this City is concerned, shall never recur."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-1-14-51
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Our Fisheries Well Rid of The Japanese

Sockeye salmon were caught yesterday out of the sea, canned and crated for shipment to Britain, on a breath-taking scale unprecedented in fishing history on this coast—all without benefit of the Japanese.

Here is the lesson of this unique harvest of the finest food fish in the world.

From Steveston last evening thousands of lights twinkled in the west. Against the black background of the shores of Vancouver Island in the distance, it looked as if a new city had been born. For a stretch of ten miles the lights glowed in great numbers. Fishermen manning the fleet may have contained a smattering of people foreign-born, but not a single Japanese was among them. At least give the B.C. Security Commission credit for eliminating Nippon from the fishing industry of this coast. Only reminders of the former occupation were the darkened tenements of Steveston, their windows boarded up. By next season they may be reoccupied—but not by Japanese.

Packing plants worked far into the night. A few Chinese and a sprinkling of Filipinos joined with the whites in the cannery jobs, but here again the inside work formerly dominated by Japanese girls and women was proceeding very smoothly indeed without them and by our own people.

More than 40 years ago the Japanese stole the sockeye fisheries from the whites. Yesterday, the market was willing to pay $1 each for these splendid fish. In 1900 the ruling price was 10 cents. When white fishermen sought to obtain an increase of 12 cents the Japanese broke the strike, manned the boats, delivered their catch to the canneries—they seized the producing end of the industry and for all the intervening seasons until this year the Japanese kept on shouldering out whites and Indians. The industry itself had accepted the conclusion—now proved so erroneous—that the Fraser fishery could not do without the Japs. Today the business of fishing and packing, on a schedule so huge as to break all previous records, has gone on so successfully that everyone connected with the industry is heartily glad that the Japanese are out. And they earnestly hope the tricky yellow men are out for good. They certainly are not indispensable.

The Sun is not vindictive in this matter. But certain facts have come to light which show how these Japanese fishery people have played us for suckers, in our generous Canadian hospitality. During the last few years the good old Fraser sockeye has furnished important cash contributions to help Japan in her war against China. The last fishing season here was only five months before Pearl Harbor. It is a matter of official record that twice as many dollars, in millions, were transmitted from Steveston to Tokyo during the last half of 1941 than in any previous year. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some sinister intention was being pursued at our expense in this part of Canada.

We have got rid of the Japanese after a lengthy tolerance. We don't want them back, on any conditions, at any time.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-52
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Racial Ill-Will 9/15/42 S.

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—When one reads the announced intention of the Mayor of Vancouver to sponsor a resolution calling on the Dominion Government to take steps to have all persons of Japanese origin repatriated following the end of the war, the conviction grows that after all we learn very little from history and the signs of the times.

The outstanding peril we face following this war (and I do not speak of something obscure or remote) is that of a division of the human race according to color lines. The action and intention of Japan's leaders at the moment is more definitely in this direction than in channels of co-operation with the Axis Powers. Does any thoughtful person imagine that the Oriental problem of Vancouver is Japanese only? And in the event of a color alignment do we suppose that China and India and parts of Africa will stand with us? Are we ready for this sort of conflict? Does such a possibility (more real and more probable than at any period in history) make no difference to us? And if it comes, who is going to carry the blame for it?

W. B. McWILLIAMS.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-53
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9/19/42 Prov.

Seed of World War

Sir: In matters pertaining to the removal of local Japanese, The Daily Province has maintained a commendable and far-seeing attitude. At this time it has another chance to help forestall a great wrong.

Mayor Cornett hopes, by resolution of the City Council, to have all people of Japanese origin repatriated after the war. I suppose that the mayor would hotly resent my labelling him a warmonger, yet this he surely is.

Can Mayor Cornett be blind to the sorry spectacle of European rule in the Far East, brought on by our racial arrogance? This resolution is the racial doctrine of "Mein Kampf" pure and simple. There is only one outcome — bitterness and injustice in the civic community, and warfare in the world community.

To deal with this pernicious resolution is beyond the scope of a brief letter. Moreover, any attempt of mine would lack authority.

