GEORGE TANAKA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
1486 Rometown Drive Port Credit, Ont.

B143

Immigration Act - Prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants of Asiatic race with certain exceptions

P.C. 2115

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday, the 16th day of September 1930

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, is pleased to rescind the regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 182, dated 31st January 1923, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 1966, dated 14th August, 1930, and they are hereby rescinded accordingly.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, and having regard to the unemployment conditions now existing in Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations, and they are hereby made and established under the authority of section 38 of the Immigration Act viz.:

From and after the 16th August 1930, and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of any immigrant of any Asiatic race is hereby prohibited, except as hereinafter provided:

The Immigration Officer-in-Charge may admit any immigrant who otherwise complies with the provisions of the Immigration Act, if it is shown to his satisfaction that such immigrant is,--

The wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

Provided that this regulation shall not apply to the nationals of any county in regard to which there is in operation a law, a special treaty, or agreement, or convention regulating immigration.

A.D.P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council

Immigration Act -- prohibiting the landing in Canada of Immigrants with certain exceptions.

P.C. 4849

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Wednesday, the 26th day of November 1947.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke Order in Council P.C. 695 dated the 21st day of March 1931, as amended, which established Regulations prohibiting the landing in Canada of immigrants with certain exceptions.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation and pursuant to the provisions of Section 38 of the Immigration Act, Chapter 93, R.S.C. 1927 is pleased to make the following Order and it is hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked:

ORDER

From and after the date hereof and until such time as otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of immigrants of all classes and occupations, is prohibited, except as hereinafter provided:

The immigration Officer-in-Charge may permit any immigrant who otherwise complies with the provisions of the Immigration Act to land in Canada, if it is shown to the satisfaction of such Officer-in-Charge that such immigrant is:

1. A British subject entering Canada, directly or indirectly, from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland or the United States of America, who has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has secured employment: Provided that the only persons admissible under this section are British subjects by birth or naturalization in Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

2. A citizen of the United States of America entering Canada from the United States of America who has sufficient means to maintain himself until he has secured employment.

3. The husband or wife; the son, daughter, brother or sister, together with husband or wife and unmarried children; the father or mother; the orphan nephew or niece under 21 years of age; of any person legally resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for such relatives. The term "orphan" referred to in this section means a child bereaved of both parents.

4. a) An agriculturist having sufficient means to farm in Canada.
   b) An agriculturist entering Canada to farm with or with the assistance of his father, father-in-law, son, son-in-law, brother, brother-in-law, uncle or nephew engaged in agriculture as his principal occupation and who is in a position and willing to receive such immigrant and establish him on a farm.
   c) A farm labourer entering Canada to engage in assured farm employment
   d) A person experienced in mining, lumbering or logging entering Canada to engage in assured employment in any one of such industries.

5. A person entering Canada to marry a legal resident thereof: Provided the prospective husband is able to maintain his intended wife.

6. A person who, having entered Canada as a non-immigrant, enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces and having served in such Forces has been honourably discharged.

Provided that immigrants referred to in sections 2 and 4 above are destined for settlement to a province which has not signified its disapproval of such immigration.

Provided further that the provisions hereinabove set out shall not apply to immigrants of any Asiatic race.

A.D.P. HEENEY,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

will fill every public
movement of our lives.

s an announced policy,
. Do you want to send
u are so satisfied with
, and his threat to the
ote? If you men and
guratively or literally,
whose most important
for Orientals, although
not be encouraged to
nd the invitation to do
d by the electorate.

had the effrontery and
day of June last year
to the Orientals of this
ould be sharply repri-
rther favorable consid-
ay to reprimand these
y will realize that we
o not intend to be the

da

or no chance of being
ow the rest of Canada
ny party, Liberal, Con-
erybody (by refusing to
to remove this menace
which the C.C.F. would
will want to leave the
ives and friends. The
olutely prohibited any
e immigration to about
ited entrance into this
orking to this end, but
ow the members of the
her provinces, that you
Ottawa representatives
Consider very seriously
enamoured you may be
menace to the people of
n of the rest of Canada,

aies

e is entitled to attend a
race. If a yellow man
llows, he could be nom-
low men in two or three

w years if the Oriental
e government, a job, or
your child given a little
to Victoria and see the
ment Buildings and you
y you are ushered into
eyes of a yellow man.
ers waiting in the outer
your chance of obtaining

What Did C.C.F. Receive for Promising Votes to Orientals?

Maybe you have asked yourself why has the C.C.F. promised votes to the Orientals? It certainly did not eminate from the ordinary white citizen of this province. Is it love of country that has prompted such a promise? Is it personal love for the Oriental that has caused the promise of the gift of the franchise? Or is it because the Orientals have paid for the promise of such a gift from the C.C.F.? That is the question that I dare the C.C.F. leaders to answer? How much Japanese money is behind the C.C.F. candidates who are running in B. C.?

Promise of Vote to Orientals Is Heinous

The outrageous arrangement between the Orientals and the C.C.F. if true, is one of the most heinous arrangements ever made and I challenge the C.C.F. candidates to prove it is not true. The mere promise of a vote for people of the yellow race in this province is diabolical. It is a sale of the right which men and women of the British race fought and died for. It is an encouragement of men of the yellow race to carry on further the undermining of the Anglo-Saxon in this Province. It will lead to the bartering of souls for votes. It will smash all the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon. Why have these Socialists promised the vote to the Oriental and echo answers—why?

White Girls Procured for Orientals

You mothers of young girls, wake up, when someone asks you to vote for a C.C.F. candidate in this election. Look behind the solicitor for a C.C.F. candidate and you will see an Oriental leering over his shoulder with an eye on you and your daughter. Remember the terrible evidence that came out during the trial of the men of foreign extraction a few months ago, who procured and drugged innocent young girls and forced them into a life of shame. For whom did these vile creatures procure these young girls? For Orientals! In each and every case, without an exception, the girls stated that immediately they were caught in the trap they were forced to consort with men of the yellow race. And now the C.C.F. state that they intend to give these men the franchise. The question arises—Why was this promise made?

Oriental Covets Right to Vote

The Oriental is clever, he is wily, he is an indefatigable worker. In Canada he stands on a par with every Canadian, except that he has not the right to vote. That right is coveted by him. He is working for it quietly, unassumingly, under cover, and indications show he is willing to pay for it. With the privilege of the franchise he can go far and become a power in the land. So far, only the Canadian Commonwealth Federation has fallen for his wiles. And now I want to ask Dr. Telford and the C.C.F. candidates the questions I mentioned earlier in my broadcast:

First: Did the largest individual contribution to the C.C.F. cause in Canada come directly or indirectly from an Oriental?

Secondly: How much money have Orientals contributed to Dr. Telford's radio broadcasts?

A Vote for a C.C.F. Candidate Is a Vote Against the White Race

The real political question is the human question. It concerns the right to live without fear of a cost of living beyond our means, the right to earn without an artificial restraint imposed by some individual or department in Ottawa, the right to own a home without danger of having it confiscated by the Dominion government, which has the power to decide to take one man's property away and give it to someone else representing a class with more political influence, and the right to live without the fear of having Orientals given such power and control in political affairs that they can dominate over the white people of this province and enter into the lives and homes of Anglo-Saxons. A vote for a C.C.F. candidate in British Columbia is a vote against the white race.

PRINTED BY THE SEYMOUR PRESS LTD., 650 RICHARDS ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

Angus MacInnes Collection
U.B.C. Box 41.

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY of BRITISH COLUMBIA

ORIENTALS *and the* C. C. F.

A Radio Address

By

J. EDWARD SEARS

Barrister-at-Law

VANCOUVER - B. C.

October 4th, 1935

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ORIENTALS and the C. C. F.

On Thursday night I listened in on the question and answer class conducted over the radio by the C.C.F., and called the "Voice of the Commonwealth." The questions were put by a lady whose name I did not catch. She was answered by Mr. Midgley, a well-known Socialist, who said he was Provincial campaign manager of the C.C.F.

The lady professed to be very much interested in a man whom she called "Jack," and whom she wished to convert to Socialism and the C.C.F. She said that Jack was an engineer with a good job and did not hold with the views of the C.C.F. Mr. Midgley told her to use her powers of persuasion and to drop subtle hints to gradually bring him around to the Socialist belief. Amongst the questions asked of Mr. Midgley was the following: "Jack says you intend to give votes to Orientals. Is that true?" Midgley answered and said: "Would that be such a terrible thing?" And followed it by a long discourse showing why Orientals should be given the vote. Amongst the reasons given by Mr. Midgley was one that the Oriental population in British Columbia is decreasing. On that point and the close connection of the C.C.F. with the Oriental I want to speak tonight.

Every Eleventh Person Oriental In Vancouver

If you stood in front of the post office at the corner of Granville and Hastings Streets and the people of Greater Vancouver paraded before you, one astounding and disconcerting fact would be brought forcibly to your notice. Every eleventh person would be an Oriental! And if you took the trouble to examine statistics, another disconcerting fact would stand out. The Oriental birth-rate is three times that of the Anglo-Saxon birthrate. This is a matter of grave concern to the citizens of the third largest city in Canada.

However, it does not seem to worry, but to please, the leader of one particular political party in Canada, because that leader intends to make voters of all Orientals if he ever gets his party into power. In this regard I hope the learned Doctor Telford is listening, because that gentleman apparently uses Grimm's Fairy Tales as his political text-book and would make a chartered accountant out of Baron Munchausen. Dr. Telford doesn't like statistics, neither do any of the C.C.F. candidates, who, gullible and hypnotized by a long string of high-sounding phrases, have swallowed hook, line and sinker, the bait put out by Socialists and Communists. I have one or two pertinent questions that I would like to ask Dr. Telford and the C.C.F. candidates before I close this address.

Over 60,000 Orientals In British Columbia

There are at this time in British Columbia, mostly settled in Greater Vancouver, approximately 28,000 Chinese, 32,000 Japanese and 2000 Hindus, a total of 62,000 Orientals. In twenty-five years ending 1925 the Chinese population increased 69 per cent—the Japanese 323 per cent. The Japanese population continues to increase very rapidly although the Chinese has not so increased during the past few years owing to the fact that in 1924 the immigration of Chinese to Canada was stopped by an Act of the Dominion Parliament brought in by the Liberal government. Now, the C.C.F. proposes to give the vote to these people of the yellow race. It is not a minor issue of this election, but one of the principal issues—whether British Columbia will remain in the hands of the whites or pass under the control of the yellow race.

C.C.F. for Orientals

The Conservative government did not hesitate to impose a dumping duty and a tax against depreciated currency of Japan in order to protect the manufacturers of Eastern Canada against the manufacturers of Japan, yet the Conservative government has done nothing to protect the wage-earner and merchant of British Columbia against the Oriental here, who is boring from within and taking the livelihood away from thousands of white people in British Columbia. Now, the Socialist party, called the Canadian Commonwealth Federation, comes along, and through its leader, has gone further than any other party has ever dreamed of going and would give these Orientals of British Columbia the franchise—place them on a par with you and your sons and daughters, the right to make laws and administer laws. If a Chinese gambler like Shu Moy can, without any political standing whatsoever, amass a huge fortune by thwarting the laws and law administrators for so long in Vancouver, just imagine the powers for evil of such a man if he and his cohorts were given the right to vote and so have a voice in the making and administering of the laws of this country. The ultimate outcome is too horrible to contemplate, yet the C.C.F. would give him and them the privilege and power of the franchise.

C.C.F. Would Put Orientals on Public Works

That there are no Orientals engaged on public works today is because the government places a clause in all contracts prohibiting their employment, but the minute the Oriental gets the franchise he would be entitled to receive and be in a position to demand any position from laborer to chief clerk that might be open, thus taking more jobs away from the white people of this province. In addition, the thousands of Oriental storekeepers here would have a share in supplying all the government purchases, orders for which no government official would give them now on account of fear of the electorate.

The Provincial Government can do little to stop this favoritism of Orientals against the wishes of the Ottawa government, because the executive branch of the Dominion government may within a year of its enactment, disallow any legislation passed by a provincial legislature, including, of course, any legislation prejudicial to a racial minority, whether alien or British, that a provincial legislature may be competent to enact.

Orientals Draw Millions from British Columbia Fishing Industry

One of the greatest industries of the Province of British Columbia is the fishing industry, and one of the largest groups of people engaged in this industry is the Oriental. The Hon. Ian Mackenzie, member for Vancouver Centre, and Mr. Munn, member for Vancouver North, have worked assiduously to have this industry kept in the hands of the white race and have been largely successful. Each and every one of these present Oriental commercial fishermen is taking a job that could and would be handled by white men. Certain of these commercial fishermen are compelled by law to hold fishery licenses and there are 2215 Oriental license holders among them, each earning a very large sum. The total I will allow you to guess. I pause. Have you guessed? It totals more than $3,000,000 every year. The Liberal government, in an effort to gradually eliminate the Oriental, agreed to grant fewer and fewer licenses to Orientals every year. This method of handling the situation has been continued and today the number is only about one-half that of several years ago, although even today more than one-third of the commercial fishermen of British Columbia are Orientals. Can you imagine what would happen if these people and others of their race were given the franchise? They would dominate the situation and soon 100 per cent of the commercial fishermen would be Orientals. The stranglehold that they obtained on the fishing industry a few years ago is being gradually loosened, but the C.C.F. candidates would put these Orientals back on the mat again if you, the electorate, return them to office. Even today, nearly one-half of the fish dealers in British Columbia are Orientals.

Liberals Prohibiting Orientals from Fishing Industry

The policy inaugurated by the last Liberal government of the elimination of the Oriental in salmon-fishing operations through yearly reduction of the licenses issued to them, has naturally resulted in the development of this class of fishing by the whites and should be continued. The experience has been that white seine crews can be just as efficient, if not more so, than the Oriental.

Ninety-five Per Cent of Greengrocers Are Orientals

Again, 95 per cent of the greengrocers of the Province of British Columbia are Orientals. The fact is that whereas until recently Chinese and Japanese stores were only to be found in the Japanese and Chinese quarters of Greater Vancouver, stores and laundries conducted by Orientals are now to be found spread all over parts of the city, in addition to the still existing Oriental quarters. Stores selling confectionery, soft drinks, fruits, cigarettes, vegetables, canned goods, or small groceries have replaced or driven out white storekeepers who formerly made a livelihood or supplemented the earnings of other members of the family in this manner. Orientals have moved their residences in amongst the whites and have farms near every centre of population.

Orientals Displacing Independent White Grocers

The independent white grocers of Greater Vancouver are fast being put out of business by these people from Asia and their children. You are now all familiar with these little stores, most of them kept by Japanese who work themselves eighteen hours a day, seven days a week. They are all over town earning livings that should be earned by white people. They, with the peddlers, 72 per cent of whom are Orientals, and the poulterers, 82 per cent of whom are Orientals, form an economic menace to our city. If they were given the right to vote, as advocated by Mr. Woodsworth, leader of the C.C.F., then by its p... sooner or later suffer by ...

The acreage of sma... per cent of the whole ac... average four acres to e... white grower.

You native-born of B... passing a Chinese laund... then squirt it on the clot... The whites passed a law ... to exercise more sanitary ... Oh, no! Eighty-two an... Columbia are Orientals. ... reverting to the cheap an... with a vote is a power a...

60

Another industry that ... Munn, who is a lumberm... industry wherever he ha... build up employment for ... all lumbermen the vote, w... over six thousand votes ... thousand Orientals engag... were given the vote there ... In Vancouver and vicinity ... in every way and he could ...

In British Columbia ... the general birth-rate of ... Oriental arrivals in Cana... cent of the Chinese, over ... Hindus. This is not all th... years the number of Jap... while in the same time the ...

C.C.

It is the national poli... mentioned by Mr. Woodswo... that policy, but you can ... supporters.

One can liken Mr. Wo... Nobody knows where the ... when it gets there. But ... lot of irreparable destruct... it. Mr. Woodsworth says ... course, that the people of ... him in office.

Those residing east of ... menace that the Oriental ... you send to Ottawa, C.C.F. ... of their program, the big ... the Pacific Coast Approve ... little yellow people. Ever... is outweighed and outraged ... The electorate should cast ... of Canada would realize th... of any political candidate ... tion for the Chinese and J... immediately to all parts ...

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the C.C.F., then by its power an dexercise every citizen of Greater Vancouver would sooner or later suffer by their low standards of living and Oriental ideals.

Small Fruits

The acreage of small fruits at the present time held by Oriental growers is 37.5 per cent of the whole acreage cultivated for small fruits and berries, and the holdings average four acres to each Oriental grower and only one and one-half acres to each white grower.

Oriental Laundries

You native-born of British Columbia will remember that not so many years ago on passing a Chinese laundry you could see the Chinese fill their mouths with water and then squirt it on the clothes they were ironing so that the clothes would be dampened. The whites passed a law prohibiting such practices and now the Orientals are compelled to exercise more sanitary methods. But they haven't gone out of the laundry business. Oh, no! Eighty-two and one-half per cent of all laundry license holders in British Columbia are Orientals. If they had any political power you can well imagine them reverting to the cheap and disgusting methods they practised some years ago. A man with a vote is a power and a class with a vote is powerful.

6000 Orientals In Lumbering Industry

Another industry that counts in British Columbia is the lumbering industry. Mr. Munn, who is a lumberman, by example and precept has kept Orientals out of the industry wherever he has had the power and authority to do so, as he is anxious to build up employment for the white citizens of this province. The C.C.F. would give all lumbermen the vote, whether they are Orientals or not. If this were the case, then over six thousand votes would be added to the voters' list, because there are over six thousand Orientals engaged in the lumber business in British Columbia. If the Orientals were given the vote there would not only be a political class war, but a racial class war. In Vancouver and vicinity the Oriental would have to be reckoned with as an equal in every way and he could demand work in every lumber camp in British Columbia.

Japanese Birth-rate

In British Columbia the Japanese birth-rate is 40 per 1000, as compared with the general birth-rate of all races, except native Indians of 18 per 1000. And, of the Oriental arrivals in Canada for the past twenty years, British Columbia got 80 per cent of the Chinese, over 98 per cent of the Japanese and nearly 99 per cent of the Hindus. This is not all that is troubling the people of this province, because in three years the number of Japanese children in public schools increased by 74 per cent, while in the same time the white children increased 6 per cent.

C.C.F. Encourages Oriental Aggression

It is the national policy of the C.C.F. to give votes to the Orientals, as has been mentioned by Mr. Woodsworth several times. The local C.C.F. candidates cannot change that policy, but you can protest against that policy by refusing to vote for its supporters.

One can liken Mr. Woodsworth to a comet. The local C.C.F. candidate is the tail. Nobody knows where the comet came from, where it is going or what it is going to do when it gets there. But everybody knows that if it ever lands it is going to cause a lot of irreparable destruction and an awful mess. Nothing the tail can do will prevent it. Mr. Woodsworth says "Votes for Orientals," and votes they will get—provided, of course, that the people of Canada relax their vigilance and are foolish enough to put him in office.

Economic and Social Menace

Those residing east of the Rocky Mountains do not realize the economic and social menace that the Oriental is proving to British Columbia and its white population. If you send to Ottawa, C.C.F. or any other candidates having votes for Orientals as part of their program, the big majority of Canadians will consider that we Canadians of the Pacific Coast approve of the penetration into our business and social life of these little yellow people. Every other policy, no matter how virtuous, of the C.C.F. party, is outweighed and outraged by its approval and support of Orientals in British Columbia. The electorate should cast the C.C.F. in this Province so far into oblivion that the rest of Canada would realize that we British Columbians will not approve for one moment of any political candidate who dares to advocate more power, authority and consideration for the Chinese and Japanese of this Province. Something must be done and done immediately, to alleviate this Oriental menace or we will soon be outnumbered by them

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-2-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

and if they are given the vote, as promised by the C.C.F., they will fill every public and semi-public office in British Columbia and dominate every movement of our lives.

C.C.F. Wants Mandate Approving Orientals

When you cast your vote for a candidate whose party has an announced policy, you send him forth with a mandate to put that policy into effect. Do you want to send elected representatives to Ottawa with a mandate stating that you are so satisfied with the Oriental, his ideas and ideals, his different standard of morals, and his threat to the white race in British Columbia that you want to give him a vote? If you men and women want to run the risk of having your children go to bed, figuratively or literally, with Orientals, then cast your vote for a C.C.F. candidate, whose most important election plank, as far as British Columbia is concerned, is votes for Orientals, although he is keeping it in the background just now. Orientals should not be encouraged to step further into the lives of the white people of this province and the invitation to do so issued by any political party should be immediately cancelled by the electorate.

Woodsworth for Orientals

Mr. Woodsworth, the leader of the C.C.F. Party in Canada, had the effrontery and heathenism to announce in the Canadian parliament on the 22nd day of June last year that it was the policy of the C.C.F. party to grant the franchise to the Orientals of this province and he gloried in it. Such a man and such a party should be sharply reprimanded by the electorate of British Columbia and shown that further favorable consideration of Orientals out here will not be tolerated. The only way to reprimand these C.C.F. candidates is by refusing to vote for them and then they will realize that we British Columbians are still free, white and twenty-one and do not intend to be the slaves of any yellow race.

Opportunity to Protest to Rest of Canada

It is not so important that a C.C.F. government has little or no chance of being elected to power at Ottawa at this time as it is important to show the rest of Canada that we will not tolerate further concessions to Orientals by any party, Liberal, Conservative or C.C.F., and have deliberately served notice on everybody (by refusing to vote for the C.C.F.), that something must be done immediately to remove this menace from our midst. Orientals should not only be refused the vote which the C.C.F. would give them, but be so restricted and circumscribed that they will want to leave the country instead of trying to bring in all their Oriental relatives and friends. The Liberal party went further than any other party when it absolutely prohibited any more Chinese coming into this province and limited the Japanese immigration to about 400 per year. The Japanese also should be absolutely prohibited entrance into this province and the Liberal candidates in British Columbia are working to this end, but how are you going to get any government to do this if you show the members of the Dominion parliament, the majority of whom are elected in other provinces, that you so approve of Orientals in British Columbia you have sent to Ottawa representatives from here whose avowed policy is to give Orientals the vote? Consider very seriously before you cast a vote for a C.C.F. candidate, no matter how enamoured you may be of any other of his party's policies. The Oriental is a real menace to the people of this province and the sooner we bring it forcibly to the attention of the rest of Canada, the better.

C.C.F. Would Have Orientals Elect Candidates

As soon as a Chinaman or a Japanese is given the vote he is entitled to attend a nominating convention, and he may nominate one of his own race. If a yellow man cannot get a nomination in a mixed meeting of whites and yellows, he could be nominated solely by his yellow kin and by registering sufficient yellow men in two or three constituencies several Chinese or Japanese could be elected.

I want you to stop and think what might happen in a few years if the Oriental is given the vote. Maybe you want a small concession from the government, a job, or a small contract of some kind, or a piece of land, or to have your child given a little special attention at school. It is necessary to make a trip to Victoria and see the Minister directly concerned. You go into his office in the Parliament Buildings and you see three or four Orientals in the ante-room waiting. Finally you are ushered into the presence of the Minister and find yourself gazing into the eyes of a yellow man. You state your business and are then politely told that the others waiting in the outer office are also asking for the same concession. What would be your chance of obtaining

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-2-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Immigration - Canada - Japan

Southern Alberta's Japanese Ar

But They Support the Homeland In Her Military Actions

THE whole panorama of Southern Alberta's sugar industry is rooted in toil, planting, thinning, hoeing, irrigating, topping. It is a task to which an entire family may bend weary backs. There are no gala days, no rejoicing get-togethers to relate the anecdotes of other seasons. Easier times come when the long harvest is over, at least when the silos are safely "earthed in" and the first cheques out to the growers. In the interval toilers follow endless rows, wielding long, keen blades. Trucks rumble. Trains puff at towns and designated dumps, drop empties, haul away heaped cars that bear scant suggestion of the ultimate product.

Like most production, it has seen the strong ebb and flow of industrial tides, but with its first flow, came the colony of Japanese, and through the varying fortunes of three decades, they have maintained their identity, and achieved a definite measure of consolidation.

When the first of these settlers came to the country around Raymond, 20 miles from Lethbridge, the district of itself, was not an old one. Here, as elsewhere, the zest of pioneers was the leaven of progress, and in this instance, the early settlers were not content to depend on stock-raising and grain-growing as the only means of wresting a livelihood from the generous land.

From Utah came, with its people, the idea of production augmented by irrigation. In the forefront of plans for increased production marched the sugar industry, introduced into Alberta through the interest and financial strength of Jesse Knight, for whose son the town of Raymond received its name.

From the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, generous concessions were obtained in the first year of the century in respect to 40,000 acres of land, with a further option to purchase 200,000 acres of their range land. In return, 3,000 acres were to be plowed and made available for sugar beets for the second season following, and the sugar factory itself ready for operation in the autumn of 1903.

To meet the question of labor, it was thought best to augment local forces by a class that would meet the arduous conditions imposed by successful beet growing. A peasant class with a tradition of patient effort with a kinship to the soil in their blood, was needed. To this end, the Japanese settlers came to Raymond.

When the sugar beet industry fell on evil days, and eventually the original factory was dismantled because wheat growing had beaten the venture at its own game, the Japanese were faced with a new problem in adjustment.

Long since, the Occidental has been confronted with the fact, acceptable or not, that his brother of the Orient is possessed of the rich gift of adaptability, often withheld from him. The Japanese in Alberta proved they were not an exception. True, some were unable to cope with the task of stock-raising and grain-growing, both of which required capital as yet not acquired. A brief season, demanding extra labor, presented further complications. Some turned back to British Columbia, but ultimately deciding in favor of the foothill province, many returned, with changing conditions offering new opportunity.

Today, the majority have achieved the status of farmers, many holding from a half to a full section of land, and give every indication of permanence.

That the Japanese is willing to assume any financial responsibility for which he can sign a note, is said by some of their neighbors, possibly an indication that he is in principle not so alien to the average newcomer. It is admitted that the risk has proved good on the average, nor is the stranger, in face of difficulty, more inclined to press for concessions than is his Canadian neighbor.

But, save for the rare instance, the people of the Pacific are well regarded. They are admittedly industrious and ambitious, and, while they remain largely within their own community life, in this respect, only follow the manner of Alberta's foreign-born from many other lands. On the other hand, while improving their circumstances, they have not acquired the more headlong standard of improvement which the western farmer has been prone to regard as commensurate with prosperous seasons.

* * *

WITH 300 Japanese now in the Raymond district and about 200 at Hardieville, west of Lethbridge, these people lacked, for many years a unifying influence. They were virtually without a country, except as they were able to make for themselves some place in the economic life of the country. But that effort was not a welding force. Only a centre of teaching they could not inaugurate of themselves, could keep alive the fire of national and religious tradition, which races the world over labor at such pains to maintain.

Not until seven years ago, did that hope become reality, and then, with great rejoicing [illegible] Buddhist temple, a mission. It was the first place of worship [illegible] their adopted country their faith [illegible]

There are the pages of the Buddhist "Bible" to search, the story of the Buddha's life to be learned, the doctrines of the faith to be expounded. In the ritual of youth teaching, there is also a definite place for religious songs and dances. In the assembly hall they gather each Sunday. Like many pioneer places of worship, it can lay no claim to beauty. Despite the ornate and multi-colored altar with the image of the Buddha, flanked by swinging lights suggesting the illumination of the better way, it is, as yet, only a meeting place.

But here all stand and recite the Adoration "We praise Thy name, Light of All, Dispenser of Knowledge, Teacher of Truth and Bringer of Enlightenment to all creatures . . ." Here too, they hear Buddha's commandment to "kill not, to steal not, to lead a life of chastity, to waste not time with gossip," and on through a list, that to our ears, echoes repeatedly, the teachings of Sinai.

After some urging, my instructor shyly took his seat at the little organ, and played one of the hymns—a soft minor strain. Then, to mitigate my ignorance as to the significance of the incense, he illustrated the individual and final act of worship as the congregation files out. Each pauses in front of the altar, holds in front of the forehead a bit of incense, and laying it where heat has been kindled by the prayer sticks, sees for a brief moment, the perfume rise from the oblation.

The religious life and the social requirements are welded in various ways. There are weekly meetings of the associations centring the interests of the young men and young women. Apart from teaching for their development along other lines, sports are cultivated. The Japanese tradition of physical fitness is kept by basketball, and baseball, played with great enthusiasm. Moreover, they are interested in these same sports in the community outside their own, and in skating as well, but social dancing does not find a place in their scheme of things. The moving pictures, however, have a good number of fans among them.

The festivals of the church are the occasions of colorful celebrations, and social intercourse. Buddha's birthday on April 8, is the important day in the calendar of the church, for on the Sunday nearest that date, special services are held, and the teacher's words given fresh emphasis.

"Buddha loves the bad best," the priest told me, going on to explain that the man who believes, is already saved. But he assured me that the love reaches out in greatest strength to the human who is, as yet, unrepentant.

The belief in a continuous cycle of life, finds expression in the August Feast of Lanterns, when it is believed that the souls of these "not blest" return. Here we encountered some complications of language to unify our ideas of each other's conception of punishment in another life. The priest evidently grasped more of an understanding from my questioning look than from any words.

"Oh no, not forever," and he laughed happily, as if to dispel any gloomy theory I might hold.

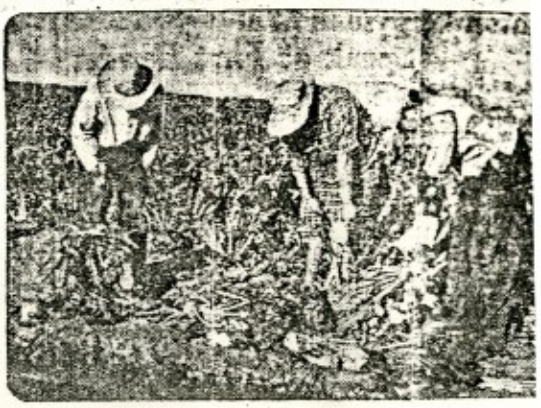
The observance of the Feast of Lanterns takes priest and people to the cemetery, where they believe the rites performed will help these restless and temporarily doomed souls to ultimate redemption, along the "noble path that leads to deathlessness."

* * *

THE process of adjustment to new conditions and strange surroundings, is bound to be a long story. The school, forever the melting pot of new countries, is at present, the chief meeting ground of the two races. In Raymond's public school of well over 500 pupils, are representatives of all ages of youthful Orientals. In the rural districts, one school is 80 per cent Japanese.

Teachers give the Japanese children generous praise. There is said to be no case of actual discipline on record in the town school insofar as they are concerned. Nor have they presented any problems in morals. True to their home and church teaching, they are courteous and considerate, and especially appreciative of kindness and interest. They are found to be extremely sensitive and highly emotional, laughing gaily when humor is not a dominant note. Stubborness is a strong trait, and driving tactics prove worse than useless.

One rural teacher, with a wide experience, avers that she has never enjoyed any school and its district as thoroughly. Though her pupils at first seemed slow in manifestations of friendship, once won, they and their parents almost over-reached the bounds of generosity in proving their regard.



Said to be average in school work generally, they evidence, as would be expected, a keen artistry, and in such branches, are outstanding. Studies in agriculture are related to their home interests, but mathematical subjects are not liable to be as much to their liking. Nevertheless, their general rating speaks for their effort and industry.

The complaint of so many country teachers that children are poorly provided for in respect to a noonday lunch, appears to be lacking in these schools. The Japanese children are said to come with evidences of a proper meal, and in quantity, as well, all a growing child has need for.

Like all school children, they may require some urging to more intensive endeavor. Unfailingly alive, however, is the desire to being only credit to the name of a country they have not seen. In consequence the strongest appeal that can be made, is to their national pride.

As yet, no students from the locality have gone beyond the high school to which some have aspired, though this too, is reminiscent of other pioneer phases when boys and girls counted themselves fortunate if accorded a part of the term in school. Girls sometimes come from the farms and secure places in town homes where they may help with the housework and care for children in return for their board, while improving their opportunities. The chief drawback in such instances is often the loss of time in the spring when the emergencies of the brief planting season demand extra help at home. Employers speak of these girls as being satisfactory and most devoted to the children.

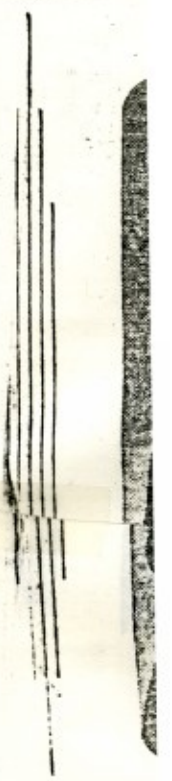
Gradually, the evidence of western education and association are being seen. Cases are being cited of girls who are not willing to pursue the cycle of life by which their fathers and mothers have been governed. They wish to find a niche for themselves as their Canadian companions appear to do, rather than accept the custom of arranged marriage that has been the lot of their young people throughout the centuries. By the same token, some parents are finding they must give a daughter some choice in the plans for her future, which has given rise to the offer of an alternative.

Still, the Japanese girl may find the door of marriage among her own people more easily opened than many another she may wish to see beyond. Friends cite the case of one with a Canadian high school standing more or less frustrated in her ambition to become a nurse, because acceptance in a training school is not easily obtained.

There are other marks of the march of time in the strangers' efforts to find a place in life other than that accorded by race and religion. There is the record of one or two intermarriages, with apparent success, and a few of membership in other churches, but by and large, the colony is sufficient unto itself.

On the other hand, they manifest pride in their friendships with people of this country who have given them a measure of loyalty. In a little house in a nearby village, I found a smiling willingness to talk of an association that began more than ten years ago, when Jimmie Shimbashi was a cook at the E. P. Ranch near High River.

Five years he served there. After the first two years, his bride came, and there the first baby was born. Mrs. Shimbashi proudly brought out an album and showed numerous pictures that keep alive for them and the family of seven, those happy years. With her face wreathed in smiles, she pointed to one of herself and baby taken with the Prince. Another included the proud father. Others showed the interior of the house, where she was employed, the visitors, and the Royal owner about the ranch. This Japanese family is proud



Pictures abo
ese attend, a
sun. In l
on his arri

the experience a
of the Prince
On the wal
ace of honor—the
British Prince.
llegiance begins a

WAR forever
people. The
the present
be expected t
atriotism are lik
national policy of
their families
ntres where the

This interest
ews has stirred
ect way of hear
he radio busine
rden variety of
ntinual entertai
ne thing they a
pan. Thus de
at bear no rela
osperous farme
ng his money t
ment cannot tu
nd if it does, n

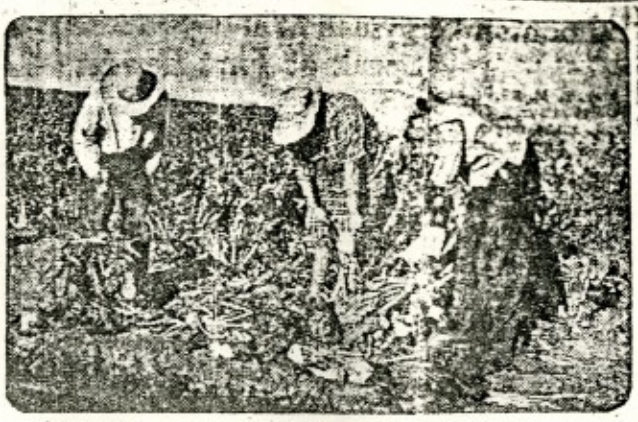
Asked about
sted. Since ra
ising the aver
there was a str

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-2-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD, STURDAY, JAN

Immigration - Canada - Japanese

...ta's Japanese Are Peaceful







Pictures above show the Buddhist church at Raymond which Southern Alberta ...ese attend, and a typical Japanese group working hard in the beet fields, under ...t sun. In lower picture, the Buddhist priest, Mr. Kawamura, with his wife and ...d, on his arrival in Southern Alberta.

Buddhist "Bible" ...ddha's life to be faith to be ex- ...h teaching, there ...ligious songs and they gather each ...laces of worship, ...ty. Despite the ...r with the image ...inging lights sug- ...better way, it is, ...ite the Adoration ...of All, Dispenser ...th and Bringer of ...." Here too, ...iment to "kill not, ...chastity, to waste ...on through a list, ...eatedly, the teach- ...structor shyly took ...and played one of ...tin. Then, to miti- ...significance of the ...dividual and final ...regation files out, ...ltar, holds in front ...ense, and laying it ...ed by the prayer ...ment, the perfume ...he social require- ...ways. There are ...sociations centring ...men and young ...g for their develop- ...rts are cultivated. ...physical fitness is ...seball, played with ...er, they are inter- ...in the community ...kating as well, but ...d a place in their ...ving pictures, how- ...f fans among them. ...h are the occasions ...social intercourse. ...s, is the important ...church, for on the ...special services are ...rds given fresh em- ...est," the priest told ...at the man who be- ...t he assured me that ...atest strength to the ...pentant. ...uous cycle of life, ...igust Feast of Lan- ...at the souls of these ...e encountered some ...to unify our ideas ...of punishment in ...evidently grasped ...from my question- ...ds. ...nd he laughed hap- ...omy theory I might

Feast of Lanterns

...the cemetery, where ...rmed will help these ...oomed souls to ulti- ...he "noble path that ...

...nt to new conditions ...ings, is bound to be ...ool, forever the melt- ..., is at present, the ...e two races. In Ray- ...well over 500 pupils, ...ll ages of youthful ...stricts, one school is ...nese children gener- ...d to be no case of ...l in the town school ...ned. Nor have they ...in morals. True to ...ching, they are cour- ...l especially apprecia- ...est. They are found ...and highly emotional, ...or is not a dominant ...rong trait, and driv- ...an useless. ...h a wide experience, ...enjoyed any school ...oughly. Though her ...ow in manifestations ...ney and their parents ...bounds of generosity

Said to be average in school work generally, they evidence, as would be expected, a keen artistry, and in such branches, are outstanding. Studies in agriculture are related to their home interests, but mathematical subjects are not liable to be as much to their liking. Nevertheless, their general rating speaks for their effort and industry.

The complaint of so many country teachers that children are poorly provided for in respect to a noonday lunch, appears to be lacking in these schools. The Japanese children are said to come with evidences of a proper meal, and in quantity, as well, all a growing child has need for.

Like all school children, they may require some urging to more intensive endeavor. Unfailingly alive, however, is the desire to being only credit to the name of a country they have not seen. In consequence the strongest appeal that can be made, is to their national pride.

As yet, no students from the locality have gone beyond the high school to which some have aspired, though this too, is reminiscent of other pioneer phases when boys and girls counted themselves fortunate if accorded a part of the term in school. Girls sometimes come from the farms and secure places in town homes where they may help with the housework and care for children in return for their board, while improving their opportunities. The chief drawback in such instances is often the loss of time in the spring when the emergencies of the brief planting season demand extra help at home. Employers speak of these girls as being satisfactory and most devoted to the children.

Gradually, the evidence of western education and association are being seen. Cases are being cited of girls who are not willing to pursue the cycle of life by which their fathers and mothers have been governed. They wish to find a niche for themselves as their Canadian companions appear to do, rather than accept the custom of arranged marriage that has been the lot of their young people throughout the centuries. By the same token, some parents are finding they must give a daughter some choice in the plans for her future, which has given rise to the offer of an alternative.

Still, the Japanese girl may find the door of marriage among her own people more easily opened than many another she may wish to see beyond. Friends cite the case of one with a Canadian high school standing more or less frustrated in her ambition to become a nurse, because acceptance in a training school is not easily obtained.

There are other marks of the march of time in the strangers' efforts to find a place in life other than that accorded by race and religion. There is the record of one or two intermarriages, with apparent success, and a few of membership in other churches, but by and large, the colony is sufficient unto itself.

On the other hand, they manifest pride in their friendships with people of this country who have given them a measure of loyalty. In a little house in a nearby village, I found a smiling willingness to talk of an association that began more than ten years ago, when Jimmie Shimbashi was a cook at the E. P. Ranch near High River.

Five years he served there. After the first two years, his bride came, and there the first baby was born. Mrs. Shimbashi proudly brought out an album and showed numerous pictures that keep alive for them and the family of seven, those happy years. With her face wreathed in smiles, she pointed to one of herself and baby taken with the Prince. Another included the proud father. Others showed the interior of the house, where she was employed, the visitors, and the Royal owner about the ranch. This Japanese family is proud

...of the experience and the father's watch, the ...ft of the Prince after his return to the Old ...d. On the wall two pictures occupy the ...place of honor—the Japanese Royal family, and ...the British Prince. There, apparently, their ...llegiance begins and ends.

* * *

WAR forever has its part among these people. They are inevitably stirred by the present Oriental situation. Nor is it to be expected that people of such fervent patriotism are likely to find fault with the national policy of their native land. Members of their families are in uniform, and interest centres where the troops move.

This interest and consequent hunger for news has stirred a new interest in the most direct way of hearing from those distant shores. The radio business has a new impetus. The garden variety of program that offers listeners continual entertainment is not of their seeking. One thing they ask of the other—the voice of Japan. Thus dealers are answering inquiries that bear no relation to those of the season's prosperous farmer looking for ways of spending his money to his satisfaction. If an instrument cannot tune in Japan, it cannot be sold, and if it does, nothing more can be expected.

Asked about the war, the priest had hesitated. Since racial sympathy is about the last thing the average human afield relinquishes, there was a strong case in his mind. He spoke quietly. Communism is their enemy. It has been bad in Russia. Stalin has caused much death, left no church. That is all bad. Then, some Chinese would rather be under the rule of Japan.

Asked what Buddhism teaches of war, he hesitated. On the doors within the church were vividly colored posters — grim-faced soldiers watched by elderly anxious-eyed civilians.

"Buddhism against war," he said. "Wants peace. Must fight against bad, then have peace."

It sounded like a re-statement of what repeatedly issued from various sources 20 years ago. The Japanese in Raymond, seemed to have believed it then, too. When the Great War called for volunteers, four from the Japanese numbers enlisted. The fact remains the one strong link forged with the community during the years since their coming. In the grassy plot before the town hall, a simple shaft carries less than a dozen names of those who did not return. Of these are two Japanese, who, as Canadian soldiers, paid in full the fee demanded of their "generation."

Claims such as this to public service, coupled with a growing permanence in the economic life of the district, may provide the leaven for a new generation, leaving old traditions to enter into a new law of liberty, upon which Canadian national life expects to find a sure foundation.

S. N. CHRISTIE.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-2-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

To meet the question of labor, it was thought best to augment local forces by a class that would meet the arduous conditions imposed by successful beet growing. A peasant class with a tradition of patient effort with a kinship to the soil in their blood, was needed. To this end, the Japanese settlers came to Raymond.

When the sugar beet industry fell on evil days, and eventually the original factory was dismantled because wheat growing had beaten the venture at its own game, the Japanese were faced with a new problem in adjustment.

Long since, the Occidental has been confronted with the fact, acceptable or not, that his brother of the Orient is possessed of the rich gift of adaptability, often withheld from him. The Japanese in Alberta proved they were not an exception. True, some were unable to cope with the task of stock-raising and grain-growing, both of which required capital as yet not acquired. A brief season, demanding extra labor, presented further complications. Some turned back to British Columbia, but ultimately deciding in favor of the foothill province, many returned, with changing conditions offering new opportunity.

Today, the majority have achieved the status of farmers, many holding from a half to a full section of land, and give every indication of permanence.

That the Japanese is willing to assume any financial responsibility for which he can sign a note, is said by some of their neighbors, possibly an indication that he is in principle not so alien to the average newcomer. It is admitted that the risk has proved good on the average, nor is the stranger, in face of difficulty, more inclined to press for concessions than is his Canadian neighbor.