I beg of you, sir, to expose again the folly of this attitude. To do so will not be popular in many quarters; yet some attempt must be made to sterilize the seed of World War III. What better attempt can be made than by you?

West Vancouver. ALAN CROLL.

Better Men Needed

Sir: It is comforting to know that we have in our midst an organization known as the Consultative Council dealing with wartime problems of Canadian citizenship.

I would like to offer my congratulations to the Consultative Council upon its forceful presentation before the City Council of its brief opposing that Nazi-minded body's effort to stir up racial hatreds and Hitler-like persecution of Canadian-born citizens of Oriental origin.

Such opposition by the less audible but better class citizen is long overdue. The mental weaknesses as displayed by our public men of today in submitting to mob influence is a sad reflection upon our so-called civilization and offers no hope for that better world as visualized by the new Magna Charta of the Atlantic.

Our only hope of maintaining our present status and the forward march towards freedom and security is by enticing better men into public life—men endowed with the spirit of real democracy and the wisdom and courage to give it reality.

Cambie Station. (Col.) H. E. LYON.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-54
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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 closed, and the labor shortage had already forced one of the plants to close.

(At the City Council meeting Monday, objection was raised to the appearance of Japanese on the streets during working hours and in a letter drafted for despatch to government authorities the council asked the Japanese either be kept out of Chatham during working hours or confined to camp "at all times" under detention.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-55
www.nikkeimuseum.org

255 Japs Leave Here Friday and Saturday

10/1/42 SUN

The machinery which was by this time to have completed evacuation of Japanese quartered at Hasings Park and living elsewhere in the coastal area, has finally started on those still living in Vancouver and the Fraser Valley.

A group of 95 of those remaining leaves Friday at 8:40 a.m. for Tashme, where it is expected an estimated population of 1600 Japanese will be doubled by other evacuees.

Saturday 160 more leave, on a special CNR train at 9 a.m.

A B.C. Security Commission official last week told editors of the New Canadian, Japanese publication here, that between 2000 and 2500 Japs still remain in the area, according to a front-page article in that paper last Saturday, but the estimate was later said by commission officials to be "exaggerated."

Editors of the New Canadian said at that time that the October 1 evacuation deadline had been abandoned, and that a new deadline had been set for the end of October.

Commission officials declared last week that evacuation of those remaining would be begun this week.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-56
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DECIDE NEXT WEEK

Jap Correspondence Schools May Solve Education Problem

9/18/42

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 ordinnary classes for their respective grades in the various centres where they are located.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-57
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Security Board Denies Using 'Jap Fascist'

9/26/42

Royal Canadian Mounted Police and B. C. Security Commission officials refused today to comment on published charges that "a Japanese Fascist-like gang, directly affiliated with the notorious Black Dragon Society of Japan, is or has been intimidating Canadian-born Japanese in British Columbia."

"We have no comment to make," an RCMP inspector told The Sun.

A Securtiy Commission official declared that the Japanese named in the published charges, supposedly seen in Vancouver last week, "has been at McGillivray Falls, in the Bridge River, for several months.

RACKET CHARGED

"If he has returned to Vancouver, he came on his own and was not supposed to," the official declared.

The charges allege that the man was established as a contact in the Security Commission when evacuation plans were first started. It is charged that he "made a racket of the position by extorting substantial sums from Japs in B. C. by levying tribute on those who wished to be evacuated later than others."

NEVER EMPLOYED

A spokesman for the Security Commission today denied that the man had ever worked for the commission.

The charges say that a brief on the Jap and his alleged activities was submitted to Ottawa by a group of Canadian-born Japanese and also by a group of whites. No names were mentioned.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-60
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Alberta Won't Segregate Jap School Pupils

Special to The Vancouver Sun

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Sept. 28.—About 800 British Columbia Japanese children resumed their schooling in southern Alberta this week after arrangements for accommodating them were completed.

Officials expect to have all the evacuee children of school age back at their studies before the end of the week.

To accommodate the influx of Japanese children educational authorities moved additional buildings to school centres on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, where many Japanese families are working on sugar beets.

Three school buildings have already been moved to Picture Butte, 20 miles north of here and two more are being moved to Turin, 35 miles north of here.

Due to the shortage of teachers, officials engaged married women.

Japanese children will be given the same educational opportunities as permanent residents of southern Alberta, explain officials, and will not be segrated. Like other puipls, the Japanese will be taken to and from school by vans.

The B. C. Security Commission undertook to pay the Alberta government $65 per annum for the schooling of each Japanese child sent to this province by the commission.

An advance of $15,000 was made to the province to finance moving of school buildings and purchase of new equipment.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-61
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Removed for the Duration—And Permanently?

SUN

His Grace Right Rev. William M. Duke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vancouver, visiting his birthplace city of St. John, N.B., told a reporter for the Telegraph that evacuation of the Japanese from the coastal areas of British Columbia has been carried out "efficiently, creditably, and with the least possible hardship."

With this broad statement The Sun will fully agree. For it is a fact that after more than 40 years of sojourn amongst us the Japanese are finally departing. This week-end is the last for the remaining remnant at Hastings Park, with the excusable exception of a small group held in hospital there pending the completion of a new hospital high in the Hope mountains.

The Archbishop could have added, in his statement to his old friends in the East—though he did not—that the efficient and creditable removal of the Japanese was only accomplished after much agitation and the stern pressure on the government of public opinion—led in good measure by The Sun newspaper. But today we are not going to waste energy in worry about the bungling and delay occasioned by Ottawa's red tape and the time uselessly lost between the hour of the decision by the Security Commission in Vancouver and the passing of the OK—usually weeks later—by the department having to do with these matters in the nation's capital. It all amounts to another good argument in favor of having a resident cabinet minister in British Columbia who won't always be 3000 long, weary miles distant from the scene of action.

But today the chief thing is that the job has been done. They have, at last, been moved out "creditably and with the least possible hardship." And despite public impatience this latter is an important consideration. We have too many unlucky chaps in Hong Kong and otherwise in the hands of the Japanese to give the enemy the slightest excuse for harshly treating them. It is literally true that every time Chairman Austin Taylor was tempted to treat 'em rough (as they sometimes deserved)—but stayed his hand and gave them the benefit of the doubt—he was actually inducing better treatment for our own people held prisoner in Asia.

Today, the point to be emphasized is that the Japanese have been removed from these Coasts and eliminated from salmon fisheres, logging, wood-cutting and many other industries where they had gained a footing. They had gained this footing, too, at the expense of our own people. They have now lost this footing because they were much too bold and aggressive and because the white Canadian people of this province have deliberately come to the conclusion that we do not need them in our economic set-up, now or in the future.

We have won one fight for a white British Columbia. The Japanese have been removed from the vocations they pre-empted. It is our business to see that they stay evacuated.

We shall have to make ourselves felt and heard very definitely at the conclusion of hostilities on this very important subject.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-62
www.nikkeimuseum.org

To Investigate

Jap Farms Neglected, Says Charge

CHILLIWACK, Oct. 3.—(CP)—Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia, meeting in quarterly session here yesterday, agreed to appoint a committee to bring in a full report on former Japanese-owned farms at the next meeting next December at Mission after hearing charges some properties had been neglected by new owners or lessors.

The meeting also endorsed a proposal by the Delta Board of Trade requesting the Provincial Government to reduce private motor vehicle licenses to a flat rate of $10 per annum.

The question of settlement of farmers on Japanese berry farms in the lower Fraser Valley was brought up by Lang Sands, Abbotsford, who asserted "every obstruction possible to prevent settlement was made, while Mennonites, through some mysterious channel, procured leases overnight."

L. R. Wilson, Mission, said a general audit of transactions was taking place before any more settlers would be granted yearly leases. He said many settlers who took over Japanese berry farms this summer knew little about berry farming and exploited crops.

In some cases little or no tilling had been done, Mr. Wilson said, and such farms were ruined for some time to come.

"Taking over of these farms now is not a matter for the custodian (of enemy property), but for the Soldiers' Settlement Board," he declared. "Such farms taken over by Mennonites and Doukhobors is infinitely worse than the Japanese owners."

Mr. Wilson declared that through lack of proper care next year's strawberry crop will not exceed 75 per cent. of this year's harvest.