But, save for the rare instance, the people of the Pacific are well regarded. They are admittedly industrious and ambitious, and, while they remain largely within their own community life, in this respect, only follow the manner of Alberta's foreign-born from many other lands. On the other hand, while improving their circumstances, they have not acquired the more headlong standard of improvement which the western farmer has been prone to regard as commensurate with prosperous seasons.

* * *

WITH 300 Japanese now in the Raymond district and about 200 at Hardieville, west of Lethbridge, these people lacked, for many years a unifying influence. They were virtually without a country, except as they were able to make for themselves some place in the economic life of the country. But that effort was not a welding force. Only a centre of teaching they could not inaugurate of themselves, could keep alive the fire of national and religious tradition, which races the world over go at such pains to maintain.

Not until seven years ago, did that hope become reality, and then, with great rejoicing was set apart what is locally known as a Buddhist temple, but more correctly styled a Buddhist mission. It was the first place of worship for the faith in Alberta. Already their faith had been amply housed on the Canadian shores of the Pacific. They show with evident pride, pictures of buildings erected in Vancouver—their Canadian Mecca, and a definite tribute to their financial generosity and religious tenacity in a strange land.

In Raymond they were able to buy a building that had been used by the Mormon people as a meeting house. With recreation rooms on the first floor, and an assembly hall on the second, it has met their needs thus far. The building further provides living quarters for their priest, Mr. Kawamura, who is responsible for the spiritual welfare of Alberta Buddhists.

These people are Shintoists, followers of St. Shinran, born nearly 800 years ago. To this division, including rich and poor, he remains the interpreter of the teachings of Buddha, whose birth was 3,000 years ago. St. Shinran is known as the first Buddhist priest to marry. Counted as a brave step by his contemporaries, making a Japanese princess his wife, is said by one of his biographers, to have been designed to break down the barrier between priest and layman, and to show the public that spiritual purity is more essential than outward profession and formality."

Three years ago Mr. Kawamura came with his wife and baby daughter, Sumio, to Raymond from the great city of Kyoto. The son of a priest, he explained that, having been born in a temple near the city, his destiny was never in question. Asked if the round-faced, black-haired son of two years would follow his calling he replied smilingly "Oh, yes," with no uncertain emphasis. So the Canadian-born and Canadian-named Leslie will some day be a priest to his people, and in Buddhist Sunday schools teach a succeeding generation to sing:

"Happy little children
All the time are we.
Everyone can truly say,
Buddha cares for me."

With the courtesy of the Oriental, the priest had received me at the introduction of a Japanese farmer. Although his rather uncertain [illegible] at times, he was [illegible]

of colorful celebrations, and social intercourse. Buddha's birthday on April 8, is the important day in the calendar of the church, for on the Sunday nearest that date, special services are held, and the teacher's words given fresh emphasis.

"Buddha loves the bad best," the priest told me, going on to explain that the man who believes, is already saved. But he assured me that the love reaches out in greatest strength to the human who is, as yet, unrepentant.

The belief in a continuous cycle of life, finds expression in the August Feast of Lanterns, when it is believed that the souls of these "not blest" return. Here we encountered some complications of language to unify our ideas of each other's conception of punishment in another life. The priest evidently grasped more of an understanding from my questioning look than from any words.

"Oh no, not forever," and he laughed happily, as if to dispel any gloomy theory I might hold.

The observance of the Feast of Lanterns takes priest and people to the cemetery, where they believe the rites performed will help these restless and temporarily doomed souls to ultimate redemption, along the "noble path that leads to deathlessness."

* * *

THE process of adjustment to new conditions and strange surroundings, is bound to be a long story. The school, forever the melting pot of new countries, is at present, the chief meeting ground of the two races. In Raymond's public school of well over 500 pupils, are representatives of all ages of youthful Orientals. In the rural districts, one school is 80 per cent Japanese.

Teachers give the Japanese children generous praise. There is said to be no case of actual discipline on record in the town school insofar as they are concerned. Nor have they presented any problems in morals. True to their home and church teaching, they are courteous and considerate, and especially appreciative of kindness and interest. They are found to be extremely sensitive and highly emotional, laughing gaily when humor is not a dominant note. Stubborness is a strong trait, and driving tactics prove worse than useless.

One rural teacher, with a wide experience, avers that she has never enjoyed any school and its district as thoroughly. Though her pupils at first seemed slow in manifestations of friendship, once won, they and their parents almost over-reached the bounds of generosity in proving their regard.

of the term in school. Girls sometimes come from the farms and secure places in town homes where they may help with the housework and care for children in return for their board, while improving their opportunities. The chief drawback in such instances is often the loss of time in the spring when the emergencies of the brief planting season demand extra help at home. Employers speak of these girls as being satisfactory and most devoted to the children.

Gradually, the evidence of western education and association are being seen. Cases are being cited of girls who are not willing to pursue the cycle of life by which their fathers and mothers have been governed. They wish to find a niche for themselves as their Canadian companions appear to do, rather than accept the custom of arranged marriage that has been the lot of their young people throughout the centuries. By the same token, some parents are finding they must give a daughter some choice in the plans for her future, which has given rise to the offer of an alternative.

Still, the Japanese girl may find the door of marriage among her own people more easily opened than many another she may wish to see beyond. Friends cite the case of one with a Canadian high school standing more or less frustrated in her ambition to become a nurse, because acceptance in a training school is not easily obtained.

There are other marks of the march of time in the strangers' efforts to find a place in life other than that accorded by race and religion. There is the record of one or two intermarriages, with apparent success, and a few of membership in other churches, but by and large, the colony is sufficient unto itself.

On the other hand, they manifest pride in their friendships with people of this country who have given them a measure of loyalty. In a little house in a nearby village, I found a smiling willingness to talk of an association that began more than ten years ago, when Jimmie Shimbashi was a cook at the E. P. Ranch near High River.

Five years he served there. After the first two years, his bride came, and there the first baby was born. Mrs. Shimbashi proudly brought out an album and showed numerous pictures that keep alive for them and the family of seven, those happy years. With her face wreathed in smiles, she pointed to one of herself and baby taken with the Prince. Another included the proud father. Others showed the interior of the house, where she was employed, the visitors, and the Royal owner about the ranch. This Japanese family is proud

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-2-5c
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PABC. 629A. Evacuation of Japanese. (Copy of 322.009 D. HIST. (D.A)) (0358)

21/3/38. Board of Review - Ottawa BC

H.L. Keenleyside - Chair

F.W. Taylor. - Asst Supt of Immig, Vanc.

Insp. G.W. Reid D.O.C. RCMP. Vanc.

- enquiring into illegal entry.

Interdepartmental Committee on Ottawa B.C.

7/3/38 Immigration F.C. Blair - chairman

A.L. Joliffe

RCMP Insp. Armitage

Stats Dr R.H. Coats

Nat Def Col M.A. Pope

Customs P.L. Young.

Fisheries A.J. Whitmore - joint Sec

Labour R.A. Rigg

Ext Aff O.D. Skelton

Dr H.L. Keenleyside - joint Sec.

Extracts from H.Q.S. 7368 Vol 1.

L.R. LaFleche, Deputy Minister, (Dept Nat Def)

to. F.C. Blair, Dir of Immig, Jackson Bldg, Ottawa.

4. While the ? has yet to be inquired into by the Comm on the Treatment of Aliens & Alien Prop, it would be doubtful ~~WRT Japanese in~~ if such a course of action could safetly be followed WRT Japanese in BC Col. Indeed, there seems to be little reason for any reassurance as to the peaceful behavior of even Can nationals of Jap origin at a time when racial feelings will be aroused. It is therefore quite possible that action will be required (it seems possible

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-1a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

that public sentiment will so demand) to restrain the activities & consequently the liberties of such Cda nationals of Jap origin whose sympathies may be deemed hostile to this country."

5... It follows then that the Dept of Nat Def may someday find itself required to provide facilities for the detention of upwards of 10,000 persons in Br Col alone...

7. ...there is every reason to desire a diminution in the # of O's, esp Jps, in Br Col, or at least to ensure that the present # is not allowed to increase.

15/6/38. L R Lafleche to F. C. Blair (HQS 7368 Vol 1)

1. Few if any cases of illy activity of Jps on Pac Coast had come to attn of Dept.
2. Jps appear most unquisitive & in their fishing activities had acquired a profound knowledge of B.C. Coastal Hy O's
3. The military development of Cda did not owe such as to attract espionage efforts on the part of foreign powers.

4...

5... The Dept of Nat Def had never felt it nec to set up a counter-espionage org. Close liasion was maintained & the RCMP.

HQS 7368 Vol 1. 7 June 38 folio 39.

Mr R. A. Rigg of Labour presented the "Interdepartmental committee on O's". with a report on "Economic Competition with White Resident" — report uses material prepared by the Wht Cda Research Committee headed by the B. C. Board of Retail Merchants Assoc

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-1b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of Cda. → allegations that O's are "pushing" whites out of certain businesses and are deliberately depressing the prices of berries veg & poultry to do so. (?!?)

20 June 38. HQS. 7368 Vol 1. folio 50.
- report to Indept Commn on Os on boat pullers licences. - suggested abolishing J C licences over 4 yrs.

Report of Victoria Conference Oct 1, 1940.
called by G.S. Wismer, Att Gen of B.C.
Extract from HQS 7368 Vol 1. "Appendix B"

Ref: Report on Jp Comm on Os in B.C.
Kings Printer 1941 20pp.

Ref: from NCdr 16/Feb/41 - Subcommittee
adopted by Indep Comm on Os (Hume Committee)
of 5 J.C.'s to coop c RCMP in registration
E. Morii
Arthur Ishiguchi
M. Noguchi
Kunio Shimizu
T. Shoyama.

P.C. 9760. (Canada Gazette, Ottawa, 17 Dec 1941)
16 Dec 1941
- order compulsory reg of all J.C's
Jrs than 16 yrs of age.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Interdepartmental Meeting. 23/2/42.
HQS. 7368 Vol 2
(Ext Affairs, State, DND - Army, Air, Navy & RCMP)

Minutes
#4. "The position of Cdns citizens of Chs' Jpse origin caused a marked difference of opinion. The RCMP reps. favoured taking these men into the forces, while others considered that under present circumstances no man of Jpse blood, whether born in Cda or not, can be relied upon to give dependable service against Jpn and her allies. No recommendation was made on this question because of the division of opinion."

Interdepartmental meeting 18/12/41.
(DND, Nat War Services, RCMP, Ext Aff.) H.F Angus in chair

1. PM receiving daily offers of enlistment from groups of Jpse Cdns.
2. Army reps feared presence of Jpse in armed forces would cause friction & ill feeling
3. A colour bar exists in the Air Force
4. Dr Keenleyside argued that failure to call up Jpse would make them a privileged class, able to take the jobs of white young men in service.
5. On 22/11/41 P.M. Patillo had written GOC-in-C withdrawing his objection to voluntary enlistment of Jpse, provided they were speedily sent out of BC. Vol enlistment, however, would not imply enfranchisement of Jpse.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

meeting 19/12/41 cont.

Recommendation

a. No service, no branch, no rank, should in principle be closed to any Canadian grounds of race or colour alone.

b. The practical difficulties of mixing races should be fully recognized

c)(i) Cdns of Ch, East Ind & J/Z race should be called for compulsory service at the same time as other Canadians the same age groups.

(ii) No unit should be obliged to accept such recruits, but the C.O. (Hi) should, on refusal, point out a suitable line of service for such vols.

Civilian Corp for J/Z by PC 2542 31/3/42.

→ formed until & unless Min of Labour decides would be for fullest utilization of manpower for the war effort.

Ottawa Evening Citizen 21/2/42

by R.T. Elson, Washington.

"It was expected that 120,000 J/Z in Calif, Wash, Oregon would be affected, of whom 2/3 rds were Am citizens."

Comm the spies J/Z Pop to BCSC

= Estrie Mori

Arthur Mushiguchi

Ippio Nishio

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Eurasians issued permits to remain. on 11/4/42.
(used 1/3 married to whites)

Coastal areas evac by 16/3/42.
Portland Canal to Howe Sound.
(from Weekly Intelligence report #61 18/3/42
Pac Com U.S. War Diary 3/42.

entire Hastings park requisitioned
14/4/42. P.C. 2972.
– early May families left Steveston

Dispositions

	Sept 30/42	Oct 31/42	Nov 14/42.
Forward	18,393	19,867	19,924
Evac Volunt prior to 3/pr/42		579.	
Repatriated 9/pr.	42	42.	42.
Internment Camps	699	699	699.
In detention at Van.	17	57	111
Hastings Park T.B Hosp.	76	105	105
	19227	21,349 Rec'd 20 349.	20,881
Outside restricted area prior to evac			2,428
Returned to 9/pr in 1941.			203
		Total registered	23512

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dispositon

	30/9/42	31/10/42	14/11/42
Sugar Beets			
Alta	2578	2586	2588
Man	1053	1053	1083
Nat Ont	351	350	350
	3982	3988	3991
Road Camp Project			
Blue River-Yellowhead	295	293	258
Revelstoke-Sicamous	304	344	346
Hope-Princeton	306.	295	296
N. Schreiber	64	27	32
Black Spur.	—	27	13
	974.	986.	945
Interior Housing			
Greenwood	1130	1171	1177
Slocan	4128	4776	4814
Sandon	923	931	933
Kaslo	970	978	964
Lashmer (Hope 14 mile Road)	2110	2584	2636
New Denver	1302	1524	1505
	10,563.	11964.	12,029.
Self Supporting			
Christina Lake	104	109	109
Bridge River	268	269	269
Minto City	324	322	322
Lillooet	304	309	309
Mc Gillivray Falls	69	70	70
Assiniboia	19	19	19
Swing Crew (Okanagan)	102	63	63
	1190	1161.	1161
Industrial Projects			
N. Ont Industries	64	79	85
Westwold	76	77	77
Taylor Lake	163	178	180
Misc.	96	97	97
	399	431	439

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Spec Permits to Approved Employment	30/9/42	31/10/42	14/11/42
B.C.	911	916	925
Alta	85	90	90
Sask	10	13	14
Man	22	26	24
Ont	214	243	253
P.Q.	42	48	52
Yukon	1	1	1
	1285	1337	1359
	18,393	19,867	19,924

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-3-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1940
PREMIER'S OFFICE

37999
29

Confidential

Ottawa, 21st August, 1940.

My dear Premier:

Immediately on receipt of your letter regarding the protection of British Columbia I asked the interested Departments to give me a detailed statement of the present position of our preparations on the west coast, together with an appreciation of the military and political factors which underlie the whole problem.

You will appreciate, of course, how impossible it is to estimate all possible eventualities at a time like the present; also how impossible it is to hope to be able to provide against each and every contingency. The defence of British Columbia is, however, far from being overlooked, and we have been proceeding as rapidly as conditions and circumstances would permit. I might say that it is the considered opinion of the Department of Defence that in the event of war with Japan there would be little likelihood of any attack on our west coast other than small scale "hit and run" raids. Our defensive measures to meet such raids are being developed accordingly and will, I am told, be such as adequately to meet the probable forms and scales of attack.

At the present time the existing plan for the defence of the west coast is being re-examined by a Joint Staff Committee in Victoria in the light of present conditions. One of the points in the terms of reference given to this Committee is to examine and report upon the adequacy,or otherwise, of our existing plans for the defence of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

This matter will also be one of the first problems considered in the studies which will be undertaken by the Permanent Joint Board on Defence which is being organized following the agreement reached in my recent conference with President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg.

Other precautionary measures being taken in British Columbia are as follows:

(a) The concentration next month of one infantry brigade and one machine gun battalion in the Nanaimo area.

(b) The retention in the Vancouver area of the 5th Motorcycle Regiment, C.A.S.F., and one infantry battalion, C.A.S.F.

The Honourable T. D. Pattullo, M.L.A.,
Premier of British Columbia,
Victoria, B. C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) The recent formation of the following N.P.A.M. units in British Columbia:-

Four Infantry Battalions	-	Vancouver
One Coast Defence Brigade	-	Vancouver,
One Infantry Battaltion	-	Victoria,
One Infantry Battalion	-	Interior.

(d) The recent authorization to form four more Veteran Reserve Companies, N.P.A.M., in addition to the three Veteran Home Guard Companies (CASF) already authorized.

(e) The recent addition to the staff of Military District No. 11 of a General Staff Officer for Internal Security duties.

In conclusion I think that we may assume, and this is supported by evidence from many sources, that Japan will be unlikely to initiate any military or naval attack on British interests in the Far East so long as the British Navy is undefeated and the United States Navy remains concentrated at Hawaii. Moreover, even should war break out between Japan and Great Britain, or Japan and the U.S.A., it is probable that Japanese maritime and air operations in this hemisphere will be confined - at first at least - to small scale raids, while her major activities will be concentrated in that region in which her major interests lie and in which the Japanese Navy will be supreme; namely, in western Pacific waters.*

You will, I am sure, appreciate the necessity of holding what I have said in this letter in the strictest confidence.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

W.L. Mackenzie King

P.S. - Personal

* This is an opinion entirely for you. I am not from whom anything that we can take anything for granted, vis-a-vis the United W.L.M.K.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-4-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Add Mss 3 T. D. Pattullo Papers

File 8 Vol 75

PURCHASE OR POSSESSION
of This Transcript Gives
NO RIGHT OF PUBLICATION
Without Permission in Writing
from the
ARCHIVES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Victoria, B.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-4-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

...aster Store and
...d Vine Street
...RCEL DELIVERY

...alf-Day
...Sale
ROUND STEAKS — Per lb. ... 18c
SIRLOIN STEAKS — ... 20c
CLUB AND WING B Per lb. ... 20c
...ted Young Steer
...IB CHOPS — Nice with ...ickup. 20c
...NDERLOINS— ...st waste, Lb. 25c
...INGS— ...ked. Per lb. 15c
...ARTS—Makes an e...ent meal. 8c
...aby beef. Try a roast ...e meat.
...ats
...ed Picnic ...ders ...product. Lb. 16c
...er's Pride ...A pork ...Lb. lots 19c
...ltry
...ilthiest and Most ...buy!
... 10c
...LIGHT STEAKS — ...e catch. 15c
...ANKA BLACK COD ... 15c
...NED BEEF—Fresh- ... 18c
...rned ... 84c
...itter, Because It's ...and E
...GE EGGS ...n. Doz. 22c
...FEE—In ...Per lb. ... 9c
...ntities
...CERY ...R VALUES!
... 25c
...revious 90c
...I DRESSING — Spen- ... 8½c
...ilk ...Vacuum ... 8c
... 23c
...Syrup, 20-oz. tin ... 10½c
...s, Rich Family; ... 33c
... 73c
...Spencer's, 16-oz. ... 19c
... 43c
...VAN TIPS ... 9c
...E—20-oz. tin ...ge

VANCOUVER SUN VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1940

Legion Demands Action by Ottawa Gov't on ...

Internment of All Enemy Aliens Proposed After Investigation of S. Vancouver Situation

'What Happened in Holland and Belgium Can Happen in Vancouver,' Veterans Warn

By O PIP

Nazi Germany's ill-famed "Fifth Column" in Vancouver came under direct attack by veterans of the Great War on Monday night.

The attack was launched at a full meeting of the Lower Mainland executives of the Canadian Legion meeting in the new auditorium of the South Vancouver Legion branch.

It took the form of a resolution to Prime Minister Mackenzie King demanding that the Canadian Government intern every alien enemy. And it further demanded that all naturalized Canadians who were formerly alien enemies be put under police supervision.

IN COMMUNITY LIFE

The attack was precipitated by a resolution from the newly-organized British Canadian Allies Club, an association of South Vancouver residents banded together to fight the incursion of enemy aliens into the community life of the district.

Delegates voiced bitter criticism of the alleged apathy of the Dominion Government in letting Germans hold positions while Canadians lived on relief.

"We are sitting on a volcano in Vancouver and doing nothing about it," Walter Stone, Imperial Veterans representative, said.

"We have thousands of enemy aliens and sympathizers in our midst. Today it is the Germans. Tomorrow it may be the Italians. Within a month it may be the Japanese. Something must be done."

ALL HAVE JOBS

"In this district we know what this 'Fifth Column' means," William Millar, president of the South Vancouver branch, said. "We have more than 5000 Germans living in an area of about 20 city blocks. None of these Germans are unemployed.

"It's hard when our own people are on subsistence allowance and these aliens are all working. And lately they are getting very cocky."

Another delegate shouted that it was time to serve an ultimatum on the Government.

Walter Daniel, South African Veterans branch, warned that 500 Germans supplied with money could cut off all essential services in Vancouver in 12 hours.

"I warn you," he said, "that what has happened in Holland and Belgium can happen just as well here."

WORK ON WATERFRONT

Tom Hilton charged that 150 Germans are employed in loading and unloading ships in New Westminster harbor.

Nazi-instigated treason in Norway has compelled what may be a timely, national housecleaning. The example of action against Nazis in Britain and France, together with reported increasing conscription throughout Europe, suggest careful examination of the situation in Canada.

All inhabitants fall into three general classifications. British citizens; alien friends, alien enemies. Native and foreign-born aliens form a sizeable proportion of Canada's population and the 1941 census may reveal in excess of 750,000 aliens since the number of foreign-born alone increased from 376,068 in 1921 to 507,724 in 1931.

ALIEN'S POSITION

Often the position of the alien is not properly understood by the alien himself or the citizen-host.

In theory, every alien owes a "temporary and loyal" allegiance to the Crown.

In civil law, any alien can sue and be sued. His rights and privileges under both civil and criminal law are as great and comprehensive as those of any British citizen. In fact, even though an alien violates this "temporary allegiance" to the Crown, the protection and privileges of our laws and customs still maintain.

HOLDS PROPERTY

On the other hand the alien is not subject to jury duty unless listed by mistake and fails to claim exemption. Every alien holds, maintains and defends against all the world by the Grace of British justice any and all kinds of property with the sole exception of a British ship.

The alien enemy is either the citizen of a country with which Canada is at war or a former British subject residing voluntarily in such a country. In theory, an alien enemy is subject to seizure, imprisonment and internment. He is not entitled to the protection and benefit of our laws, civil or criminal, but in cases where an alien enemy is interned, he can still sue on contracts made and entered into before internment.

While his goods may be declared forfeit, British justice seldom operates so strenuously.

In law and business a generous parity to the alien exists. Taxes are not higher for aliens enemy or friend and there is no particular compulsion or disability although the alien enemy is required to "register."

It is quite true that the alien can not hold public office, but he can give and receive property by gift or will, carry on business and even take refuge in bankruptcy. He can not change his name or vote but he can voluntarily enlist provided the ratio is not higher than one alien for every 50 British citizens.

CONSCRIPTION POSITION

This leads to a consideration of the relative position of aliens and British subjects under possible conscription. Whether or not the "Military Service Act" is still in force, it may be used for a comparison.

The act only applied to British subjects, leaving aliens subject to voluntary enlistment on a restricted ratio only.

The consul for a European nation was reported recently as admitting that only five per cent of the people of that country in British Columbia have seen fit to become naturalized.

Tremendous sacrifices are being made to protect, among others, the alien who has not joined the common enterprise of Canada's Dominion from which he obtains not only his sustenance but fundamental protection of any assets he may accumulate. There is no assurance that the alien will not obtain and keep the very employment left open by the volunteer and hold it in possible privation of the surviving hero.

TAKING CITIZENSHIP

An alien must be resident in Canada five years before he can be naturalized. Apart from time, there are practically no other barriers or impediments in his way.

For example, penmanship is required only to copy out the Oath of Allegiance and with no given time limit. A month may be taken to painfully draw out the letters which are printed on the form for his convenience.

Consider the instance in Alberta when aliens thought Premier William Aberhart had promised $25 a month to every British subject in the province. It did not take long for these people to flood the courts with application for naturalization.

It may be considered that the alien who does not see fit to join Canada's cause and accept in name and fact her advantages and standards has not been made to realize and appreciate that British citizenship is an advantage, even a necessity.

Frontiersmen May Take 'Home Guard' Duty in Vancouver

The Legion of Frontiersmen, Canadian Command, is taking active interest in "Fifth Column" activities in Vancouver.

"We can say nothing more than that at present, but we are alert to the danger of the situation," Lieut. Girvan, officer commanding "A" Squadron of the Frontiersmen in Vancouver, told The Sun.

Lieut. Girvan declared that several prominent business men have suggested that the Legion of Frontiersmen, which is an Empire-wide organization, be made the nucleus of a home guard in Vancouver.

"It is time we realized the desperate need of a home guard here," Lieut. Girvan said.

Others urging immediate internment of enemy aliens were F. K. McIntosh, T. V.'s Veterans, T. H. Gibbs, Branch 79 and George Dedman, Imperial Veterans, Branch.

J. D. Cornett, district A.R.P. officer, explained the local application of A.R.P. regulations and said that R.C.M.P. officers kept enemy aliens under constant surveillance.

"This is a thing that takes time," he said, "but you may rest assured that the police are watching them night and day."

Mr. Cornett cited instances of police cutting short activities of Germans around Vancouver where suspicions of subversive operations were alleged.

The question of the indiscriminate sale of rifles and ammunition was brought up by Mr. Millar and a committee named to investigate this matter. At present, delegates were told, no registration is required except for weapons that may be concealed on the person.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Cooper, former warden at the New Westminster penitentiary, spoke briefly in support of the proposed action to curb enemy alien activity.

750,000 Aliens Enjoy Full Canadian Rights

Residents Aroused

'Something Must Be Done'

Hitler's brutal assault on Europe's peace-loving Lowland nations, and start at last of the long-awaited total war, has widened the rift between British and German residents of South Vancouver.

A touring Sun reporter, Monday, heard scores of English speaking people residing in this district declare that every German in the city, whether naturalized or not, should be interned. This, they declared, "is necessary if we are to adequately guard against the possibility of 'Fifth Column' activities which have made all Europe a hotbed of treachery and treason.

Hot-headed youth in South Vancouver took action twice last week-end—lawless action that is deplored by adult citizens who are seeking to correct the situation by appeals to the proper authorities.

Two German churches were raided by young men between the ages of 16 and 18.

MIDNIGHT ATTACK

The story of the burglary and vandalism perpetrated at the German Baptist Church, 659 East Fifty-second Avenue, was told in The Sun Monday. But there was another church attack shortly after midnight on Sunday.

Forty-five window panes were smashed in a raid on the Bethany Baptist Church at Forty-seventh Avenue and Prince Albert Street.

Joseph Regli, 6772 Prince Albert, whose residence is directly across the street from the raided church, saw the youths in flight.

"The noise of breaking glass awakened me about 12:20 o'clock," he told The Sun. "I went outside and saw about half a dozen young men running away. They seemed to be young—from 16 to 18 years."

Executive members of the newly-formed British-Canadian-Allied Club organized to combat alleged "Fifth Column" activities in the South Vancouver area deplore the attacks on churches.

LAWFUL METHODS ONLY

"We want to use only lawful methods," one executive told The Sun.

C. Marrington, 1960 East Thirty-eighth Avenue, declares that German residents of the South Vancouver district are holding jobs that should be held by young men of British origin.

"I have four sons who are unable to obtain employment, while at least 500 Germans are employed in the mills operating on the Fraser River," he said bitterly.

The touring reporter heard this same complaint a score of times during Monday's visit to the area . . Forty-first Avenue to Marine, and Main Street to Victoria Drive.

Mr. Marrington declared many Germans have settled in the South Vancouver district even since the war started.

"They are still coming," he said.

OFFERED CASH

"A friend of mine told me that he could have sold his house four or five times during the past few weeks—always to Germans. They all offered to pay cash," he said.

One woman resident has just recently moved to the South Vancouver district.

"I wish I could get away from here. I seem to be surrounded by Germans," he says.

The situation is daily becoming more acute.

General opinion of Britishers in the district is:

"Something must be done, and soon."

Another meeting of the British Canadian Allied Club will be held on Thursday night in the Hort cultural Hall, Forty-first at Fraser.

First story of formation of this anti "Fifth Column" Club and start of an attempt to obtain action by the authorities was published exclusively in The Sun two weeks ago.

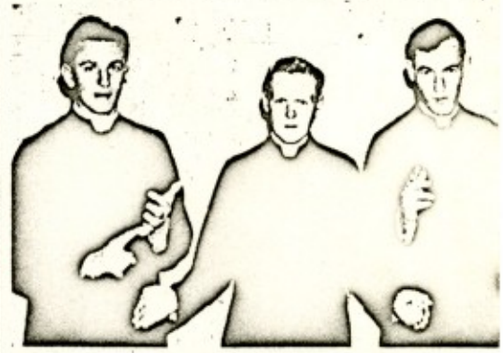
J. W. Allan, Assessment Commissioner, Resigns

Illness has forced the immediate retirement from active service of J. W. Allan, chairman of the city's three-man board of assessment commissioners for the past 10 years, the City Council learned with regret Monday.

Mr. Allan, on leave since shortly after the 1940 court of assessment revision rose, wrote that his health obliged him to resign.

Possibility of engaging him in an advisory capacity to keep continuity in preparation of 1941 real estate valuations will be considered by civic finance committee next Tuesday.

Orators Demonstrate Value of Ges...



Gestures form an important part of oratory, adding expression and ... petitors in the finals of Vancouver Holy Name Society's oratorical con... poses.

Winner was John Kilty, St. Patrick's Parish. Colin MacKinnon, ... Help Parish, was second.

From left are Nicholas Popovich, Colin MacKinnon, Cyril Town and ...

John Kilty Wins Medal

Evils of exaggerated nationalism and totalitarianism were sounded at the final session of the annual oratorical contest under the auspices of the Holy Name Union in Rosary Hall, Monday evening. Four student finalists from the Seminary of Christ the King, Ladner, competed for a special medal awarded by the Holy Name Union.

"Exaggerated nationalism is the modern rival to Christianity," said Cyril Town.

Beginnings of the co-operative movement were traced by Colin MacKinnon, who placed second.

Highlight was the speech of John Kilty, who won the medal for his work on the "Advantages of a Christian Education." Nicholas Popovich spoke on the Catholic Youth Organization.

Judges were Magistrate H. S. Wood, J. Coady, Angelo Branca, Lew Sweeney and Father J. Della Badia.

Father L. Hobson opened the contest and Martin Badet, president of the Dunsmuir Holy Name Union, awarded the medal.

Radio Ban on Gaelic Protested

A ban on the use of Gaelic over Canadian radio programs met with bitter protest from Scottish organizations this week.

Gaelic is now forbidden by the War Censorship Board's rulings, which states that Canada's official languages, English and French, are the only ones which may be used over Canadian stations.

Opposition is specially bitter on Cape Breton Island where Gaelic is still the daily language of some 35,000 inhabitants.

Gaelic radio programs were broadcast until recently from Vancouver, Sydney and Antigonish.

Vancouver Scots will discuss the new ruling at a meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society this week.

Idaho Visitor Dies Suddenly in Hotel

Ralph A. Gaines, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, who arrived in the city Sunday on a three-day visit, died in his room at Hotel Vancouver on Monday. Physicians say he had been dead for 12 hours when his body was found on his bed. His body will be forwarded to his home.

F. O. Canfield was elected president of the B.C. chapter C. J. Robson, A. F. Cutler and Mrs. T. D. Andrews are honorary presidents. Vice presidents are Mrs. James Gray, W. R. Hamilton and Professor W. G. Black.

Angus McGougan is treasurer, and the retiring president, Rev. Andrew Roddan.

Insurance against rain during the open-air entertainment in Stanley Park in August will probably be taken out by the city, Ald. John Bennett indicated Monday in City Council meeting. The board agreed to pay up $1000 as its share of a $3000 underwriting cost of the three-week program of music and stage plays.

'Phil' Malkin Joins Ottawa for ...

OTTAWA, May 14.—Another Vancouverite has enlisted in Special war service at $1 per year.

J. P. D. Malkin, wealthy business man of Vancouver, could not see his friend Col. W. C. Woodward carrying too heavy a burden during the next few months, so he arrived recently and offered his time and service to the war purchasing department. Soon the two, who are close pals of younger days, were working together, doing long hours in their offices each day and sometimes on into the night.

Monday, Mr. Malkin was officially appointed director of purchases and supplies for the munitions department. Both men are now attached to Hon. C. D. Howe's department and are looking forward to a busy summer.

'Ban Liquor During War'

Curtailment of liquor manufacture and sale for the duration of the war was recommended by the convention of the B. C. Temperance League in First United Church on Monday.

Prohibition of the sale of spirits in military canteens was recommended. The recommendation was made that all manufacture of liquor be restricted and that all forms of sale be abolished for the duration of the war and that all forms of liquor advertising during the war also be banned.

Liquor systems in Canada and the United States were condemned.

Benefit Concert

Needy Protestant children will benefit from the concert and dance to be given by the Irish Protestant Association, Friday, in the Odd Fellows Hall, Sixth Avenue and Main Street.

Contributing to the entertainment program are W. C. Sheets, Bob Armstrong, C. Howes, the Misses Nancy Masson, Dorothy Murray, Joy Cook, Gertrude Aird and Joan Chapman and Mrs. E. Lindsmyr.

The Goldsmith Orchestra will play for the dancers.

Birmingham and Midland Counties Association will be hosts to the County of London Association at the closing social of the season in Elks Hall, 901 Dunsmuir Street, at 8 p.m. Thursday.

City Council awarded a contract, Monday, to Louis Yelloness for construction of an addition to the trade school building at the Vancouver airport. His tender at $2800 was the lowest of five.

Their Task to Supply Credit 'Lubrication' to the Wheels of 'Merchandizing'

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-18-1-20-5-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

slightly better. Looking over the records of the accused in this case gives an illustration of what we have done to make good citizens of pretty poor material. One young man's grandparents emigrated from a Baltic state to England under the name of Charkovsky. This youth, born in England, came to Canada, was bright enough to secure a university education and then a job in the civil service at Ottawa. He was never a property holder and did everything he could against the country of his adoption, which treated him far better than she did many of her native sons. Cases like this may open our eyes a bit.

Stop the Fifth Column

Veterans of Vancouver have specifically and vigorously emphasized the editorial warnings published in this newspaper against Nazi "Fifth Column" operations in Canada. They should have the sympathetic and active support of the public in their requests to the government for protection of Canada against any possible subversive activities among its aliens.

Two things seem imperative: First, the most rigid examination of all enemy aliens, every one of whom should be made to show cause, as he must do in Great Britain, why he should not be interned; second, an immediate and searching check-up of all traffic in firearms.

In Britain they have 70,000 aliens. In Canada we have more than half a million. In Britain they are rounding them up systematically. They are forming and arming a home defense army; in Canada the Legion suggests that same measure for our own protection. Why not do it?

Legion executives have found 5000 Germans are living within an area 20 blocks square in South Vancouver. It would be interesting to know how many British subjects are there in Germany permitted to hold their own meetings and talk English? These aliens of ours are using their native language to talk about the weather—or are they? We are told that they are all under surveillance, but how strict is it? Is there a uniformed man sitting in at their gatherings? And does he understand German? Surely the honorable people among them could not and would not object to such a polite precaution as that.

Everyone knows what happened in Norway and Holland, where German tourists suddenly turned up with guns against the neighbors who had entertained them, and where Germans who had been residents for years were found—their pockets stuffed with information for Berlin.

There need be no frenzied and hysterical spy hunt, but there should be and must be the most thorough-going investigation everywhere into aliens within our borders. Not one of them can object to that, for if their activities are honorable and loyal to the country of their adoption, they can easily prove it.

And while we are about it, there should be some measures taken against the Trojan Horses on paper streaming daily across the border in the shape of picture magazines and newspapers loaded to the covers with German pictures and German propaganda. Canada has her own censorship and ministry of information, but either they are too busy or too indifferent to pay attention to the loads of this tripe arriving by every mail. There are plenty of fair and respectable publications to choose from; it will be no hardship for Canadians to give up the other kind. This is war, and we should be fighting it with every weapon we have.

Provincial Tariffs

Any thought that our recent gasoline trouble here was an isolated phenomenon, peculiar to British Columbia, is dissipated by the widespread comment on it all over Canada. Now that Canadian editors have had time to observe the settlement of the argument between the government and the oil companies, they all seem to agree that this is essentially a national problem—a difficulty which, in one form or other, affects all provinces. They might well go further and agree on the obvious fact that it is an international and world-wide problem.

We are just beginning to realize what kind of process British Columbia has started in fixing of prices by provincial governments. We, of course, are the real originators. They [illegible] fact, import into the great internal market of Canada the very same urge towards self-sufficiency, towards trade strangulation, which has bedevilled the world and has finally blossomed in the present war.

As we have pointed out here before, the fixing of prices in public utilities is an essential governmental power after these utilities have ceased to be competitive and can fix their prices as they please. The British Columbia Government thus was on strong ground when it insisted on fixing gasoline prices, since the oil industry is non-competitive in price. But if the government of British Columbia were to attempt to use the new power, now recognized by the courts, to fix other prices, to invade competitive fields, then we would be started on a process which has no end but totalitarianism, no end but the division of Canada into conflicting economic units like the small states of Europe.

Thus the alarm that the gasoline situation here has created in the country at large is understandable. The British Columbia Government should reassure the people here and in Canada at large by showing that it understands clearly the line of demarcation between the non-competitive public utility and the competitive private business. It should pledge itself not to cross the line, however great the temptation, however strong the pressure from some local industry or interest.

It should assure the nation beyond all possible doubt that this provincial government is not going to sow the seeds of economic confusion, division and conflict within the economic structure of Canada.

Kidnappers of Royalty

In Norway, Germans sent squadron after squadron to bomb and machine-gun King Haakon wherever he went. He was eventually rescued by Norwegian and Allied troops and is now at Allied headquarters.

In Holland, German planes bombed areas of the Royal residence and sent parachute troops in an attempt to kidnap Queen Wilhelmina; they also bombed a ship which they believed she had taken to England.

In Belgium the palace guards of Brussels caught parachute troops in an attempted aerial kidnapping of the Queen and members of the Royal family.

This form of warfare is the Nazis' idea of terrorizing and demoralizing opposition. It will have the opposite effect. The thought of a king or queen held as hostage in a German concentration camp is not pleasant. Germany's mistake is by forgetting that Royalty to those countries which maintain it, is an institution fostered and beloved by the people themselves. The Royal family is the epitome of the dignity of the home. He who seeks to violate it affronts every home with an insult that can not be forgiven.

A Vancouver newspaper apologist for the recent Tory defeat says Dr. Manion "failed to ring the bell." He gave it no more than a faint tinkle.

Dr. Manion, who did a difficult job sincerely, has resigned and been temporarily replaced by Mr. Hanson, an old "war-horse"—politically speaking—from New Brunswick. Our Conservative friends have not yet found the right man to lead them.

Ten Years Ago

May 15, 1930.—The new C.P.R. coastal steamer Princess Elizabeth arrived in Vancouver on her maiden trip from Victoria.

Fraser Valley potato growers were asked to ballot on proposed re-establishment of the Lower Mainland Committee of Direction.

Twenty Years Ago

May 15, 1920.—Daylight saving was adopted by the South Vancouver council for the working hours of all civic employees, including the municipal hall staff.

Five new ministers received into the B.C. Methodist Conference were William P. Bunt, James Evans, G. Gilbert Hacker, Thomas F. Townsend and James H. Young.

Forty Years Ago

May 15, 1900. — It was announced at Ottawa that the long fight of Aulay Morrison, M.P. of New Westminster, for free homesteads for B.C. settlers was at last successful. The charge of $1 an acre was abolished.

The C.P.R. gained the right to run trains from Vancouver to New Whatcom (Bellingham) despite strong opposition of the Northern Pacific.

W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., resigned his Nanaimo federal seat to take an active part in the provincial general elections.

judgment for the majority of the supreme court in the Madison oil cases. (They have their gas and oil troubles there as well as in B.C.) He found that the joint effort of twleve oil companies to raise prices was a conspiracy under the Sherman Act and provided punishment for these criminal violations. But he pointed out as a "fact" that "Congress through the precise methods here employed could seek the same objectives"—price raising or price fixing.

• • •

All Very Bewildering

So there is much disorder in the United States price - control economy. At the start of Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal administration, when general price-fixing and restraint of production were agreed upon as policy essential to the success of its planned recovery, the AAA's marketing agreements and the NRA codes were employed to this end. But after misadventures with the Supreme Court, the general program was abandoned, and Congress passed single - industry price sanctions which met the court's objections to the earlier attempts.

Thus the Maloney Act is used to stabilize certain security price moves, and the Bituminous Coal Commission is authorized to fix maximum and minimum prices in that industry. And there are other examples.

• • •

After-Election Plans

But the area between the curves of one set of commodities (metals, building materials, hides, etc.) and the other (food, farm products, textiles, etc.) remains wide and unmanageable, and according to government statisticians no great progress has been made in reducing unemployment. The relief bill continues of staggering size: deficits and spending grow and to all intents the debt limit has been exceeded.

The impact of the war has brought about certain adjustments. Some of these have subordinated the worry over prices by stimulating production. And the increasing preoccupation of the administration with foreign policy has made the President less attentive to domestic questions. It has been a long time since he has discussed prices and the need to stabilize them with his bewildered visitors from the press, writes Arthur Krock in the New York Times.

But the control idealists amongst the United States economists are not idle. They want as soon as possible to achieve what Chairman Frank of the SEC has called "controlled flexibility" of prices and production, thinking this the sure road to recovery. They are now talking in terms of inter-industry agreements (labor included) as opposed to intra-industry ones, as exemplified in the oil "conspiracy." And the new Supreme Court majority has been steadily pointing out how this "controlled flexibility" can be attempted through Congressional permits.

• • •

Program Goes Over

It is improbable that the administration, intent on the war, and Congress, intent on more direct re-election politics, will do anything legislatively this year about any of these maturing ideas. If the New Deal is swept out of office by the election as President of a moderate Democrat or a Republican, they will stay on the shelf much longer. Should the new Chief Executive be a Republican the call will be loud for free enterprise, with as few price and production restraints as possible.

But if the New Deal economists are favored domestic advisers in the next administration, the present official tangle as to prices and production will be marked for solution by legislation. Even with this Supreme Court, roving delegations through codes, marketing agreements, etc., will probably not again be ventured. But the present majority has come near to saying that the Federal Government, through specific acts of Congress, can go the limit with price-bottoms, house ceilings, production pacts and other devices to bring about "controlled flexibility."

Congress, as Justice Douglas pointed out, can give immunities and other reliefs from the Sherman Act. It is not a part of the Constitution; other statutes can soften its terms and, with a friendly Supreme Court, supersede without repealing them.

To what extent industry and finance can safely avail themselves of these permissions, if given, they will have to decide for themselves if the election retains the New Deal.



. . . FROM · THE · BIBLE . . .

Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth.—Rev. 3:10.

What Is Your Opinion?

A Worthy Organization

Editor, The Sun: Sir, — As vice-president of the United Ex-Servicemen's Association, member of the Canadian Legion, and member of the Legion of Frontiersmen, I desire to bring to your attention a great movement which is worthy of comment by your paper.

The Canadian Women's Training Corps is an organization of worthy cause, training women of Vancouver for service to our country. In first aid, anti gas, as well as motor mechanics.

This corps is developing a body of women of physical perfection as well as outstanding character, so that they will be ready to serve their country when or if the call should come.

The writer feels that it is the patriotic duty of the press, as well as every soldier organization or ex-servicemen's organization to back and endorse as well as assist any organization of this kind, keeping the advancement of these patriotic women before the public, for the interests of all of us who are concerned in the development and protection of our country in these trying times. JOHN E. VALLILIE.

'Fifth Column Is Here!'

Editor, The Sun: Sir, Your editorial of Saturday, May 4, under the head of "It Can't Happen Here," also the editorial a couple of weeks ago were certainly good to read, as we need wide-awake editorials to make us realize that "It Is Here" and the possible force of the "Fifth Column" is unlimited and ready to go into operation at the right time as Norway's betrayal, for an example, it worked on railway time.

Our various industries, transportation companies, dock workers on cargo, water works and packing plants and other works without number employ aliens and question of loyalty is not considered. Take the railway companies and the longshoring, for instance, who employ Germans, and the damage that could be done by them is far reaching. You could go on to mention dozens of similar works where the question is not considered. The employers of labor should be loyal and see that the employees are loyal. The keynote of the whole thing in this war is loyalty, and there would be danger from the "Fifth Column."

D.C.M. No. 16371.

Should Intern Aliens

Editor, The Sun: Sir, — Is it not about time something was done right here in Vancouver with these German and Austrian aliens who go about so brazenly and practically laugh in our faces whenever they hear about some big push made by Hitler?

Our boys have to go over there and do their bit for the country, while these parasites live on the fat of the land. I say, "Intern them all." "A CANADIAN."

Questions on Aliens

Editor, The Sun: Sir, — Will you afford me space in your valuable paper in which to pose several questions to the authorities and citizens of Vancouver?

1—What steps are being taken by the authorities to keep aliens in this province under the necessary strict surveillance?

2—What steps are being taken to keep refugees—particularly those from Germany and Austria, whether Jewish or otherwise, under surveillance?

3—These refugees are arriving in considerable numbers. There is a steady infiltration of them into the cultural, professional and business life of this city. Many of them are well-to-do. What steps are being taken by the authorities to determine the source of their finances? To determine whether the money is "Hitler money"?

4—Is it true that there is no secret service in this city? If this is so, why is it so?

This is no time for complacency, apathy or laxity. Neither is it a time for the relegation of the above questions to the realm of the fantastic. Fantastic things regarding aliens and refugees are happening at this moment in Europe. They can happen here and now.

The problem of aliens and refugees in our midst should be handled instantly and, if necessary, ruthlessly. If the innocent must be inconvenienced along with the guilty then that is regrettable but unavoidable. We are at war and there is no such thing as a merciful war.

"CANADIAN."

Admiral Keyes Goes To Belgium

• • • • •

By R. N.

News that Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes was rushed to Brussels to act as liaison officer with the Belgian forces in this war recalls that the famous sailor had close ties with Belgium in the Great War.

The raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend, of course, are his chief exploits but it is not generally known that he enabled King Albert and Queen Elizabeth to be the first Belgians to land at Ostend after the German withdrawal.

On October 17, 1918, it was evident the Germans were getting out of the Belgian coast areas. Keyes, in the destroyer Termagant, reconnoitred the positions and saw Belgian flags flying at Ostend. King Albert and his consort were at Dunkirk and the British sailor invited them to board the Termagant.

• • •

The destroyer arrived off Ostend at nightfall and the royal couple transferred to a motor launch. They crept slowly in but Belgian fishermen warned them of mines so they again trans-shipped, this time to a whaler, and pulled cautiously in to an iron ladder. It was dead low water and it was a long climb up the ladder. King Albert and his queen managed it successfully but their A.D.C. slipped and fell in.

The royal couple and their naval escorts walked up the streets to the town hall where they found a number of people drinking champagne to celebrate the German retreat. The news got around that the King and Queen were there and a big crowd assembled all anxious to shake hands with their sovereigns.

Ostend was still within range of German batteries and a "fifth column" was still in the town in telephonic communication with the guns. Admiral Keyes became anxious about the safety of his charges and persuaded them to start on their return journey to the waterfront.

It was quite a job to get them through the crowd but they were placed in the whaler, transferred to the motor launch and then on the destroyer. Only an hour after they left Ostend the German batteries fired a salvo into the Roads.

King Albert was in a hurry to get back to Dunkirk and it was decided to send him in a fast coastal motorboat. It was not easy embarking and again the A.D.C. fell overboard!

This motor boat broke down and drifted for an hour. Then another CMB hove in sight and the party transferred once more—and again that unfortunate A.D.C. fell in the sea for the third time that evening!

• • •

In describing the adventure, Admiral Keyes wrote: "As we were nearing Dunkirk they both thanked me very much for taking them to Ostend and giving them such a wonderful experience. They were so charming to me and so grateful but it was enormous relief to me to get them back safely. I have often thought since, with horror, of the risks we ran that night."

King Albert invited Sir Roger to accompany him when he led his army into Bruges. This ceremony took place on October 25, 1918. The King and Queen were on horseback and so was Admiral Keyes who rode with Lord Athlone and General Degoutte immediately behind their Majesties and the Crown Prince who had left Eton to take part in the ceremony. The Crown Prince of that day is the King Leopold of today who is following his father's glorious example of leading his troops against this second invasion of the Germans.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-5-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,

Demand Growing for Armed Civ

Organizations and Business Men Join Drive for Dominion Action

Internment of All Enemy Aliens, Formation of Home Guard Urged on Ottawa Government

Public opinion throughout British Columbia is becoming aroused, over the activities of enemy aliens and Nazi sympathizers generally, and renewed demands from several parts of the province have gone to Ottawa.

The demands are for action along two lines:

1. Intern all enemy aliens.
2. Form a Home Guard and arm it. Form it of veterans and others not available for regular military duties, so as to release younger men, now in the Army, for overseas service.

PUSHING PETITIONS

It was learned by The Vancouver Sun today, following The Sun's exclusive revelations of "Fifth Column" activities in British Columbia, that the Canadian Legion and the Army and Navy Veterans are pushing their frequent petitions to Ottawa for action along both these lines.

"Thousands of men would volunteer as one man," predicted Robert Wilkinson, Dominion president of the Army and Navy Vets, "if the government would only open recruiting for a Home Defense Army.

"Every citizen should be given a rifle," he added, recalling how Britain, at this very moment, is enrolling thousands of recruits from 16 to 65 in its new Home Guard.

"We do not know when we may be faced with a crisis at our very doors," he said.

ENDORSED IN INTERIOR

Here are some new developments in the aroused public's drive for action:

1. Vernon City Council, supported by Vernon Board of Trade, Junior Board of Trade and Canadian Legion, has placed itself wholeheartedly behind the campaign to combat "Fifth Column" activity in Canada.
2. Penticton branch of the Canadian Legion, following the lead of Kelowna, passed a resolution similar in tenor to that of the Vancouver South branch, demanding internment of enemy aliens and supervision of naturalized aliens formerly citizens of enemy countries.
3. Vancouver business men are discussing organization of a civil or semi-military Royal Defense Corps for British Columbia, particularly for the Coast area.

"The Canadian Legion has not ceased to urge strongly the organization of veterans in a home defense force," Robert MacNeil, provincial secretary of the Legion, told The Sun.

OKANAGAN ALARMED

"They are seriously alarmed all through the Okanagan," he said. "There are said to be a large number of openly sympathetic pro-Nazis in the valley, particularly around Osoyoos.

"The people through British Columbia, I find, are becoming quite agitated about the slowness of the authorities in taking action.

"It is ridiculous right here in Vancouver, the freedom we have given some Germans," he charged. "They are still loading ships in our harbors."

Mr. MacNeil complained no encouragement is being given to men wishing to volunteer for home defense. Mr. Wilkinson made the same complaint.

"Our last communication from the Hon. Norman Rogers was that 'should the occasion arise' our offers of service will be considered," Mr. Wilkinson said.

"THINGS HAPPEN FAST"

He added that the danger of parachute troops descending upon Canada may seem remote "but one never knows things happen fast in modern war."

"Give every citizen a gun. You don't need to teach them tactics."

Business men in Vancouver, The Sun learns, are anxious to join a volunteer defense corps. L. C. Thomas, president of the Vancouver Lumber Company, is enthusiastic and has suggested the plan to a number of people.

SMALL COST

"Here I am, running along in years, yet full of health and vigor, and all I can do is subscribe to the limit of my financial ability to the war effort," said Mr. Thomas. "My thinking . . . "There are thousands of men like me, with intelligence enough to

Veterans' 'Flying Column' to Combat City Subversives

Veterans of the 31st Battalion (C.E.F.) are not going to wait for Ottawa to meet the "Fifth Column" situation.

A veterans' battalion, to be called "The Flying Column," will be organized at once to cooperate with military authorities in cases of emergency; to guard against sabotage and to prevent subversive meetings and movements of enemy aliens.

The battalion is sponsored by the 31st Battalion (C.E.F.) Association, which met in executive Tuesday night. H. H. Furnival, secretary, told The Sun today that the situation is too critical to permit of official delay.

"Early next week we shall call a mass meeting of all battalion (former C.E.F.) associations in Vancouver to ask them to help us put this over," he said.

"Any veteran wishing to associate himself with "The Flying Column" may register with our association by phoning me at BAyview 8903L, or writing to me at 3232 West Fourteenth Avenue."

Thursday night a general meeting of the 31st Battalion Association will be called in Hotel Belmont to ratify the decision of the executive.

Tendency to Longer Credit Frowned Upon

'Not Good Business to Mortgage Consumer's Future'

T. J. Wincam of Vancouver, speaking for the open credit group at a joint meeting of various groups at the conference of the Retail Credit Associations of the Pacific Northwest Tuesday afternoon, declared his group will think seriously before extending credit over longer periods than at present.

"A larger part of incomes will be absorbed for war purposes," he said, "because salaries do not advance as rapidly as prices and if we mortgage our consumer's future someone is going to suffer. In fact, our group would shorten credit periods in order to prepare for what is to come."

INTEREST SUGGESTED

On the other hand the department store group expressed the opinion that interest on overdue items are on the increase. This group also thinks customers should pay interest on overdue accounts.

Rehabilitation of accounts to help the customer was advocated by the hard merchandise credit men.

They believe in discouraging credit to minors.

This group favors limiting credit to workers in war plants to four months in view of the uncertainty of their work.

INSURANCE BUSINESS

C. K. Watkins, First National Bank, Seattle, speaking for the finance group, said the banks are now going in for small personal loans and auto financing.

A paper by Fred Dugan of Billings, Mont., drew attention to the business available to credit bureaus through insurance com

[illegible] assistant vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, told the dele

B.C. Business Urged to Fight Gov't Control

'On Way to Socialism' Says Prof. J. Friend Day

Prof. J. Friend Day, former head of the department of commerce at the University of British Columbia, told the Rotary Club Tuesday, "we are on the way to practical socialism."

He had some things to say about what he termed the "political blitzkrieg" in B. C., when the government got control of the gasoline industry.

Declaring we are voluntarily accepting control in order to eliminate Hitler, Prof. Day said he has no fear of the Dominion Government. "The problem lies in the provinces. I am afraid of the provinces, especially if revenue is involved.

"Business executives have used pressure to have laws passed for the benefit of their particular businesses, especially during depression times, and much of this legislation has aided in developing public opinion to the point that there ought to be more government interference. The accepted view that 'public utilities' should be regulated by the government has been and is being extended, so that there is little that cannot be interpreted as having a public interest."

Prof. Day suggested as a remedy that businessmen stop going to the government for anything which increases control; boards of trade and other bodies should oppose new laws interfering with business when they appear, and that business should use scientific public relations to educate the public to resist further socialization of the extreme type.

McLeod Denies Manipulation

Categorical denials of the elements of a charge that he falsified the balance of Freehold Oil Corporation Ltd. were entered by J. W. R. McLeod in his own defense before Judge A. M. Harper in County Court Tuesday.

McLeod told George E. McCrossan, K.C., defense counsel with Elmore Meredith, that he had purchased a large interest in Freehold in 1936, discovered that the company's allegedly monthly income of $18,000 was insignificant and forced a meeting of shareholders at which he was elected to the directorate. He stated he wanted to pull the company "out of the hole."

He swore that the Freehold balance sheet of March 31, 1937, showed the company with a cash balance of $48,789 was "true in every respect."

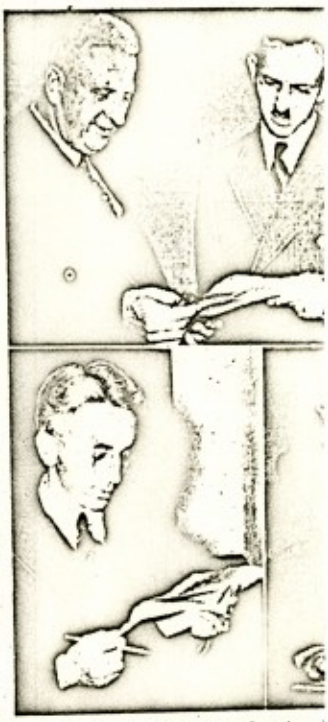
He denied that the sale of 203,463 shares of Hadgal Gils Ltd. stock by Freehold to S. W. Miller for $40,136, which accounted for most of the cash balance of Freehold, had been made to "sweeten" the balance sheet.

Repurchase of this block of stock he said had been done at the request of Miss Effie McLean Miller's secretary, since married, who declared that he would hold Miller to the deal, would financially embarrass him.

Cross-examination of McLeod will be conducted by Morris Sloan, Crown prosecutor, today.

Frank Grasmans, 1297 Richards Street, who collapsed on the street and died last Friday, was still on the payroll of the General Hospital, where he was employed as orderly at the time of his death. The police report on the occurrence stated that Mr. Grasmans worked at the hospital until Wednesday.

Principals at Lay A



A one-day convention of the Lay Associ Tuesday, preliminary to the opening today United Church.

Above, at the left, are E. G. Duncan (left) Lundell, retiring president.

Top right are two prominent figures at t man of the church settlement committee.

Lower left is Fred H. Fullerton, elected Association.

Lower right are L. G. Harding, Summe checked accommodation for United Church

Former Sun Employee

RAF Reports Vernon Flying Office

Special to The Vancouver Sun

VERNON, B.C., May 15.—Flying Officer Arthur C. Roberts of the Royal Air Force, former Vancouver Sun submanager and carrier here for 10 years, is reported missing by the British War Office, according to word received here by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts.

There were no details in the official message.

The long ambition of Arthur Roberts, 28, a native son of Vernon, was fulfilled in 1937 when he obtained a commission in the R.A.F. and set out for England.

He received his wings in December, 1937, with honors in signalling, photography and bombing.

He saw service in India in 1938.

He was born in Vernon and received all his education here.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are pioneer settlers of Vernon, where Mr. Roberts has for 32 years been sacristan of All Saints' Church.

Pilot Officer Echlin, Ottawa, Also Missing

OTTAWA, May 15. — Pilot Officer Robert Wyatt Elliott Echlin of the Royal Air Force is missing following operations over The Netherlands, May 10, according to advice received here by his mother, Mrs. E. B. Echlin, widow of Dr. Echlin.

R. J. Frost, 38, of 2561 West Thirty-seventh Avenue, suffered slight facial injuries when the auto he was driving struck a light standard at Fourth Avenue and Vine Street today.

Training for Sun Walking Marath



Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018.16.1.29-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"Thousands of men would volunteer as one man," predicted Robert Wilkinson, Dominion president of the Army and Navy Vets, "if the government would only open recruiting for a Home Defense Army.

"Every citizen should be given a rifle," he added, recalling how Britain, at this very moment, is enrolling thousands of recruits from 16 to 65 in its new Home Guard.

"We do not know when we may be faced with a crisis at our very doors," he said.

ENDORSED IN INTERIOR

Here are some new developments in the aroused public's drive for action:

1. Vernon City Council, supported by Vernon Board of Trade, Junior Board of Trade and Canadian Legion, has placed itself wholeheartedly behind the campaign to combat "Fifth Column" activity in Canada.
2. Penticton branch of the Canadian Legion, following the lead of Kelowna, passed a resolution similar in tenor to that of the Vancouver South branch, demanding internment of enemy aliens and supervision of naturalized aliens formerly citizens of enemy countries.
3. Vancouver business men are discussing organization of a civil or semi-military Royal Defense Corps for British Columbia, particularly for the Coast area.

"The Canadian Legion has not ceased to urge strongly the organization of veterans in a home defense force," Robert MacNicol, provincial secretary of the Legion, told The Sun.

OKANAGAN ALARMED

"They are seriously alarmed all through the Okanagan," he said. "There are said to be a large number of openly sympathetic pro-Nazis in the valley, particularly around Osoyoos.

"The people through British Columbia, I find, are becoming quite agitated about the slowness of the authorities in taking action.

"It is ridiculous right here in Vancouver, the freedom we have given some Germans," he charged. "They are still loading ships in our harbors."

Mr. MacNicol complained no encouragement is being given to men wishing to volunteer for home defense. Mr. Wilkinson made the same complaint.

"Our last communication from the Hon. Norman Rogers was that 'should the occasion arise' our offers of service will be considered," Mr. Wilkinson said.

"THINGS HAPPEN FAST"

He added that the danger of parachute troops descending upon Canada may seem remote — "but one never knows — things happen fast in modern war."

"Give every citizen a gun. You don't need to teach them tactics."

Business men in Vancouver, The Sun learns, are anxious to join a volunteer defense corps. L. C. Thomas, president of the Vancouver Lumber Company, is enthusiastic and has suggested the plan to a number of people.

SMALL COST

"Here I am, running along in years, yet full of health and vigor, and all I can do is subscribe to the limit of my financial resources and indulge in wishful thinking," Mr. Thomas said. "There are thousands of men like me, with intelligence enough to handle modern weapons of war for home defense. The cost to the government would be small, for the service would be voluntary."

Capt. Thomas Harnett, chairman of the Lower Mainland Council of the Canadian Legion, said something may be done to press for formation of a defense force at the Dominion convention of the Canadian Legion at Montreal on May 27.

H. C. Gibbs, secretary of the Ex-16th Battalion, C.E.F., Canadian Scottish Association, said letters are being sent to Ottawa regarding the formation of a coast defense body.

Meanwhile, in Ottawa, Colonel A. Stethem, director of internment operations, said "no sweeping internment of enemy aliens in Canada is contemplated at present, but the situation is being watched closely.

"Some aliens have been interned, and some of these have been since released," he said.

A veterans' battalion, to be called "The Flying Column," will be organized at once to cooperate with military authorities in cases of emergency; to guard against sabotage and to prevent subversive meetings and movements of enemy aliens.

The battalion is sponsored by the 31st Battalion (C.E.F.) Association, which met in executive Tuesday night. H. H. Furnival, secretary, told The Sun today that the situation is too critical to permit of official delay.

"Early next week we shall call a mass meeting of all battalion (former C.E.F.) associations in Vancouver to ask them to help us put this over," he said.

"Any veteran wishing to associate himself with "The Flying Column" may register with our association by phoning me at BAyview 8803L, or writing to me at 3232 West Fourteenth Avenue."

Thursday night a general meeting of the 31st Battalion Association will be called in Hotel Belmont to ratify the decision of the executive.

Tendency to Longer Credit Frowned Upon

'Not Good Business to Mortgage Consumer's Future'

T. J. Winram of Vancouver, speaking for the open credit group at a joint meeting of various groups at the conference of the Retail Credit Associations of the Pacific Northwest Tuesday afternoon, declared his group will think seriously before extending credit over longer periods than at present.

"A larger part of incomes will be absorbed for war purposes," he said, "because salaries do not advance as rapidly as prices and if we mortgage our consumer's future someone is going to suffer. In fact, our group would shorten credit periods in order to prepare for what is to come."

INTEREST SUGGESTED

On the other hand the department store group expressed the opinion that interest installment terms are on the increase. This group also thinks customers should pay interest on overdue accounts.

Rehabilitation of accounts to help the customer was advocated by the hard merchandise credit men.

They believe in discouraging credit to minors.

This group favors limiting credit to workers in war plants to four months in view of the uncertainty of their work.

INSURANCE BUSINESS

C. K. Watkins, First National Bank, Seattle, speaking for the finance group, said the banks are now going in for small personal loans and auto financing.

A paper by Fred Dugan of Billings, Mont., drew attention to the business available to credit bureaus through insurance companies.

Wendell Sizemore, assistant vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, told the delegates the credit bureaus are of invaluable assistance to his bank in making housing loans.

Alderman G. C. Miller, chairman, City Council's services committee, leaves by train today for Toronto to attend the Canadian Conference on Social Work, May 20-23 inclusive.

Government. "The problem lies in the provinces. I am afraid of the provinces, especially if revenue is involved.

"Business executives have used pressure to have laws passed for the benefit of their particular businesses, especially during depression times, and much of this legislation has aided in developing public opinion to the point that there ought to be more government interference. The accepted view that 'public utilities' should be regulated by the government has been and is being extended, so that there is little that cannot be interpreted as having a public interest."

Prof. Day suggested as a remedy that businessmen stop going to the government for anything which increases control; boards of trade and other bodies should oppose new laws interfering with business when they appear, and that business should use scientific public relations to educate the public to resist further socialization of the extreme type.

McLeod Denies Manipulation

Categorical denials of the elements of a charge that he falsified the balance of Freehold Oil Corporation Ltd. were entered by J. W. R. McLeod in his own defense before Judge A. M. Harper in County Court Tuesday.

McLeod told George E. McCrossan, K.C., defense counsel with Elmore Meredith, that he had purchased a large interest in Freehold in 1936, discovered that the company's allegedly monthly income of $18,000 was insignificant and forced a meeting of shareholders at which he was elected to the directorate. He stated he wanted to pull the company "out of the hole."

He swore that the Freehold balance sheet of March 31, 1937, showed the company with a cash balance of $48,789 was "true in every respect."

He denied that the sale of 203,463 shares of Halgal Oils Ltd. stock by Freehold to S. W. Miller for $40,336, which accounted for most of the cash balance of Freehold, had been made to "sweeten" the balance sheet.

Repurchase of this block of stock, he said, had been done at the request of Miss Effie McLean, Mather's secretary, since married, who declared that to hold Miller to the deal would financially embarrass him.

Cross-examination of McLeod will be conducted by Morris Sosnkin, Crown prosecutor, today.

Frank Graumans, 1287 Richards Street, who collapsed on the street and died last Friday, was still on the payroll of the General Hospital, where he was employed as orderly at the time of his death. The police report on the occurrence stated that Mr. Graumans worked at the hospital until Wednesday.



A one-day convention of the Lay Associ Tuesday, preliminary to the opening today United Church.

Above, at the left, are E. G. Duncan Hell Lundell, retiring president.

Top right are two prominent figures at t man of the church settlement committee.

Lower left is Fred H. Fullerton, elected Association.

Lower right are L. G. Harding, Summe checked accommodation for United Church

Former Sun Employee

RAF Reports Vernon Flying Office

Special to The Vancouver Sun

VERNON, B.C., May 15.—Flying Officer Arthur C. Roberts of the Royal Air Force, former Vancouver Sun sub-manager and carrier here for 10 years, is reported missing by the British War Office, according to word received here by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts.

There were no details in the official message.

The long ambition of Arthur Roberts, 24, a native son of Vernon, was fulfilled in 1937 when he obtained a commission in the R.A.F. and set out for England.

He received his wings in December, 1937, with honors in signalling, photography and bombing.

He saw service in India in 1938.

He was born in Vernon and received all his education here.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are pioneer settlers of Vernon, where Mr. Roberts has for 32 years been sacristan of All Saints' Church.

Pilot Officer Echlin, Ottawa, Also Missing

OTTAWA, May 15 — Pilot Officer Robert Wyatt Elliott of the Royal Air Force is missing following operations over The Netherlands, May 10, according to advice received here by his mother, Mrs. E. B. Echlin, widow of Dr. Echlin.

R. J. Frost, 31, of 2561 West Thirty-seventh Avenue, suffered slight facial injuries when the auto he was driving struck a light standard at Fourth Avenue and Vine Street today.

Training for Sun Walking Marath



Here are a few of the aspirants for The Sun Walking Marathon cha started from the Western Sports Centre on a jaunt around Stanley Park preparing for the big classic on the afternoon of May 29.

The Vancouver Walking Club was in charge and will hold another Park Oval this evening. The final practice is called for next Sunday mor Sports Centre at 7.45 when any contestant will be welcome and will be g bers of the club.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

n Pages 12-14

ort at a Glance

atures of the Rowell report, released

take over all provincial debts, and con-
orrowings.

ake over the full cost of relief to all em-
eaving unemployables to provinces and

to Dominion all income and inheritance

l provinces to be revised and based not
on agreements but purely on each prov-
ch province to get sufficient subsidy to
a system of governmental expenditure
verage throughout the nation.

levy $40,000,000 of new taxes to pay its
naturally falling most heavily on rich
Columbia.

nbia's main claims specifically rejected.
ent of federal income taxation, increased
d on those granted to the prairie prov-
loss of the old P.G.E. freight agreement
rthern Railway.

ion on Probe
f the Question'

d as Monumental Research
ve' in Recommendations

NORMAN MacLEOD
l to The Vancouver Sun

—Overshadowing interest in the war
ing the distinguished members of the
Dominion-Provincial Relations, whose
: today, of their parliamentary public.

ke
gland
Gunfire
in Bel-
houses
coast of
lasted
d. doors
gs were
escribed
sembled
claim
shelled
ry the
tastatt,
ar the
vanced
for the
the
16

Administrative circles are dutifully studying the vast presentation and, already, they have come to certain general conclusions, viz:

1. The opinon is almost unanimous among the parliamentarians that the critical nature of the war situation precludes the possibility of any early action on the recommendations of the report.

MONUMENTAL WORK

2. The opinion is wholly unanimous among parliamentarians that, from the standpoint of economic and historical research and statistical completeness, the report is the most eminent work of its kind that has been achieved in Canada, or, for that matter, anywhere in the world. It is, literally, a monumental library of econ-

Please Turn to Page Thirteen
See "Probe"

in garages and "removal of distributor covers or spark plugs."

Royal City to Register All Male Citizens

Failure Will Bring 'Official Action' Says Mayor

(See also story on Page 17.)

First official action to curb "Fifth Column" activities in British Columbia came today when Mayor Fred J. Hume of New Westminster announced that all males in the Royal City between the ages of 16 and 60 will be asked to register.

Mayor Hume made it clear that the registration order effects every male person residing in New Westminster, not aliens only.

His announcement came as veterans demanded that the Dominion government enlist 60,000 registered veterans of the First Great War, be used as a defense corps to guard against subversive activity.

BEGINS MONDAY

The demands were filed with officials at Ottawa and Vancouver veterans' organizations figured prominently in the drive.

Mayor Hume states that registration wil lstart at 7 p.m. Monday in the New Westminster City Hall and that it will continue each evening after that.

He said men will be required to fill out forms that wil give their age, nationaliy and place of birth, and will tell of their military experience, if any. The registree

Please Turn to Page Thirteen
See "Registration"

Stolen Cloth Worth $1900 in Basement

Police today discovered 65 bolts of cloth, valued at $1900, in a downtown basement.

The material was stolen Saturday night when the tailor shop of F. W. Beaton, 577 Granville Street, was burgled.

Superintendent Gordon Grant and Detectives W. Anderson and J. Stevenson recovered the cloth.

League 'Evacuates'

GENEVA, May 16.—The League of Nations, after a belated protest of the German invasion of the Low Countries, today prepared to move to Lisbon, Portugal.

The move is being undertaken because of the grave fear that Switzerland will be drawn into the war through invasion.

CAIRO, May 16. — Italian Consuler officials have ad-

and City Hall rising serenely through a pall of smoke that overhangs the city.

Nazis 'Pitched Headlong' Out

Despite furious fire of rifles and anti-tank and machine guns, they began to consolidate a new line.

The first British counter-attack came at dawn. It was followed by a second and then a third which shook the Germans loose from dearly-won positions and pitched them headlong across the railroad track.

Companies sifted through the streets in the hot sun and smashed the German positions as much by superior rifle fire as anything else, according to officers who watched the action.

"They lived up to tradition; I need not say more," one officer said.

Roads leading to Louvain from the east were mined heavily and the British forces then plastered them with shells and bombs.

It is believed this contributed greatly to the German failure to hold the railroad depot—and command of the city—for the invaders evidently were having trouble in bringing up ammunition.

Elsewhere along the long front the British forces are holding well despite German shelling and bombing intermittently by dive bombers.

The air activity was mild compared with that of other days, however, as most of the German planes are believed concentrated around Sedan, in France.

French Victory at Sedan

By AXEL DE HOLSTEIN
Havas Staff Writer

PARIS, May 16.—The French General in immediat command in the Sedan sector advised headquarters tonigh that his forces are "complete masters of the situation," an will regain full control of their front within one week.

A War Ministry spokesman said the Germans are unde heavy counter-attack by French air forces.

He declared the German columns will be "rounded u quickly" and denied emphatically that the Germans hav reached Laon and Rheims, 50 miles southwest of Seda as had been rumored.

Premier Reynaud also denied the rumors, said "th enemy only succeeded in crossing the Meuse and opening large pocket which our valiant troops are cleaning up."

Major Allied and German forces came into contact la night between Antwerp and Namur along a line that ru roughly east of Louvain to Gembloux and Namur, openir a large-scale battle concurrently with the conflict still ragir along the Meuse, a General Staff spokesman said today.

The northern sector of the front now lies between th Scheldt River at Antwerp and the Meuse at Namur, a di tance of some 60 miles. Allied forces have effected jun ture with Dutch troops in Zeeland.

German forces hurled against the line have been r pulsed at all points, the spokesman declared.

German gains in Belgium are being made at the expense of "enormous losses" in men and materials, Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak said today at Brussels.

In sectors taken by the Germans, there are "veritable mounds" of destroyed tanks. The German air force is jeopardizing its numerical superiority by making enormous sacrifices in attaining objectives, he said.

In a broadcast speech, Communications Minister Je Delfosse said "Franco-British aid is becoming more effecti every hour."

Please Turn to Page Thirteen See "Hand-to-Hand Fight"

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 16.— Unconfirmed reports circulated today that Jugoslavia and Russia had signed or were about to sign

OTTAWA, May 16.—The D minion government has pass an order-in-council fixing June as the date for celebration of

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vets Demand 60,000 Be Enlisted as Defense Corps.

Van Sun. 16/5/17 p 17

Insist on Action to Curb 'Fifth Column'

Vancouver Organizations Renew Activity for Steps To Wipe Out Nazi Elements

Demands that the Dominion Government enlist 60,000 registered veterans of the First Great War, as a defense corps to guard against "Fifth Column" activities in the country, are pouring in to Ottawa today, with Vancouver veterans' organizations figuring prominently in the drive.

Mixed with congratulations to The Vancouver Sun for its revelations of "Fifth Column" activities in British Columbia, come announcements today from two strong veterans' organizations of renewed demands for steps to wipe out Nazi elements on the home front.

D.V.A. IN ACTION

Robert Wilkinson, Dominion president of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, Wednesday night telegraphed Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defense, requesting assurance, on behalf of the association, that the R.C.M.P. has the alien situation in hand as claimed, and pointing out that the situation "is serious."

Another organization to take action is the Disabled Veterans' Association, which, in addition to making demands of Ottawa for internment of aliens and suspension of naturalization, asked the Government to use the 60,000 veterans who registered last year for emergency service.

Other developments locally include the calling of two meetings for tonight to discuss action.

The 31st Battalion Association meets in the Belmont Hotel, at 8 p.m., to ratify the plan of its executive to form a vigilante organization.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE

"The executive, which claims to have "a wealth of information on Fifth Column activities in the city, said today that 200 applications already have been received from men eager to join the vigilantes.

In Horticultural Hall, Fraser Street and Forty-second Avenue, the British Canadian Allies Club will meet to "plan action." Chief Constable Donald McKay said the meeting will be under police surveillance "for the protection of all citizens."

What is going on in Vancouver is typical of what is going on all across Canada, save that in some other centres constituted authorities are giving more ungrudging support to patriotic elements.

Ontario's attorney-general has asked Ottawa to at once apply Defense of Canada regulations to outlaw the Communist Party, and in some cities, notably Kitchener and Timmins, police plan to raid homes of known Communists.

VICTORIA RESOLUTION

Toronto police are checking up on Communists and "other subversive elements."

Victoria and District Zone Council of the Canadian Legion endorsed resolutions demanding immediate internment of enemy aliens, but reaction of Ottawa to the Vancouver Legion's demand for the same action was a promise to give "due consideration."

Robert Wilkinson, Army and Navy president, said his telegram to Mr. Rogers reflects the feelings of veterans that, despite government assurances that "the situation is in hand," nothing concrete is being done.

"ARM LOYAL CITIZENS"

"We are told, for instance, that the R.C.M.P. has the history of every alien in the country, every subversive element, and can lay hands on them at once if necessary," Wilkinson said.

"That may be perfectly true. But suppose a crisis suddenly blew up? What steps have the authorities taken to cope with a situation like that?"

"I believe the government is not taking the situation seriously enough. I am in favor of arming every loyal citizen now and preventing trouble."

A. D. Darlington, provincial secretary of the Disabled Veterans, in urging the government to use the 60,000 registered war veterans, said these men "by reason of their former training, experience, proven loyalty and morale," should be a valuable asset if enlisted for military duties where physical standards are not too high.

Mr. Darlington also points out the danger of unregistered Germans holding positions in key industries and even in the vital work of shipbuilding and on government contracts.

The Disabled Veterans ask the government to:

1. Intern all enemy aliens.
2. Check all workers of German or Austrian origin employed on government projects or in subsidized industry.
3. Adopt strict measures to off set propaganda subversive to the Allied cause.
4. Register all naturalized aliens and suspend further naturalization for the duration of the war.

Individuals by the score have offered information to The Sun and volunteered their services in combatting the effects of the Fifth Column here.

"We are a long way from the front and in no immediate danger of invasion," John A. Scott, veteran of the 9th Battalion (CEF), "but we can be crippled by the Fifth Column tactics and our industries paralyzed."

WEST END BRANCH

Social workers and school teachers have telephoned to congratulate The Sun.

"Thank God at least one paper has the courage to expose this evil thing," a South Vancouver housewife phoned. "Enemy aliens out here have been unbearably arrogant lately and they meet secretly to celebrate each German victory."

Another loyal Canadian, Tom Lonsdale, 1770 Robson Street, is organizing a branch of the British Canadian Allies Club in the West End.

"I have more than 200 names already," he told The Sun.

Langley Municipal Council, urged by a delegation of 50 representing the local branch of the Canadian Legion, unanimously passed a resolution asking:

1. That all enemy aliens be interned.
2. That known enemy sympathizers be required to report daily to the police.

Penticton Municipal Council took more direct action, stationing guards over its irrigation and waterworks dams and patrolling the entire watershed. Similar steps are contemplated throughout the Okanagan.

Kelowna branch of the Canadian Legion called a special general meeting today to discuss "Fifth Column" activities and to demand government action. The Legion's Trail branch has endorsed the resolution of the North Okanagan zone council of the Legion, demanding internment of aliens.

The Trail branch, in a telegram to Prime Minister King, said "there are too many aliens loose" and warned a serious situation is bound to arise.

1800 Germans Hold B.C. Jobs

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, May 16.—Discussion of anti-"Fifth Column" plans in British Columbia today turned attention to Labor Department figures showing the number of persons of foreign nationality employed in vital industries of the province.

The department shows 1640 males and 205 females of German or Austrian nationality employed in firms reporting to the department for 1938. It is not stated whether they are naturalized.

They include 107 men in coast shipping, 233 in contracting, six in manufacture of explosives and chemicals, 55 in smelting, one in shipbuilding, 61 in public utilities, 239 in metal trades, 324 in coal mining, 542 in lumbering and 147 men and 167 women in manufacture of food products.

'And She Shall Be Queen of the May...'



Important personages in any May Day celebration are the queen and her attendants. Above are shown Queen-elect Marjorie Thomas, second from left, to be crowned by Richmond celebrants, May 24, at the Brighouse Park ceremonies, with her maids of honor, from left, Edith Zimmerlee, Agnes Vragh and Leona Watts.

Richmond May Queen Elected

Traditional pomp and pageantry of May Day will be enhanced by the carefree spirit of youth, when Richmond holds its annual May Day celebrations at Brighouse Park, May 24.

The queen-elect and her three maids of honor are, for the moment, the most important members of Richmond schools, yet the cares of public office seemed to rest lightly upon their today as they posed for their pictures.

Marjorie Thomas, 17, of R.R. 1, Ebburne, did not make any of the conventional remarks attributed to queens about to mount a throne. She had no comment on her policy for the coming year. But she was very excited about everything.

Her three maids of honor, Leona Watts, 11, of 688 Sixth Avenue; Agnes Vragh, R.R. 1, Ebburne, and Edith Zimmerlee, 13, of 150 Blundell Road, made a pretty picture as they posed with their queen.

Afterwards their schoolmates crowded around them, making it easy to see why these four had been elected for the honor by the popular vote of the school.

Pattullo Defends 'Gas' Legislation

Protection of the public interest and not interference with private endeavor is the aim of recent legislation with respect to the B.C. oil industry, Premier T. D. Pattullo declared in a radio broadcast on Wednesday night.

He explained that the legislation would not become operative unless the oil companies dent on "strike" again and "it is now up to the companies."

"The government has no intention of embarking on a policy of price fixing or interference with private endeavor. But when private endeavor becomes a law unto itself and proposes to ride rough shod over the rights and requirements of the public, the government must protect the people's interest," he stated.

Fruit Growers Meet

KELOWNA, B.C., May 16.—The annual nominating convention of the British Columbia Fruit Board will be held here May 17, followed by the annual meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

A. K. Loyd, president of the Association, will give up his office as head of the fruit growers in order to continue as general manager of British Columbia Tree Fruits Ltd., the single selling agency.

Fire Routs Family

Clouds of smoke caused considerable damage to the home of W. J. Voisey, 618 West Cordova Street, at 6 a.m. today, after a fire, believed started by a blow back from the oil burner, broke out in the basement.

Police roused occupants, who quickly left the building, some in night attire. The fire caused only minor damage.

Two Years for Opium

George Cuthbert, charged with possession of opium, pleaded guilty Wednesday and was sen-

Lightning Hits Nelson Church During Confirmation Service

By Canadian Press

NELSON, B.C., May 16.—Residents of this West Kootenay city were busy today repairing damage caused by a short but heavy electrical storm Tuesday night.

One person was stunned by a bolt of lightning that tore latticework from a front porch, blew out house lighting system and ripped into the house through the bathroom vent pipe.

A bolt struck the Church of the Redeemer during a confirmation service, entered the church and ended in a blinding flash near the altar.

Rt. Rev. Walter Adams, Bishop of the Kootenay, remained calm and continued the service.

Neighbors told of broken windows, dishes knocked to the floor, radios and telephones put out of order. Soot was scattered over the basement from the chimney hose in one house.

Machine Used in Selecting Photos

Judges have selected the prints to be hung in the first annual International Vancouver Salon of Photography, opening in the Art Gallery, June 4, without speaking a word or even giving a nod to their heads.

They used for the first time here an electrical system of recording their votes. From more than 1000 prints submitted from Canada and 16 foreign countries, some 300 have been accepted for hanging.

The judges, W. H. Best, H. Mortimer Lamb, R. F. Dunne, John Hebbes and G. H. Southwell, each held in their hands recording buttons, connected with an indicator.

When a print was put up for consideration, each judge would cast his vote by pressing either the "for" or "against" button in his hands. If the indicator showed three votes "for" and two "against" the print was accepted.

Tibbett Cancels Vancouver Date

Lawrence Tibbett, noted American baritone, today, notified Hilker Attractions of this city that he will be unable to appear here for a concert program scheduled for the Auditorium Monday.

Mr. Tibbett's agents state that he has made no public appearance since cancelling a previous Vancouver concert early this year, and that the reaction after he sang a short radio program this week indicates that he is not yet in condition to sing a full-length concert.

'Motorcade' Carries Underwriters South

Members of the Vancouver Life Underwriters Association to the number of 150 or more, travelling in a motorcade of 50 cars with banners and flags, will go to Bellingham on Saturday to attend the annual sales congress of the Washington State Life Underwriters Association.

They will leave the city hall at 8 a.m. Saturday and will have an escort of city police motorcycle officers to the border.

Falls From Roof

Ewald Reusch, 28, of 474 Bridge Street, Lulu Island, was taken to the General Hospital with an injured back today after he fell off the roof of a house he was painting on No. 3 Road in Rich-

Fund 'Lessens Hardships of Boys at Front'

W. T. Moodie Appeals to C.N.R. Workers to Aid War Work Campaign

W. T. Moodie, general superintendent, Canadian National Railways, Vancouver, has given his unqualified support to the United War Work Fund effort, and in a personal letter to all members of the C.N.R. staff in the city commends the effort to "their utmost generosity."

The letter says:

"Thousands of young Canadians, including hundreds from our own organization from Vancouver and elsewhere on the C.N.R. system, have entered into this latest and most terrible of all wars as members of the fighting forces.

LESSEN HARDSHIPS

"In the next few days we will be asked, as individuals to contribute to the United War Work Fund whose purpose is to lessen the hardships that will be the lot of these boys including our own in their hours away from duty.

"I am anxious we should all understand the situation respecting this appeal.

"It has no connection with Welfare Federation which deals solely with home charities. The organization behind this campaign is the Greater Vancouver War Chest Committee, a volunteer group of respresentative citizens.

"The money you give will not profit any organization. Soldiers, sailors and airmen of the Canadian forces at home and abroad will enjoy the entire benefits.

"AUXILIARY SERVICES"

"Distribution of the money will take place through the Canadian Legion, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A. and I.O.D.E. [illegible] are 'auxiliary services' recognized by the government and directly supervised by the department of national defense. They must submit audited financial statements to the government.

"This will be the only general appeal for funds in 1940.

"I commend the appeal to your utmost generosity. This is the one opportunity this year for us all to do our bit at home for those who are doing their bit 'over there' now, or who will be later."

R.C. Electric President

United Church Group Elects New Officers

Courtenay Minister Named Head of B.C. Conference

Rev. Peter Henderson, M.A., Courtenay, was elected president of the B. C. Conference of the United Church of Canada, Tuesday, to succeed Rev. S. S. Osterhout, D.D. Mr. Henderson has been chairman of the church settlement committee for the last year.

Rev. William Deans was re-elected secretary and Rev. Charles Finnemore continues as his assistant. Rev. Frances Stevens is treasurer for another year.

KHAKI-CLAD MEMBER

Conspicuous among the 350 delegates who registered at St. John's Church the first day of the week-long conference was Sergt. L. C. Clements, former pastor at Port Moody, but now a member of the Westminsters Regiment, who is attending the sessions in khaki battle dress.

Following the welcome of Mr. Henderson, the conference formed into 21 committees to meet again in the evening for a devotional service and an address by Dr. Osterhout on the home mission work of the United Church.

OUTLINE OF WORK

Drawing on his 30 years' service as superintendent of missions, Dr. Osterhout sketched the branches of the work in this province: Indian, Oriental, Hindu, Doukhobor, marine and home missions. He related many of his own experiences in various parts of British Columbia.

He credited music with attracting many of the Indians of the province into the church.

City's Apathy to Red Cross Scored

The very small attendance at the luncheon meeting addressed by Dr. Fred W. Routley, chief commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross, in Hotel Vancouver, Wednesday, was the subject of caustic remark by the chairman and others.

H. R. Cottingham, president of Vancouver Board of Trade, deplored the lack of interest shown in the work of the Red Cross. T. G. Norris, K.C., declared that "evidently the people of Vancouver and British Columbia don't realize there is a war. The lack of interest is a disgrace."

George C. Derby, provincial president of the Red Cross, suggested that it was an imposition to ask Dr. Routley to speak to so small a gathering, but the suggestion was waved aside.