H. Day, Abbotsford, asked that the best of these lands be held for postwar rehabilitation.

Tom Robertson of Chilliwack, president, presided over the meeting.

Source: Nikkei National Museum
2019-4-4-14-63
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese

crates for next year's output are not in sight. There are marked shortages in two other categories—lumber for Alberta wheat storage and timber for B.C. base metals mines.

"We cannot see any other way to supply the needs of these three groups of consumers except by training and adapting Japanese labor on a big scale," said a spokesman today. "A B.C. provincial law prohibits Japanese working in logging camps, and this would have to be suspended in the interests of wartime production.

LOSING MEN DAILY

"These days we are losing our men by a steady leakage to the camps and shipyards on the Coast. Only solution is to allow all to go to better-paid areas and to take on the Japanese who are today standing idle.

"The government can fix the terms and the duration of the engagement. We are interested only in supplying the fruit people with boxes and the demands of our B.C. mines and of prairie building needs.

"It appears to be the only practical solution and certainly it would be a paying investment for the government which otherwise will have to maintain the Japs in idleness.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-64
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Jap Repatriation

10/1/42 Sun

Editor, The Sun: Sir,—I wonder if the "Consultative Council for Co-operation in Wartime Problems in Canadian Citizenship" have taken into consideration the inborn racial ideologies of the Japanese in protesting their complete repatriation after the war. Have they information as to the length of time it takes to breed out these ideologies?

The Japanese were allowed to enter British Columbia under protest. They made inroads in the fishing industry, displacing our own citizens through subsidies of their government, and with the definite purpose in mind, that of forming the advance party in the scheme of the conquest of America.

Just where is this Fascism or Naziism shown in attempting to clear up a mistake made by allowing the entry of a non-assimable race, one with a wrong spiritual concept—idol worship—into Canada.

Now is the time to clean house and make a fresh start, and the time is not far distant when the repatriation of the Japanese will be possible.

The general plan should be advanced as speedily as it can be. The rights of the Japanese lie with Japan, and in view of their actions on December 7 they have no rights anywhere in the British Empire, and least of all on this continent. The dispersal idea of the council suggests the idea of sowing Canada with weeds. Repatriation or eradication is a better plan.

J. A. PATON, M.L.A.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-65
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Okanagan Seeking United Jap Policy

KELOWNA, Oct. 22. — Members of the Okanagan and Mainline Security Committee have been asked to consult the bodies they represent in connection with an impending meeting to formulate a valley-wide policy outlining the committee's future stand regarding the presence of Japanese in the districts.

Communications from Vernon City Council and Vernon branch of the Canadian Legion indicate both groups consider themselves members of the committee despite reports they would break away from the committee over the question of importing Japanese labor for apple picking.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-69
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Many Seek Word

Sept. 28?/42

Envoy Meets Prisoners' Relatives

More than 100 worried news-seeking relatives and friends gathered in the Board Room of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association today where they were granted interviews by Paul V. McLane, Canadian Commissioner to Hong Kong, who returned here Wednesday following six months spent in an internment camp in that city.

"I had little to offer those people," Mr. McLane said.

"Some of them I had written to before arriving here but the majority read my invitation published in The Sun yesterday and thought I might have had information of their relatives.

STILL HAVE HOPE

"Of the men in the army I could tell them nothing but quite a few of the civilians sent word back with me."

Among those interviewed by Mr. McLane were Mrs. C. W. Major, 3919 West Twenty-first whose brother, Pte. Jack Walton was at Hong Kong, and Mrs. A. Reilly, 1180 West Fifteenth Avenue West, who also has a brother, Capt. Neil Bardal in the Japanese-conquered city.

"We still have hope of hearing from Jack," Mrs. Major said, "and we are deeply appreciative of Mr. McLane in the giving of his time to try and help us."

Mrs. U. Laite confessed that she has heard from her husband and showed a one-page letter written from Hong Kong in June. He wrote that he was receiving "good treatment." The letter was hand-printed and only the closing signature was in script.

STRICT CENSORSHIP

Mrs. C. Fraser, another sister of Capt. Bardal was on hand to greet Mr. McLane.

"I told those people to keep their spirits up," the youthful commissioner stated.