The meeting was sponsored by the Greater Vancouver War Chest in conjunction with the Board of Trade, Junior Board of Trade, Canadian Club and the service clubs of the city. It has been announced at many meetings and hundreds of notices were sent to members of some of the organizations named. It had also received wide press notice.

Dr. Routley proved to be an eloquent and most effective speaker. He will address a public meeting in Hotel Vancouver, Friday at 8 p.m.

Broadcasts in Gaelic, Welsh Will Continue

Disgruntled Scots across Canada relaxed again today when the chief radio censor, Col. R. P. Landry, announced that Gaelic is no longer a "forbidden" language over Canadian radio stations.

Earlier this week the CBC announced that broadcasts in Gaelic from Vancouver, Sydney and Antigonish would be discontinued to comply with censorship law forbidding any languages except English and French to be broadcast during the war.

"Both Gaelic and Welsh are basic languages and essentially British, so they now are in the same category as English and French as far as censorship is concerned," said Col. Landry.

Child's Jaw Broken

Yoshiko Kada, 2, of the Helmcken Street, suffered a broken jaw and possible internal injuries when she was struck by a car in the 600 block Helmcken Street Wednesday.

Forme... Rep...

Pilot Office... 'Missing'... Tuesda...

A former Uni... Columbia stude... Stephen G. R... "missing" follo... air activities, a... received by his... liam Rose, of V...

A brief telegr... ish Air Ministry... Officer Rose is... ing Royal Air... May 14."

He went to... 1938, to join th... and headed his... training here. ... guished pass li... try. Since ther... bombing squad...

He received... tion at Shawn... and attended... He was a fo... versity of B.C.... of 1934-35 wher... gy, economics... taught school... Island prior to...

Edmonton Po... Hear Son 'M...

EDMONTON... ing Officer De... erly of Edmon... was sent to Fr... Air Force uni... as "missing"... mand, accordin... here today by... and Mrs. Dunc...

Pattullo to ... The

Premier Patt... today, expresse... the Rowell Co... is at least ava... comment "until... report itself, s... ly and discuss... my colleagues...

Mr. Pattullo... leave for Ottaw... on general bu... ince.

HURT

Erwald Reu... taken to Gen... back injuries... fell while pain... house under... condition is r... able.

Belgia...

J. Van Ruck... sul in Vanc... ...eived a ca... ...ecial Consu... ...general confi... ...all Belgians ... "At preser... Van Rickata... "we will be c...

Birth... Co...

MA...

M... LEAN (CE... nesday, Ma... garet A. Ainsw... G. F. Stone Jac... of Mr. J. M. Le... McLean, 2... ter of Mrs. W... St., Vancouver... Mr. Lenihan.

M... OLLY: Hal... and Mrs. Pe... Jack, 1... Blackburn, Edw... son of Mr. ... Bella Bella, ... J. Harris, Van... sister Miss Ha...

D...

A... RNS: On ... neighbors, ... George S. Atha... late of 2... B... British, so they now are in the same category as English and French as far as censorship is concerned," said Col. Landry.

Child's Jaw Broken

Yoshiko Kada, 2, of the Helmcken Street, suffered a broken jaw and possible internal injuries when she was struck by a car in the 600 block Helmcken Street Wednesday.

A... NSWORTH: ... Vancouver, ... beloved ... Cullis, in ... vived by his ... Mrs. S. Pottrell, ... one nephew, ... Vancouver. Fu... May 17, at 3... Thompson cha... Cambie St., Rev. ... ciating. Interm... Park, La Jolla, ...

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

a lightning march through Hungary.
rts plunged the Balkans into new fear. Mill-
s believe Germany may strike into the Ru-
lds to keep her war machine in the west from
f gas.
tish Broadcasting Corporation announced that
decided to cancel army leaves. Rumania is
an armed force of 1,600,000 men and holds a
British-French aid if she has to fight for her

y has refused Allied promises. She is reported
ave told Allied representatives that she would
at to do about any right-of-way for German
the need arose.)
s of Nazi warplanes are said to be poised at
lovak airports, ready to render the "softening"
Blitzkrieg technique.

fore the reported
nt into eastern
refineries in the
ia protectorate
embered Czecho-
said to have been
ansfer all their
houses and to
d day to "meet
and."

'DER TAG'

ers quartered in
ia, capital of old
reported to have
that they had or-
through Hungary
had no idea when
would be ordered.
rvers believed that
lumns could spear
h Hungary when
ensive is ordered
undetermined at-
ary—whether it is
n or a grant of
ay.
ervers said Ger-
lar need is high-
e—to power the

to Page Eight
Balkans"

Day of War

est by G.H.S.

die," went out
lin's watchword
ops tonight, as
velopments came:
anized columns
ken into gap be-
res and Sedan
French in drive
niles northeast of
thwestward in at-
hrough to Chan-

rew from Dyle
in Belgium to
e from Antwerp
s to avoid break
not Line end and
lgian forces by
e of the Bulge."
ian government
e to Ostend in-
d foreseen this

big sal-

Odlum, Rogers Return Home From Britain

'Spirit of Allied Countries Cannot Be Broken'

OTTAWA, May 17. — Defense Minister Norman Rogers said today that he is confident "that the spirit of the Allied countries cannot be broken" and that "in that unconquerable spirit we have the assurances of our final victory."

The Minister, who returned early this morning from a visit overseas, said the Canadian forces have created "a splendid impression in England during their period of training."

IN HIGH ESTEEM

"I believe it is true to say that Canada has never stood higher in the esteem of the British people than it does today," Mr. Rogers said.

"The morale of the Allied forces is high and relations between the British and French troops leave nothing to be desired."

"I mention this not only as ground for present satisfaction, but even more as a challange to all of us to put forth our utmost effort as long as the war may last.

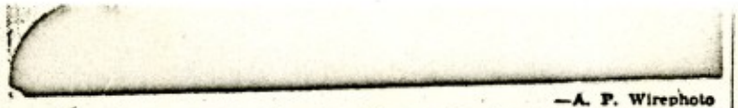
"We will win in the end. But there is no doubt that next six months will test our courage and endurance to the limit."

Mr. Rogers said that from what he saw in England and France, "I am confident that the spirit of the Allied countries cannot be broken.

"In that unconquerable spirit we have the assurance of our final victory."

With Mr. Rogers was Major-General Victor W. Odlum, officer commanding the Second Division, who accompanied the Defense Minister overseas.

General Odlum is expected to



—A. P. Wirephoto

WASHINGTON.—The President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, is shown during a forceful moment of his address before the joint session of Congress Thursday when he said, "We stand ready not only to spend millions for defense, but to give our services and even our lives for the maintenance of American liberties." Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to vote $1,182,000,000 emergency defense funds, and provide the U.S. with an air force of 50,000 planes.

Vancouver Sun 17/5/40 p1

'Fifth Column' Watched, State Ottawa Ministers

'All Possible Measures Taken' Declares Hon. Ian Mackenzie

By NORMAN MacLEOD
Special to The Vancouver Sun

OTTAWA, May 17.—The situation with regard to "Fifth Column" activities held the spotlight in Eastern Canada today, both in parliamentary circles and among the public at large.

At the same time as British Columbian Minister Ian Mackenzie was giving assurance in a special statement, that his colleagues in the government are fully seized of the importance of this problem, private members of Parliament were declaring their intention of raising the issue early in the House of Commons itself.

ACTION DEMANDED

Furthermore, growing public consciousness in Eastern Canada of the menace of "Fifth Column"

Please Turn to Page Eight
See "Fifth Column"

Rev. J. S. Clark Loyal Veteran

Rev. Joseph Sidney Clark is one of the outstanding first Great War veterans attending the 16th annual B.C. Conference of the United Church of Canada, now in session in St. John's United Church. He has a service record of four years and 10 months overseas.

For the last four years, since the death of Rev. W. A. Abbott, Mr. Clark has been pastor of the United Church at Port Moody.

He is not the minister who cast the one negative vote at the conference Wednesday against a resolution pledging loyalty to the Empire and endorsing the cause of the Allies.

That vote was cast by Rev. Charles D. C[illegible]ce, pastor of James Bay United Church, Victoria, but the negative voter's address was given as Port Moody

Young Women With Nazi Parachutists

By Canadian Press

LONDON, May 17. Refugees arriving here from Holland reported that young German women, who had worked in Holland before the war, had been dropped with parachute troops to give information to the soldiers about the localities in which they had worked.

Belgian Gov't Goes to Ostend

By GEORGES LE LORRAIN
Havas Staff Writer

OSTEND, Belgium, May 17.—Transfer of the Belgian government from Brussels to Ostend was announced tonight by Interior Minister Pieters van der Porrten in a statement in which he assured the country that Allied troops, contesting the German advance "foot by foot," are counter-attacking in a number of sectors.

"We are in a situation which, without being as grave, however, recalls that of the first weeks of 1914," he said.

"As then, we will soon see the same re-establishment."

Japan Holds Embassy Luncheon for Churchill

LONDON, May 17.—Prime Minister Churchill lunched today at the Japanese Embassy in the first function of its kind he has attended since becoming head of the government.

Those present included the Japanese Minister at Large, Tatsuo Kawai, French Ambassador Charles Corbin and the Iranian Minister.

LONDON.—Edward Lockton, 64, who wrote more than 2500 songs, including "Where My Caravan Has Rested," "Until" [illegible] died here

strategic with
was officially ann
night. They are
dug in along a c
runs south of t
capital.

The reason for the
to previously prepar
was stated to be the
section of the Nazi c
penetrated into Fra
swinging northwest
sea.

It was conceivabl
column could affec
crush on the Britis
Belgium if it was
tinue to progress.

However, it was
this possibility w
days ago and that w
ation is serious it
critical.

The Allied force
ported tonight to
back along the 11
from Antwerp to
despite the withdra
tary spokesman sa
tion in Belgium is
ter" for the Allies
day.

"EXTREME GRAVI

The Press Assoc
ever, declared that
quarters in London
tempt to disguise t
that the situation i
gravity" and cauti
"false optimism."

Latest news fro
closed authoritative
Germans were attac
treme violence in t
tor only at one poin
of the pocket n
Rethel, advance poi
man drive in Franc
about 100 miles
Paris.

Elsewhere there v
man attacks in p
against the line hel
ish Expeditionary
Brussels and the o
Sedan. Results w
vulged here.

BRITISH POSITIO

The British army
see which way
power concentrated
area, in France sc
airline to the soutl

The Germans the
to strike either to
ward the defenses
sels or to the soutl

They may try to
British lines in
thrust from the Se
It was pointed out
ment would leave
vigorous counter a
French field arm
south.

Despite the he
bombing and st[illegible]afi
tinued shelling, the
tion is causing no

The Nazi air offer
mt with bravery
Air Force. The

Please Turn to P
See "Brus

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

isserted.
t the French
ocket must be
secondly, the
most intense

r-offensive.
e War Office
rench General
satisfactorily
trained Allied

n pocket was
enveloped the
Germans were
n a few miles

n on the west-
ured with two

ompared with
ant said. "It
rying fortunes.
ble to form a

ed'

was going on
which had re-
o appreciable

eastward, and
hot Line proper
iss border there
pments of great

m P. 1, Col. 5

S

enough to launch
its own.
m is felt here
n's long lines of
—open to Allied

IN 1914
uation shows the
n a position simi-
eeding the 1914
Marne: The first
rried them deep
intry, a position
e slightest error
emphasizes that
e now exposed to
from north and

day shot down 21
planes and sent
he lines to smash
German columns.
as now "conclus-
own 156 German

FORCE
s are using at least
bly three heavily
ions in the push
ezieres-Sedan gap.
e divisions includes
ks. In addition to
which can pene-
tning rapidity once
shed through the
cations — the Ger-
loying one or two
ions in Belgium and
bably eight or nine
Front.
was declared that
thing in the situa-
widespread dismay
etheless "German
sions have pene-
nch line in consid-
rs and for some
what was at first a
me a bulge."
aginot line fortifi-
s noted, have not
d but the Germans
rough the lesser
ions which had
as protection
across the Bel-

dress to the Foreign Trade Bureau of Vancouver Board of Trade today.

Recalling the statement of Lord Curzon after the last war that "the Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil," he stressed the tremendously increased need for oil as motive power in the present conflict.

The modern mechanized army division has 47 times as much oil-using horsepower as during 1914-18. All navy units and airplanes, with vastly greater needs, are useless without oil.

The Allies used 136 million barrels of oil in 1938, and only produced 1 per cent of it in their own countries.

In 1938 the Allies got 62 per cent of their imports from the Western Hemisphere.

Germany needs at least 90 million barrels a year. She produces in her own territories only 25 million. If she remains friendly with Rumania she might continue to get 18 million. This leaves 47 million that must be got somewhere—and the only other place is Russia, which has never exported much oil and might not be willing to sell to Germany.

Continued From P. 1, Col. 3

Fifth Column

activities was reflected in this morning's issue of the Montreal Gazette, the correspondence columns of which were given over to an outburst of letters from readers demanding that measures be taken against subversive and treacherous elements before it is too late.

GOV'T AWARE OF SITUATION

For the Government, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, admitted the importance of the "Fifth Column" situation in the Dominion.

He was unable, for reasons of national policy, to declare specifically the measures that the Government already had taken or might adopt in the near future, but he authorized the following message of reassurance:

"My colleagues, the Ministers of Justice and of National Defense, who have the direct administration responsibility with respect to the defense and internal safety of the country, are fully seized of the importance of this problem. All possible measures for the protection of our national interests are being taken."

"Constant vigilance is being maintained with respect to any activities which may prove significant.

"The utmost consideration is being given to the desirability of employing ex-service men and during recent months more than 1000 militiamen have been relieved from various types of guard duty, in order that civilians (war veterans) may be employed on these duties. This policy is being pursued still further as opportunities present themselves."

Thomas Reid, Liberal M.P. for New Westminster, said it was his intention to raise the matter in the Liberal caucus.

He believed that the frankness of discussion that is possible in respect to government policy behind closed caucus doors might be more effective in spurring the administration to early and effective action.

BOAST OF NAZIISM

"I don't mind saying," Mr. Reid declared in interview, "that I am a little perturbed at the attitude of certain elements in our province who openly boast about Naziism and who even, in more than one instance, have boasted in the press in favor of Germany.

"What other country in the world would have allowed a man or men on relief, getting kept by the state, to openly gloat when the Royal Oak was sunk?

HAVE JOBS IN MILLS

"One of the disturbing factors is that many mills and plants seem to give preference to citizens from Germany while our own people, especially those who offered their lives in the last war, are allowed to walk the streets idle.

"I admit that I am rather disturbed over the surface indication of indifference to this situation on the part of the government."

QUOTES ROYAL CITY LETTER

In support of his reference to open boasting in the press in favor of Germany, Mr. Reid quoted a recent letter which appeared in the British Columbian of New Westminster. The letter said in part: "You Britishers simply cannot stand German prosperity."

Among the contributors to today's symposiums of aroused opinions in the Montreal Gazette, one declares:

"Personally, I am working where 65 percent of the employers are foreigners, and 55 percent of these are pro-German, regardless of whether they are German, Austrian, Hungarian, Slavs or otherwise.

"I object to coming to work to be greeted with sarcastic leers, etc., on the faces of these pro-German elements, at every little setback.

"The Canadian government must not be allowed to persist in taking that attitude that the 14,000 enemy aliens in Canada, whom they claim mostly came to Canada to escape military service, are harmless."

RUSH OF "TOURISTS"

Another correspondent writes: "Canada will be very popular this year—tourists will be pouring in from the United States—let us see to it that pro-Germans are not admitted to get necessary information to help in the 'protection' of Canada. And remember always that the Germans work well ahead of time to accomplish their evil designs."

Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, said he will make a statement in Commons at the first opportunity regarding the proposal of Attorney-General Conant of Ontario that subversive elements should be placed in internment camps in the same manner as enemy aliens.

Liner Bombed

LONDON, May 17.—Beaching of the Belgian liner Ville de Bruges, formerly the President Harding of the United States Lines, after a bombing attack three days ago was described by the crew at London today.

Four of the crew, which included 62 Canadians, were killed when a bomb burst. Two Canadians, David Dunn, 53, Hamilton, Ontario, and Daniel Duffy, 50, formerly of Montreal are among the dead.

NEW DRESSES!

polka-dot jacket dresses

As pretty as you've ever seen are these new dresses with their trim jackets! They have white trimming, including removable collars, swing skirts and red belts. Special—

10.95

seersucker print frocks

Here are the frocks for Summer ease! In crinkly "puckerette" seersucker, gayly printed in stripes and squares; with short sleeves, belts and button trimming. Special—

1.95

odd dresses, were to 17.95 ..... **4.95**

High-grade dresses, leftovers from the upper price brackets and mostly in dark shades. Nearly all are afternoon styles.

Summer accessories at cut prices!

Pullovers, in wool 1.95
Cardigans, in wool 1.95
Jellybean Pullovers .... 59¢
Brushed Rayon Pullovers.. 59¢
Striped Wool Pullovers ..59¢

405 W. Hastings .. **T. B. LEE LTD.** ...at Homer

All Tired Out. Before Day Half Over

Women who should be strong and healthy become weak, run down and worn out, and are unable to attend to their household duties. They get up in the morning dreading the day's work ahead of them.

Some disease or constitutional disturbance has left its mark in the form of shattered nerves, impoverished blood, and an exhausted condition of the entire system.

Women will find in Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills the remedy they need to supply food for the exhausted nerve force, and one that will help them back to sound, perfect health again.

The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Don't lose the man you want most to keep



WHY risk losing love and romance because you're careless about underarm odor? Keep fresh and charming with Mum!

MUM IS QUICK!—A dab under each arm and you're safe all day, or evening long.

MUM IS SAFE! — Harmless to the most delicate fabrics Mum can be used even after you're dressed.

MUM IS SURE!—Without stopping perspiration Mum prevents underarm odor in advance.

MUM IS SOOTHING! — Won't irritate the tenderest skin, even after underarm shaving. Don't risk offending — even once. Make a daily habit of Mum!

Buy a jar of Mum from your druggist today.

MADE IN CANADA

MUM takes the odor out of perspiration

Avoid worry and embarrassment—use Mum on Sanitary Napkins, too.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-9-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Van Sun 17/5/40 P. 10

Clean Out the Fifth Column

There should be the widest support to the lead taken by Mayor Hume of New Westminster and so promptly followed by Mayor Telford, to register all males in these cities. Every loyal man will be glad to give necessary particulars about himself, in the knowledge that he is not only completing the record of those on whom the country can count for loyalty, but is thereby helping to segregate the "Fifth Column," which must be rounded up and investigated.

It is an astonishing yet obvious truth that, though we are at war for our very existence as a free nation, we have no definite idea of whom we have among us—of which are with us and which against us. There are enemy aliens by birth, by activity and by sympathy. The Canadian Legion is the vanguard for the active public steps now being taken to control them. But the job bespeaks the utmost energy of every public body in the country.

It is the duty of civic authorities to keep order within their boundaries. It is therefore their lawful right to record and examine all those fomenting disorder or subversive activity.

The twofold example of Britain needs to be followed in Canada. They are interning male enemy aliens from 16 to 60; they are forming an armed Home Guard of "parashooters" to guard not only against parachute spies and invaders, but against saboteurs, inciters and Trojan Horses of all guises.

It has not come to the threat of parachute invasion in British Columbia; but it definitely has come to the possibility of sabotage plots which could cripple and strangle utility, transportation and war industry facilities on a large scale unless checked.

In Holland they found Germans who had been residents and supposedly loyal for twenty years and more, engaged in spying activities of the most despicable type. In Britain the press has noted with disgust that even refugees have been bullied into espionage through threats of death or torture to their relatives in Germany. "That can't happen here?" What is to stop it happening here?

There is one way and one way only to stop it. That is vigilance by every constituted authority, be it national or local, and the swift internment of enemy aliens. That may not suit their convenience, but neither has it suited the convenience of Holland, Belgium, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and other victims of German methods to be spied on, betrayed and even murdered by people they trusted.

Ottawa authorities have blandly assured the country that they are "watching the situation." That is not good enough, and our local governments are wisely taking the thing into their own hands.

Remember this: The army is only as strong as the people behind it. And we shall be doing less than honor to the boys in the firing line if we do not tighten up to the utmost and ruthlessly stamp out every subversive influence before it can develop into danger. The time to clean up the Fifth Column in Canada is now, not a few weeks or months hence when it is too late to prevent a tragic mischief.

a revolutionary war—a war that initiates a world revolution in which are to be laid the new foundations for the twentieth century and the next millennium. It is supported by a fanatic revolutionary faith which despises the liberalism and individualism achieved in recent centuries at so great a cost, and calls for a new collectivism based on an iron discipline and the ruthless sacrifice of the individual for the benefit of the collective whole—or of the ruling caste.

The Times explains that this is confirmed anew by the latest statement of Alfred Rosenberg, the Nazi party philosopher, who declares that "the war which began before all the world on May 10 is the greatest of revolutionary wars. An outworn era is crumbling to dust beneath the marching feet of the German army."

The newspaper adds: "This revolution is not directed, as some of its catch-phrases may lead one to suppose, merely against the 'plutocracies,' against the 'tyranny of gold,' against free world trade, against capitalism, or even merely against democracy and liberty. What its supporters hate and despise and seek to destroy is nothing less than civilization itself. It is indeed a 'revolution of nihilism.' And its fanatical leaders, it is now clear, have no limits on their aims. Their aims grow with their conquests, and always reach beyond them.

"Hitler professed at first to be seeking to unify in the Reich only people of German blood. He has since grabbed one non-German nation after another. He now declares that his aim is nothing less than the destruction of the British Empire. But if he should succeed in this tremendous project, who believes now that he would stop there? His whole character, his aims and methods and those of his followers mean that he would merely look around for new worlds to conquer and lay waste.

"The world must adjust itself to this possibility and take, without a moment's loss of time, every step to prevent it."

Diagnosing Dr. Manion

The Montreal Star, a Conservative newspaper, says Dr. Manion was last year chosen leader of the party largely in the belief that he could register a successful appeal to French-speaking Canada—a hope that was dramatically dashed in the general election of two months ago.

The Star continues thus, in an editorial reference to Dr. Manion:

"During the election campaign his weakness as a leader was made increasingly obvious. He committed the fatal error of emphasizing the personal element at a time when every indication pointed to the necessity of eliminating personalities and of concentrating upon facts susceptible of proof. Dr. Manion preferred in the main to advance vague charges, and when invited to produce proof, contented himself with mere reiteration. His tactics caused widespread dissatisfaction even in his own party, as the returns at the polls conclusively proved. His fate is that of every leader who fails to measure up to those standards which his followers demand."

The Sun has just received from England a photograph of R. B. Bennett, looking the picture of health and vitality. Would it be fair to suggest that Mr. Bennett's own country could do very well today with his undoubted gifts of organization and national

two area
opinion
back to
to the
Empire,
year 150
was taki
ary Euro
Four
part of
known
was in
and a
princes.
dominion
inherited

Charles

At the
begins to
try was
great Ha
V, joint
Spain an
an additic
Empire.
Netherlar
almost a
lited with
try a la
ment, di
provinces
lative co
tal, Brus
That w
of the
Charles
son, the
became n
just abou
ormation
two relig
extreme
House of
V and P
rigors of
Netherlar
people re
Spain.

Famous

Among
directed
ple were
liam of
were exe
but the
one of th
opean his
nowned e
dom. It
his vast f
make Thu
sacrificed
fort, his
life for t
That grea
erlanders
1568 and
of 80 yea
There
ropean h
matic and
spiring a
struggle f
erlands.
porary vi
Phillip II
against A
the outri
triots by

Hero Mu

Still W
to conced
dignation
price on
with the
fanatic m
in Delft i
It was
the patri
that they
the attent
England,
chiefly be
rising an
trolled N
advantage
Empire.

War on

It was

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Phone MArine 1161

The Vancouver Sun

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1940

p.21

Demand for Civilian Defense Corps Sweeps Ac

Vancouver and Valley Veterans Begin Organizing 'Flying Columns'

Preparations Begun Here and in New Westminster To Register All Men Between 16 and 60

Canadians, in meetings throughout Canada, but principally in British Columbia, began today to demand arms for civilian defense corps which are rapidly being formed to safeguard the nation against "Fifth Column" and other subversive elements.

In Vancouver and the Fraser Valley, in the Okanagan, across the Prairies and in Ontario, clamor for government action against enemy aliens is rising to crescendo, even as authorities in Vancouver and New Westminster began preparations to register all males from 16 to 60, for possible defense action.

Formation of defense corps, composed of veterans and youth, now is already underway in Vancouver and Fraser Valley, even as pro-Canadian soldiers rioted in Regina and attacked headquarters of allegedly pro-Nazi or anti-British groups.

Here are overnight developments:

1. Some 2000 men and women cheered approval at a meeting held in South Vancouver's Hungarian Cultural Hall, Thursday night, under auspices of the British Canadian Allies Club, as resolutions were passed demanding suspension of naturalization for duration of the war, immediate internment of all enemy aliens, deportation of aliens "as rapidly as possible" and use of British and Allied workmen by all employers in preference to German-born and other aliens, naturalized or not.
2. More than 150 "Old Sawdy," veterans of the First Great War, pledged themselves at a meeting of the 31st Battalion Association to enlist in a "Flying Column" which will be formed within this month to combat "Fifth Column" elements.
3. Applicants wishing to join the Legion of Frontiersmen which has been suggested as the nucleus of a home guard in Vancouver, are swamping the offices of that organization.

Developments in B.C.

4. Organization of a defense corps already is under way in Surrey and enthusiasm for it is sweeping the Fraser Valley. It is expected 1000 men will be enrolled in a few weeks and members hope they will be given guns and tear gas bombs to stamp out subversive activities, which they fear may arise.
5. At Kelowna, 200 ex-service men from Salmon Arm, Armstrong, Vernon, Peachland, Summerland, Oliver and Kelowna, adopted a resolution urging upon the government compulsory registration of all foreigners, naturalized or not, and demanded confiscation of firearms, ammunition and explosives in possession of foreigners, as well as internment of enemy aliens and "deportation of suspected of subversive activities."
6. Town Age Veterans League, at its annual meeting in Vancouver, urged formation of a defense force composed of First Great War veterans. A resolution to this effect was sent to Ottawa.

Developments elsewhere in Canada showed how the anti-Fifth Column agitation is sweeping the Dominion.

At Edmonton, the Canadian Legion branch called for a conference of national legion executives to canvass Fifth Column activities and expressed doubt concerning persistent official claims that "the situation is in hand."

Edmonton Legion also demanded internment "of the entire male German-born population within the ages of 16 and 60," and immediate recruiting of strong home defense garrisons, cessation of naturalization activity, strict supervision of tourists from the United States.

A meeting is being held at Edmonton tonight to discuss formation of a volunteer protective force.

At Saskatoon, the Junior Board of Trade urged formation of a "youth guard" of young men contemplating future enlistment, who at one and the same time, could be nucleus for home defense organization and fit themselves for overseas service. A committee has been formed to investigate the possibility and to confer with the Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

Zone Eight of the Canadian Legion, meeting at Hamilton, Ont., demanded organization of a corps of vigilantes, similar to those being formed in England to combat "Fifth Column" elements. A resolution forwarded to Prime Minister King, suggests veterans be enrolled as civil defence forces.

City detectives were present at the British Canadian Allies Club meeting on Burlington at Hull. The meeting, called to deal with "Fifth Column" activities, was sealed exclusively by The Vancouver Sun, fifteen minutes after the doors had opened and overflowed into the street. It heard addresses from W. J. White, president of the organization, and A.M. H. Brown.

There was no secret as the resolutions demanding action were read.

Disturbed by Conditions

Ald. Wilson recommended formation of defense battalions composed of ex-servicemen, and declared that young men now in military service will have economic security when they return from overseas, and the burning of languages other than English in public places. The recommendations were cheered but not acted on.

Mr. White said the club was formed April 23 by nine men meeting in a basement, who were disturbed by conditions in South Hill and the Fraser Valley areas.

"We heard conditions in South Hill were bad, but when we investigated we found they were worse than represented," he said.

White said it is the wish of the club to see law and order is maintained. He deplored rash acts by some "of our young men" on South Hill, and said: "We believe that the united and determined voice of the people will achieve our purpose without violence."

PRAISES R.C.M.P.

He expressed concern that "boys born in Canada cannot get employment, but I have seen men of German lineage carrying dinner pails to work. Why should these things be?"

Purpose of the meeting was not to stir up violence, he said, praising the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who, he said, "have the situation in hand so far as the law will let them go."

He did not specifically mention any alien activities in the district, "but we are in touch with the authorities. I cannot say more," he said.

Crowds of people rushed to register with the club as the meeting broke up.

Ald. Wilson urged cautious action, and said authorities here give assurance "the situation is well in hand."

"However, this would not deter us from being prepared against any emergency. We have been forewarned as a result of enemy strategy in Norway and Holland, where defenses were made abortive by treachery from within," he said.

Many German residents in South Vancouver have made their homes here with the intention of living up to Canadian ideals, he said, warning against perpetrators of crime against Germans as a whole. Such action may reflect unfavorably, not only at home but in the eyes of friendly neutrals.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

Regarding charges that some employers give preference to alien workmen, the alderman suggested a committee should call on such employers and ask them to state their positions.

He suggested young men form a citizens volunteer corps to train two nights a week under the direction of veterans, ready for drafting into the regular army.

Another meeting of the club will be held within a week.

A reporter from The Vancouver Sun who talked with farmers, business and municipal leaders in the Fraser Valley Thursday found all keenly aware of the hazard of subversive activity and ready to defend themselves.

FORCED TO ACTION

The Surrey corps of vigilantes intends to collaborate with municipal, provincial and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as well as military organizations. Men will be trained for duties.

"We have been forced to take this action," Reeve John Hunter said. "We do not desire to create panic, but a real danger exists, and as the government is not taking effective action it is up to us to institute precautionary measures."

The corps is being formed of men too young for the last war, too old for this one. Many, however, are veterans. All are ratepayers.

"We mean business," he said.

'Cities Have No Power to Compel Registration' —Wismer

By Sun Staff Reporter

VICTORIA, May 17.—Attorney-General Wismer today expressed the view that methods to combat Fifth Column activities such as alien internment registration of civilians and organization of "Flying columns" would best come under the direction of Federal authorities.

He said municipal authorities have not power to compel registration of citizens, although this can be done on a voluntary basis.

"So far as the province is concerned we will throw our whole weight into any policy laid down by Ottawa, but I hardly think this is a thing for local authorities to do haphazardly," he said.

[illegible] firmly. "We hope to get guns and [illegible] bombs, if necessary."

Members of the corps already have started guarding roads and bridges and industries to check activities of German residents. They are studying measures during possible emergencies, such as first aid, transportation and storage of food supplies.

ACROSS BORDER AT WILL

Residents in the Valley also expressed alarm over the alleged "lax situation" on the International Boundary, where they claim there is no adequate patrol to check movements of aliens along the 20-mile stretch from Lamber to Chilliwack.

"We found there is a direct link between some Fraser Valley Germans and members of the German Bund in Seattle and other United States cities, one government resident said. "Many Valley Germans attended Bund sessions in Seattle."

He said it is a known fact that in the early days of the war hundreds of Germans attempted to leave Canada through the Valley and were picked up by United States immigration officials.

These Valley allegations are similar to those current in the Okanagan, where it is claimed that Germans living near the border cross the boundary to mail information to Germany.

In the Valley, too, residents claim there are scores of non-Hebrews who hold secret membership. Many are naturalized, but are charged some of these retain their Canadian citizenship as a cloak for subversive acts.

It also is suggested there is another good reason for the formation of Fraser Valley defense corps.

"If Vancouver and New Westminster were bombed, would not thousands of residents flee into the Valley?" it was asked. "We must be ready to help if the time comes."

MONSTER MEETING

The Vancouver veterans who met Thursday night at Hotel Belmont, under auspices of the 31st Battalion Association, represent infantrymen, machine gunners, artillerymen and naval ratings. They declared they intend to organize first and ask permission later.

All veterans organizations will be invited to enroll the ranks of the "Flying Column." A mounted rally of veterans will be called for May 28.

The resolution proposing the "Flying Column" also demands that the Department of National defence supply the "Flying Column" with rifles and ammunition, that it allocate the right to keep our own guns, and request all firearms, from veterans groups of alien activities and names of suspects and left richly aliens, naturalized or not, from working on government projects, in key industries or in handling or distribution of food.

Kamloops city council has followed Okanagan towns in wiring Ottawa urging immediate internment of enemy aliens. The resolution also asked investigation of aliens naturalized since the start of the war and confiscation of arms and ammunition in their possession.

At Victoria, Premier Pattullo said he will discuss Fifth Column activities with Ottawa authorities when he goes east next week.

At Vancouver, the Tigers (29th Battalion C.E.F. Association, forwarded a resolution to Ottawa requesting internment of all former German citizens, even if naturalized.

B. C. Electric Railway Co. Ltd. officials said today that owing to general repairs to the line, no electric service will be available to Horseshoe Bay, Gleneagles and Eagle Harbor from 2.45 a.m. to 7 a.m. on Sunday. The remainder of the North Shore, including West Vancouver and North Vancouver, will be without power from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. Sunday.

Vancouver Sends Reinforcements to Sea



There wasn't the glamor, there were little cheering, but the war came close to morning when 180 bronzed Seaforths left V

These pictures show some of the s station when the troops entrained, snapp service dress with the new Seaforth Balm its silver insignia.

Top left picture shows a last kiss as t the car rail, fully equipped in battle orde [illegible] jot looks pretty sad as his big smiling da the camera.

Lower left shows the Seaforths step they arrive at the station and in the lower [illegible] trees to find his kit bag in the pile on a pl the spare boots.

Hon. M. A. Macdonald Named Chief Justice of Province

OTTAWA, May 17.—Appointment of Hon. M. A. Macdonald, former member of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, as Chief Justice of the Pacific Coast province was announced today.

He succeeds Chief Justice Aulcher Martin, who retired on his 75th birthday, May 6.

A former Attorney-General of British Columbia, Chief Justice Macdonald was appointed to the Court of Appeal 16 years ago and he will be the second of the name to occupy the position of Chief Justice of that court and of the province.

His predecessor of the same name was the late Hon. J. A. Macdonald, who retired three years ago.

CAME TO B. C. IN 1907

Although he has presided over the Appellate Court since February, when Chief Justice Martin went on leave pending his retirement, Hon. M. A. Macdonald will make his first appearance as Chief Justice when the court sits in Vancouver May 23.

Malcolm Alexander Macdonald was born near Lucknow, Ont., on June 20, 1875, and was educated at Ashfield, Rossmoor, Goderich and Toronto Universities.

He graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1900 and was called to the Ontario bar, practising in London for a year before going to British Columbia, where he was a member of the Macdonald firm of Harvey, Mellor & Macdonald until 1912.

SERVED IN LEGISLATURE

From then until 1917 he was a member of the Vancouver firm of Russell, Macdonald, Mowat & Harvey, being appointed a King's Counsel in 1917, the year he resigned the attorney generalship to resume private practise. He served as a member of the Legislature from 1916 to 1921 and was appointed to the Court of Appeal on May 27, 1924.

Chief Justice Macdonald has one daughter, Mrs. Reginald Arkell, and three sons.



HON. M. A. MACDONALD

Angus to Talk On Rowell Report

Prof. H. F. Angus, department of economics and political science, University of B.C., and a member of the Rowell Commission, whose report was made public on Thursday, will address a full board luncheon meeting of Vancouver Board of Trade in Hotel Vancouver next Wednesday at 12.30 on "The Problem of the Separate Provincial Budget."

Empire Prayer Day Here, May 26

Vancouver churches will join with others around the Empire in making Sunday, May 26, a day of national prayer, it was announced today.

The King asked churches of Great Britain, Thursday, to set aside May 26 as a day of national prayer on behalf of the nation and Empire, their Allies and the cause in which they are united."

No official request for a similar observance here has yet been received, local clergymen of Anglican, Baptist and United Church denominations said today, but all announced that they are making plans for special prayer services.

Albert Berth, 70, of 504 East Pender Street, suffered a possible fractured skull and leg injuries when he was struck by a truck at Georgia and Beatty Streets. He was taken to the General Hospital.

Tots in Colorful Tab 'Music and Moveme

Fairyland came to life

A wee lady with the moon in her hair slowly danced into an enchanted garden, a court of white-robed fairies surrounded her, mischievous elves and brownies, nightingales and [illegible] flies came upon the scene while eight sweethearts treaded the measures of a minuet.

This and 100 little boys and girls from the Moberly School enact the ballet "Au Clair De La Lune" before an audience which packed the gymnasium of the University of British Columbia to the doors for the third annual demonstration of "Music and Movement," presented by the students and teachers of Vancouver city schools, Thursday night.

More than 400 students from 11 schools took part in the mammoth display, which presented a cross section of the physical and health activities of Vancouver schools.

Classical dancing by pupils from the Model [illegible] Scandinavian folk dances by boys from Point Grey Junior High and a study in modern dancing art by 16 girls of Lord Roberts School were highlights of the program.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of secondary education in Vancouver. Tom Brooks, deputy chairman of the Vancouver School Board, said as he traced the growth of physical education in city schools, in his opening address. H. N. Macdonald, superintendent of Vancouver schools, also spoke briefly.

Instructors were: Miss F. E. Stephens, King Edward High; Miss E. M. Robertson, Lord Tennyson; A. V. Kerr and G. D. Johnson, Technical High; Miss H. McG. Greer, Model School; Miss I. T. Henson, Kitsilano Junior High; H. E. West, Point Grey Junior High; Miss O. M. Robertson, Lord Roberts; L. F. Brown, Kitsilano High; Miss M. P. Beattie, Florence Nightingale School; Miss M. V. Carty, Moberly School; Miss J. [illegible] of teache [illegible] Gordon of the [illegible] of the [illegible] partme [illegible] was ch [illegible] which w

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Wells Gray Warns of 'Fifth Column'

'People Here Who Are Not Our Friends'

B.C. Minister Speaks as Home Guard Demand Grows

The movement to curb "Fifth Column" elements and "copperheads" in Canada is still gathering force across Canada.

Feeling of the Canadian people as to what should be done with enemy aliens and other pro-Nazis was crystallized in a personal expression of opinion uttered Friday by Hon. A. Wells Gray, Minister of Municipal Affairs, addressing a dinner meeting of the Municipal Officers' Association in Victoria. He said:

"There are people in our province who are not friends of Canada and the Empire, and I hope it will not be long before they are put in a position where they can do no harm."

MOBILIZATION ASKED

He said this soon after Premier Pattullo had declared he will take up in Ottawa, next week, the question of "Fifth Column" activities.

He said it was as renewed demonstrations were raging in Regina against pro-Nazis, and while the call to form a strong home defense guard gained momentum.

At Kelowna citizens called for mobilization of the British Columbia Dragoons as an infantry battalion for home defense in Vernon, Kelowna and Penticton.

In the East, Toronto is seeking permission of Ottawa to form a strong home guard.

FEELING OF ALARM

In British Columbia, coupled with demands for home guard action, there is growing a feeling of alarm that the Dominion government is not active enough in the general war effort.

This feeling was crystallized in a resolution adopted by the Vancouver Zone Council of the Canadian Legion, Friday. The resolution reads:

"That this Council view with alarm the apparent inactivity of the Canadian government in connection with Canada's war effort, and, further, strongly urges that all enemy aliens be immediately interned, and steps be taken for the immediate national registration of all males between the ages of 16 and 60."

A warning is appended that delay may lead to "mob hysteria, resulting in hast yand ill advised actions."

H. W. Warburton, J.P., secretary-treasurer of the B. C. provincial command, Army and Navy Veterans, expresses a similar warning in a statement made today. The Army and Navy Veterans, he says, "urges that, above all, citizens do not take the law into their own hands."

OTHER ACTION

Other developments:

Edmonton—One thousand ex-servicemen demand national plan of defense against "Fifth Column". A mass meeting will be held May 22 to set up a defense force.

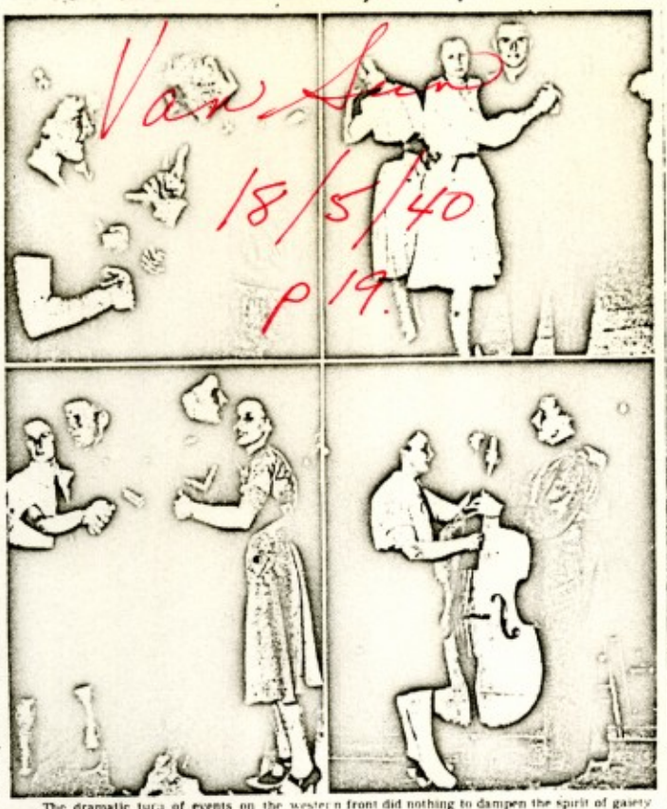
Nelson—Mayor N. C. Stibbs announced "Nelson City Council is not only in accord with internment of enemy aliens but we would examine all foreigners of that class who have been naturalized within the last year or two."

Nanaimo—E. R. Wilson, president of the Canadian Legion branch, said resolutions regarding subversive elements will be submitted by his branch to the Dominion convention in Montreal.

Kelowna - A mass meeting suggested a vilgante committee be formed to assist police.

Vancouver — Shipping Federation of British Columbia, "as a result of misleading and erroneous information" with respect to the number of men of German birth employed on the Vancouver waterfront, "wishes to state that the number of longshoremen so employed is 11. These men are all naturalized British subjects and their position is known to the authorities."

Fun and Frolic for Royal City Soldiers



The dramatic turn of events on the western front did nothing to dampen the spirit of gaiety and fun at the dance, Friday night, of the Westminster Regiment (M.G.) in the old New Westminster Armory.

The old armories were gay with colored bunting and flags put up by women of the B.C. Women's Service Club, New Westminster branch, who sponsored the dance for the other ranks and non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

In the top left picture, Private Walter Shymkowich makes notes on a pad as he talks to his sister Ann. Private Bruce Hutchison and Elizabeth Johnston are dancing toward the camera in the top right and in the lower left W. R. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson are the couple nearest the camera.

Lower right: Private K. Campbell volunteers as a lusty assistant to Pat Bell on the bass viol.

Mrs. B. Curry, commander of the club, was in charge of a corps of women helpers, smartly dressed in white blouses, blue serge skirts and blue berets.

Police Board Asks Ottawa for Information on Security Steps

Tables Mayor's Registration Plan to Wait Reply on Alien Enemy Safeguards

An appeal to Prime Minister Mackenzie King for information on steps taken to curb enemy aliens was flashed by telegram Friday by the Vancouver Police Commission after:

1. Its sense of security was shaken by confidential information from its own officers, and
2. It agreed to reassemble at a moment's notice if the reply does not allay its alarm lest Nazis and their sympathizers get out of hand or overwrought citizens try to take the law into their own hands.