"The fact that no news emanates from their prison camp does not mean they are not been well looked after. Censorship restrictions are strictly enforced and many of them may not be allowed to write but still may be living very comfortably."

SUTTON'S ADVICE

At a luncheon meeting of the Board of Trade Transportation and Customs Bureau Executive, Wednesday, Mr. McLane told them how "One-Armed" Sutton's advice to use trench mortars should have been taken in the defense of Hong Kong.

"But no one took General Sutton's advice," Mr. McLane declared. "They didn't want to destroy anything, even for defensive purposes. They seemed to be thinking in terms of property and profits instead of defense."

General Sutton, formerly of Vancouver, was once on the staff of a famed Chinese war lord and is an expert on artillery.

HARSH TREATMENT

The Canadian Trade Commissioner told the gathering that the Japanese cannot understand why captured Canadian soldiers want to contact their relatives.

"When a Japanese goes to fight for his country his relatives bid him farewell because he goes into battle with the idea that he will be killed," he said.

"The general idea seems to be that a soldier should not want or expect to live."

Mr. McLane said soldiers taken prisoner by the Japanese are given no consideration, but the attitude to civilians is different and more consideration is shown them.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2019.4-4-14-70
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Coast May Get White Workers

Interior Mills Would Use Idle Jap Labor

10/9/42

B. C. Interior Lumber Manfacturers Association has sent a proposal to Ottawa looking to the employment of 4000 Japanese for the duration of the war.

"Use the Japs to beat the Japs," is the motto of the authors of the proposal.

In Kaslo, Greenwood and other ghost mining towns are approximately 4000 Japanese men, practically unemployed, taken out of coastal defense areas by the British Columbia Security Commission.

From comparative idleness they could be moved into much-needed production, according to the plan.

WORKERS FOR COAST

An important feature of the suggested deal is that between 1500 and 2000 white logging and sawmill workers who are now struggling to keep the industry going in the Upper Country could be moved into Coast logging camps or taken to Queen Charlotte spruce areas or otherwise fitted into war industry.

"We are willing to release our regular men to the higher-wage industries on the Coast and fill their places up to a total of 4000 Japanese on any terms of employment that the government through the B. C. Security Commission may impose," said a statement issued today by the interior lumber companies.

ALREADY A SHORTAGE

Today there is a crisis in production from the up-country mills.

Not more than half enough men are available to carry on. Okanagan fruit packers are worried because boxes and

Please Turn to Page Fifteen
See "Japanese"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-71
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Jap Secret Society

TO INVESTIGATE BLACK DRAGON

. . .

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—Judge J. C. A. Cameron of Belleville, Ont., has been appointed a commissioner to enquire into allegations published in the Vancouver News-Herald concerning the Black Dragon Society and other matters pertaining to the work of the British Columbia Security Commission, it was announced at the justice department today.

The commissioner will go to British Columbia at once to start his investigations.

CHARGED EXTORTION.

September 27, the Vancouver News-Herald said a Japanese "Fascist-like gang" affiliated with the notorious Black Dragon society of Japan "intimidates law-abiding Canadian-born Japanese" and under the guise of raising relief funds "has extorted substantial sums of money from Japanese victims here in British Columbia."

Quoting a brief which it said had been supplied to the Canadian Government last March by Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese, the paper said the supposed leader of the group had obtained contributions for a fund "a portion of which he had stated was to assist in the evacuation expenses of needy (Japanese) families from the coastal area of British Columbia."

Officials of the B. C. Security Commission have not been advised of the appointment of the commissioner, they reported this morning. The matter is a federal one and is entirely out of the hands of the commission here, they indicate.

Source: Nikkei National Museum,
2010-4-4-14-72
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Veterans Ask Japs Be Sent Back to Orient

VICTORIA, Oct. 20.—Canadians from coast to coast are at last conscious of "the very real threat" to their freedom, Louis G. Howard told officers of the Army and Navy Veterans Association at their quarterly meeting here.

He urged wholehearted support of the government and of the present Victory Loan campaign as the best proof of loyalty to Canada and the Empire.

George A. Cran, business manager of The Vancouver Sun, also addressed the members.