STRONG FEELING

The special meeting, if it should be necessary, will decide whether the board should order a voluntary registration of all citizens (not only men) as Mayor Telford proposes.

The telegram pointed out to Mr. King that "strong feeling against enemy aliens and sympathizers exists in Vancouver." It asked whether "adequate care has been taken to control any possible subversive activities" and ended with a plea that the board be taken into the government's confidence on "what steps have been taken."

A copy of the wire sent to Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health. Other local members will be supplied by air mail, with copies of a letter submitted to the commission by the Mayor.

His Worship had sought authority, in a draft resolution attached to the letter, to inaugurate a registration system through the Police Department. "If the reply is not satisfactory," but commissioners decided they should first pass on the information the Prime Minister may divulge.

"There is a growing uneasiness among our people that enemy aliens and sympathizers in the city are not under proper control, the Mayor's letter said.

OFFICER 'SURPRISED'

The confidential information was given by Acting Chief Constable Donald MacKay, who said senior officers of Provincial Police and the R.C.M.P. who conferred with him Friday share the Mayor's view.

Detective E. W. Morris, chief warden on the Lower Mainland for the Civilian Protective Committee, said much information received since his appointment has "surprised" him. He did not reveal what it was.

REGISTRATION PLAN

Mayor Telford outlined his proposed registration as one that might result in

1. Listing all citizens willing to be organized for a possible emergency.
2. Furnishing a means for sifting statements and rumors about aliens and dealing with "unjustified outbursts on the part of ill-informed, vindictive or emotionally unbalanced persons."
3. Enabling authorities to follow up disloyal practices but with out permitting intolerant or un British treatment of individuals.

City Prosecutor Warns Commission Of Possible Riots

Plain speech by City Prosecutor Oscar Orr about the "immediate danger" of public rioting spurred the Police Commission in its decision Friday to seek prompt guidance from Ottawa in controlling subversive elements in Vancouver.

Mr. Orr made reportedly let ter in which he gave first place to "copperheads" as being numerically larger than Nazi, Fascist or Communist groups. The term meaning "people definitely opposed to our war efforts while not under the direction of Berlin, Moscow or Rome," was borrowed by the prosecutor from the American Civil War.

"I believe the chief and immediate danger to public order," Mr. Orr wrote, "is the possibility of persons taking matters into their own hands which may lead to raids and damage to property."

For this reason he recommended:

1. Direction of all action against so-called "Fifth Column" activities be retained under civil and military authorities.
2. Assurance be given to the public that its protest and recommendations are receiving attention and action.

Mr. Orr's report was read at the commission's public meeting. It contained the first of final recognition of the presence of subversive groups and did not hesitate to name them.

RAF Reports Former City Man Missing

Act. Flight Lieut. E. Parker Flying 'Night Bomber'

A former Vancouver man Acting Flight Lieutenant E. Parker, was listed as "missing" in the British Air Ministry's latest casualty list of Royal Air Force losses published today.

Hope that he is a prisoner of war was expressed to The Sun by his father, Ralph F. Parker, 1283 Haywood Avenue, West Vancouver.

"He's with the night bombers whose job it is to destroy the German communication lines," Mr. Parker explained. "He must have been over the German lines and has not come back. That's why they don't know if he's killed or not. I hope he's a prisoner of Germany."

MARRIED IN ENGLAND

"I've sent a wire to his wife in Southampton but I've received no official word from the government," he said. "He has married since he first went over there and so his place of domicile has been changed."

Flight Lieutenant Parker received his commission in the Royal Air Force five years ago and has been in France since Sept. 2.

"He dropped the first pamphlets on Germany," Mr. Parker declared. "His squadron worked mostly at night on raids deep into enemy territory."

Flight Lieutenant Parker was born in Vancouver 26 years ago and attended Kitsilano and West Vancouver High schools.

Eight Canadians were included in the list, three dead, four missing and one wounded. The complete list showed 16 killed, three wounded and 96 missing in action.

'ACTIVE SERVICE'

Eleven were listed as killed, five wounded and 10 died "from wounds "on active service."

The Canadians are:

Pilot Officer I. G. Rogers, Lloydminster, Sask., killed on active service.

Pilot Officer J. T. Berryman, Toronto, killed on active service.

Pilot Officer A. F. Lemaistre, Winnipeg, previously reported missing, now reported killed in action.

Corporal G. H. Dixon, Manitoba, missing, believed killed in action.

Pilot Officer A. W. Mathews, Lethbridge, missing.

Acting Flight Lieut. E. Parker, Vancouver, missing.

Flying Officer A. G. Roberts, Vernon, missing.

Pilot Officer A. F. M. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont., wounded.

SHOCK TO PARENTS

Pilot Officer Rogers' death was a shock to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Rogers of Toronto, who believed him to be convalescing from wounds in England.

"He said he was recovering from shrapnel wounds in the neck in his last letter, written on April 25," said his uncle, Dr. S. G. Rogers of Toronto.

Advertising Head to Arrange Convention

Norton W. Mogge, president of the Pacific Advertising Clubs' Association, and Seattle manager of the J. Walter Thompson Co. national advertising agency, will be in Vancouver Monday to arrange details of the Pacific Advertising Clubs' convention here in July.

He will confer with the local committee headed by Reg. M. Dagg, general convention chairman. About 500 advertising men and women from Pacific Coast cities are expected to come to the convention, including some important figures in the business world, as convention speakers.

Hot Time in the Old



Cowboys, Indians and lumberjacks made whoo Junior Board of Trade held its annual Wild West equiver Sun cameraman, showing from the left Jo erell, Miss Elsie Lough, Tom Fyfe, Mrs. Jack Woo

Nazis Reported Signalli U.S. Boats at White

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 18.—Germans s night with flashlights to their United States co boats off White Rock, and the purchase of prope mans in certain locations, are instances cited b members of the Cloverdale detachment Civilian D as reasons for precautionary measures in the Fr

The RCMP confirmed the report of German White Rock, and apprehended several Germans. Th investigated is that Germans hold properties near ings on both sides of the Fraser River.

"It may be a coincidence but it must be kept during an emergency, ferries would be an import tation link especially if bridges were put out of a prominent member of the Civilian Corps told ver Sun.

$3000 Cheque Star Day for War

A cheque for $3000 from the individual canvas British Columbia Sugar Refining ready exceeded th Co. Ltd. was in the first envelope still have consider opened at headquarters of the cover. United War Work Fund campaign West Vancouve today. W. B. Small is di

"I call that a mighty fine way had listed $800 to start the day," was the delight- jective on Friday ed comment of Blair M. Clegg, It is confidently managing director of the cam- the quota will be paign. and there will still

He intimated that several other to work on. large contributions are in the hands of the auditors, but not "cleared" through the records yet.

ALL BEHIND TH

The Trades and is giving full supp ed War Work Fu was stated today Percy R. Bengough

OVER QUOTAS ALREADY

Reports from all divisions in the $200,000 drive are most en couraging. In a number of cases "As we take it helps Canada's w us to support," he

'Fifth Column' Sidelights

Tommy Church Asks

OTTAWA — T. L. Church (Con., Toronto Broadview) gave notice today he will ask Parliament to appoint a committee to investigate "so-called fifth column activities in Canada and inquire into all anti-Allied propaganda, including radio and press reports originating in the United States.

VICTORIA — Premier Pattullo, preparatory to leaving for Ottawa next week, again pledged all the full powers of the province in support of any policy laid down in Ottawa to combat fifth column activities. He will discuss it there next week.

He said: "As this problem concerns the defense of Canada, it seems to me that any policy to be followed should be laid down by the federal authority."

ARMSTRONG — City Council and Canadian Legion have telegraphed the Dominion Government urging internment and registration of enemy aliens.

WINNIPEG — The Manitoba Command of the Canadian Legion has endorsed plans on the formation of a war veterans' defense force.

TRAIL — Can seeking permis Stockwell, comma tary District No civilian defense c the Government untary training u

Births

Card

BIRT

Full Page of Pictures on Page 33

Guns Bristle on Pacific Coast Shoreline as Canada's Army and Navy Stand Guard

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

alty list of Royal Air Force
sses published today.

Hope that he is a prisoner of
ar was expressed to The Sun by
s father, Ralph F. Parker, 1283
aywood Avenue, West Vancou-
er.

"He's with the night bombers
hose job it is to destroy the Ger-
an communication lines," Mr.
arker explained. "He must have
en over the German lines and
s not come back. That's why
ey don't know if he's killed or
t. I hope he's a prisoner of
rmany.

ARRIED IN ENGLAND

"I've sent a wire to his wife in
outhampton but I've received no
ficial word from the govern-
nt," he said. "He has married
nce he first went over there and
his place of domicile has been
anged."

Flight Lieutenant Parker re-
ived his commission in the
yal Air Force five years ago
d has been in France since
pt. 2.

"He dropped the first pamphlets
Germany," Mr. Parker declar-
"His squadron worked most-
at night on raids deep into
my territory."

Flight Lieutenant Parker was
rn in Vancouver 26 years ago
d attended Kitsilano and West
ncouver High schools.

Eight Canadians were included
the list, three dead, four miss-
and one wounded. The com-
te list showed 16 killed, three
unded and 96 missing in ac-
n.

CTIVE SERVICE'

Eleven were listed as killed,
e wounded and 10 died from
unds "on active service."

The Canadians are:

ot Officer L. O. Rogers,
Lloydminster, Sask., killed on
ctive service.

lot Officer J. T. Berryman,
Toronto, killed on active serv-
ice.

lot Officer A. F. Lemaistre,
Winnipeg, previously report-
ed missing, now reported kill-
ed in action.

rporal G. H. Dixon, Mani-
toba, missing, believed killed
n action.

lot Officer A. W. Mathews,
Lethbridge, missing.

ting Flight Lieut. E. Parker,
Vancouver, missing.

ying Officer A. G. Roberts,
Vernon, missing.

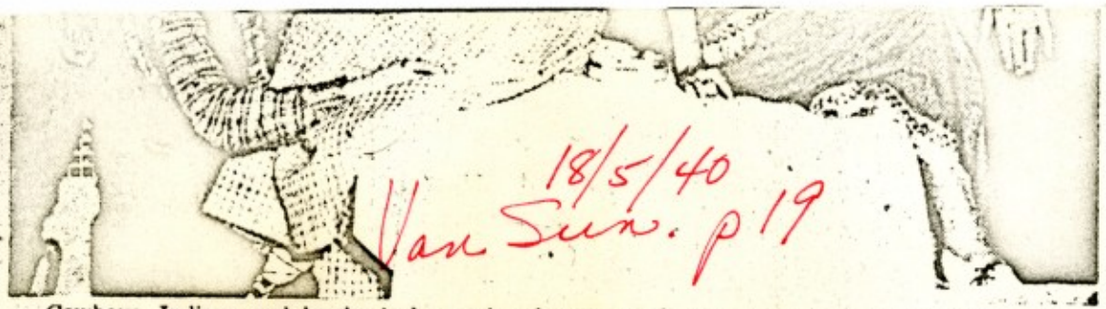
lot Officer A. F. M. Wilson,
Petrolia, Ont., wounded.

OCK TO PARENTS

ilot Officer Rogers' death was
hock to his parents, Mr. and
. Thomas A. Rogers of Tor-
, who believed him to be con-
scing from wounds in Eng-

e said he was recovering
shrapnel wounds in the
in his last letter, written on
25," said his uncle, Dr. S.
ers of Toronto.

...ding Head to



Cowboys, Indians and lumberjacks made whoopee at the Commodore Friday night, when the Junior Board of Trade held its annual Wild West Night. Here is a group snapped by the Vancouver Sun cameraman, showing, from the left: Owen Beran-Pitchard, E. M. Haynes, Herb Purcell, Miss Elsie Lough, Tom Fyfe, Mrs. Jack Wood and Archie Northey.

18/5/40 Van Sun. p 19

Nazis Reported Signalling U.S. Boats at White Rock

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 18.—Germans signalling at night with flashlights to their United States compatriots in boats off White Rock, and the purchase of properties by Germans in certain locations, are instances cited by prominent members of the Cloverdale detachment Civilian Defense Corps as reasons for precautionary measures in the Fraser Valley.

The RCMP confirmed the report of German activities at White Rock, and apprehended several Germans. The report now investigated is that Germans hold properties near ferry landings on both sides of the Fraser River.

"It may be a coincidence but it must be kept in mind that during an emergency, ferries would be an important transportation link especially if bridges were put out of commission," a prominent member of the Civilian Corps told The Vancouver Sun.

$3000 Cheque Starts Day for War Drive

A cheque for $3000 from the British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. was in the first envelope opened at headquarters of the United War Work Fund campaign today.

"I call that a mighty fine way to start the day," was the delighted comment of Blair M. Clerk, managing director of the campaign.

He intimated that several other large contributions are in the hands of the auditors but not "cleared" through the records yet.

OVER QUOTAS ALREADY

Reports from all divisions in the $200,000 drive are most encouraging. In a number of cases individual canvassers have already exceeded their quotas and still have considerable ground to cover.

West Vancouver, where Mrs. W. B. Small is district chairman, had listed $800 of its $1200 objective on Friday night.

It is confidently expected that the quota will be reached Monday and there will still be many cards to work on.

ALL BEHIND THE WAR

The Trades and Labor Council is giving full support to the United War Work Fund campaign it was stated today by Secretary Percy R. Bengough.

"As we take it, anything that helps Canada's war effort is for us to support," he said..

'Fifth Column' Sidelights

Tommy Church Asks Probe

OTTAWA. — T. L. Church (Con., Toronto Broadview) gave notice today he will ask Parliament to appoint a committee to investigate "so-called fifth column" activities in Canada and inquire into all anti-Allied propaganda, including radio and

TRAIL. — Canadian Legion is seeking permission of Brig. Stockwell, commander of Military District No. 11, to form a civilian defense corps, and urges the Government to establish voluntary training units.

Junior Board Holds Party

It might have been a "hot time in the old town" in about the year 1870 when the Vancouver Junior Board of Trade held their annual Wild West Night at the Commodore Cabaret Friday evening.

Frowning braves resplendent in multi-colored headdresses, hard-looking lumberjacks, pretty squaws and cowboys roamed the floor.

Prize costume of the evening was Gordon Frisby's flamboyant Indian outfit topped by a brilliant feathered headpiece. The barechested warrior raiment worn by Jack Carswell gave close competition. Hugh Kirkup was out in front in the ranks of cowboys, and John Campbell McLean showed how a lumberjack dressed in the days when . . .

Popular guests of honor were members of the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce.

George VI Highway Ready for Paving

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 18. Grade adjustments on the King George VI Highway have been practically completed and the highway is ready for paving, government engineers announced today.

No order has been received here from Victoria as yet to proceed with the paving.

Alert Tram Motorman Stops Runaway Truck

Prompt action on the part of B.C.E.R. Motorman Bob Walker prevented a possible accident today.

He was bringing a loaded tram along Robson Street at 8:20 a.m. Between Burrard and Thurlow, a huge truck that had been parked with engine running, began moving across the track.

Walker promptly stopped the tram, leaped out and chased the truck. Climbing aboard, he brought it into position beside the curb.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

If the battle northeast of Paris goes against the Allies, there will be a political crisis at Ottawa, notwithstanding the size of the government's majority.

For various reasons, the members are geared up to a pitch of anxiety with respect to the war, without precedent here.

Mr. King will have this in mind when he speaks this afternoon.

He is expected to announce a Third Division and, perhaps, that the First Division is in France. He may also state that the train-

Please Turn to Page Two
See "King"

'Quake Kills 8 In California

By Associated Press

EL CENTRO, Calif., May 20.—Water to replenish dwindling supplies and typhoid serum for any possible emergency, were hurried into the Imperial Valley today as the six cities most heavily damaged by a score of quakes since Saturday night launched rehabilitation programs.

Death toll of the temblors was set at eight, two of them in Mexico, and estimates of property loss ran upward from $2,500,000. In Brawley, hardest hit of the valley communities, three men were jailed on looting charges.

Nazis Raise Billions To Finance Drive

BERLIN, May 20.—Germany raised a 3,000,000,000-mark credit today to finance her armies.

(The value of the mark nominally is 40 cents.)

As in Poland, Norway and Denmark, the Reich has introduced dual currency, in the form of so-called Reich Credit Bank notes in Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland and German-held parts of France.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Foreign exchange experts commented today that a 3,00,000,000-mark credit established by Germany for her armies in newly occupied countries permitted "payment" for goods in currency worthless outside the Reich.

STE. ADRESSE, France, May 20.—The Belgian Royal Family is expected today at this new seat of the Belgian government, which installed itself here yesterday.

Having moved from Brussels to Ostend last Thursday, the government decided to shift again to this French town outside Le Havre after German planes had bombed Ostend Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday morning.

Western [illegible] are being effectively used by the French to [illegible] columns that follow the [illegible]

20/5/40 p1

Parliament to Probe 'Fifth Column'

263rd Day of The War

News Digest by G.H.S.

"See Weygand about this," was for years well-known saying around French army headquarters. Today, 73-year-old Weygand was commander-in-chief, was already hammering Germans on south flank of their salient, forced them to abandon for time being their Paris thrust. Germans drove instead toward Channel ports, 60 miles away, St. Quentin and Peronne their first objectives, their tanks and tractors plowing on over their own dead and wounded.

French drove Germans back on Aisne River, defended La Fere and St. Quentin railroad centres. German saw-toothed wedge advance has left long line of communications which British and French air forces strafe continuously. It leaves them open to counter attacks from French on their left flank and British on their right, made possible by Allied withdrawals in Belgium. Swiss agreed these attacks would be pincers movement by French from Rethel and British from Valenciennes areas, said situation' "almost

See "War Today"
Please Turn to Page Two

Gov't Announces Drive On Subversive Elements

Lapointe Tells House Committee Will Consider All Phases of Home Defense Problem

By NORMAN MacLEOD
Special to The Vancouver Sun

OTTAWA, May 20.—A special committee of Parliament will be set up immediately to consider the broad question of "Fifth Column" activities in Canada and all other problems arising out of the enforcement of the defense of Canada regulations.

Announcement to this effect was made formally to the House of Commons at the opening of today's session by Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice.

TRIAL ESSENTIAL

As he revealed the government's intention to name an investigating body that will parallel the Dies committee in the United States, Mr. Lapointe rejected a suggestion from Hon. Dr. Herbert Bruce (Conservative, Toronto-Parkdale) that Communists and other subversive elements should be arrested and detained without trial.

In the case of an alien enemy, the point at issue is his nationality which is known and thus obviates any necessity for a trial, the Minister pointed out. In the case of other individuals accused of subversive activities, however, Mr. Lapointe believes that it is essential, under the British system of justice, to establish their offense. He suggested, however, it might be wise to refuse bail to those appealing conviction of subversive activity.

ACTION DEMANDED

With several M. P.'s, including Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East) and James Sinclair (Liberal, Vancouver North), ready to question the minister on action proposed against the "Fifth Column," Dr. Bruce was successful in securing the floor. In his reply Mr. Lapointe covered the entire field of subversive and "Fifth Column" activities.

Mr. MacInnis placed before Mr. Lapointe a message from Vancouver indicating "considerable

Please Turn to Page Two
See "Parliament"

6 INJURED IN CRASH

CALGARY, May 20.—A car carrying seven persons overturned in a spectacular crash on a downtown street here. Injured were Ken Viccars, 17; Norman Ross, 18; Hugh MacBeth, 15; Gordon Deacoe, 17; T. J. Garnett, 26, and his son William Garnett,

Sun's Newscast Schedule, CKWX

These are the regular daily news broadcasts by The Vancouver Sun over station CKWX:

7:30 a.m.
12:05 Noon
7:30 p.m.
10:00 p.m.

Britain Speeds War Effort; There's No Need for Dismay'

By Canadian Press

LONDON, May 20.—The TIMES, in its first lengthy comment on "the Battle of the Bulge," concluded its review of the ramifications of the plane and tank blitzkrieg today with the declaration that "there is no need for dismay."

Other morning newspapers are confident, but warned of the trials to come.

TAKE OVER FACTORIES

Meantime Prime Minister Churchill's speech of yesterday is taken to foreshadow stricter control over industry, with the state taking over control in a large number of privately-owned factories now producing war equipment in order to intensify production.

The NEWS CHRONICLE said both owners and workers will be called to make sacrifices.

WILL RECRUIT WORKERS

The DAILY EXPRESS prophesied the recruiting of women "in hundreds of thousands to the factory army" but added there is no immediate need of industrial conscription.

The DAILY HERALD said if Hitler expends his huge supply of armaments without complete victory he has little hope of replenishing his arsenals, but the Allies still have great resources in Britain, the Empire and the United States.

"So if we can hold on long enough, the titanic balance of forces now engaged may incline in our favor again," it said.

30 German Planes Shot Down by RAF

Squadron of Hurricanes Attacks 100-Plane Bomber Fleet

By British United Press

LONDON, May 20.—British Air Ministry reported today that 30 German planes were destroyed in RAF operations Sunday, and many others were heavily damaged.

The RAF is putting everything it has into the struggle which appeared to be reaching a turning point as the Germans approach the Channel ports. An Air Ministry communique said fighter planes of one RAF group brought down more than 50 enemy planes in France and Belgium over the week-end, losing less than half that number in the action.

Two British planes failed to return from extensive bombing raids last night on oil refineries in northwest Germany, and 14 fighter planes are missing.

The ministry said RAF bombers operating south of Brussels obtained direct hits on the Roux railway bridge, and attacked troop concentrations in the Aisne sector.

One squadron of Hurricanes attacked more than 100 German bombers over France and Belgium yesterday.

In the course of the Hurricane squadron's operations 11 German planes were reported brought down. One pilot alone shot down three of a group of four Heinkel 111's.

Relays of Hudson planes made a successful raid on the Vaernes airdrome near Trondheim, Norway, last night, bombing planes parked on the field and setting fires.

Woodsworth's Condition Reported Unchanged

OTTAWA, May 20. Condition of J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, is reported today to be "unchanged."

The 65-year-old member of Parliament suffered a stroke Saturday.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

'Sixth Column' Opens City Office

S. Vancouver Church Target for Vandalism

Public Campaign Against Subversive Elements Gaining Strength Throughout Dominion

The people's drive on "Fifth Column" elements in Vancouver took concrete form today as officials of the "Sixth Column," established to combat subversive activities, announced the opening of headquarters at 1114 Vancouver Block.

R. Crowe-Swords, veteran of the Boer War and first Great War, organizer of the "Sixth Column," said enquiries have been received from other B.C. points and from as far east as Winnipeg, about the opening of branches.

OUTCRY CONTINUES

Elsewhere, the popular outcry against subversive elements and the demand for government action to form home defense forces, continues unabated.

1. New Westminster has all in readiness to start voluntary registration of males between 16 and 60. The registration will start at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall.
2. Mayor C. M. Ross, Fort William, has asked the Department of National Defense for arms and ammunition for a possible home defense force.

TORONTO READY

3. At Toronto, L. R. Menzies, secretary of the Canadian Legion, said more than 100,000 war veterans are ready to go on home defense service.
4. Chilliwack branch of the Canadian Legion announces it will register ex-servicemen for voluntary assistance.

Anti-German sentiment broke out again in South Vancouver during the week-end. Late Saturday night, ten windows were broken in the Lutheran Church at 339 East Forty-sixth Avenue.

"It is very annoying," Rev. Albert Schormann, pastor, told The Vancouver Sun today, "but we are taking these things in the spirit of Christian forbearance."

He attributed the attacks to young men excited by "agitation."

Mr. Schormann's was the third German church attacked in South Vancouver since anti-"Fifth Column" agitation broke out in Vancouver two weeks ago.

The "Sixth Column" will continue to emphasize:

TRIBUNALS URGED

1. Urgency of immediate compulsory national registration of all persons of alien origin and establishment of tribunals throughout the Dominion, under federal authority, to deal with persons whose subversive activities justify drastic action under the War Measures Act.
2. Suspension of all applications for naturalization of foreign persons until after the war.

Mr. Crowe-Swords said the central office is for the purpose of receiving any information regarding a subversive element.

Mr. Crowe-Swords, a resident of British Columbia for 60 years, was chief assistant to the public representative and industrial adviser under the Military Service Act of 1917.

He has two sons now serving with the CASF. Two other sons have volunteered for service.

"While the Sixth Column will do everything in its power to combat subversive elements, it will not be a party to any action which may be construed as inimical to constituted authority. It will co-operate in every possible way with the government," he said.

VETERANS MEETING

Internment of aliens and "Fifth Column" activities will be discussed by the Vancouver Veterans' Council at a special meeting at 8 p.m., Wednesday, at 302 Shelly Building.

Two men were seen to dash from the International Clothing Co., 44 East Hastings Street, about 5 a.m. Sunday, carrying seven leather coats. They dropped their loot and fled before police could be summoned.

London Folk Meet Here at Annual Dinner

Two Hundred Men and Women Turn Out for Affair

London faces, London voices, London hearts and ways filled the dinner room of Chris' Cafe, 872 Granville Street, when the County of London Association held its annual dinner Saturday night.

Nearly 200 men and women packed the room to the doors.

A serious note was introduced when W. G. Murrin, honorary president of the association, proposed the toast to the King.

"We toast the King with thanks for the past blessings of the Empire and a little prayer for its safety," said Mr. Murrin.

Kathleen Shackleton, sister of the explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton, was guest speaker and gave a brief sketch of her brother's life.

Frank Smithers, president of the association, spoke on historical places of London. Ernest Walter, president of the Dickens Fellowship, and T. Rimmer, president of St. George's Society, spoke briefly.

Entertainers were: W. Mudie, Dorothy Murray, Mrs. W. H. Calbick, Trone Sharpe, Bob Roots, Helena Veales, Ronnie Mason and Mrs. Bee Holgam.

Arrange Mail to Enemy Territory

Mail to Denmark, Norway, Holland, Germany and any enemy occupied territory can now be forwarded from Canada by a special arrangement with Thomas Cook & Sons, travel agency, it was announced Saturday by the Secretary of State at Ottawa.

Private letters to enemy territory through a neutral country are now allowed to be forwarded at the sender's risk, subject to censorship, when they are carried by the travel agency. Mail addressed direct to enemy territory will not be forwarded.

British subjects and others in Canada who which to communicate with friends or relatives in enemy territory should send their letters to Thomas Cook & Sons, Toronto, with a remittance of 50 cents to cover the cost of rerouting through neutral countries, the Post Office announced.

Letters must be brief, and should be confined to private and family notes.

New Young Liberal Organization Planned

Premier Pattullo and other Liberal members of the legislature have been invited to a rally of Liberals at the Southland Clubrooms, Forty-third Avenue and West Boulevard, at 8 p.m. today, to assist in formation of a Young Liberal Association in Vancouver South-Point Grey riding.

Members of the Maple Leaf Basketball Club also have been invited. Young people under 30 years are invited to participate in the association, whose purpose, according to its sponsors, is cultural and social rather than political.

Students of the Vancouver School of Art will have a 10-day camp at Savary Island from June 6 to 16. The camp will have headquarters at the Royal Savary Hotel.

Here Since 1890



C. F. PRETTY

C. F. Pretty, Noted Timber Broker, Dead

Brought Millions of Foreign Capital to B. C.

Charles Fenn Pretty, 76, president of Pretty's Ltd., timber dealers, and probably the best known man in the timber brokerage business in British Columbia for 35 years, died in hospital Sunday.

Mr. Pretty made his home since 1893 on his extensive farm at Harrison Mills, but spent much of his time in Vancouver.

Born in Belleville, Ont., he came to British Columbia in 1890 and at first engaged in the fresh fish shipping business on the Fraser, building up much the largest refrigerator business to New York and other American centres that was known at that time.

In 1893 Mr. Pretty moved to Harrison Mills. He continued giving his time to farming until 1905 when he embarked in the timber business. He met with outstanding success from the first.

Timber men credit Mr. Pretty with having brought more British and American capital into the industry here than any other man in the business. They state that the investments made through his agency have amounted to between $50 million and $60 million.

His most notable achievement was bringing about, establishment of the great Powell River paper plant in 1910.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Charlotte May Pretty, and three sons, Harry Rolfe, Lenard Fenn and Charles Nelson, the latter his manager and close associate in the brokerage business. All of the family made their home at Harrison Mills.

Funeral services will be held in the Center & Hanna chapel Wednesday at 2 p.m., Lieut.-Col. the Rev. C. C. Owen officiating, and cremation will follow.

Royal City Troops Move to Prairies

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 20. The Westminster Regiment (M.G.) will leave their camp here Saturday for the prairies, where they will undergo further training.

The men have been in camp here since they were recruited in September.

Duplicate colors of the 47th Battalion (CEF), now in the City Hall here, are expected to be presented to the regiment at ceremonies here this week.

Col. J. E. Sager commands the regiment.

Executive of the B. C. Teachers' Federation on Saturday appointed its delegates to the Canadian Teachers' Conference at Hamilton in August. They are: J. H. Sutherland, president, B. C. Teachers' Federation; P. N. Whitley, president-elect, and H. W. Crevlman, vice president.

Royal City Soldier Hit by Bullet From German Plane

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 20. Pte. Jack Saunders of the P.P.C.L.I., sustained a minor wound when German planes raided his camp "somewhere in Scotland," according to a letter received by his brother, Sergt. William Saunders, of the Westminster Regiment.

Pte. Saunders said in his letter that he was in the camp kitchen when a bullet from one of the planes glanced off a big kettle and struck him on the shin.

"It burned for a minute and then it hardly bothered me at all" he said. "I was too excited to be scared at the time, but after it was all over I was a bit shaky. Lady Luck was with us and we had very few casualties."

Pte. Saunders is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Saunders, Notch Hill, near Kamloops, who resided here for 12 years before moving to the interior recently. He attended Lister-Kelvin School and the T. J. Trapp Technical High School here.

War Fund Canvassers Report Fine Progress

Various Groups Rapidly Fulfilling Quotas

A large - sized dent was made in the 200,000 quota of the United War Work Fund over the week-end and volunteer canvassers swung into their second week of action today with renewed vigor.

GROUP STANDINGS

The Division of Marine and Mining, led by Jack Wood of the Junior Board of Trade, was leading in the business groups section. Second in the business groups was the Division of Furniture, Chairman Les Cummings of the Active Club. Finance, under W. D. Kelly, Gyro's, was third and the Medical and Dental Division under Percy White of Kinsman came fourth. Their quota, including special names is $175,000.

In the Home Division, which is headed by Mrs. R. J. Sprott, Fraser, under Mrs. E. H. Pellant, came first, having subscribed 134 per cent of their assigned quota.

Fairview, led by Mrs. W. B. Bishop, was second in line and West Vancouver, under Mrs. W. B. Small, third. Grandview came fourth under the direction of Mrs. A. J. B. Fell and North Vancouver, under Mrs. H. L. Burnett, was fifth. There are fifteen Homes Divisions, and their quota is $25,000.

OUTLOOK HOPEFUL

These standings are those reported to Fund headquarters at 810 West Hastings by 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

West Vancouver has reported since then that they have also over-subscribed their quota of $1200.

"The generous response of Vancouver citizens so far gives us every hope that we will complete our $200,000 quota by the end of the week," said Blair M. Clerk, managing director of the drive.

Missing



FLIGHT-LIEUT. E. PARKER

In France with the RAF since Sept. 2, Flight Lieut. Parker of West Vancouver is reported missing. He received his RAF commission five years ago.

Born in Vancouver 26 years ago, he was educated in the schools of Vancouver and West Vancouver.

Public Buying Power Gaining

Henry Whiston, vice president and general manager of Benson and Hedges, Canada Ltd., is spending a few days in Vancouver in the course of a business trip covering the company's main Canadian divisional offices.

Traveling across the continent on an average of two or three times a year, Mr. Whiston is in a position to get a good perspective on conditions in general. A remarkably keen and active personality, he gathers facts and figures as he moves across the country.

Mr. Whiston feels that Canada this year will enjoy a very productive tourist traffic. This combined with the momentum of



HENRY WHISTON

war contracts and expenditures will naturally put buying power into the pockets of the people. For these reasons he expects that business will show an upturn.

Speaking of his own company's activities Mr. Whiston said he was pleased to be able to state substantial increases have been recorded for the past few years, indicating that the constructive internal and external policies of Benson and Hedges, Canada Ltd., have received a gratifying response from the trade.

City Soldiers Honor Captain Vancouver

The Seaforth Highlanders took part Saturday in the annual ceremony at the grave of Captain George Vancouver in Petersham, Surrey, according to a cable received here by the Native Sons of British Columbia, Post No. 2, from W. A. McAdam, acting agent-general for British Columbia in London.

A recording of the ceremony has been made for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the cable stated, and will be heard over CBC stations on the Monday night's 'Troops' Broadcast.

Holdup Attempt

A nervous young bandit, described as about 19, who held up Lenard Stephens, doorman of the Kitsilano Theatre, 2111 West Fourth Avenue, about midnight Saturday, fled when he failed to talk Stephens into handing over any money.

New Lions Club Formed

Organization of West Vancouver Lions Club was completed on Saturday night when the association was presented with its charter at a dinner and dance in Hotel Georgia.

About 200 persons attended, including representatives from clubs in Seattle, Sedro-Woolley, Bothell and Concrete, Wash.

Guy Hollister, Spokane, district governor, presented the charter, which was received by James Mitchell, president of the new club.

Other speakers were E. S. Robinson, deputy district governor; William Baxter, international director; William Wallace of the Kitsilano club, and Norman Jefferson, president, Vancouver Centre club.

Plan Flag-Raising Ceremony, July 1

Program of all summer entertainment events in Vancouver will be ready in a few weeks for distribution to all citizens and tourists, it was announced at a luncheon meeting of the Summer Entertainment Council. An endeavor will be made to have the folders given to tourists as they pass through the Canadian customs, Alf. W. D. Grey-ell, chairman, said. The B. C. Electric is sponsoring the pageants.

The council thinks that this year, more than ever before, citizens should fly flags. Plans are under way for a flag-raising ceremony on Dominion Day to give the idea impetus.

It was announced the Park Board, City Council and Tourist Association have each underwritten $1000 of the expense in staging summer plays at Stanley Park August 4 to 24.

$140 Taken from Golf Clubhouse

Burglars broke into the Quilchena Golf Course, Twenty-ninth Avenue and East Boulevard, Saturday night, climbed into the clubhouse through an unlocked window, forced open the cash box and escaped with $140.

D. I. Emery reported to police that $15 had been stolen from a hiding place in the Gaiety Cafe, 1513 West Fourth Avenue.

Thieves entered the Hollywood Theatre, 3105 West Broadway, Saturday night and escaped with an electric drill.

Tools valued at $100 were taken from an open woodshed belonging to Mark Mumley, 2139 East Thirty-third Avenue.

Thieves broke into the halibut boat Isabella Humphrey, moored at the foot of Bidwell Street, Saturday and stole clothing and groceries valued at $65, Capt. S. J. Fish reported.

Irma Lamont, 867 Helmcken Street, suffered cuts on arms, legs and face when he was thrown from his bicycle on Denman Street as he swerved to avoid hitting a woman who was crossing the road.



West Vancouver Lions Club Georgia Saturday. Here James ing the charter from Guy Hol. Robinson, deputy district governo of the Vancouver Central Lions

Carefully Plotted System of Fortresses Guards B.C.'s Populated Areas

By O PIP

A casual examination of this

proached from the Pacific Ocean by only two passages -

You will see a serrated coast line with long arms reaching

The busy staff officers are glad to explain the purpose of the

deal with all ordinary cases;

tories of big guns outside; the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-4-29-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

300 War Veterans Join 'Flying Column'

Old Soldiers Will Combat Subversion

Popular Outcry for Action Still Continues

The popular outcry against the "Fifth Column" and other subversive elements in Canada continues.

Coincidental with the announcement in Ottawa by Hon. Ernest J. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, that Canada will have its version of the "Dies Committee" to investigate subversive activities in the Dominion, these developments took place in Vancouver.

1. A "Flying Column" of war veterans, already 300 strong, was formed Monday night at a meeting representing 23 battalion units of the CEF in the First Great War.
2. The "Sixth Column," organized by R. Crowe Swords, which opened headquarters at 114 Vancouver Block, Monday, was inundated, all day-long, by offers of services and requests for information.
3. Vancouver Longshoremen's Association added its name to the rapidly growing list of organizations in the fight against subversive activity. It passed resolutions condemning employment of "enemy-born persons and their sympathizers on the waterfront or in any Canadian industry."

The veterans' organizations, in organizing the Flying Column, endorsed the action of the 31st Battalion organization, which proposed the Column with a view to combatting alien enemy activity and subversive action.

MAJOR HART COMMANDS

H. H. Furnival, secretary of the 31st Association, announced that more than 300 veterans, six war nurses and one doctor have already signified their intention of enlisting.

Major Charles Hart was nominated first officer commanding the Flying Column.

Action of Monday night's meeting will be taken before a mass meeting of veterans in the Auditorium, May 28, for approval and for immediate action in creating a battalion, or battalions of veterans.

Many delegates urged veterans to demand a more vigorous and determined Canadian participation in the war.

Criticism of government lethargy was freely expressed and delegates asked for a greater measure of mechanical manufacture to speed the Empire's war effort.

OTTAWA MATTER

Vancouver Longshoremen's Association sent copies of their resolution to Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the B. C. Shipping Federation.

Vancouver's other deepsea longshoremen's group, the Canadian Waterfront Workers' Association, has taken no official action as yet. Their general meeting is scheduled for May 30, and the "Fifth Column" problem is to be fully discussed.

Attorney-General G. S. Wismer, speaking Monday night to Vancouver Centre Liberal Association, said nobody knows better than himself the seriousness of the "Fifth Column" situation, and that Premier Pattullo, when he goes to Ottawa this week, will lay the situation fully before the federal government.

He urged that all representations be made to Ottawa, for it is a matter that must be dealt with by Ottawa.

Elsewhere in Canada "anti-Fifth Column" activities continued. Calgary police commission instructed Mayor Andrew Davison to write to Premier King, urging prohibition of German organization, with forfeiture of citizenship for members; establishment of internment camps for enemy alien women, establishment of veterans' home guard units, compulsory registration of all enemy aliens and a thorough search for firearms in possession of all aliens.

NEW B. C. MOVES

A public meeting at Wells, B.C., supported the Canadian Legion branch there in their plan to form a volunteer corps for the suppression of alien activity. Registration of volunteers began today.

Port Alberni City Council endorsed action of the Port Alberni branch of the Legion in requesting permission from Ottawa to form a "Home Guard" unit.

NOVA SCOTIA ACTS

In Toronto it was announced that the Canadian Corps Association will open a series of nation-wide mass meetings Thursday to smother "Fifth Column" activities. General Victor Williams will head the "General Staff."

Attorney General J. H. MacQuarrie of Nova Scotia disclosed that a charge of distributing subversive propaganda is being prosecuted, but refused to give details.

450 Young Vancouver Business Men Make Merry



If your Vancouver Sun carrier appears sunburned today, here is the reason. This photo shows a part of the caravan of 14 Pacific Stage Lines busses that transported 450 Sun carriers on an excursion picnic to Birch Bay Sunday as a reward for successfully completing a six-week subscription drive.

The Sun's Leading Carriers Enjoy Outing to Birch Bay

For 450 Vancouver Sun carriers, Sunday was a day of glorious fun—the reward for six weeks of consistent hard work in a new subscriptions drive.

The boys, representing the most conscientious members of a staff of more than 200 carriers, were taken on a picnic to Birch Bay.

Fourteen busses of the Pacific Stage Lines left The Vancouver Sun Building at 9 a.m. to carry the 450 young businessmen through 45 miles of dazzling sunshine to a Mecca of enjoyment.

HEALTHY NOISE

There was swimming, there were sports and there was noise, but it was the normal, healthy noise of a group of fun-loving youngsters whose play is with the knowledge that it is the reward for work well done.

These junior businessmen, the vast majority of whom are in their 'teens, accept their responsibilities of community service seriously.

Theirs is the task of bringing The Sun to your door each evening and leaving it in perfect condition regardless of any and all disturbing influences.

During the past six weeks they have redoubled their efforts by devoting a large part of their evenings to canvassing the homes of non-subscribers in an effort to point out the myriad benefits The Sun offers the householder.

PREPARING FOR CAREERS

These boys are in training for the future. They are learning now to be self-sufficient, and they are learning the rules that govern successful business practise in preparation for the day when they will be independent members of the business community.

They are normal boys, well equipped to make the most of an outing such as Sunday's picnic, but they are responsible, serious-minded boys, too, and it is to their credit that The Sun has never received a complaint regarding their conduct at any one of the scores of such outings The Sun has sponsored during the past few years.

'Gov't Has No Plan to Enter Oil Business'

'Gasoline Act Protection' Declares Wismer

The Liberal government is not going Socialist, neither has it any intention of entering the oil business, Hon. Gordon S. Wismer, K.C., attorney-general, told Vancouver Centre Liberal Association, Monday night, in a vigorous defense of the government's policy on the recent refusal of the oil companies to sell gasoline.

"We have no intention of interfering in business, only where it is necessary in the public interest," Mr. Wismer declared.

Outlining the history of the Coal and Petroleum Products Control Board Act, Mr. Wismer came down to the point where the oil companies went on "strike" when, he said, "we acted."

"We acted in the case of the oil companies just as we would have had to act should working men go on strike disregarding legislation covering arbitration. Is there to be one law for the worker and another for the capitalist? Not in the Liberal party," he declared amid applause.

"We have provisions in the act governing public utilities whereby we can take over and operate them. But the B.C. Electric Co. is not alarmed. It knows we are not going to exercise the power unless it is necessary to protect the public interest. That's all the bills passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature amount to—protection of the public."

Of Mayor Telford, Mr. Wismer said:

"He comes back from the session and says it was a waste of money. Did you ever hear of the mayor getting anything done successfully in the interests of the city?"

Young Troops Win Praise of Mons Veteran

Royal City Regiment Off for Prairies, Saturday

By O PIP

When an Old Sweat of '14-'18—an Old Contemptible—gives his nod of approval to the men of today's army, it is praise indeed.

This praise came Monday from Sergt. A. G. Head of the Westminster Regt. (Machine Guns) for the young men of his platoon and company.

And Sergt. Head should know men and the calobre of fighting men "by the cut of their jib." For he was with the East Surrey Regt., part of Sir Smith Dorrien's corps in the famous retreat from Mons.

"These boys are as fine a lot as I've ever soldiered with," Sergt. Head said as we strolled around the neat and orderly huts of the Westminsters.

LAST LEAVE

It was quiet in the hut lines. But it was quiet because more than half the men were at home on last leave before entraining Saturday night for the prairies to complete their training.

Today Major W. T. Ibbot and an advance party will leave to take over the prairie quarters of the regiment, massing the Saturday night send-off that New Westminster will give to its favorite sons.

And today the ten thousand details of a regimental move are being worked out by Lt. Col. J. E. Sager, officer commanding, and Major A. B. Nobbs, second in-command.

Everything is running with the smoothness of a military machine finely adjusted and delicately balanced. Cooks prepare meals in their modern kitchens; orderlies keep the camp spotless.

DRILL PERFECTION

In Moody Park a platoon of Westminsters in slouch hats and battle dress goes through their heavy machine gun drill with meticulous perfection.

We leave the camp and, in memory evoked by the Mons Star on Sgt. Head's breast, go back to France for a moment. He should remember St. Quentin.

"You bet I do remember it," he replies. "And that's why this business doesn't alarm me. People get the wind up, but it was bad before and it'll be bad again, but the tide will turn and then we'll have our innings against the Hun."

City Can't Buy Park On Instalment Plan

Charter restrictions outlawing instalment-buying will prevent the city from accepting a Beach Avenue park site offer, Corporation Counsel D. E. McTaggart admonished civic park committee Monday.

Rather than have the scheme thwarted, the committee asked its special committee on properties to canvass other methods by which three lots on Beach Avenue between Bute and Jervis Streets, worth $15,035 with the improvements, might be acquired from George C. Reifel.

The owner had offered to accept $40 per month as rental for nine years and dedicate the property to the city at the end of the lease.

War committee of the Glasgow and District Association wishes to augment its activities and a meeting will be held at the home of Miss Nessie Donald, 55 West Eleventh Avenue, at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday to discuss plans. Members and friends of the association are asked to attend.

Birmingham and Midland Counties Association will hold its semi-annual business meeting in the board room, 198 West Hastings Street, at 8 p.m., Wednesday. Delegates to the Royal Society of St. George will be elected.

City Hall Notes:

Colored Lighting Starts Thursday

Vancouver's colored flood-lighting program for the summer months will start Thursday night, Ald. W. D. Greyell, chairman of the civic tourist attraction committee announces. The City Hall lights will be in operation on the eve of every holiday and every week-end night. Lost Lagoon fountain and Stanley Park ponds will also be illuminated every night.

English Bay has joined Kitsilano in the list of districts protesting to license committee against the infiltration of Orientals. Their movement into the Bay region and the increase in trade licenses is "viewed with alarm" by the English Bay Improvement Association, which will be told a special committee is already trying to draft a practicable policy.

Drastic action to compel auto wreckers to keep their lots tidy is contemplated by civic planning committee.

Mayor Telford, at the request of the Park Board, was asked to notify Their Majesties through the Department of External Affairs, that the name of Little Mountain Park has been changed to Queen Elizabeth Park, and the road around Beth Park and the road around

Herbert Faleri, alias Arthur Weir, convicted on a charge of retaining a stolen money order, was convicted by Judge J. N. Ellis in County Court, Monday, and remanded to May 28 for sentence.

Registration for Emergency Service Opens at Royal City

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 21. More than 300 New Westminster residents volunteered for war emergency services at the opening of the registration scheme at the city hall on Monday night.

"The result is most gratifying for the first night," Deputy Chief S. W. Bass, in charge of the registration, told The Sun.

Citizens registering give their names, addresses, nationality and occupation.

More than 60 per cent of those registered saw military service. There were also a few naturalized subjects, including one former resident of East Prussia, who volunteered for service as interpreter.

Authorities would like to see more younger persons register. Police will take registrations in the day time as well as at night, commencing at 6:30.

Police stress the fact that registration carries no obligations. The enrolment is purely voluntary.

Federal Government action to organize battalions of volunteers to curb "Fifth Column" tactics was urged by the New Westminster City Council, Monday night.

Ald. W. Matthew, former president of the Royal City branch of the Canadian Legion, said that at the beginning of the war 100,000 veterans in Canada had volunteered their services and it was a standing disgrace on the part of the Government in refusing to accept their offer.

Ald. W. Mutt urged that when the present registration of volunteers is completed, the enrollment be handed over to returned soldier organizations.

Mayor Hume pointed out that the present registration was only a starting point in efforts to curb "Fifth Column" tactics.

New Restrictions on Dogs Proposed to City Council

Bylaw changes making it more costly and more trouble-some to keep a dog in Vancouver and employment of more men to impound strays were recommended Monday to the City Council in license committee by License Inspector H. A. Urquhart.

Before making decisions at their next meeting, aldermen asked him and their chairman, Ald. Charles Jones, to obtain views of dog fanciers and kennel clubs on the proposals to:

1. Impose what almost amounts to leash law by requiring that no dogs may be at large "unless under control of some competent person."
2. Increase the annual permit fees for female dogs from $3 to $5; leave males at $2 each, but charge $4 apiece for each additional dog up to a maximum of three owned by the same person, and drop the fee from $3 to $2 for spayed females.

With the Pacific Coast Defenders—Article 3

Naval Sentinels and Watchful Shore Batteries Co-operate in B.C. Harbor Defense

By O PIP

Out in the roadstead, where all ships inbound must pass, lies a small, grey-painted vessel. Farther out, beyond the lonely "Race," a second examination vessel—somewhat larger to weather the pounding

les stand guard over the Royal Roads historic admiralty anchorage — and the massive boom that provides a gateway

ed upon the old and co-ordinated with it to make a smooth-working machine of strength and efficiency.

Here are shops where young naval ratings learn the secrets of steam turbines and diesels and gasoline engines under the

these boys. They have the real stuff in them, he says, and and speedily acquire the discipline that is inseparable from

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LIBERALISM STOOPS TO CONQUER

H. F. ANGUS

THE sophisticated view that political parties are cynical conspiracies to capture or retain political power received some confirmation from the action of the Liberal candidates in British Columbia, who published large advertisements informing the electors that there were 50,000 Asiatics in the province and that the C.C.F. was pledged to extend the franchise to them. "A vote for any C.C.F. candidate is a vote to give the Chinaman and the Japanese the same voting right that you have." Against this enormity the Liberals undertook to protect the state: "A vote for the Liberal candidate in your riding is a vote against Oriental enfranchisement. The Liberal Party is opposed to giving the Orientals the vote."

Of the 50,000 men, women and children of Asiatic race in British Columbia, the proposal to enfranchise those born in Canada who have British nationality and have reached the age of twenty-one years would probably not affect more than one thousand today and twelve thousand in the course of the next twenty-one years. An undertaking to continue to deprive this small number of their fellow citizens of political rights on grounds of race alone may seem a strange development of liberalism, incongruous on the lips of members of a party whose traditional strength lies in French-speaking Canada. But there are several possible explanations of this recent addition to the Liberal election promises.

THE first hypothesis is that half a dozen grown-up men and their advisers have come to the conclusion that some political danger to Canada would be involved in giving the right to vote to a thousand Canadians of Oriental race in British Columbia in addition to the small number who now enjoy political rights because of war service.

A second hypothesis is that the Liberal candidates were so strongly convinced that it was necessary for the welfare of Canada that they should be returned to parliament that they were willing to sacrifice some minor scruples if there were some votes to be gained by so doing. Put in this less selfish form, the second hypothesis seems more plausible than the first and it is corroborated by the fact that no serious arguments were produced to show in what way the thousand new voters would affect Canadian life.

However, there were votes to be gained at the expense of the C.C.F. only if one at least of two assumptions were true. Of these the first was that an appreciable number of electors, who would otherwise vote for the C.C.F., were genuinely frightened by the prospect of that party securing a majority in the House of Commons and enfranchising a few hundred Canadians of Japanese and Chinese race. If this assumption were justified the C.C.F. vote in British Columbia somewhat underrates the strength of socialism in that province, since anti-Oriental socialists are presumed to have voted for the Liberals.

The second assumption is that a mass of anti-Oriental sentiment exists which would be gratified by any insult directed to men and women of Oriental race in Canada. It may have seemed good policy to appeal to this supposed obsession of certain electors even at the cost of tarnishing any shining spots which may remain on the shield of liberalism in the twentieth century, and bad policy to choose the moment of an election for reproving illiberal prejudices.

THIS view that the appeal of the Liberals was primarily emotional is supported by the suggestion of one enthusiast (not himself a candidate) that it was distasteful to white male Canadians to see their wives and daughters eyed by Orientals in street cars. It would be hard to make this suggestion into a rational argument. It could not apply to the disfranchisement of Canadian women of Asiatic descent. A charge which, if true and if significant, might be an argument for extermination, sterilization or deportation is no reason against enfranchisement. Indeed, it should operate in the opposite direction, for anything which accelerates cultural assimilation will modify any special characteristics of Asiatic races and tend to soften the alleged susceptibilities of other races.

If this is the explanation of the novel trend of liberalism, it is possible to argue that it was justified by results from the standpoint of the party, for Mr. King's Right Bower was elected by a majority narrow enough to be interpreted as consisting of people who have morbid sensibilities where Orientals are concerned. And yet, with all respect for the winning card, one may grudge the price that was paid.

WHAT was that price? The innocent victims of this political discussion are a few hundred (and in the course of a decade will be a few thousand) young men and women who are striving under circumstances of some difficulty to adapt themselves to the community in which fate, rather than their own choice, has thrown their lot. They are doing what we should do, and what we hope that our children would do in their place. In some degree their recognition as full citizens has been delayed. It is more significant that at an impressionable age they have been exposed to humiliation at the hands of the party which will rule Canada for the next five years. This experience is one more trial added to those which they have to face. It is not likely to make them better citizens. And it is important for British Columbia that they should be good citizens and loyal to Canada, for citizens of other races and their children must live side by side with them in the same community.

Canadians of Asiatic race must think their fellow Canadians strange people; for they are taught at school that self-respecting men will not bear taxation without representation; they hear at church

December, 1935

Can Forum

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

that we should do unto others as we would that others should do unto us; and they read of a Liberal Canadian Senator assuring the nations of Europe that in Canada there are no oppressed minorities. Finally they see Liberal candidates ready to snatch a political victory by an appeal to illiberal feeling. They are entitled to one consolation: a substantial number (perhaps nearly all) of those who voted Liberal would probably have done so without the spur of race prejudice and an appeal whose yield in votes is demonstrably small is not very likely to be repeated. Indeed of the six candidates who enabled the advertisement with their photographs four, to be changed to three should Mr. McGeer win on a recount, have been defeated. And in the Province as a whole the votes cast for the C.C.F. were more numerous than those cast for the Liberals.

Loan Exhibition of Paintings

PEGI NICOL

FORTUNATE are those who realize the significance of this truly extraordinary exhibit with which the Art Gallery is celebrating the opening of the Margaret Eaton wing and the East Wing, for not only is the collection unique in Canada but rarely has it been surpassed on the continent. The galleries and private collectors of Europe and America have combined in lending the citizens of Toronto one of the most representative exhibits they are ever likely to see.

The Venus and Adonis, by Titian, crowns the rest of the exhibition with glory. It seems to have in itself the source of all those beauties of the French painters of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Seurat must spring from the pearls in Venus' hair; Cezanne is the cloth of colour around the shoulders of Adonis; Renoir chooses the figure to expound "form spinning in light—" and Segonzac is the thick impasto, the flesh of the painting itself.

The greatest surprise is Picasso's Les Deux Soeurs. The Art Primers and their photographs have made us mistake the female colossi for violent, exaggerated volumes, vehicles for grotesquely expanded forms with hands like lobster claws. This pastel is painted in pinks and greys and, surprisingly, is not queer, but wistful. These two, relaxed, sit in ideal feminine quietude. The first woman trims centre canvas, cutting the pale air with her profile, and rests her bite-like hands in a massive, receptive lap. The other is docile with the subordinate role of holding background space in sight. There is no nervous disturbance, nothing but peace by volume rather than energy by line, as found in the earlier Picasso pictures.

THE common designs in rugs, textiles and posters make a preparation for the first impression of Bracque, the greatest of the Abstractionists. But Les Grosse Pommes is mild and gentle, entirely lacking the ferocity of his earlier works. Actually it is, not a true abstraction but a purified still life. The purple circle is a plate; it rests on a sienna oblong which is the crystallized shadow of a table. A yellow apple lies on the plate, while two others have escaped into the pinkish air. This is the eye for an ear and ear for a pear, or the part fruit, part violin, part viscera school of painting that has been absorbed into modern industrial design.

The importance of Segonzac is his behaviour with paint. He treats it as a painter likes it best to be treated. Unlike Seurat, who paints upward from the surface of the canvas, giving the vibration and glitter of porcelain, he must get right underneath and work in the very material stuff of colour itself. In Pont de Joinville he unearths colours so fragile that they might be compared to odours which dissipate into thin, fragrant essence. He sets free the elements which compose the tender, crocus colours of his painting.

But there are many other painters whose importance and beauty must not be neglected, although there is not space for them here. A Utrillo, a Monet, a Matisse, an example of every French development of the last hundred years, is hung on the walls of the Leonard Rotunda and the new East Gallery.

AT this celebration the young or new Britannic artist controls a section. The Paul Nash from the Canadian War Memorial collection is still his greatest work; the material of war as still life—devoid of emotion.

With child art rampant in the land, unequivocally showing the way to adult painters, it is reassuring to find a link between the two. In Christopher Wood's Boat Building the child is evident in the directness of the forms, telling at once without loss the interest they held for the artist. Maturity is manifest in the intellectual refinement of the colour which is tertiary and plain. The new wood of a new boat is the theme of this picture. The exposed ribs and the twisted planks form a band which bends across the foreground, a silvery corn colour. This band is broken by the black, crumpled figure of an old woman carrying faggots. Other old bodies crouch in the doorway of a grey, bare building.

THIS gentle seaside is a contrast to the sparkle-in-the-mind effect of Wadsworth's enamelled naval thoughts in a picture called The Beach. In rich, smooth, hard oil, the artist has first made a beach, a sea and a sky. Then with the elements of things found on beaches, he has proceeded to make an arrangement to amuse himself. The whole atmosphere is defined geometrically. Poles, with precise pennants topping them, are strung together; there is a ship on the sea and buoys lie upon the sand; here and there, strategically poised, is a gull. It is a surrealistic dream, planned crisply and reasonably.

A magnificent assembly of Old Masters and a competent selection of Canadian paintings make up the remainder of the exhibition.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

relatively small racial group constitutes a problem that should be discussed in the house. That question can be answered definitely and clearly by saying that these people, citizens of Canada, are deprived of the right to vote, and that they are thus segregated from the rest of the population of British Columbia. They feel that they are in an inferior position; they feel that they should not be placed in this position, as intellectually and in every other way they are the equal of other races or national groups. Recent history has given ample proof of the dangers of discriminating against racial minorities. Canada has prided itself on the fact that there is no racial discrimination in this country. I am told, and I think I saw it somewhere in the press, that our representative at Geneva—and if my memory serves me aright it was the government leader in the other house—recently said that in Canada we had no racial problems. I am afraid that before making that statement the hon. gentleman did not see the advertisements of the Liberal party in British Columbia during the recent campaign; I am afraid he did not listen to some of the radio broadcasts dealing with racial problems in that province. I am quite satisfied that if he had done so he would not have made the statement he is supposed to have made. I believe the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) is anxious to promote friendly relations between this country and the rest of the world and also that he is anxious that we should not have racial prejudices and racial antagonisms created within this country. For that reason I wish him to note the advertisement to which I am going to refer now, and which appeared in Vancouver newspapers during the last federal campaign. This advertisement appeared in the Vancouver Province of October 7, and it states at the bottom of the page that it is published by the Vancouver Liberal council executive committee. At the top in black type one inch deep or perhaps more it says:

50,000 Orientals in British Columbia

C.C.F. stands pledged to give them the vote. The Liberal party is opposed to giving these orientals the vote. Where will you stand on election day?

The deciding issue in British Columbia was your attitude towards the orientals, whether or not you were going to give them the vote. I should like to impress upon the Prime Minister that it was stated as the policy of the Liberal party that they were opposed to giving the vote to orientals, that they were opposed to giving the vote to these British subjects, these Canadian citizens, because of the colour of their skin. Then they go on:

A vote for any C.C.F. candidate is a vote to give the Chinaman and Japanese the same voting right that you have! A vote for a Liberal candidate is a vote against oriental enfranchisement.

When the Japanese were members of the League of Nations did not they and the Chinese have in that body the same voting right that any other nation possessed? That was in the League of Nations, the greatest body of its kind this world has ever known. There they stood, the equals of all the other nations in the world, yet the Liberal party in British Columbia felt the need of securing votes so desperately that they had to appeal to low racial prejudices of that kind in order to secure election. I think that is a most unworthy motive. I am sure that there was enough, even if I do not agree with it, in the platform of the Liberal party to secure their election without making appeals of this kind. I wish to suggest to the Prime Minister that at some future time this sort of thing may create a very serious situation in Canada. As I have already pointed out, the oriental population is growing. They are an intellectual, proud people and they will not tolerate reflections of this kind without a protest.

This advertisement is flanked on either side by pictures of the six Liberal candidates in greater Vancouver. Here we have the picture of the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Mackenzie). There is a short biography under each picture. I am not going to take the time of the house to read them, except to note that the Minister of National Defence is said to be a national figure and the right bower of the Prime Minister. I am sorry that the right bower of the Prime Minister had to stoop to something like this in order to secure election. Then there is the hon. member for Vancouver-Burrard (Mr. McGeer), the Liberal candidate for Vancouver East and the Liberal candidate for Vancouver South, who has since been made a judge. I am just wondering what may happen if he has to deal with matters concerning both whites and orientals. Here is the picture of the Liberal candidate for Vancouver North, and the picture of the Liberal member for New Westminster (Mr. Reid). In another advertisement directly below we find the picture of the Minister of National Defence again, along with that of an assistant speaker, Mrs. Nellie McClung, the noted author. I understand, however, that Mrs. McClung did not help their election, at least as far as this

slogan was concerned, because she put herself on record as being in favour of exteading the vote to orientals. I am sure that is very much to her credit.

I could show the house other advertisements of a similar kind. The whole issue was: where will you stand on election day? The determining factor was the stand on the oriental question. Of itself that would not be quite so bad. But it was not left at that. I have in my hand now a radio address delivered on October 4 by a man named J. Edward Sears, barrister at law, which was published by the Vancouver East Liberal campaign committee. Let me quote from this. Do hon. members who are living side by side with other races in eastern Canada, French and English, think this is likely to promote racial accord in British Columbia?

Maybe you have asked yourself, Why has the C.C.F. promised votes to the orientals? It certainly did not emanate from the ordinary white citizen of the province.

The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation members apparently are not ordinary white citizens.

Is it love of country that has prompted such a promise? Is it personal love for the oriental that has caused the promise of the gift of the franchise? Or is it because the orientals have paid for the promise of such a gift from the C.C.F.? That is the question that I dare the C.C.F. leaders to answer.

I did not think the franchise was a gift; I thought for British subjects and Canadian citizens it was a right, and consequently people did not have to pay in order to get it. Then comes one of the filthiest things to which anyone could possibly stoop. It goes on to say:

White girls procured for orientals.

You mothers of young girls, wake up, when some one asks you to vote for a C.C.F. candidate in this election. Look behind the solicitor for a C.C.F. candidate and you will see an oriental leering over his shoulder with an eye on you and your daughter. Remember the terrible evidence that came out during the trial of the men of foreign extraction a few months ago, who procured and drugged innocent young girls and forced them into a life of shame.

Can hon. members imagine a great party stooping to a thing like that? It is true that trials were held and certain people were convicted and sent to the penitentiary. But they were not orientals; they were other Canadian citizens of foreign extraction who have the rights of citizenship. And in any event what did we do in this country? We brought thousands of Chinese men here; we kept them here; we did not permit their wives and families to come with them, and we should have known that Canadian women and girls would have to pay for an immoral act of that kind. Now it is time that something should be done to rectify such a situation, but surely the way to do it is not to make these low appeals to racial prejudice.

May I also point out that the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation is not the only organization in British Columbia that has gone on record in favour of giving the vote to orientals. The United Church of Canada in British Columbia has gone on record to the same effect. I wonder whether those members of the Liberal party when they went to their churches on Sunday and the minister preached to them, would see an oriental leering over his shoulder with an eye on their wives and daughters. I wonder! I quote again from this thing, although I am sure I have quoted enough:

Mr. Woodsworth, the leader of the C.C.F. party in Canada, had the effrontery and heathenism to announce in the Canadian parliament on the 22nd day of June last year that it was the policy of the C.C.F. party to grant the franchise to the orientals of this province and he gloried in it.

Well, he will be glad to find that at least he is in good company as far as his heathenism is concerned, because he is here associated with the United Church of Canada, and also with the Women's Christian Temperance Union, some more heathens I suppose!

Here is another one, very typically Liberal I believe:

C.C.F. would have orientals elect candidates.

I want you to stop and think what might happen in a few years if the oriental is given the vote. Maybe you want a small concession from the government, a job, or a small contract of some kind, or a piece of land—

How typically Liberal!

—or to have your child given a little special attention at school. It is necessary to make a trip to Victoria and see the minister directly concerned. You go into his office in the parliament buildings and you see three or four orientals in the anteroom waiting. Finally you are ushered into the presence of the minister and find yourself gazing into the eyes of a yellow man. You state your business and are then politely told that the others waiting in the outer office are also asking for the same concession. What would be your chance of obtaining any help?

I will not quote any more from the vile thing. But that is what we have to contend with in British Columbia. I think I have shown sufficiently where we are heading if this appeal to race prejudice is going to continue. We know how easily clashes can be brought about by such appeals. As I have already pointed out, the oriental population in British Columbia will keep on increasing for a considerable number of years. As I have also

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-18a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Davis v Kramer
R.S.B.C. 1948 ~~Chpt~~ 106 s 4(1)
→ Give & the vote. pg 71
pt not 31

CCF = 7 1/3 voters support CCF
216 despite Antidiscrim stand
Beck tho only 2 seats won.

Reid. Can Election of 1935.

CCF compete C Reconstruction Party

1935 results	5 C's	~~34.3~~ % of vote	~~24~~ 24.6 %
	6 L's	~~30.8~~ % of vote	~~34~~ 34.8 %
	1 R	~~6.7~~ % " "	6.7 %
	3 CCF	~~18.8~~ % " "	33.6 %.
	~~SC~~		
	1 Others		2.8 %
	SC.		.6 %.
1930	7 C's	C	~~48.3~~ %
	5 L's	C	40.9 %
	2 others	C	9.8 %
1921	7 C's	47.9 %	} of vote.
	3 Libs	29.8	
	2 Po	9.0 13.3 %	

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-18b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Sp Com on Elections & Franchise Acts March 11/37 Witness: Mr Thomas Reid M.P.

From Brief Opposing Oriental Franchise in the Province of B.C.

Provincial Statute, thereby removing the present sections in the Dominion Act, it would certainly be the thin end of the wedge in the drive by the Japanese to overcome the views held and expressed by the people of British Columbia. In that event it could very well be argued, and it certainly would be in British Columbia by the Japanese resident therein, "We are allowed to vote at Dominion elections in your Province, so why should we be debarred from voting in Provincial elections?" When that day comes, if it ever comes, we might as well pull up our stakes and seek pastures new, for they will then, by reason of numbers to a great extent be able to control affairs in the Province of British Columbia, political as well as economic. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized. The appeal now being made by the Japanese to Ottawa is to say the least of it, rather an astute move on their part. Knowing the strong sentiment which exists in the Province of British Columbia against the granting of the franchise to Orientals, they have ignored that province and come some three thousand miles to the Capital City of Ottawa in the hope that by appealing to a Committee comprising a majority of members from other provinces, who why by reason of distance etc. from the province are not quite aware of the serious influx into British Columbia of Orientals and the actual serious conditions existing there, they might possibly be influenced by sentimental appeal into giving some attention to the request now made on behalf of the Japanese.

The Japanese are ever prone, in this country at least, to speak frequently about British justice but they, it would seem, in regard to similar matters affecting nationals other than Japanese, in Japan act in accordance with Japanese standards of justice which according to the British or Canadian standpoint might be something entirely different.

The statement is made on Page 16 of the Brief that as the result of their being denied the right to be elected to public office, such as the Provincial legislature, Municipal Council, School Board, etc., the Japanese in British Columbia find it difficult to obtain employment with Canadian people. This is not only a gross exaggeration but is entirely misleading and untrue. One has only to visit British Columbia to see for himself the inroads made by Orientals in industry to realize just how untrue such a statement really is. Wherever one goes Japanese of all ages and both sexes will be seen at work either in pulp mills, logging operations, fish canneries, etc., and on the coastal steamers Japanese have been employed for many years past. A complete survey of the Oriental labour situation in British Columbia was instituted by the Provincial Government and according to the figures issued, in 1931 there was a total in the Province of 31,760 Orientals gainfully employed, and of which 23,192 were Chinese and 8,568 were Japanese. These Orientals are employed in practically all pursuits from labouring and farming to the professional and commercial occupations.

A very interesting statement is also shown in the Provincial official report mentioned. One of the tables submitted shows that British Columbia may expect in the years 1938 to 1940 inclusive a slight decrease of some 452 Chinese on the labour market, but an increase of some 3,504 males and 370 females of Japanese birth on the labour market, or a total increase of Japanese in the labour market of 3,874 in these years.

Further, with regard to the inroads which have been made by the Japanese in the economic life of British Columbia, consider for a moment the encroachments made by them and the hold they now have on our Canadian fishing grounds. Out of a total of some 12,325 licences issued by the Department of Fisheries in 1935, 2,023 of these were issued to those of Japanese birth or origin as against 2,971 to Indians and 7,331 to Whites. In other words the Japanese are getting 18 per cent or more of all fishing licences issued and which, according to numbers, is equal to a total of 7 per cent of the number of Japanese resident in that Province. The percentage of Whites and Indians combined is only approximately 1½ per cent of the total population, and yet never an opportunity is lost by the Japanese to plead for more and yet more commercial fishing licences for those of their own race.

209.

I may tell the committee that every place the minister and I went last year we were met by delegations of Japanese pleading that more Japanese be given fishing licences. It is well known that they are held down to a certain number.

Strong exception must be taken to the statements on page 18 when in dealing with scholastic attainments it is asserted that the Japanese born in British Columbia do not speak the Japanese language neither, so it is stated, do they learn it in their own homes. This statement is far from the truth. Not only do they speak Japanese when conversing with those of Japanese origin and birth, but they see to it that the children, whose parents are unable to send them to Japan, learn not only the Japanese language but Japanese culture, etc., as well, and Japanese day schools are held almost everywhere throughout British Columbia where Japanese are to any extent congregated. The Japanese children have to attend school under Japanese instructors after regular school hours and on Saturdays, and also during the usual annual summer and winter recesses, at which times other children are free from school duties.

By Hon. Mr. Stevens:

Q. You mean that after they have attended the public schools they attend special sessions of private Japanese schools for exclusive instruction in Japanese culture and education?—A. Yes. To continue:—It is openly stated on fairly reliable authority that financial assistance is provided for the Japanese teachers and instructors from sources in Japan itself, through the medium of the resident Japanese consul.

I wonder if that should be "minister"?

Hon. Mr. Stevens: No. I think "consul" would be right there; it refers to the Japanese consul in Vancouver.—A. To continue:

This point is mentioned not as an argument that the Japanese have no actual right to do this if they so desire, but rather to refute the statements made, namely: that the Japanese children in British Columbia do not speak the Japanese language. The statement made is at complete variance with the actual facts of the situation as they exist to-day in British Columbia.

ASSIMILABILITY OF THE ORIENTAL

We come now to the question of assimilability of race, and here it should be noted that very little is stated in their brief about this matter, although it is one of the most important if not the most important, especially from the standpoint of our national life, economic and otherwise. Without dealing too exhaustively with the question of what is meant by non-assimilability, it perhaps can be stated to be when one race of people cannot, biologically speaking, be absorbed into another race of people by the union of the two races in marriage, and this is the case in regard to the Chinese and Japanese, whose blood stream is principally Mongolian or Polynesian, marrying into our own race. As a matter of fact the danger is that the Chinese or Japanese by inter-marriage would absorb our own race, and this is amply born out by the fact that in the few instances where a Chinese or a Japanese has married a Canadian woman or vice versa, the offspring born from the union of these two races have distinct physical characteristics and are unmistakably Oriental in features and appearance. It is not generally known, however, that the Japanese themselves do not encourage marriages with other races such as ours. Even the Japanese recognize in their brief that Canadian-born Japanese retain Japanese characteristics, as on page 19 they state that children born of Japanese parents in Canada (and I quote the words used) "except for physical characteristics are indistinguishable from Canadian children." Is that not a sufficient difference, for well could the same be said

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

also of children born of coloured parents. This statement is repeated on page 20 where it is stated of the Japanese children born in Canada that all the other racial characteristics with the exception of the different racial physical characteristics, in a short time will be gone, and in which statement we concur, for the children now born in British Columbia are as distinctly Japanese as their parents or grandparents.

The granting of the franchise will not, and indeed could not break down the peculiar racial characteristics which the Oriental has, and which it is admitted still exists. It would, however, as they themselves readily suggest, further economic assimilation, but are we in Canada prepared to allow an unassimilable race of people to control the economic and political life, if not of Canada, then that of British Columbia, the dangers of which have become more apparent in that province during the past number of years.

The brief speaks of the Japanese race as being a proud one, etc., a fact with which we find no fault, although it is not generally known just to what extent this pride of theirs really goes and which is now becoming more apparent in British Columbia. We take no great exception to this, but it should be pointed out that national pride does not pertain to any one race or nation. When the question of good feeling is introduced by them as one being related to that of trade, the fact should not be lost sight of that Australia has gone a great deal farther in restrictive legislation against the Oriental than has Canada, in closing her gates entirely to them, yet Australia has been doing more trade with both China and Japan over the past number of years than has Canada.

By Mr. Heaps:

Q. Are the orientals or Japanese or Chinese who settled and remained in Australia allowed to vote?—A. My information is no. To continue:—

One wonders at many of the arguments advanced on page 22. For example, they state that the Japanese system of Government is like ours and one can only wonder just why such an argument would be made or if they really expect such a statement to be believed. And again, what the fact of their navy being modelled along lines similar to that of Great Britain has to do with the granting of the franchise to the Japanese in British Columbia is somewhat difficult to understand, unless it is being used as some kind of threat or bogey.

On page 21 they speak of a time to come when by force of numbers the franchise will have to be granted to them, and it is stated it will be then too late. Further they ask the question, "Does Canada want a blood purge similar to that of Hitler with regard to the Jews in Germany?" Statements such as these just quoted and as put forward on behalf of the Japanese ought not to be given much credence and should not be recognized as having any bearing whatsoever in any appeal for enfranchisement of Orientals at Dominion elections in any province in Canada.

RIGHTS OF DOMINION TO LEGISLATE

A considerable number of pages of the Japanese Brief, notably pages 25 to 42, are devoted to somewhat lengthy arguments, legal and otherwise, which are advanced disputing the rights of the Dominion Parliament under the British North America Act to legislate in regard to who shall or who shall not vote at elections. Surely no importance can be attached to those arguments. The fact that this matter was taken before our Courts by the Japanese themselves, even going as far as appealing to the Privy Council in 1905, at which time the decision was against them, is proof enough of our legal rights to legislate and settles the question without any shadow of doubt. It is the right of every country, including Canada, to say, if they deem desirable so to do, who shall and

who shall not vote, and to argue as is done on page 39 that our refusal to grant the franchise to the Japanese cannot be supported by law is, to say the least of it, ridiculous.

LAWS IN JAPAN

The conclusion of the Brief deals particularly with Japanese Acts and ordinances in effect in Japan, touching on nationality laws, land laws, and ordinances as affecting foreigners in that country. No proper interpretation of the various Japanese statutes quoted can be obtained by a mere cursory examination or reading of sections extracted or quoted from these Statutes, and which have been translated into English for the purpose of the arguments submitted. Just for what purposes these extracts from Japanese Statutes have been submitted is difficult to understand, unless it be for the purpose of making some kind of comparison between Japanese and Canadian laws. In answer it should be pointed out that it is hardly possible to make anything like a fair comparison between two countries such as Japan and Canada as conditions are so vastly different and dissimilar in Japan to those in Canada. However, what we in Canada do is strictly speaking our very own business. Likewise what Japan does is strictly Japan's own business, but strong exception must be taken to any suggestion that Canada is less generous in her dealings or treatment of Oriental races within its borders, than is Japan itself towards those of foreign or alien birth living in Japan.

In Mr. W. J. Sebald's translation of "The Civil Code of Japan" he enumerates "private rights" as follows:—

> Among other disabilities, aliens cannot hold shares in the Bank of Japan (B.J.R. Art. 5), Yokohama Specie Bank (Y.S.B. Art. 5), Bank of Korea (B.K.L. Art. 5, par. 2), Korean Industrial Bank (K.I.B. Art. 4, par. 2), Oriental Development Co. (O.D.C. Art. 3), Japan Wireless Telegraph Co. (J.W.L. Art. 5), South Manchuria Railway Co. (S.M.R. Art. 2). They are not allowed to hold mining rights (Mining Law Art. 5), or placer mining rights (Placer Mining Law, Art. 23), to own Japanese ships (Shipping Law, Art. 1), to become pilots (pilots' Law, Art. 2, par. 1). They cannot obtain navigation subsidies or ocean fishing subsidies (Ocean Navigation Subsidy Law, Art. 1, and Ocean Fishing Encouragement Law, Art. 2). They cannot be members or heads of Japanese houses (Civil Code, Art. 964 and Art. 990, par. 2). But *aliens are debarred from owning land only in strategical areas specially designated by Imperial Ordinance* (Alien land Law, Art. 4). As for public rights, *they are excluded from all suffrage, national, prefectural and municipal.* Nor can they enlist in the army or navy or be appointed officials (if aliens are taken into Government employment, it is merely as "employees" and not as regular officials). They cannot even join political parties or be promoters of public political meetings (Peace Police Law, Art. 6).

As already pointed out, it is not possible in any brief such as has been submitted to deal in any competent manner whatsoever with the laws and ordinances of a country like Japan, unless one is fully conversant not only with all the statutes and ordinances of the country itself, but also with its customs and people. It should be pointed out, however, that while many of the Japanese statutes read as being one thing, very often the effect of them is entirely changed or nullified by provisions contained in other laws or ordinances.

The same point would apply to ourselves. You could not interpret a statute exactly by reading only one part, unless you knew the laws of the country.

It is difficult to understand just what significance such presentations in their brief have in regard to the question, but some note should be taken of them and to refute any suggestion that Japan gives the same equal rights or privileges to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

those in Japan other than her own race and equal or similar to those enjoyed by the Japanese themselves in Canada. One has only to carefully read over the various sections quoted in the Japanese brief to realize the truth of this.

Dual citizenship and assimilatability are my two most important points. To continue:—

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Mention should be made of the question of Japanese dual citizenship, which matter was discused in 1936 during the time the four Japanese delegates appeared before the Elections and Franchise Committee and considerable attention should be given to this matter when considering any appeal for the granting of the franchise to those of Japanese birth or origin.

Up until 1924 all Japanese born in Canada were Japanese citizens and reckoned as such by the Japanese Government, and according to the Japanese national law all Japanese children, no matter where born, were Japanese subjects, unless at the time of their birth the parents renounced allegiance to Japan. It is extremely doubtful if many Japanese ever took steps to renounce allegiance to Japan. Under the new law Japanese can and still do retain Japanese citizenship of their children born in Canada by simply having the births registered with the Japanese Consul. According to Professor Hayakawa, a British Columbia born Japanese and one of the chief witnesses, no figures could be given as to the number of Japanese born in Canada who would be thus registered at one and the same time as citizens of both countries and which he later declared gave them protection in Canada by the Japanese Government. It was admitted, however, that Japanese children born in Canada were still being registered with the Japanese Consul, and it is very doubtful if there are any appreciable numbers of Japanese children born in this country whose births are not registered with the Japanese Consul in this country. While the disinclination of the Japanese to relinquish Japanese citizenship is their own affair, why pretend they are out and out Canadians? It is doubted if in effect there is actually much difference in the new Japanese law of 1924 from that of the Act previously in operation.

The disinclination of the Japanese to relinquish their citizenship is perhaps looked upon by them as being a virtue rather than a fault, and possibly furnishes one of the outstanding reasons for the great national solidarity of Japan, unique among the nations of the earth to-day. It does, however, furnish an equally good reason why the average Japanese cannot, in the strict sense of the word, make a good Canadian citizen. The further fact should be noted that China also makes claim to all Chinese living abroad, and even Chinese born in alien lands are not allowed by China to change their nationality.

What is particularly feared in British Columbia is the danger of Japan maintaining a separate state within Canada. What has taken place in other countries, particularly Hawaii and California, should be a lesson to Canada. As late as the early 1920's Japan maintained in California a state within a state, in which every Japanese, whether alien or native-born American citizen, was under orders from Japan in peace or in war, and was forced to belong to a local association under the control of the Consul General of Japan at San Francisco.

In 1924 when the new Law regarding registry of births abroad was put into effect by Japan, the argument was advanced by the Japanese abroad, just as it is being advanced to-day by the Japanese in British Columbia, that dual citizenship would largely disappear. Such, however, has not been the case. Various factors, including the insistence of the first generation, the pull of heredity, the Japanese law of family, the teachings of Buddhist instructors in the Japanese language schools, and the encouraged study of Japanese culture,

tend to nullify the purpose of the law. It was estimated by Governor Joseph Poindexter in February, 1936, that in Hawaii over two-thirds of the Hawaiian-born Japanese retain their Japanese citizenship with all obligations thereof. It has been estimated on fairly reliable authority that nearly fifty per cent of the voters in Hawaii are now of Japanese origin or birth.

That the same situation exists in regard to the registry of Japanese births with the Japanese Consul in Canada will not be either seriously or successfully refuted. The statement made to the Committee by Professor Hayakawa that he did not know the number of Japanese children born in British Columbia who would be registered by the Japanese Consul, on the face of it seems strange. The four Japanese delegates who appeared before the Committee were apparently fully conversant with all complete figures and data, and it hardly seems probable that they would have no knowledge or information as to the number of Japanese children registered with their own Consul since 1924, which registration makes them citizens of Japan, amenable to directions and instructions from the Japanese Government and as was admitted by Professor Hayakawa before the Committee last year, in the event of serious trouble in Canada they would be given some kind of protection or other.

Once the Japanese secure the franchise in British Columbia the next objective contemplated is to obtain legislative positions, such as municipal, Provincial or Dominion, and this was readily admitted by one of the Japanese delegates. When that time comes, the Japanese Government will then have an active voice in Canada and so help to shape the policies of this country.

Practically all the arguments presented to the Committee on May 22nd, 1936, by the four Japanese delegates in person, were contained in the brief submitted by Mr. T. G. Norris, K.C., on behalf of the Japanese Canadian Citizens League, and their submissions were in most instances merely repetitions or extracts from the Brief itself. However, there were some statements made by them which it is perhaps just as well to take note of and not allow to remain unchallenged, lest it perhaps be said later that they either were not or could not be.

Dr. Banno in his evidence made the statement that out of possibly 2,000 Canadian-born Japanese over the age of eighteen, 500 are members of the Japanese League in the Lower Fraser Valley, New Westminster, and Vancouver districts, and then Professor Hayakawa in his evidence stated that the group of young Japanese who made the survey mentioned found only 1,210. Quite a disparity in numbers. This same group in their survey, according to Miss Hyodo, discovered only 19,960 Japanese in the entire province, of which she stated 10,965 are Canadian-born, which would leave only some 8,995 who are not Canadian-born and therefore must have entered Canada. According to official Japanese figures issued in the Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book of 1937 issued in Tokyo, at Page 46 of that report a total of 21,062 is given as the number of Japanese resident in Canada in 1934.

Bear in mind that that is taken from the official records of Japan. The figure given by Japanese authorities is 21,062 Japanese resident in Canada.

How does this compare with Miss Hyodo's statement that there are only some 8,995 not Canadian-born, unless it be that all Japanese, whether born in Canada or Japan, are looked upon as such by Japan itself, and which we contend is actually the case.

An important fact and one not generally known but which must not be overlooked, is that Japan grants financial assistance to Japanese emigrants to enable them to settle abroad. The official figures published in Tokyo for a period of ten years, 1925 to 1934, show a total of 197,325 Japanese, both male and female, as being given financial help to enable them to make a start abroad.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The same table shows a total sum of 222,611,000 yen, approximately fifty million dollars, as money having been remitted by the 197,325 Japanese who left Japan to settle in other countries, (see Page 45, Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book, 1937).

I may be wrong about the figure $50,000,000, but the figure as respects yen is correct.

The official records issued by the Department of Immigration of Canada show the number of Japanese coming into Canada from 1900 to 1936 as being a total of 25,014. This does not take into account the Japanese immigration for any of the years previous to 1900 and which amounted to some 1,500. One wonders if any figures presented by the Japanese in Canada can be relied upon and the question naturally arises as to the real reason for the Japanese not presenting the officially recorded figures issued and obtainable from the Department of Immigration and which figures cannot very well be disputed. They could even have presented the figures obtainable from Japan itself. It would appear to be a studied policy on their part to minimize the actual or potential numbers of their race not only in Canada, but also as was done in regard to Hawaii and the Pacific Coast States as well. It is fair to make the statement that the official figures as issued by the authority of the Provincial Government of British Columbia in 1935, are fairly conservative and if anything, rather under estimate the actual number of Japanese living in British Columbia, the total number being given as approximately 30,000 and not 19,960 as quoted by Miss Hyodo.

Dr. Hayakawa mentioned before the committee that there was danger of the situation in British Columbia ultimately becoming similar to the caste system of India. Surely this is a far-fetched argument to use, as there is no comparison between the matter of the caste system of India, which is maintained chiefly through different religious beliefs or doctrines, and the question of the Japanese enfranchisement in British Columbia, where the problem is chiefly a biological one.

Instances of the Japanese marrying outside of their own race are rare. How then, it should be asked, is it possible to absorb a race such as the Japanese without intermarriage? Canada, like the United States, must be built up of a homogenous race, although there are some who believe that admixture of blood of all races is beneficial to mankind, but usually those who advocate or believe this want it tried out by other people's sons or daughters rather than their own. Apart from all this, however, we should face the question that even if assimilation were possible, which of the two races would predominate?

Professor Hayakawa's statement in answer to a question that no restrictions are placed on foreigners voting in Japan, cannot be accepted as it is at complete variance with "The Civil Code of Japan" which has already been quoted. Professor Hayakawa failed to make mention of the numerous and varied prohibitions in effect in Japan which mitigate against aliens or foreigners, so-called, in matters such as ownership of land, restrictions in regard to private rights, etc. and as to "public rights," why they just haven't any in Japan (See "The Civil Code of Japan" W. J. Sebald's translation).

In answer to a question Professor Hayakawa stated he did not know just how many Canadian-born Japanese went back each year to Japan to comply with Japanese military regulations. It is not denied that numbers do go back each year to Japan for this purpose and to quote again from Japanese authorities, in speaking about expatriation of Japanese, they have this to say:—

> It may be noted that those American or Canadian-born Japanese boys not yet expatriated are still technically liable to the Japanese conscription law, so that the crux of "double nationality" question remains unsolved, as is also the case with the Prussian or French boys born in America. (Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book, 1937) at page 46.

[Mr. Thomas Reid, M.P.]

In answer to statements made by Dr. Hayakawa in connection with economic difficulties which it is claimed are experienced by the Japanese resident in British Columbia, it is only fair to say that any such statement would not be taken seriously by the people of British Columbia, and it is extremely doubtful if any mention would have been made of this matter if the appeal were to the Province of British Columbia instead of to a Committee of the House of Commons, located at Ottawa. That they have prospered and done exceedingly well in this country cannot be denied. Their natural industry and aptitude in adapting themselves to new conditions (which qualities we all admire) coupled with the fact that owing to their lower standards of living, etc., they are able to more successfully compete against our own Canadian people, has enabled them to in large measure not only prosper, but also to supersede Canadians and gradually obtain control in many lines of economic endeavour.

The splendid opportunities and economic advantages which the Japanese have received and obtained in Canada are in striking contrast to the policy of Japan itself, which by Imperial ordinances precludes the entry to Japan of cheaper labour, such as the Chinese and Koreans. It is true perhaps that the exclusion of these two races of people was necessary to protect Japanese labour, as it is well known that they could not successfully compete against Chinese or Korean labour on account of the lower standard of living of the Chinese or Koreans. It is of little use now, however, for Canada to regret that at the outset some such like action was not taken to protect our own people from the competition of the cheaper labour from oriental countries, but the fact that Canada did not do so, is no reason now why we should repeat what is now generally recognized was a grave mistake of economic policy on our part.