JAPANESE PROBLEM

Defining the Japanese situation "very unsatisfactory" a resolution was passed urging military co-operation with RC MP, more speed, and repatriation of Japanese when conditions permit.

The meeting was against expenditure of government funds on education of Japanese children.

Payment of a cost of living bonus to pensioners was strongly recommended.

Delegates went on record as favoring the re-opening of the Royal Military College for army and air service training.

A resolution was carried protesting the pay rate of $3.20 per day for special constables as being "under the existing standard rate and not in accord with the Dominion government's order-in-council."

MERCHANT NAVY

Further resolutions urged tax exemption for the Merchant Navy, and that ships of Canadian registry be forbidden to replace crews with other than Canadian seamen.

Delegates asked that restrictions regarding the earning capacity of veterans be removed "to the extent of enabling him to live under present conditions," and that the War Veterans Allowance Board be abolished and its business be handed over the Pensions Board.

[illegible] a minimum pension of $25 per month.

Source: Nikkei National Museum
2010-4-4-14-73
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Council Considers New Post-War Curb on Japs

10/14/42

A renewed application to the Legislature for powers which might be used after the war to curb re-admittance of Japanese to local business pursuits will be considered by the City Council.

Aldermen agreed Tuesday to the proposal as urged by Ald. H. D. Wilson. He pointed out that "circumstances have altered" since the Legislature denied Vancouver's request in 1940 for inclusion in its charter of authority similar to that formerly contained in the Trade License Board Act, repealed in 1937.

"Then they didn't want to strain international relationships," he said, "but I feel that the present government would look with greater favor on the proposal today." He said the act had conferred on every municipality a right to refuse licenses.

Ald. Wilson, who is a lieutenant in the Canadian Army (Active), said he did not expect he would have another opportunity to address his colleagues on the subject.

They did not commit themselves to make the application because they said the city might try to eschew a costly private bill at the Legislature's next session.

Mayor Cornett also pointed out that final action is now pending on a resolution sponsored by himself which calls for the complete repatriation of all Japanese when peace returns. In that event the problem will settle itself.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-74
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Justice at Last for China

The decision of Britain, the United States and Canada to relinquish their extra-territorial rights in China marks an important step in the rebirth of the world's democracy. By the Atlantic Charter the United Nations are pledged to allow all peoples to decide their own destiny, choose their own governments and build their own society, so long as they do not interfere with the rights of others. In the case of China this pledge is to be fulfilled immediately. The extra-territoriality to which the government of China objects is to be removed.

Extra-territoriality is the chief symbol of imperialism in the Orient. It may have been a necessary convenience so long as China was rent by civil war and unable to enforce its own laws. It is unnecessary and indefensible when China has a strong government and a loyal people. Were they to continue to demand their ancient extra-territorial rights, the western democracies would repudiate the democracy of China which they are seeking to suport in this war.