Provincial governments of all shades of political opinion have at various times endeavoured to grapple with the problem of Oriental economic activities in that Province. One aspect of the Oriental problem in British Columbia has been recently brought to the attention of the public in that Province. At a largely attended representative gathering of farmers held on February 23, 1937, in the town of Cloverdale, close to the city of New Westminster, a demand was made to the Provincial Government, asking that a Royal Commission be appointed to investigate the actions and activities of Chinese vegetable growers, wholesale, and commission houses who, it is authoritatively stated, are in complete control of the sale of all vegetables, and who seem to act at variance with control laws as to marketing, etc. and in open defiance of Provincial Statutes in effect in that Province.

A complete Provincial survey was made in British Columbia in 1927 and in that year disclosed to what extent economic Oriental penetration had then been reached in the Province. In view of the seriousness of the problem at that time, which has become more serious since then, the Provincial Government of that day caused a humble address to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, praying that copies of the report be sent to the Governor General and to the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. The following extracts are given from that report:—

Page 4. The facts assembled by the Bureau of Provincial Information from official sources bring out the following, among other, phases of the situation.

(1) That at the beginning of 1927 the Oriental population of the Province is at least 46,500 or, in other words, 1 in every 12 persons.

(2) That the Japanese birth-rate is 40 per 1,000, as compared with a general birth-rate of all races, except native Indians, of 18 per 1,000.

(3) That the increase in the Japanese population through the excess of births over deaths is greater by more than 2 to 1 than the immigration of that race.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(4) That the arrivals of Japanese women have greatly outnumbered the arrivals of men for several years past, and that at the present time two women come in for every man that enters.

(5) That of the Oriental arrivals in Canada for the past twenty years British Columbia got 80 per cent of the Chinese, over 98 per cent of the Japanese, and nearly 99 per cent of the Hindus.

(6) That Orientals own land and improved property in British Columbia to an aggregate value of $10,491,250 and lease property valued at $1,099,500.

(7) That over 11,300 Orientals are employed in industries of the Province, and that, for instance, while the proportion employed in the lumbering industry generally has been reduced to 20 per cent, there are between 30 and 40 per cent employed in saw and planing mills and close on 50 per cent in shingle mills.

(8) That in 1925 there were 3,231 Asiatics carrying on in licensed trades and callings, and that in the cities they constitute an incredibly large percentage of the total number of licensees in some callings.

(9) That in three years the number of Japanese children in the public schools has increased by 74 per cent, while in the same time the number of white children has increased by 6 per cent.

(10) That in the fishing industry, upon which the Orientals appeared to have a strangle-hold a few years ago, the policy of a gradual reduction in the number of licences allowed to them is bringing the industry back into the hands of white and native Indian fishermen.

The statistical branch of the department of Agriculture brings out the following facts regarding the Oriental in agriculture:

(1) That in the four years from 1921 to 1925 the acreage of land owned by Orientals increased by approximately 5,000 acres and the land leased by approximately 1,500 acres.

(2) That of the acreage in small fruits at the present time the proportion held by Oriental growers is 30·6 per cent, while in number they constitute but one-seventh of the growers, the holdings average 1½ acres to each white grower and 4 acres to each Oriental grower.

(3) That with the development of production under glass, which has been quite marked of late years, the Oriental is more and more increasing his hold on this branch of the industry; that where in 1923 he constituted 9 per cent of growers with 28 per cent of glass area, in 1925 he constituted 13 per cent of growers with 37 per cent of glass area.

(4) That while the total increase in glass area between the 1923 and 1925 greenhouse surveys was 22 per cent, the increase in white operation was but 8 per cent and the increase in Oriental operation 58 per cent.

(5) That the handling of produce and garden-truck by peddlers or hucksters is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese, and that the same applies to the sale of vegetables in stores, to the extent of 91 per cent in one city.

The following is also taken from the report:

> There has always been a certain amount of difficulty in securing registrations of Oriental births, and there is some ground for the suspicion that even yet, with the greatest vigilance on the part of officials of the Provincial Board of Health, there are births which are not reported. Comparison of a series of the reports by the Registrar of Vital Statistics will show that a number of births, chiefly of Orientals, are not registered until years after. The figures of actual births for the years given in the statement are subject to addition every year hereafter as further births in the several years are registered.

[Mr. Thomas Reid, M.P.]

The following table is from the report of the Economic Council of British Columbia on the total number of Orientals employed in the labour market in 1931 and issued September, 1935, under authority of the Provincial Government of British Columbia:

ORIENTALS, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1931

Occupation	Chinese	Japanese
Agriculture	4,193	1,513
Fishermen	18	1,464
Logging	653	599
Coal mining	307	62
Other mining	84	39
Vegetable products	25	14
Animal products	400	76
Textile goods and apparel	203	128
Wood products	150	230
Pulp and paper, paper products	1	131
Printing, publishing and bookbinding	32	21
Metals (not electroplate or precious metals)	42	82
Precious metals and electroplate	7	1
Non-metallic mineral products	18	6
Chemical processes and paint makers	11	20
Miscellaneous products	2	2
Electric light and power production	45	49
Building and construction	37	181
Transportation and communication	470	238
Warehousing and storage	81	17
Commercial	1,841	419
Finance, insurance	16	15
Public administration and defence	4	3
Professional	78	88
Entertainment and sport	22	19
Personal	5,182	839
Laundry workers, cleaners, dyers, pressers	749	50
Clerical	124	103
Unspecified	....	2
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging)	8,203	1,441
Hunting	1	....
Grand total—30,851	22,999	7,852

It is interesting to compare the totals of Orientals employed in industry in British Columbia in the year 1927 with the greatly increased numbers employed, and as given, in 1935. This answers completely and effectively any statements made by the Japanese either personally or in their Brief regarding any economic disadvantage which they say exists to those of their race in British Columbia and disproves entirely such contention that any discrimination exists. Orientals in the Province of British Columbia have to quite a remarkable extent displaced Canadian labour in many fields and have been able to do so largely on account of the fact that their lower standards of living enable them to work for less and which fact has given them considerable preference.

In conclusion it should be pointed out that the submissions contained are presented in rebuttal to the Brief presented to the Special Committee on Elections and Franchise in 1936 on behalf of the Japanese Canadian League, and are not in any way actuated by any personal animus to either those of Chinese or Japanese origin or birth.

It should again be reiterated that the granting of the franchise in Dominion elections to Japanese in British Columbia would be but the thin end of the wedge which would be used to compel the granting of the franchise in British Columbia to all unassimilable races at provincial elections, and if the Japanese in British Columbia were granted this privilege, what about the Chinese and likewise the Hindus who are British subjects before coming to Canada. In that event could the franchise very well be denied the other Asiatic races in the province and what particular reason is there to suppose that the Japanese alone should be specially favoured? When the time ever comes that the people of

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

British Columbia themselves decide to grant the franchise to all those of Oriental birth or origin at provincial elections it will be time enough for the Dominion Parliament to seriously consider the question of allowing the franchise to those of Oriental birth or origin at Dominion elections in British Columbia, and we trust that day is quite a long way off yet.

The Oriental question in Canada, being primarily a British Columbia question, it is respectfully requested that the Dominion Parliament would be well advised to continue to co-operate with the people of British Columbia, who by the statutes of that province, preclude from voting all those of Oriental birth or origin.

Mr. Chairman, that is my submission in reply to the Japanese submission. I do not think I need add anything further.

By Mr. Heaps:

Q. Would you mind looking up that point referred to earlier in your brief about the census?—A. The figure is 23,342 in 1931.

Q. In 1935 the estimate is over 30,000?—A. Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Stewart:

Q. Does that figure refer to British Columbia or Canada as a whole?—A. The 23,000 is in Canada. We consider that 90 per cent of all Japanese are resident in British Columbia; so we claim that even from the official statistics the Japanese are 50 per cent below the actual number of Japanese resident in the province.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN: Now, there are some members of the committee who are not here to-day who would like to discuss this matter; and at the beginning of our meeting I suggested that we might hear the brief and have it put on the record so that the members can read it, and then at our next meeting questions can be asked.

The WITNESS: It will also allow Mr. Neill, who is in the Fisheries committee to-day, an opportunity to appear. He would like to make some submissions. In the meantime, the members of the committee could look over the brief and ask their questions at our next meeting.

The committee adjourned to the call of the chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, ROOM 429,

March 16, 1937.

The Special Committee on Elections and Franchise Acts met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Bothwell the chairman, presided.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, at our last meeting the committee heard Mr. Reid, and at the conclusion of that meeting the remarks of the acting chairman, Mr. Glen, were: "Now, there are some members of the committee who are not here to-day who would like to discuss this matter; and at the beginning of our meeting I suggested that we might hear the brief and have it put on the record so that the members can read it, and then at our next meeting questions can be asked." Then Mr. Reid, who was the witness of that occasion, stated: "It will also allow Mr. Neill, who is in the Fisheries committee to-day an opportunity to appear. He would like to make some submissions. In the meantime, the members of the committee could look over the brief and ask their questions at our next meeting."

I have discussed the matter with Mr. Reid, and unless members of the committee have immediate questions which they desire to ask him, we might hear Mr. Neill this morning and, possibly, his remarks will clear up some of the matters that may be in your mind to ask Mr. Reid. Following we can have an interrogation of both of these members. I will ask Mr. Neill to proceed with his presentation.

Mr. A. W. NEILL, called.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I must apologize for the fact that my remarks will be somewhat disconnected. I got it into my head that this matter was not to come up until next year, and I left a lot of my material at home and I have not had time recently to prepare a proper statement. I also have done an injustice to a gentleman called Mr. Hope of Vancouver who is either president or secretary of a body called the White Canada Research Committee, and he has expressed his desire not only to submit a brief in reply to that of Mr. Norris but also to appear here personally. I wrote to him yesterday and asked him to forward his brief as soon as possible.

Now, I have read Mr. Reid's brief, and it is an excellent one. It will not be necessary for me to repeat any of his remarks, but I shall try, in the course of my disconnected remarks, to add something that probably he did not cover. However, the fact that I may ignore what he said does not mean that I do not agree; it is simply unnecessary that I should repeat any of it.

The question of oriental votes in British Columbia arose from a brief prepared by Mr. Norris, and in future when I use the word "brief" I shall mean that document prepared by Mr. Norris, K.C. Apart from that, there are the arguments made by the witnesses. In my judgment they somewhat contradict each other. If from the brief and the statements one subtracts the legal quibbling, on the one hand, and the sob stuff and claptrap, on the other, there is not so much left to answer. Still, they have a plausible sound, and it is the duty of those of us from British Columbia who are acquainted with the facts to put them before you.

The delegates who appeared before this committee last year presented no credentials that I saw. I was not a member of the committee. They said that they were delegates of the Canadian Japanese Citizens League which came

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

He was fully aware that it was absolutely useless, and that is why he uses words "of course"—he was aware that it was no use going to British lumbia because they would be still more definite in their refusal than we uld be.

On page 4 of Mr. Norris' brief we find the following language:—

> That the provisions of the clause tend to the creation and maintenance of an economic minority—a minority which, if deprived of the franchise, will not be assimilated into the life of Canada and living under a sense of oppression, will eventually become a source of difficulty.

I wonder if one might ask what an economic minority is. The definition of word "economic" according to the dictionary is to maintain for the sake of ofit or for the production of wealth or pertaining to industrial concerns. I can derstand minority superiority or minority inferiority or even oppressed minor-, but I frankly do not know what an economic minority is. I will deal with assimilation evidence a little later on.

Then we find the statement made:—

> That the provisions of the clause are unconstitutional and contrary to law.

Now, I will deal with that later on and go into it in more detail; but I will int out that the Japanese are fully and entirely alive to their opportunities and vileges under common law. I will cite later a few cases where they went to the ivy Council in defence of what they conceived to be their rights. They are an oppressed people who do not know the law.

On page 5 we find these words:—

> It was not until the year 1895 that the provision which excluded Chinese or Indians from voting was extended to include Japanese.

That is true. On page 213 of the evidence of last year, Mr. MacNicol ed Professor Hayakawa whether the Japanese had at one time the right ote in British Columbia, and the witness replied:" They never had because discriminations against them were put in force before they came, as against Chinese. You see, it was not until 1884 that the Japanese started to come." Then there is a question by Mr. Neill:—

> They came with the full knowledge of the restrictions?

the answer is, "yes."

So they came there with the full knowledge of what conditions they were g to live under. If I were running a boarding house and I took in a man gave him a year's lease of a room on condition that he did not drink or ke and if after he had been there for a few weeks he did these things and e the conditions under which he came into my house and I protested against actions and explained the conditions, suppose he replied, "I am a British ect and I have a right to drink and smoke; the law allows me to drink and uy tobacco; you are oppressing me"--that would be the same sort of com-son. They came to this country with the full knowledge that they would be allowed to vote. The next six or seven pages are taken up with a fe ble mpt to prove that the orientals were really not excluded by the Dominion nchise Act before 1919—that is mere quibble, and I will not waste time g into it. They were prevented from voting before 1919, not by a specific ion of the Dominion Act, but they were prevented by the fact that they l the same provincial list. Then, we find him saying that the provincial ualification of Japanese is the result of a misconception. The misconception an in 1875, and that is sixty-two years ago. You would think that we in ish Columbia would have found out about this misconception of ours before

Later on, on page 9, he speaks of classification and says, "Yet the classification is stubbornly maintained." It must be plain to this committee that there must be some reason for that.

Then we find him saying on page 10 that "the Japanese who have come to Canada and the native born Japanese are not of the lower class which usually is the vanguard of immigration from any country. . ." Well, that is a kind of slur on some of us who happen to come from other countries. I have been in British Columbia forty-one years, and I suppose I might be considered to be of the vanguard of immigration, but I do not wish to be termed as being of a lower class. It rather suggests a slur on the parents of a good many members of this committee who came here from other countries.

On page 11 he says that in 1919 the legislation was panic legislation caused by the fear of persons residing in British Columbia that, because of post-war depression there would not be sufficient employment for British citizens of the white race. I do not know how conditions were in the east, but 1919 and 1920 were our most prosperous years in British Columbia. Money was easy. We were making money all around, and those were boom years. It certainly was not because of any panic in 1919 or because of any panic stricken feeling in British Columbia. That is nonsense. He said it was largely instituted by the trade unions. That is also nonsense. He refers to "blind panic of unreason" and later on he says at the bottom of page 11: "Had there been real justification for legislation of this sort to protect industry it would have been applied as well to naturalized foreigners and native born Canadians of central European descent, of which there are large numbers in the country." The reason that we did not make that "panic legislation" apply to the descendants of or the people from European nations—as we would have done if there had been blind panic—is because we knew that these European people were assimilatable and we knew that the orientals were not. That contradicts Mr. Norris' statement. If there had been "blind panic of unreason" or because of labour unions we would have made it apply to others than Japanese. The fact that we did not show it was because we believed the Japs to be utterly and entirely unassimilable.

On page 13 he talks about "British subjects of one province are singled out for disqualification." It is not one province only; the same is true of Saskatchewan. The answer in regard to other provinces is that the issue does not arise. Suppose I were to introduce a bill in the house this afternoon that people of the Polynesian race were not to sit in the house or that Kanakas were not to be allowed to vote, would the answer not be that such legislation is not needed? That is the reason why there was not similar legislation passed in other provinces until Saskatchewan awoke to the situation. They began to feel a little twinge when oriental immigration started to take place, whereas the other provinces did not. How many Japanese or Chinese are there in Quebec or Ontario? Surely there are not sufficient to raise an issue.

Mr. MacNicol: Do the Japanese vote in Saskatchewan?

The Witness: He votes but not the Chinese. There were no Japanese at that time. I quote from the middle of page 13 as follows: "The intention of the Federationists is made clear if reference be had to the parliamentary debates on confederation. At page 99 the Honourable George Brown, the great Liberal leader, said in speaking of the union of the provinces: So and so." Well that would be in the year 1866 or 1867, as it was prior to confederation. That is 71 years ago. British Columbia was not known then, was not a part of Canada. There were no Chinamen in British Columbia at that time. It would be as sensible to quote George Brown in the consideration of aviation to-day as it would be to quote George Brown in 1867 on the Japanese situation in British Columbia. It had not arisen and was never thought of.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Then on page 14 of the brief we find the following:—

> The provisions of the clause tend to the creation and maintenance of an economic minority—a minority which, if deprived of the franchise, will not be assimilated—

That is the whole crux of the situation—

> —will not be assimilated into the life of Canada and living under a sense of oppression, will eventually become a source of difficulty.

These naturalized Japanese are not Canadians. They entered Canada for what there was in it for them. They took their oath of allegiance to King George or King Edward with their tongues in their cheeks. They do not want to be assimilated. This is shown in every line and issue of their pamphlets of propaganda that I could refer to if I had time. I think I should quote now a page or two of evidence that was taken before the British Columbia Fisheries Commission of 1922 up in the north. I put these questions to a Japanese witness: I asked him what he thought about this. I want to quote from a brief prepared for the United States government in connection with the situation in California. These are the questions and answers as contained in that brief:—

> —— Perfect assimilation can only be had through intermarriage. This is impracticable for three main reasons. (*a*) Principle enunciated by biologists is to the effect that intermarriage between races wholly different in characteristics does not perpetuate the good qualities of either race. (*b*) A natural pride of race on each side acts as bars against intermarriage. Even in Hawaii where there is every encouragement for inter-racial admixture, the Japanese have maintained racial purity far beyond that of any other nation, and to an extraordinary degree. (*See* report to Educational Department at Washington.) (*c*) Another bar of assimilation by marriage is the practical deprivation of social status suffered thereby on both sides of the Pacific. Language, hereditary, religion and ideals and the law and policy of Japan all prevent even sociological assimilation of Japanese. There is no desire save in a few cases for assimilation on the part of Japanese in this country.
>
> The Japanese pride of race prevents assimilation. They are taught that theirs is the greatest race on the face of the earth, the only one which has a god for its ruler, and it is designed to conquer all nations on the globe. They have been taught that their nationality can be best protected if they refuse to permit themselves to be assimilated by foreign nations. The government of Japan does not encourage or even permit the assimilation of Japanese by foreign nations, Japan claims as her citizens and bound to obey her, to do her will, and to use their position here for her purposes, all the Japanese in the United States, whether immigrants or American born (Upwards of 290,000). With the exception of sixty-four to whom she has granted the right of expatriation.

And I added this: "Almost the whole of the above quotations are from Japanese authorities, professors, etc."

The CHAIRMAN: That quotation is from what?

The WITNESS: From a brief that was prepared in regard to the presentation to the United States government in connection with somewhat similar conditions which then prevailed in California. To deal with these gentlemen that appeared before us. The question of assimilation rests on intermarriage. You cannot have it without marriage, and you cannot have marriage because neither one of the parties wants it, nor is it desirable. I should like to quote from the Vancouver Evening Sun of May 18, 1925. The quotation is contained in an editorial of that issue, and is as follows:—

> —to cross an individual of a white race with an individual of a yellow race is to produce, in nine cases out of ten, a mongrel wastrel with the worst qualities of both races. The breeding of white and yellow can only be accomplished at the cost of sacrificing the fine features of both white and yellow civilization.

Mr. GLEN: I wonder what authority he has for that strong statement.

The WITNESS: Let us now take the gentlemen that were down here at the last session. Mr. Banno was a dentist, and was very prominent in the presentation. On page 215 of the evidence of last year I asked him these questions:—

> In the last fifteen years how many marriages have there been between whites and the Japanese?
>
> Dr. BANNO: I am not personally acquainted with any.

Dr. Banno came here to present their case. He was thoroughly familiar with it. He is well known in Vancouver as being a very earnest and prominent pro-Japanese. Would it not have been his object, if he could possibly have done it, to find one marriage, to have said, "Yes, intermarriage has begun; assimilation will go forward, if you give us time." He has lived there all his life and this is what he said:—

> I am not personally acquainted with any.

That is why we cannot assimilate. This is how it has been put to me: Why do you take that attitude in regard to the Japanese? Why don't you take the same attitude in regard to the Swede, the German and the Norwegian? The reason is we welcome the Swede and the German and the Dutchman. We know that the Nordic races from the countries to the north will assimilate. We know that the further north you go the more virile the race is, and we know that a man who comes here and calls himself Johansen will in a short time call himself Johnson, and his daughter marries our son, and we are not ashamed, not unwilling that he should do so, because he naturally strengthens our Canadian race. We know that could never happen with the Japanese. They do not want us to assimilate with them, and they do not want to assimilate with us. Here is a man who has lived all his life in Vancouver telling us he has never heard of a single marriage of a Japanese with a white; and I should be very sorry to hear of one, too.

Then on page 15 of the brief he quotes other rights that the Japanese are denied in British Columbia. He lists them as follows:—

(1) Elected to the provincial legislature.
(2) Elected to municipal office.
(3) Elected as school trustees.
(4) Selected for jury service.
(5) Lawyers.
(6) Druggists.
(7) Hand loggers.
(8) Employed in the public service save as specialists.
(9) Employed on public works.
(10) Employed by any buyer of crown timber for logging such timber.

He says that these restrictions are there. They are there, and have been there for some time. Successive governments and successive parties undergo changes from time to time; but they have all seen fit to keep it up. Mr. Norris tells us that is due to a misunderstanding that occurred away back in 1875. I want to draw attention to the restriction in regard to druggists, and lawyers. They are not restricted from being lawyers and druggists by legislation at all. A Japanese can be a lawyer or a druggist according to law; but they are restricted

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

by regulations made by the Law Society, and the Association of Pharmacists. They put restrictions into the regulations which prevent these people from either being a lawyer or a pharmacist. They put in a clause which stated that in order to qualify for these professions they must be on the voters' lists. I wonder if Mr. Norris, who I presume is prominent in the Law Society of Vancouver, has ever suggested the removal of the restriction. He does not need to write a brief or come here to do it. He can get that regulation struck out of the Law Society regulations, and these people would be qualified. Suppose we did change the law; suppose we did give them the vote—there is no need to change the law at all because the law does not forbid them—do you think the Law Society and the pharmacists would not simply change their regulation accordingly, and would not allow them to be lawyers or druggists any more than now? Because if we amend the law they could use some other phrase which would have the same effect of keeping them out.

On page 16 of the brief we find the following:

> As a result of these discriminations there arises an unconscious—" I should think it must be unconscious—"—almost natural discrimination against the Japanese in their everyday life and as a result they find it much more difficult to find employment with white people.

That is, I should think, probably an instance of No. 1 piffle, because the very reverse is the case. I am willing to gamble that for every case they can cite where there is a white man working for a Japanese I can cite fifty cases where there are Japanese working for white men. The restriction is not against the Japanese but against the white man. If you came to British Columbia you could not find more than four or five cases of white men working for Japanese. Then, it would be in some illicit relation in which they were taking advantage of the fact the white man could get a licence for some fish plant and the Japanese could not. Japanese money would be behind the white man. That is well known in British Columbia If there are any cases of white men working for Japanese you will find that the situation is as I have indicated, and the Japanese money is behind them. I submit that the statement is wholly untrue, wholly ridiculous. Then, the brief goes on to say that the Japanese are naturally law-abidin I think that is true. But Mr. Norris says he wants to do away with the whole restrictions, and that applies to Chinamen as well. They are law-abiding in a sense, but in another sense they are very far from that. I should like you to ask Mr. Ilsley, or the Department of National Revenue what kind of an army they employ in British Columbia to try to handle the drug traffic. When oriental ships come in there they have to put on several crews of watchmen twenty-four hours a day to watch the ships to prevent smuggling of drugs—you can put enough of the drug in your vest pocket to make a fortune—the demand is so extreme for the drug by the drug eating Chinamen in British Columbia. It is necessary to keep up a whole army. We do not see the things that go on there. We only live on the surface. How many unsolved Chinese murders are there in British Columbia? Is not the attitude taken that a dead Chinaman more or less does not matter? We do not bother asking very much about the murder unless it was done in the open in one of the Tong wars—and we hardly know what "Tong" means anyway. I am afraid there is a certain amount of truth in the statement sometimes made that when the white man's law demands a victim, the victim is supplied regardless of whether he is the murderer or not. That sort of thing is all too common. We don't know what is going on underneath. We are living on the top of civilization and do not know what is going on. I have a friend who is familiar with the Japanese language who told me that he went into the courts in Vancouver and heard a Japanese interpreter—the interpreters are always Japanese—bargaining with the accused as to what he would

pay him if he would get him off by misinterpreting the evidence. That is a fact. We are living on a volcano, and we do not know just exactly when it is going to blow up. I may say in regard to the Chinese that they are dying off and that condition will disappear through the process of time.

On page 18 he again goes back to this topic about how inferior the early pioneers are. He says: "How can the people of Canada refuse those of them who have become our citizens merely on the ground of race when illiterate subnormals of the Caucasian race are granted the privilege." Well, if we are as bad as that we are doing them a kindness in not asking them to live with us. How did a lot of these people who got that privilege get it? Mr. Reid told you the other day that it was a common thing at one time to have fake naturalization papers. You could buy them. It is being checked now; but it was a common thing to pass around naturalization papers and the fishery certificates, fishery licences, from one to the other. A Japanese fisherman never died. He passed the certificate over to someone else. It was not uncommon. It has been known, and in the investigation on the northwest coast made by our own officials it was found that a lad of twenty or twenty-five had a Japanese fishery licence, and the papers called for a man of fifty. The fifty-year old man had gone home to Japan and he had sold his fishery licence to the younger man.

By Mr. MacNicol:

Q. Does that apply to China as well?—A. Both, but to a less extent as to Chinese. I shall not quote from the evidence that I quoted from some time ago. Some of you remember Mr. MacQuarrie, now Judge MacQuarrie, who questioned Mr. Hozumi Yonemura the assistant secretary of the Japanese Association. This gentleman was to put forward their views, and he did. He was asked about assimilation, and he circled around it. He was asked if he did not wish to keep their blood pure, and this is his reply:—

"It has been encouraged in some places."

Then, in regard to the licence business, Mr. MacQuarrie asked these questions:—

Q. Were you born in this country?—A. No, sir.
Q. When did you come to the country?—A. 1911.
Q. You were naturalized when?—A. The same year I think it was.
Q. How old are you now?—A. Twenty-one.
Q. You were naturalized in 1911. You would only be ten years old then. It seems you have to be 21 to be naturalized.—A. I have been told by my father.
Q. Was your father a citizen of this country then?—A. No.
Q. Is he here now?—A. Yes.
Q. When did he come to the country?—A. About 18 or nineteen years ago.
Q. He came here and then he sent for you?—A. Yes.
Q. Is your father naturalized?—A. No, I don't think he is.
Q. What is your father's name?—A. Koshiro Yonemura.
Q. Where does he live?—A. New Westminster.
Q. What business is he in?—A. Contractor.
Q. Have you ever become expatriated from Japan?—A. No.
Q. Have you ever made any application for expatriation?—A. I did, but I could not succeed.

Then, they asked him if he was not aware of this traffic in licences, and he said "yes." He was asked if he was aware that it was going on now, and he said "yes." Then, although it is not in the record, I remember the occasion well,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

lunch time came round and Mr. MacQuarrie told the witness not to go away as he wanted to ask him some more questions as to how he came to be naturalized when only ten years old. We went to lunch, and when we came back there was no more Mr. Yonemura. We called him but he was not there. He had taken a boat and beaten it down the canal and was never heard of again in that investigation, at any rate. That is how they get around their papers.

By the Chairman:

Q. What year was that?—A. 1922.

Q. 1922?—A. 1922. That is the evidence taken at the time. Now, on page 20 of the brief Mr. Norris talks about oppressing them. This is what he says: "We continue to oppress them, we consolidate them, not under a bond of true Canadian spirit—not through loyalty to Canada—but by the bond of common suffering under oppression and with the result that we make Ishmaelites of them." Then, we come down to the old gag about the Japanese being a proud race. It has been trotted out in every discussion that I ever heard of since I have been in Canada. It is said they are proud of their traditions; but they are not too proud to get into a country that does not want them, and get in by fraud. The brief goes on to say:—

> How can we hope to maintain their goodwill when in the province of British Columbia, which lies nearest to them, we treat their people as outcasts.

Let us examine what we do know, and I now refer to delegates that we have had here. I shall refer first of all to Miss A. Hideko Hyodo. She was a teacher and had been employed for ten years in the vicinity of Vancouver, the municipality of Richmond. This anti-Japanese feeling is very strong in Vancouver, yet this girl has been employed as a teacher for almost ten years, and during a time when conditions in so far as employment were concerned were bad. Mr. Banno was a dentist. He started business in 1932 when we were at the very depth of the depression; yet he had been able to make a living in Vancouver. The other gentleman had been in the life insurance business since 1933, employed, as he said, by a large Canadian life insurance company; does that smack of oppression, or making Ishmaelites of them? Mr. Norris also refers to "the bond of common suffering under oppression." Is there not a good deal of clap-trap in all that stuff?

Now, I shall turn to page 22, where the following appears:—

> Can we expect that international good feeling will be promoted when we go to such lengths to discriminate against, and in fact oppress, a class of our citizens of the race of the dominating power on the Pacific.

Since when have the Japanese been indicated in a brief prepared by a Canadian lawyer as the dominating power on the Pacific? I thought the British and possibly United States had something to say about that. But he claims in his enthusiasm for the people who asked him to prepare this brief that the Japanese are the dominating power on the Pacific. I question that. However, I shall let that go, but I think I should let this committee know that United States have excluded Japanese entirely, they cannot go in at all except perhaps as merchants; yet we allow a certain proportion to come in every year, even from the labouring class.

By Mr. MacIntosh:

Q. Practically how many come in every year now?—A. The agreement calls for not more than 150, of whom 75 may be men and 75 women and children. I shall deal with the gentleman's agreement later on. In 1924 the United States passed an exclusion law saying that they would not have them at any price. We give them a better deal, because we allow them to come in to some extent.

By Hon. Mr. Stirling:

Q. That was a state law in California?—A. No; that was where it originated. They had no right to exclude them. It was a federal law.

Q. A federal law?—A. Yes. I could tell you a story about that but I have not time. Then, on page 23 we find the following:—

> Yet for forty years we have in the matter of the franchise treated, and continue to treat, the Japanese in British Columbia as we would treat savages and degenerates.

I shall deal with that in the other brief. On page 24 we find the following:—

> Most civilized countries do not exclude citizens from the franchise on the grounds of race. The exceptions are Canada—and there only in British Columbia—and South Africa.

Australia, New Zealand and South Africa do the same thing. I looked into that and found that as far as I could gauge it they let them vote if they are naturalized, but they get around the situation by the simple process of not letting them in, which, of course, answers the question. You cannot give a person a vote if you do not let him in. In Australia they do not let them in. White Australia is their policy. The same thing applies to New Zealand and South Africa. They adopt different methods, but we need not go into that now. The result is practically total exclusion in every case.

> Are conditions in British Columbia so vastly different from the rest of Canada and of United States?

The United States do not allow negroes to vote and we do. He did not tell us that United States do not allow any oriental to be naturalized at all. That is where we made the mistake in Canada. We should have followed United States and taken warning from them. They do not allow orientals to be naturalized at all. In United States they have a different system from what we have. If an oriental is born in United States he can vote, but no oriental can be naturalized. We gave them a better deal, but I think we made a mistake. That is where we should have drawn the line.

We now come to page 25 of the brief where he says:—

> That the provisions of clause (XI) are unconstitutional and contrary to the law.

The next seven pages of the brief are devoted to the argument that it is unconstitutional. I shall quote one or two sentences on page 28 as follows:—

> It will be shown later that there are no provisions of the British North America Act which give the Dominion parliament power to pass a franchise law.

Then, Mr. Chairman, what are you doing here? You are discussing the merits of the franchise law, yet Mr. Norris says he is going to show there is no provision in the British North America Act which gives parliament that power. I think you should disband right now if his argument is correct. His argument shows the length to which he will go. I am not quoting half a sentence, or using any tricks of that kind. Then, on page 30 he says:—

> That the words "until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides"—

I imagine that is a quotation from the B.N.A. Act—

> do not give any substantive power to the parliament of Canada to pass election laws.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable to the committee?

Some HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Neill made a statement which was not taken down.

The WITNESS: We know that if votes are given to these people the next demand will be, of course, the removal of restrictions on immigrants and the removal of restrictions in regard to fishing. They will be brought in in unlimited numbers. If you do that then British Columbia will be a Japanese province within the lifetime of people here. What happened in Hawaii? Over fifty per cent of the population there is Japanese now. They control the legislature. California bitterly regrets what they did. Why do these people come here? It was just a trick. They knew they could not get it in British Columbia. Did not our Premier tell them in the House of Commons last year to go to the British Columbia government? Don't you think British Columbia knows best? We are acquainted with the problem. Our dominion act reflects the provincial act, and the provincial act reflects the feeling of British Columbia; so I ask you to hesitate before you upset and go against the deep-set wishes of British Columbia. It is British Columbia to-day but it will be half of Canada to-morrow. I could go on and quote some more, but I do not want to do that. Mr. Reid and I—speaking for myself, and I think he will agree with me—have not the education of these talented people. We have no legal education like Mr. Norris, nor have we the money to fee a lawyer like him; but we have these four things: (1) we know the situation in British Columbia; (2) we are in deadly earnest; (3) we have a good case; and (4) we have British Columbia solidly behind us against any or all Orientals voting.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any questions?

Mr. ROBICHAUD: What percentage of the population of British Columbia are Japanese?

Mr. REID: There are about 30,000 in a total of 700,000.

The WITNESS: These are not all the orientals.

Mr. HEAPS: How many Japanese?

Mr. REID: Close to 30,000.

The WITNESS: They breed like rabbits. The birth rate is 38; ours is 19.

Mr. MACNICOL: Mr. Neill said something about the Japanese obtaining licences for fishing. Can they do that to-day?

The WITNESS: Yes, within the quota they can.

Mr. REID: The percentage of fishing is now very staple. I gave that in my brief. I shall give you the figures.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Out of the 30,000 how many are Canadian citizens, naturalized?

Mr. REID: It is very difficult to say how many are naturalized. These figures are very difficult to obtain. I doubt if they can be obtained.

Mr. HEAPS: Of that number how many were born here?

Mr. ROBICHAUD: The census can give that.

Mr. MCINTOSH: Are there any citizens of Japanese origin that vote?

The WITNESS: Yes, those who served overseas.

Mr. MCINTOSH: How many would that be?

The WITNESS: How many would it be, Mr. Reid, a hundred?

Mr. REID: Fifty.

Mr. MCINTOSH: The Chinese do not vote in British Columbia.

Mr. REID: No.

The WITNESS: No. The Japanese who served in the war are allowed to vote.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: They are like our Indians.

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. MACNICOL: Are their wives allowed to vote as well?

Mr. REID: No.

The WITNESS: No.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: What is the proportion in regard to Canadian citizens, whether born in Canada or naturalized?

The WITNESS: All orientals are excluded from voting.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: Can you tell us what proportion the 30,000 would be?

The WITNESS: Well, the Chinese and Japanese amount to 50,000. You can guess out of the 50,000 how many voters there would be on the list.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: They are not all naturalized?

The WITNESS: 50,000 altogether.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: How many of them are naturalized, half?

The WITNESS: Yes, I would think so, more than that.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: That would mean 25,000 were naturalized.

The CHAIRMAN: No, I think we are misunderstanding one another. You mean about half of them would be either naturalized or Canadian-born.

The WITNESS: I would not say how many. I should think more than that.

Mr. ROBICHAUD: That is what I mean.

The WITNESS: I should think there would be more than that. Nearly all that number are native-born.

Mr. HEAPS: How many children would there be in the 50,000 under the age of 21?

The WITNESS: I have not any information on that, but there are far more children amongst Japanese than amongst whites. The birth rate is double.

Mr. MACNICOL: What does British Columbia do in reference to the oriental vote?

The WITNESS: Here is the natural increase. The total population of British Columbia showed a natural increase of 4·72, and the natural increase of Japanese origin in 1931 was 52·01. In 1932 it was 22·19 and in 1933 it was 27·82. Ours was 4·72, so you can readily see what will happen in British Columbia in a few years.

Mr. REID: With regard to fishing licences, out of a total of 12,305 issued to fishermen, 2,023 were issued to Japanese, 2,171 to Indians and 7,331 to whites. In other words, the Japanese are getting 18 per cent or more of all fishing licences issued, which means that the Japanese are getting 7 per cent, based on their proportion to the total population as against 1½ per cent for our own race. In other words they are getting 7 per cent of the fishing licences according to the numbers of the Japanese in the province as against the whites—

The WITNESS: Yes, even with a quota.

Mr. MACNICOL: I wonder if a foreigner living in Japan, even though he is naturalized, is allowed to have fishing privileges.

Mr. REID: If I might be allowed to answer that question I might say from the Japanese records I have been able to learn that from the years 1929 to 1934 there were only seven naturalizations granted, and these were mostly to Chinese.

The WITNESS: You cannot buy land and farm in Japan.

Mr. MACNICOL: Do they fish all around the waters of British Columbia?

Mr. REID: Yes. They know more than we do about the waters. That is one of the difficulties with which we are faced. They have better maps than

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-19-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF ALIENS AND ALIEN PROPERTY

First Interim Report

(1) The standing Interdepartmental Committee on the Treatment of Aliens and Alien Property was set up pursuant to the terms of Minute of Council (P.C. 531) dated 14th March, 1938.

(2) The Committee is composed as follows :

E. H. Coleman, K.C., LL.D.,
Under Secretary of State, Chairman

J. E. Read, K.C.,
Department of External Affairs,

J. F. MacNeill,
Department of Justice,

Inspector C. Rivett-Carnac,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,

F. C. Blair,
Department of Mines and Resources,

W. C. Clark, C.M.G., LL.D.,(D. M. Johnson, substitute)
Department of Finance,

Colonel Maurice Pope,
Department of National Defence,

D. J. Shuttleworth,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Secretary.

(3) Terms of Reference : The Committee's terms of reference are: to inquire into and report upon the treatment of aliens and alien property in time of war or emergency real or apprehended.

(4) General Observations : The Committee, in studying the problem referred to it, has recognized that

time ---

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

time may not permit the working out in precise detail of schemes for the internment of enemy aliens, since entirely different considerations would have to be taken into account in the event of War with certain countries. For example, if the enemy should be an Asiatic power, the work of any organizations to deal with the question of enemy aliens would be concentrated almost entirely in British Columbia, since the number of nationals of Asiatic powers who reside in other Provinces is almost negligible. It might be necessary, in that contingency, to recommend the internment of nearly all the enemy nationals, since it is recognized that public feeling in that section of Canada on the part of Canadian citizens and other Asiatics might render this course necessary, not alone to avoid danger of espionage and sabotage, but also for the protection of the person and property of enemy aliens.

On the other hand, if the enemy should be one of the European powers, or a combination of those European powers which, within recent years, have repudiated democratic or parliamentary systems of Government, it is realized that many of the nationals of those powers, who have come, within the last few years, to take up residence in Canada are, in effect, refugees. Some of these powers, by decree, have deprived some of their citizens or subjects of citizenship on account of racial and other considerations. In the event of war, therefore, the sympathies of these persons, in most instances, would not be with the powers of which they are, viewed from the technical point of view of Canadian law, deemed to be nationals.

It ---

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-0-7
Extract from H.Q.S. 7368 Vol.1

H.Q.S. 7368

SECRET

2nd June
25th May, 1938.

Sir,

I beg to refer to your letter of the 18th March, addressed to Major Macklin, relative to the Interdepartmental Committee on Orientals in British Columbia and to append hereunder the views of this Department on this problem from the aspect of National Defence.

1. Because of the problem they present with respect to internal security, and the protection of vulnerable points in time of war, the presence of a considerable number of orientals in British Columbia is a matter which, from the aspect of National Defence, cannot be viewed other than with concern.

2. The Census returns for 1931 indicate that there are some 24,000 persons of Japanese origin resident in British Columbia, of whom some 5,000 are men of military age owing allegiance to Japan. It is understood that accurate information is lacking as to the identity and domicile of many of these orientals, who, it is reported may have considerably increased in number since 1931. In any event the above figures are, in themselves, sufficient to make it expedient to draw up somewhat elaborate plans for the internal security of British Columbia in time of war. It will be realized that a considerable proportion of the troops presently in British Columbia will be required to furnish the garrisons necessary for the military defence of the coastal ports. This being so, the plans now being prepared for the guarding of the vulnerable points along the railways and elsewhere, call for the despatch of some 9 Militia units numbering upwards of 2,000 all ranks, from other parts of Canada.

3. During the Great War all enemy aliens, whom there was reason to fear might prove to be a danger to the community, were interned. Actually, in Canada, the course followed was to restrict internment to narrowest limits consistent with public safety and public sentiment. Consequently, all enemy aliens who were prepared to give an undertaking to obey the law and to pursue their peaceful avocations were exempted from internment.

F.C. Blair, Esq.,
Director of Immigration,
Jackson Building,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. While the question has yet to be inquired into by the Committee on the Treatment of Aliens and Alien Property, it would appear doubtful if such a course of action could safely be followed with respect to Japanese nationals in British Columbia. Indeed, there seems to be little reason for any assurance as to the peaceful behaviour of even Canadian nationals of Japanese origin at a time when racial feelings will be aroused. It is therefore quite possible that action will be required (it seems possible that public sentiment will so demand) to restrain the activities and, consequently, the liberties of such Canadian nationals of Japanese origin whose sympathies may be deemed hostile to this country.

5. It is considered that the responsibility for the recognition and arrest of enemy aliens in time of war rests elsewhere than with the Department of National Defence. On the other hand, it would appear that on this Department will devolve the tasks of setting up such camps as may be required to quarter the internees, and to make provision for their administration and safe custody. It follows then that the Department of National Defence may some day find itself required to provide facilities for the detention of upwards of 10,000 persons in British Columbia alone. As experience shows that on an average the proportion of troops to internees is 1 to 5, it follows that the Department must hold itself in readiness to call out the considerable number of 2,000 troops for this duty.

6. Further, on the defence forces also falls the duty of ensuring the security of defence establishments and bases from which the Naval and Air Forces will operate their patrols. The presence of enemy aliens near these points is obviously undesirable as the greater the number of such persons the greater will be the precautions which will have to be taken. Consequently, it is desirable to prohibit, as far as it may be possible, the transfer to foreign nationals, without prior Government authority, of property adjacent to areas of military importance. Such areas are to be found at Esquimalt, Yorke Island, Prince Rupert, Bella Bella, Alliford Bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands, Winter Harbour on Vancouver Island.

7. Consequently, from the point of view of guarding vulnerable points and from the obligation to administer and staff internment camps, there is every reason to desire a diminution in the number of orientals, especially Japanese, in British Columbia, or at least to ensure that the present number is not allowed to increase.

Yours very truly,

(L.R. LaFleche)
Deputy Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-21-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
OTTAWA

CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

January 17, 1940.

Personal

My dear Colleague:

Re: Boat pullers licenses -
Canadians of Japanese origin.

It will soon be time for me to exercise my prerogative duty and authorize the issuance of boat pullers licenses to British subjects of Japanese origin.

As you are aware, the renewal of these licenses is always the occasion of requests by the British subjects of Japanese origin that they should not be curtailed, while, on the other hand, some British subjects of White origin claim that the Japanese should be eliminated.

Between those two diametrically opposed views, I have to act "Salomon" like.

For your information I may give you the following figures:

In 1937, and for some years previous, salmon gill net licenses issued -	528
In 1938, a reduction of 40% was made decreasing the number to -	317
In 1939, a further reduction of 21% over the previous year was also made bringing them down to	250

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie, P.C.
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
O t t a w a.