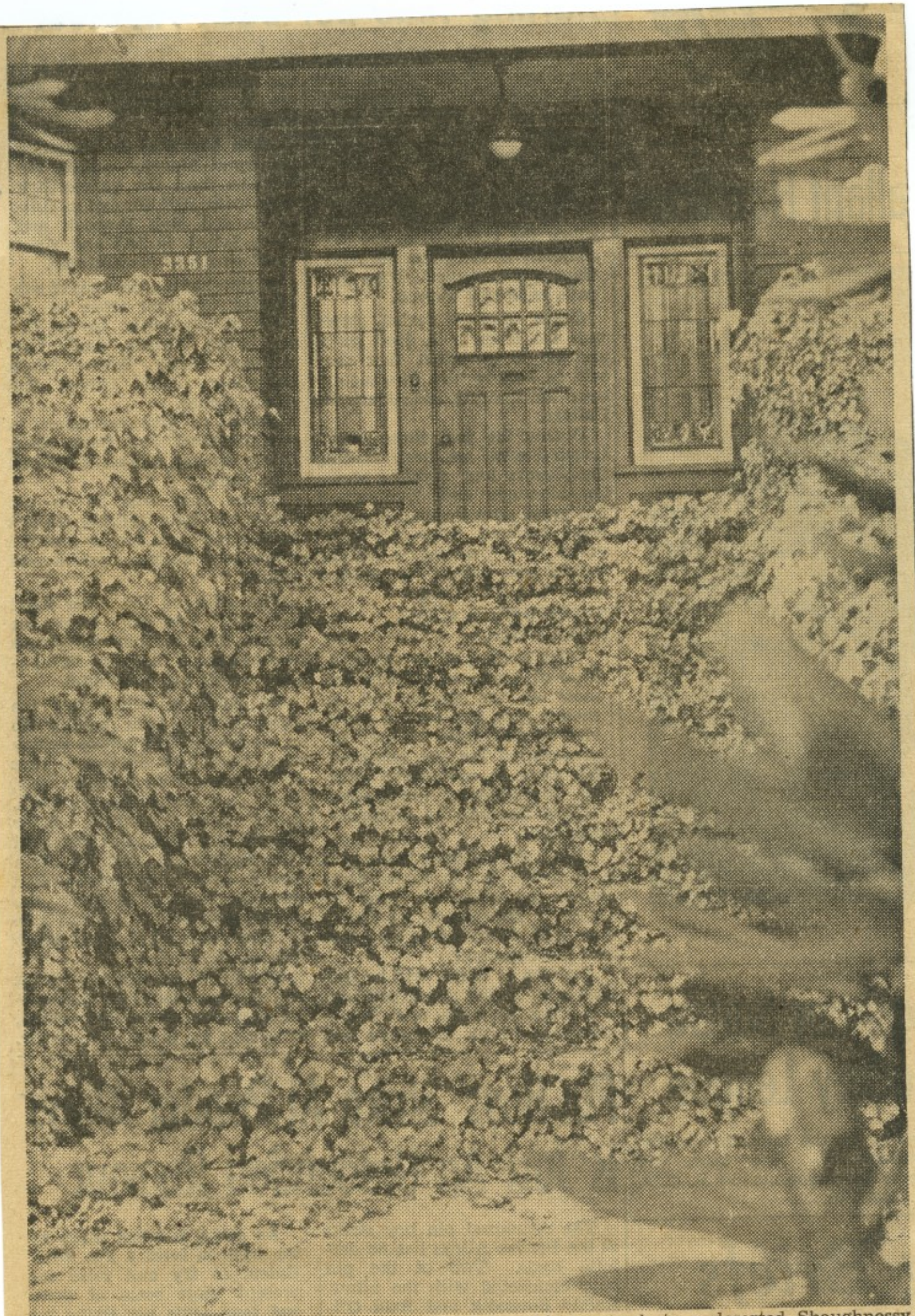
The system by which the great western powers virtually created little nations of their own within Chinese territory, enforcing their own laws in their own courts, is so hated in China, has been regarded so long as a shame and humiliation, that its removal will greatly strengthen the ties between the English-speaking world and the Chinese. There are few things in the world more important.

SUN

If the world is to be saved, after this war, from a final war between the Oriental and the white races—a war which would probably destroy our modern civilization—we must learn to live with the Oriental peoples, not above them. We must give them their chance to prosper, to develop their own cultures, their own ways of life.

In the whole Orient today we have only one powerful friend, China. Japan is our enemy. India may be our friend tomorrow, but today is restive with unreasonable demands. To maintain our friendship with China, to make sure that in the post-war world China maintains its confidence in us, is vital to the world's future peace. By granting belated justice to China, by giving her belated help in the war, we can hope to convince all the Oriental peoples that the old imperialism is dead, that the world of the Atlantic Charter is more than a world of words.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2010-4-4-14-75
www.nikkeimuseum.org



NO STEPS DISTURB—The ivy grows thick on this approach to a deserted Shaughnessy Heights mansion, for no one lives there, no one uses these steps. The 15-room mansion at 3351 The Crescent has been vacant a long time. It cannot be used by the families of soldiers and others who seek vainly for accommodation in Vancouver because it is a restricted area. Shaughnessy Heights is zoned as a one-family-home area. The palaces of the wealthy, now deserted, must remain empty because of that condition. 10/22/42 Herald.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2010-4-4-14-79
www.nikkeimuseum.org