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-22-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was later arranged to issue 26 additional licenses to returned soldiers of Japanese origin. So, last year, we issued 276 licenses.

Some representations are being made that we should, at least, revert back to the limit established in the year 1937 and that we should issue 317 licenses.

I have received representations and petitions from Mayors and Wardens of Municipalities in the Delta area to the effect that the reduction of these boat pullers licenses was the cause of further unemployment and an increase in the relief roll.

I must confess that I have always found it difficult to justify this arbitrary legislation against British subjects of Japanese origin. This year, in view of the reasons that we are giving for our participation in the European War, it would seem all the more difficult to explain why we are adopting against these British subjects of Japanese origin the technique that Hitler adopted against the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the Poles.

Of course, I am willing to be guided by your opinion with the assurance that when the time comes you will justify my arbitrary attitude.

Yours very truly,

J. L. Michaud

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-22-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

This copy is provided for research purposes only Responsibility regarding questions of copyright that may arise in the use of this print is assumed by the recipient.

CALL NUMBER MG 27, III B5, Volume 19, File 29-7
COTE

DATE July 21, 1983

Cette copie a été préparée pour fins de recherche seulement. Le récipiendaire sera tenu responsable de toute infraction au droit de propriété de ce document.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-22-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

R.C.M.P.
(C.I.B.)

RG24
Vol 2730
file H.Q.S.-5199-x
(underlining on original)

Vancouver, B.C. August 21st, 1940.

SECRET

S. 49.

40D 1087-J-1.

For Personal Perusal of
the Commissioner, please.

The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

Re: Japanese Situation in British Columbia.

1. Referring to our conversation on the above noted subject: Since my arrival in Vancouver I have thoroughly discussed this whole matter with D/Insp. Fripps and S/Cst. Henry, and have had three long conversations on different days with Mr. Etsuji Morii.

2. I conveyed your compliments to Mr. Morii, and he was very pleased to hear of you. He at once advised me that his services were at our disposal, assuring me that no untoward incident would happen in Canada on the part of the Japanese should hostilities develop as a result of the strained relations now existing between Great Britain and the Japanese Empire. I should have been glad if you could have been present during these conversations, as I feel sure you would have felt as both D/Inspector Fripps and I felt - i.e. "that here was something tangible in the way of assurance that no fear from sabotage need be expected from the Japanese in Canada". I realise that this is a broad statement to make, at the same time I know it to be true.

3. Mr. Morii, as you know from past experience, wields a great influence in all sections of Japanese life in Canada. From what I hear, I believe this influence has increased during the years since we left British Columbia. His assurance, which he asked me to convey to you, can be set out as follows:-

(a) The Japanese of British Columbia believe that the future of themselves and their children are bound up with the fortunes of the Canadian people, and for that reason Canadian interests are their interests.

(b) Of the 23,000 Japanese resident in Canada, 12,714 are Canadian-born; 2,158 are naturalised; the remainder having been born in Japan. Note: (These figures are the result of a survey made by the Canadian-Japanese Association of Canada, and, although they are not as high as some figures quoted as to the population of people of Japanese blood in Canada, it is believed

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-23-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Re: Japanese Situation in B.C.

they are authentic. The census was taken in 1928, and naturally there would be a slight increase by now.) Therefore, you will note that a majority of the Japanese in Canada are Canadian citizens either by birth or naturalisation.

(c) Although among the fishermen of Japanese blood, operating on the Pacific Coast, there are ex-members of the army and navy of Japan, it must be remembered these men were conscripts and they should not be considered as potential enemies of this Country on that account alone.

(d) Mr. Morii states, although there may be several hot-headed individuals among the Japanese who might be foolish enough to express their feelings in some way or another, he wished you to know that nothing would happen on account of these people, as he himself would attend to them and see that they were made incapable of committing any harm.

(e) Mr. Morii further assured me that the Japanese in Canada were grateful for the privileges they enjoy in this Country, and he wished me to be most emphatic in advising you they would not do anything to embarrass the Government of Canada under any circumstances, He asked me to accept his word of honour with regard to this.

(f) Mr. Morii further assured me no agitation would be allowed in the Japanese controlled press of British Columbia against the present agitation being carried on in the Canadian newspapers in Vancouver.

(g) The Japanese have complied with the orders regarding National Registration 100%, according to the Vancouver Press.

4. After studying the questi on on the spot, the thought occurs to me that there is far more possibility of trouble developing agains t the Japanese in Canada as result of agitation at present being carried on by certain individuals, than there would be by the Japanese against this Country. I feel that the present agitation being carried on by Alderman Halford Wilson is provocative, and in times such as these downright dangerous if it is allowed to go on unchecked.

5. Already the word has gone out among the Japanese that they must remain calm and quiet under the present attacks, and must show by example that they are law-abiding citizens who wished to live in peace with their neighbours.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-23-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Re: Japanese Situation in B.C.

6. At the time of writing there is little I can add to this preliminary report. It is my intention to see a few individuals with a view to having them exert some influence against the agitation now going on, and if it continues it might be advisable that the Censorship Department of the Government take some action to prevent publicity being given by the newspapers on this subject in these critical times.

7. I am attaching hereto a list of all the Japanese Organisations in Canada for purposes of record. Mr. Morii exercises a large measure of control over all of these organisations. He explains his position by the statement that he continuously adopts a neutral attitude where any differences of opinion between Japanese are the cause of trouble, and he has their confidence on this account. You may perhaps be aware that his services were requisitioned by the Japanese in San Francisco for the purpose of settling strife among themselves in that City four years ago. He is a naturalised Canadian, having taken out his papers in December 1914. An Imperial Naturalisation Certificate was granted in September 1936. He came to Canada in 1906 and has not returned since that time.

8. As you already know, his influence among the Japanese is very great, and I am certain we can trust him to see that in the unfortunate event of trouble arising in the future this great influence will be on the side of Canada. He is respected by the officials of the Japanese Consulate who seek his advice in many matters. He was very frank in explaining his relationship to the Consulate to me. He advises that his chief interest is in the welfare of the Japanese-Canadians in their work and social relations in this Country.

9. Regarding the agitation being conducted by Alderman Wilson, this was commenced about three years ago. S.A. 402 indicated to me its origin in a conversation I had with him recently. You will recollect that when Communist agitation was at its height here eight or nine years ago, a determined attempt was made by the Communist Party to organise the Japanese fishermen into a Communist controlled union. Mr. Morii was instrumental in preventing this. His action was very much resented by the organiser, a man named MILLER, who was the Communist Party representative, and I have it on the authority of S.A. 402 that Miller is the man who supplies Mr. Wilson with "ammunition" in his campaign against the Japanese in Canada. Is it possible that this is a small part of a wide Communist policy to create friction?

10. I shall write you further regarding statements in Paragraph 4.

(SGD)

(F.J. Mead)
Asst. Commissioner.

FJM/M.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-23-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1940
PREMIER'S OFFICE

37999
29

Confidential

Ottawa, 21st August, 1940.

My dear Premier:

Immediately on receipt of your letter regarding the protection of British Columbia I asked the interested Departments to give me a detailed statement of the present position of our preparations on the west coast, together with an appreciation of the military and political factors which underlie the whole problem.

You will appreciate, of course, how impossible it is to estimate all possible eventualities at a time like the present; also how impossible it is to hope to be able to provide against each and every contingency. The defence of British Columbia is, however, far from being overlooked, and we have been proceeding as rapidly as conditions and circumstances would permit. I might say that it is the considered opinion of the Department of Defence that in the event of war with Japan there would be little likelihood of any attack on our west coast other than small scale "hit and run" raids. Our defensive measures to meet such raids are being developed accordingly and will, I am told, be such as adequately to meet the probable forms and scales of attack.

At the present time the existing plan for the defence of the west coast is being re-examined by a Joint Staff Committee in Victoria in the light of present conditions. One of the points in the terms of reference given to this Committee is to examine and report upon the adequacy,or otherwise, of our existing plans for the defence of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

This matter will also be one of the first problems considered in the studies which will be undertaken by the Permanent Joint Board on Defence which is being organized following the agreement reached in my recent conference with President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg.

Other precautionary measures being taken in British Columbia are as follows:

(a) The concentration next month of one infantry brigade and one machine gun battalion in the Nanaimo area.

(b) The retention in the Vancouver area of the 5th Motorcycle Regiment, C.A.S.F., and one infantry battalion, C.A.S.F.

The Honourable T. D. Pattullo, M.L.A.,
Premier of British Columbia,
Victoria, B. C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-24-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) The recent formation of the following N.P.A.M. units in British Columbia:-

Four Infantry Battalions	-	Vancouver
One Coast Defence Brigade	-	Vancouver,
One Infantry Battaltion	-	Victoria,
One Infantry Battalion	-	Interior.

(d) The recent authorization to form four more Veteran Reserve Companies, N.P.A.M., in addition to the three Veteran Home Guard Companies (CASF) already authorized.

(e) The recent addition to the staff of Military District No. 11 of a General Staff Officer for Internal Security duties.

In conclusion I think that we may assume, and this is supported by evidence from many sources, that Japan will be unlikely to initiate any military or naval attack on British interests in the Far East so long as the British Navy is undefeated and the United States Navy remains concentrated at Hawaii. Moreover, even should war break out between Japan and Great Britain, or Japan and the U.S.A., it is probable that Japanese maritime and air operations in this hemisphere will be confined - at first at least - to small scale raids, while her major activities will be concentrated in that region in which her major interests lie and in which the Japanese Navy will be supreme; namely, in western Pacific waters.*

You will, I am sure, appreciate the necessity of holding what I have said in this letter in the strictest confidence.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

W.L.Mackenzie King.

P.S. - Personal

* This is an opinion entirely
like your, I am far from believing
that we can take anything for
granted, vis-a-vis the Orient
W.L.M.K.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-24-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Add Mss
3
Folder 8
Vol 75

PURCHASE OR POSSESSION
of This Transcript Gives
NO RIGHT OF PUBLICATION
Without Permission in Writing
from the
ARCHIVES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Victoria, B.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-24-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-0-7
Extract from H.Q.S. 7368 Vol.1

B.C. Police Report to Inaugural Meeting BC Special Committee 10 Oct 40

APPENDIX "A"

24 Sep 40

POSITION OF THE JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(1) SURVEY: Briefly, our Japanese problem is as follows: There are about 30,000 residents, some of whom are naturalized and a few ex-members of the original Canadian Expeditionary Force; however, the greater proportion consists of emigrants and those born in the Province.

While it is difficult to know the precise feelings of most of them, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they have a natural predilection towards the country from which they spring. Strategically, as shown on the war map, they are well placed from a military point of view, and there is no doubt that in the event of war between Canada and Japan these people offer a problem of the first magnitude. They command the mouth of the Fraser River; they are to be found at every important point in the Strait of Georgia; they dominate the air base at Ucluelet on Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island; and they are in strength at Port Alice, near the new air base of Coal Harbour on Quatsino Sound, V.I. While there is a sizeable representation at Prince Rupert, others are to be found on the Queen Charlotte Islands. They also command the mouth of the Skeena and from Port Essington dominate railway communication to the Canadian strongpoint of Prince Rupert. So far as the Interior of the Province is concerned; people of this race will be found at every important center. On Provincial waters, 2,144 vessels (211 of which measure ten tons or more) are Japanese owned. Finally, as a race, local affiliations and obligations not withstanding, they look to the Japanese Consul for instruction and guidance in all matters pertaining to their welfare and political position in the community.

(2) POSITION OF THE B.C. POLICE: The British Columbia Police Force consists of four hundred odd non-commissioned officers and men strategically located in five divisions throughout the Province. Each division is commanded by a trained officer of wide experience, whose command is sub-divided into Police Districts and Detachment areas. In all, there are 120 separate commands whose personnel may be anything up to twelve men. Forty Municipalities, among them Prince Rupert, Nanaimo, Alberni, Prince George, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Fernie, Cranbrook and Penticton are policed under contract, a large number of which have run with complete satisfaction to all concerned for many years. The Force operates, and can independently power, its own radio-telegraph service from some twenty stations, a number which can be increased with very little difficulty. The coastal service includes a number of police launches, most of them capable of operation under adverse weather conditions. In addition to the Police proper, private industry supports two or three hundred civil security guards under our direction. We are also able to draw upon the voluntary service of 1,750 special B.C. Police constables, and enlist the support of 300 Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen, for the most part now engaged in work of a special nature.

A further source of strength is the Air Raid Precaution Service. At present some 10,000 people have volunteered their services in the proclaimed areas of Greater Vancouver, Greater Victoria, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert. In Vancouver and Victoria, although control is with the Municipal Police, the men concerned are a valuable source of information. Incidentally, the Attorney-General proposes to create a Provincial Air Raid Precaution Service under Provincial Police administration, and another ten or fifteen thousand volunteer workers will shortly become available. The Game Commission, with 60 field workers with whom we are in permanent close co-operation, will be a great help in a crisis, and especially so as the average game warden is in a position to bring in a very considerable number of trappers and sportsmen, who not only know the country, but may be regarded as adequately armed for the purpose of guerilla fighting.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

With the foregoing before your notice, and the fact that for many years we have supplied the Army and Navy, and now the Air Force, with much of its intelligence, I feel you should be relieved of much apprehension with regard to the capabilities of the Force in the event of an emergency.

T.W.S. Parsons,
Commissioner, B.C. Police.

Victoria, B.C.,
September 24, 1940.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APPENDIX "B"

THE UNDERSIGNED WERE PRESENT AT A CONFERENCE IN VICTORIA, HELD ON OCTOBER 1st, 1940, AT THE INVITATION OF THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Mr. G.S. WISMER, K.C., TO DISCUSS CERTAIN ASPECTS OF CIVIL SECURITY INSOFAR AS THEY APPLY TO THE JAPANESE IN CANADA, AND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PARTICULARLY.

PRESENT: Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Assist. Commissioner F.J. Mead
Superintendent A.S. Cooper
Inspector J. Fripps

Chief Constable D. McKay, Vancouver
Chief Constable J.A. McLellan, Victoria

British Columbia Police
Commissioner T.W.S. Parsons
Assist. Commissioner J. Shirras
Inspector R. Peachey
Inspector S.F.N. Moody

Military

Lt. Col. A.W. Sparling
Major R.B. Longridge

RESOLUTIONS: GENERAL
RESOLVED:

1. That it is the opinion of this Conference, based on our present knowledge, that no immediate danger is to be apprehended from the Japanese now residing in British Columbia insofar as acts of sabotage threatening our Civil Security are concerned, but a dangerous situation might be precipitated by public intolerance or overt action. If the situation between our countries should be aggravated, however, this racial group might be a great source of danger, owing to their numbers, their knowledge of the country, strategic situation, and the strength of their loyalty to the Japanese Empire.

The members of the Conference were not unanimous in their conclusions as to trouble to be apprehended from the Japanese residing in the Province in the event of war between Canada and Japan; Assist. Commissioner Mead contending that he foresaw little or no danger from the Japanese if the present agitation against them by some public men was discontinued.

2. PRESS: It was agreed that the anti-Japanese propaganda which has appeared from time to time in some of the newspapers creates the possibility of violence toward the Japanese residents, and furthermore, at this anxious time, the matter is inimical to Canadian-Japanese relations. It is therefore suggested that the Government take note of this condition with the idea of bringing to the attention of the management of such newspapers the harm that will be done if such propaganda is continued. The newspapers involved are chiefly those published in British Columbia, and although a number of the larger newspapers have been approached and this situation pointed out to them, and their co-operation to put a stop to such propaganda secured, it is felt that the matter should receive official cognizance by the Government, and that newspapers be asked to refrain from the publication of letters or articles which might [illegible] against the Japanese in this country.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-0-7
HQS 7368 K11
Folio 50
20 June 38

Japanese Competition with Whites in BC Industry

From Interdepartmental Committee re Orientals in BC. Report on The Cancellation of Boat-Pullers' Licenses and its Effect on British Subjects of Japanese Origin in BC.

1. The report dealt with the problem of the disposition of 403 boat pullers (assistant gill-fishers) in 1938 and an additional 125 in 1939, if the proposed abolition of boat pullers' licenses were adopted. All would be British subjects of Jap origin.

2. Distribution of Jap. population in BC was shown by occupations as

19%	in	fishing
19%	-	agriculture
25%	"	unskilled labor
22%	"	lumbering and related industries.

3. In the area likely to be affected most by release of 528 fishermen unlicensed, the municipality of Richmond, Lulu Island, Steveston & mouth of Fraser River it was estimated that Orientals (including Chinese) held

95%	of the	strawberry production
95%	"	forced rhubarb "
50%	"	field rhubarb "
50%	"	raspberry & loganberry "
75%	"	vegetable "

4. The Report suggested spreading over 4 years the abolition of boat-pullers' licenses.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6.0.7

HOS 736 E Vol 1,

7 June 38

(folio 39)

Orientals in B.C.

"Economic Competition with White Residents"

Mr. R.A. Rigg representing Dept. of Labour on the Interdepartmental Committee on Orientals, presented the above report at a meeting of the Committee held 7 June 38.

While exact statistics were difficult to obtain, the following facts appeared to be firmly established.

(i) The Chinese in B.C. were definitely on the decline in population, due to low birth rate.

(ii) The Japanese population was on the increase — by natural family increase. From 1928 to 1933 nat. incr. was 6,359.

(Natural Rate of increase per 1000. in 1933 all B.C. 4.92
Decrease among Chinese 2.40
Increase among Japanese 27.82.

(iii) The Japanese were "gradually replacing white labour in practically every activity, - logging, fishing, transportation, retail trade, farming and many small trades and crafts in the cities" - (Report prepared by White Canada Research Committee for submission to Dominion-Provincial Relations Commission) adopted

(iv) The low standard of living ~~employed~~ by the Japanese, and their practice of employing all members of the family in their

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

occupations, made it possible for them to keep prices of berries, vegetables & poultry low in order to keep out white competition.

(V) It was charged that the "average Oriental positively disregards both Municipal, Provincial and Federal laws," with regard to "the selling of merchandise after hours, in the evenings, Wednesday afternoons and on Sunday."

(— B.C. Board of Retail Merchants Assoc. of Canada Inc.)

The Report concluded that—

"Although the problem of Oriental economic infiltration, particularly as affecting the Japanese, has assumed such proportions as to excite the very serious concern of British Columbians, it is only natural to assume that because of the intense interest aroused some allowance for exaggeration and prejudice would be justified. Even though some of the testimony may be discounted somewhat on these grounds, there still remains a sufficient body of credible evidence to indicate that the agitation which has arisen is by no means a tempest in a teapot."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7B68 Vol 1

Attorney General's Conference, Victoria, B.C.

10 Oct 40

(Minutes given as Appendix B below.)

"To discuss certain aspects of Civil Security insofar as they apply to the Japanese in Canada, and in B.C. particularly."

With reference to this meeting the D.O.C. M.D XI, Brig. C.V. Stockwell considered proposals sound, except that dealing with the establishment of separate Japanese Training Camps. Fatigues done by white people at such camps would result in a lowering of prestige.

– V.S. 38-1-1-12
V.S. 38-1-1-1

HQ. M.D. 11. Victoria
Oct 10 1940

The Minister of Nat. Def. in commenting on the conference suggested that the Press should be approached to limit its anti-Japanese propaganda.

Instructions should be issued broadcasting stations as to their role in the event of trouble. – Oct 17 40.

Many questions raised by the Conference would be dealt with by the Special Committee (Sparling, Mead, Keenleyside).

Asst. Commissioner Mead in Vancouver visited Editors of the 3 daily Newspapers, and was assured of co-operation in curbing the ill feeling that had sprung up against the Japs.
– 29 Oct 40 D.M.O & I. memo to C.G.S.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-0-7
Extract from H.Q.S. 7368 Vol.1

H.Q.S. 7368

SECRET

2nd June
25th May, 1938.

Sir,

I beg to refer to your letter of the 18th March, addressed to Major Macklin, relative to the Interdepartmental Committee on Orientals in British Columbia and to append hereunder the views of this Department on this problem from the aspect of National Defence.

1. Because of the problem they present with respect to internal security, and the protection of vulnerable points in time of war, the presence of a considerable number of orientals in British Columbia is a matter which, from the aspect of National Defence, cannot be viewed other than with concern.

2. The Census returns for 1931 indicate that there are some 24,000 persons of Japanese origin resident in British Columbia, of whom some 5,000 are men of military age owing allegiance to Japan. It is understood that accurate information is lacking as to the identity and domicile of many of these orientals, who, it is reported may have considerably increased in number since 1931. In any event the above figures are, in themselves, sufficient to make it expedient to draw up somewhat elaborate plans for the internal security of British Columbia in time of war. It will be realized that a considerable proportion of the troops presently in British Columbia will be required to furnish the garrisons necessary for the military defence of the coastal ports. This being so, the plans now being prepared for the guarding of the vulnerable points along the railways and elsewhere, call for the despatch of some 9 Militia units numbering upwards of 2,000 all ranks, from other parts of Canada.

3. During the Great War all enemy aliens, whom there was reason to fear might prove to be a danger to the community, were interned. Actually, in Canada, the course followed was to restrict internment to narrowest limits consistent with public safety and public sentiment. Consequently, all enemy aliens who were prepared to give an undertaking to obey the law and to pursue their peaceful avocations were exempted from internment.

F.C. Blair, Esq.,
Director of Immigration,
Jackson Building,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-8a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PRODUCED BY
CENTRAL MICROFILM BUREAU
Dept. of PROVINCIAL SECRETARY
VICTORIA, B. C.

PABC

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-25-8b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-C-7
Extract from H.Q.S. 7368 Vol.1

H.Q.S. 7368

SECRET

2nd June
25th-May, 1938.

Sir,

I beg to refer to your letter of the 18th March, addressed to Major Macklin, relative to the Interdepartmental Committee on Orientals in British Columbia and to append hereunder the views of this Department on this problem from the aspect of National Defence.

1. Because of the problem they present with respect to internal security, and the protection of vulnerable points in time of war, the presence of a considerable number of orientals in British Columbia is a matter which, from the aspect of National Defence, cannot be viewed other than with concern.

2. The Census returns for 1931 indicate that there are some 24,000 persons of Japanese origin resident in British Columbia, of whom some 5,000 are men of military age owing allegiance to Japan. It is understood that accurate information is lacking as to the identity and domicile of many of these orientals, who, it is reported may have considerably increased in number since 1931. In any event the above figures are, in themselves, sufficient to make it expedient to draw up somewhat elaborate plans for the internal security of British Columbia in time of war. It will be realised that a considerable proportion of the troops presently in British Columbia will be required to furnish the garrisons necessary for the military defence of the coastal ports. This being so, the plans now being prepared for the guarding of the vulnerable points along the railways and elsewhere, call for the despatch of some 9 Militia units numbering upwards of 2,000 all ranks, from other parts of Canada.

3. During the Great War all enemy aliens, whom there was reason to fear might prove to be a danger to the community, were interned. Actually, in Canada, the course followed was to restrict internment to narrowest limits consistent with public safety and public sentiment. Consequently, all enemy aliens who were prepared to give an undertaking to obey the law and to pursue their peaceful avocations were exempted from internment.

F.C. Blair, Esq.,
Director of Immigration,
Jackson Building,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-26-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. While the question has yet to be inquired into by the Committee on the Treatment of Aliens and Alien Property, it would appear doubtful if such a course of action could safely be followed with respect to Japanese nationals in British Columbia. Indeed, there seems to be little reason for any assurance as to the peaceful behaviour of even Canadian nationals of Japanese origin at a time when racial feelings will be aroused. It is therefore quite possible that action will be required (it seems possible that public sentiment will so demand) to restrain the activities and, consequently, the liberties of such Canadian nationals of Japanese origin whose sympathies may be deemed hostile to this country.

5. It is considered that the responsibility for the recognition and arrest of enemy aliens in time of war rests elsewhere than with the Department of National Defence. On the other hand, it would appear that on this Department will devolve the tasks of setting up such camps as may be required to quarter the internees, and to make provision for their administration and safe custody. It follows then that the Department of National Defence may some day find itself required to provide facilities for the detention of upwards of 10,000 persons in British Columbia alone. As experience shows that on an average the proportion of troops to internees is 1 to 5, it follows that the Department must hold itself in readiness to call out the considerable number of 2,000 troops for this duty.

6. Further, on the defence forces also falls the duty of ensuring the security of defence establishments and bases from which the Naval and Air Forces will operate their patrols. The presence of enemy aliens near these points is obviously undesirable as the greater the number of such persons the greater will be the precautions which will have to be taken. Consequently, it is desirable to prohibit, as far as it may be possible, the transfer to foreign nationals, without prior Government authority, of property adjacent to areas of military importance. Such areas are to be found at Esquimalt, Yorke Island, Prince Rupert, Bella Bella, Alliford Bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands, Winter Harbour on Vancouver Island.

7. Consequently, from the point of view of guarding vulnerable points and from the obligation to administer and staff internment camps, there is every reason to desire a diminution in the number of orientals, especially Japanese, in British Columbia, or at least to ensure that the present number is not allowed to increase.

Yours very truly,

(L.R. LaFleche)
Deputy Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-26-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is gratifying to be able to again report that during the year under review, the health of the Force on the whole has been good, apart from the occasional epidemic of influenza and measles.

During the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, no less than 3,234 days were lost on account of influenza. This is higher than usual. The next item of importance from the point of view of loss of time is fractures with 958 days lost. Then comes LaGrippe with 884 and tonsilitis with 738. Bronchitis and colds accounted for 668 and 656 days respectively. Apart from influenza, this is not unusual.

Recreation.—I am glad to be able to report that Officers Commanding are doing everything possible to provide recreation for the members of the Force under their commands.

Of course, since the outbreak of war, there has been very little time for much recreation, but Officers Commanding have used good judgment in attempting to fit in such forms of recreation as may best suit local conditions. Broadly speaking, we are better off now than we have been for many years, if we had the time to take advantage of existing facilities.

6. Industrial and Other Disturbances

Industrial disturbances in the period under review were not particularly numerous and with the exception of the Canadian Seamen's strike in April, and the strike in the Drummondville, Quebec, plant of the Canadian Celanese, Limited, in May, none involved any large number of employees.

Alien Labour Problem in the Maritimes.—On Italy's entrance into the war, difficulties developed in the Maritime coal fields, especially those in and around Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. The native-born miners refused to work underground with those of Italian and German origin. However, after numerous small strikes of short duration, a plan was worked out whereby those naturalized aliens of enemy origin would be allowed to work in the mines in question if, for each one re-employed, a native-born unemployed miner was taken on. Since the plan was put into effect, the trouble has been satisfactorily disposed of.

The Canadian Seamen's Strike on the Great Lakes.—One of the largest strikes was that of 2,600 men employed on the Great Lakes ports, which occurred on April 14, 1940. Two hundred boats were tied up for the duration of the strike. These men were members of the Canadian Seamen's Union. The strike resulted from the demands of the Union, for a general increase in wages and extra men on each boat, being refused by the companies when they were first presented. The strike was declared illegal by the Federal Department of Labour due to the Canadian Seamen's Union's action in calling a strike before applying for a Conciliation Board. After being deadlocked for a week, the union officials and the ship owners came to a compromise agreement and the men returned to work on April 21. During the course of this strike, pickets were posted on all the Great Lake ports, but nothing in the nature of a disturbance occurred as a result of this, with the exception of one minor incident at Toronto.

Strike at the Canadian Celanese, Ltd., Drummondville, P.Q.—This strike occurred on May 2, 1940, and approximately 2,700 employees were affected. It was caused through a non-Union walk-out organized by parties immediately within the Syndicat Catholique et National du Textile de Drummondville, in protest over the assignment of four and five extra looms to weavers without extra pay. A considerable amount of trouble resulted from this strike and plant guards used fire hoses and tear gas to remove strikers from some of the buildings. The main part of this strike was concluded on or about June 30, when a delegation of the employees asked the Company if they might return to work. This was agreed to and a satisfactory agreement was reached between the Company and the employees. Trouble broke out again, however, on July 7, due to the non-payment of a promised three dollar weekly bonus. About 1,200 workers were affected in this, and it was necessary to call in the provincial police to assist in restoring order. The total number of employees dismissed by the Company as a result of the strike numbered 75. A squad of provincial police from Montreal was retained in Drummondville after the strike was concluded. A number of prosecutions also resulted from acts of damage done by the strikers during the course of the strike.

7. Enemies, Actual and Potential

General.—For purposes of reference a very short resumé of the present policy of the Government with regard to internments will be found at the end of this subsection.

In reviewing the Canadian outlook and psychology, with regard to the present war, I should like to place on record that I have noticed a growing tendency on the part of a substantial number of our citizens to become interested in the many so-called prophecies which are printed in the press and periodicals from time to time concerning the probable outcome of the present war. This may be merely the result of an intense curiosity which is always uppermost during wartime. However, it has its dangers in that it slows down or entirely stops the efforts of those who imagine they may just await the results foretold in such prophecies, and thereby adopt a fatalistic or even a defeatist attitude. I do not claim that this is in any way general, but I have noticed the increasing interest shown.

Germans.—The internment of Germans and Nazi sympathizers has continued but they have been individual cases which have been brought to our attention from time to time. The bulk of internments took place prior to the period which this report covers.

Fifth Column activities.—Consequent upon the overrunning of the Lowland Countries by the Nazis, and the capitulation of France, prominence was given to so-called "Fifth Columnist" activities, in bringing about these Nazi coups. This had its effect upon the Canadian public, and Officers Commanding were inundated with complaints of the activities of alleged enemy aliens, causing our work to increase out of all proportion to the results obtained. It was necessary to give the complaints careful attention no matter how flimsy the evidence supporting them appeared.

Furthermore, the successes of the German Army on the European continent emboldened certain persons of German origin, and they became quite outspoken in their support of the Nazi regime to such an extent in some cases that there was danger of loyal British subjects taking the law into their own hands. To avoid such demonstrations, leaders among the offending parties were interned.

Italians.—Immediately following the declaration of war by Italy on June 10, 1940, it was possible to place before the Minister previously prepared orders for the arrest and internment of 295 Italian persons.

Internments.—The total number of internments under the Defence of Canada Regulations 21 and 25 (8) for the twelve months ended March 31, 1941, are as follows:—

Germans and others with Nazi sympathies	375
Italians	558
Communists	96
National Unity Party	29

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Communists.—The Communist Party of Canada, although declared illegal, still has a large and very active underground membership, and our Intelligence Branch still gives it a good deal of attention.

Owing to this organization being declared illegal, it was too risky for its members to hold their customary mass meetings, but this has been met to some extent by the extensive distribution of leaflets, etc. The literature referred to has been distributed to the general public, Military Training Camps, colleges and schools, and in some cases the material, such as the publication, "The Monthly Review", is obviously printed in a fully equipped printing establishment. Most of the other reading matter is mimeographed and hectographed, although a few are printed leaflets.

The writers of the printed matters invariably include a number of demands, the most important of which are quoted hereunder:—

(1) Restoration of free speech.
(2) Conscription of wealth.
(3) Restoration of civil liberties.
(4) No conscription.
(5) Repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations, particularly Regulation 21.

Reference is frequently made to the need of the workers to organize and unite to form an Independent People's Government. It is also noticeable that Communists stress their anti-Fascist attitude, and endeavour to secure support for their policies and sympathizers to their movement, accent being placed on their peace propaganda.

Leaflets, etc., have been distributed in a number of ways, but lately circulation has been made almost entirely through the mails. In some respects, the distribution of Communist literature has assisted in deciding upon the continued internment of members of the Party, reference being made to certain individuals and thereby definitely establishing their position and activities. In some areas it was noticed that contact with the centre in Toronto was not maintained, and as a result some districts were slightly disorganized, but in most cases the members improvised a policy following the general lines of the Party. The internment of several important members of the Communist Party resulted in disorganization, but in most cases this was only of a temporary nature.

The Young Communist Party has been active in distributing leaflets, etc. These have been circulated amongst students in universities and schools, and military trainees with the view to arousing a spirit of resentment among youth against the Government. In so far as the trainees are concerned, they have been urged to organize camp committees and demand better food, quarters, etc.

Before closing my remarks regarding Communists, I should like to point out for the consideration of the Government that while we combat Communism by interning leaders and prosecuting active members, seizing literature and property, yet no effort is made to use the weapon of counter-propaganda against their teachings, especially in progressive or Trade Union papers. The United States have already recognized the dangers from insidious propaganda amongst youth and trades unions and have made a beginning to deal with this matter at its source.

If the fallacies of the Communist propaganda were explained, if Communist affiliates were exposed and if the agencies behind some strikes were named and the names of the real guides behind these matters were dragged into the light, it is possible that we could reclaim enough of our citizens to make it worth while.

Our people should always bear in mind that Lenin in "Left-Wing Communism" declared:—

"For revolution, it is essential that the workers first understand necessity for revolution, and then second that the rulers be brought a state of governmental crises that will weaken the Government make it possible for revolutionaries to overthrow it rapidly",

and that is one of the ends to which Communist propaganda is directe the final one being World Revolution.

National Unity Party.—In June, 1940, the Government found it ne sary to declare the National Unity Party an illegal organization, and internment of its leader, Adrien Arcand, and many of his lieutenants lowed. This party was purely a Canadian organization, but had for correspondents in Germany, Italy and Brazil. Its aims and objects were sim in many respects to those of the Nazis of Germany and the Fascists of It From time to time information is received that this illegal organizatio functioning underground, and it has been found necessary to recommend fur internments.

The entry of Roumania and Bulgaria into the Axis bloc necessitate survey of these nationalities resident in Canada. The survey indicated any adherence to Nazi ideologies by these nationals will only possibly o in the isolated case.

The Japanese situation has also been closely watched, and the task maintaining observation upon nationals of that country resident in Can is simplified in that the larger portion of them are resident in one provi It is likely that the re-registration of all Japanese in Canada will soon undertaken.

Jehovah's Witnesses and other Sects.—The cause of endless work, sec only to the Communist Party of Canada, has been the sect known "Jehovah's Witnesses". In their misdirected religious fanaticism the m bers still remain active. It is recognized that they are not concerned in way with sabotage, but their activities, nevertheless, constitute a dan to the State, if not controlled.

During recent months, a number of various religious sects have sprung Their literature is difficult to completely understand, owing to the pecu interpretation most of them place on the Bible. The leaders adopt the of prophets and, in many instances, these prophecies are defeatist in ch acter and they are so worded as to create quite false impressions in the pul mind. Many people are susceptible to this sort of propaganda, and, whet intentional or not, it unquestionably is the cause of controversies and un among certain sections of our people. In some instances their teachings bor on the subversive, however, fortunately their followers are comparatively and are confined chiefly to individuals finding pleasure in persecution.

Internment Policy.—There has been some misunderstanding as to procedure followed in regard to internment of enemy aliens and persons kno to have engaged in subversive or anti-British activities. Due to this l of understanding, it was thought in some quarters that internments were sole responsibility of the police, particularly the Royal Canadian Moun Police. This is quite incorrect. The duty of the R.C.M.P. with regard internments begins and ends largely with the investigation of the activities the persons falling within the categories referred to above. No person o than an enemy alien may be interned except on the order of the Minis of Justice and, in the case of enemy aliens, on the order of the Registr General of Enemy Aliens.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-27-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The procedure followed is simply that when any individual is suspected of having engaged in subversive or other activities prejudicial to the welfare or safety of the State, he is subjected to a thorough police investigation. All evidence of the disloyal actions of the suspected person is obtained and, providing such evidence warrants it, it is submitted to the Minister of Justice in the form of a recommendation for detention. This recommendation is in turn given consideration by a committee appointed to advise the Minister and if this committee concurs in the recommendation of the police, they advise the Minister accordingly, when an order authorizing detention is issued, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 21, of the Defence of Canada Regulations. The person so detained is entitled to object to his detention within thirty days. The detenu is detained in a gaol or other place designated in the order, pending the hearing of his objection by an Advisory Committee appointed pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 22 of the said regulations. The Advisory Committee, after hearing the objection, submit their report to the Minister of Justice with a recommendation for release or continued detention. In some cases, before the Minister reaches a final decision, the matter is referred back to the police with the request that, if possible, additional evidence be supplied. The police then further investigate and submit a supplementary report to the Minister of Justice, who gives the necessary consideration to the case.

The above procedure is followed in the cases of all persons who are not enemy aliens. In the latter cases, if the Registrar-General of enemy aliens is satisfied that the evidence produced warrants internment, his order authorizing internment is issued. There is no provision made for enemy aliens to object to internment ordered under these circumstances.

I trust the above explanation will remove some of the erroneous ideas which have been published with regard to the internment of enemy aliens and persons known to have engaged in subversive or anti-British activities.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

1. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1941, the Force had a total strength of 4,299 made up as follows:—

Officers	99
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	2,832
Special Constables	128
	3,059
Special Constable Guards (Returned Soldiers)	1,240
	4,299

From this it will be noted that the uniformed Force and normal strength of Special Constables was 3,059, and Special Constable Guards who were engaged as a result of extra duties of guarding government property, etc., due to the war bring up the grand total to 4,299.

The total strength on March 31, 1940, was 3,767. There is, therefore, an increase of 532, or approximately 14·1 per cent over the figures for last year.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1941.

TABLE SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCE, RATES OF PAY AND DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES ON MARCH 31, 1941

No. of each rank or grade	Ranks and Grades	Annual or Daily Pay Scale as Indicated	H.Q. Staff	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Y.T.	On Leave Provost Co. C.A.S.	On Leave R.C.A.F.
1	Commissioner	$10,000 per annum	1													
2	Deputy Commissioners	4,500 "	2													
5	Assistant Commissioners	2,850 to $3,600 "	3			1			1	2	1	1				
30	Superintendents	2,250 to $2,850 "	4		1	1	1	2	3	3	3	1			1	
52	Inspectors	1,650 to $2,050 "	10	1	4	4	4	7	3	7	6	3	2	1		
2	Detective Inspectors	1,650 to $2,050 "						1		1						
12	Sub-Inspectors	1,550 "			1			2	1	6						
1	Surgeon	2,250 to $2,650 "	2							1						
34	Staff-Sergeants	$3.25 to $3.75 per diem	13	1	4	3	2	11	4	9	5	2			2	2
172	Sergeants	3.00 "	18	2	12	10	11	36	16	28	24	6	4	1	8	3
258	Corporals	2.50 "	23	2	17	15	9	45	17	45	28	11	3	2	8	
226	Lance-Corporals	2.35 "	23	2	18	8	14	46	19	42	26	7	6	5	5	
2,013	Constables, 1st Class	Not exceeding $2.25 per diem	105	23	153	91	140	370	190	431	242	86	33	8	143	
134	Constables, 2nd Class		9		5	1	4	24	8	70	11	2				
1	Sub-Constables	Not exceeding $1.25 per diem								1						
125	Trumpeter									1						
1,223	Special Constables	At rates as Authorised by the Minister	9	3	1	3	6	21	8	33	10	10	19	4		
4,299	Spec. Const. Guards				110	98	387	334	11	16	51	175				
		Totals	229	34	326	234	578	949	231	696	416	304	67	21	159	6
127	Saddle Horses							45		72	2					
4	Team Horses							2		2						
1	Pack Horse										1					
137		Totals						50		74	3					
15	Police Dogs			1	1	1		10	2	2	1					
273	Sleigh Dogs							4	16	23	9		218	6		
1	Aeroplane							1								
596	Motor Cars			14	77	53	59	61	77	126	107	24		1		
15	Motor Trucks				1	1	2	5	2	3	3	1		1		
21	Motorcycles			2	7	3		8			1					
649		Totals		16	85	57	61	75	79	129	111	25		2		

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-27-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Excise Act

General.—The illicit liquor situation may be said to have shown an improvement over previous years in British Columbia. During the year no stills of commercial capacity were encountered but the volume of spirits seized shows only a slight decrease from the previous year. Excellent co-operation has been maintained with the B.C. Liquor Control Board and the Vancouver City Police Dry Squad, information from these bodies having led to several seizures by our Force.

Robert Charles Dunn, Roberts Creek, B.C.—The seizure of a still from Robert Charles Dunn of Roberts Creek, B.C., was attended by unfortunate circumstances. Following information received on January 29, 1939, the still was located on Dunn's premises, who was known to be somewhat of a recluse. On January 31 a warrant to apprehend was obtained by Coxswain Olsen of this force and, accompanied by two provincial police constables, he proceeded to execute it. Dunn, observing the party approaching his house, locked himself in and threatened armed resistance. As it was known that he had a rifle and shotgun in his possession action was delayed until the arrival of reinforcements from Vancouver. When assistance arrived, Dunn's attention was engaged at the front of the house, while Coxswain Olsen slipped through a side window and seized him before he could grasp his rifle, which was standing by his side. You were pleased to personally commend Coxswain Olsen for his initiative and courageous action in effecting this arrest. Dunn was removed to Vancouver, where he was charged under Section 164(*e*) of the Excise Act, by this force, and under Section 168 of the Criminal Code by the provincial police. However, after a medical examination, looking into his mental condition, these charges were withdrawn, Dunn being subsequently committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital.

Home Brew.—During the year seventeen convictions were obtained for possession of home brew (Section 182), two of the accused persons being charged as second offenders.

Canada Shipping Act

The Patrol boat *Imperator* has again been active in enforcing the provisions of the Shipping Act, particularly in Vancouver harbour and the near vicinity, where a large number of vessels of the smaller type operate throughout the year. Over one hundred vessels were subjected to the usual check with regard to the regulations concerning life-saving equipment, fire extinguishers, proper naming and marking, and the carrying of passengers. Six convictions were obtained on charges of operating vessels without the required certificates.

Criminal Code

Charles Baynes et al., Forgery, Vancouver.—In last year's report mention was made of several convictions obtained in connection with the passing of forged postal money orders. In view of the salutary sentences handed down, it was hoped that this type of crime would be effectively checked. However, early in April, 1938, further forgeries perpetrated in the same manner were investigated in Vancouver, as a result of which charges of uttering forged documents, Section 467 of the Criminal Code, were laid against Charles Baynes, Lew Vosper, and Joe Carelli. The case against Carelli was dismissed, convictions being obtained against Baynes and Vosper, each of whom received sentences of two years' imprisonment.

John A. Nikkel et al., Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—As a result of a raid made on a house in the East End of Vancouver, a complete counterfeiting outfit for the manufacture of U.S.A. 50-cent pieces was seized, together with a number of the coins manufactured, and the three occupants, John A. Nikkel, Henry Arnett, and William Clark, were arrested and charged with the possession of counterfeiting moulds and coins under Section 567 of the code. Subsequent investigation revealed that a number of counterfeit coins previously taken out of circulation in Vancouver had undoubtedly originated from the seized apparatus. Nikkel, the ring-leader, received a sentence of three years' imprisonment, and Arnett one year. The presiding justice gave Clark the benefit of what doubt there was in his case and discharged him.

Edward Lauk, Counterfeiting, Vancouver.—In the early part of the year investigations were made by us into a number of U.S.A. $1 bills raised to $5, which had made their appearance in Vancouver. Working in conjunction with members of the Vancouver C.I.B., in May, 1938, the Vancouver city police arrested one Edward Lauk whilst he was attempting to pass a similar raised bill, subsequent search of his home revealing the paraphernalia used in committing the offence. Lauk, who had been active in amateur theatricals, had conceived the idea of having a rubber stamp made by a reputable firm in the city, ostensibly for the manufacture of "stage money." Having obtained the stamp, which was of the same dimensions as a U.S. $5 bill, he altered it to suit his purposes, and with the aid of black indelible ink and a quantity of green stain was able to raise and pass several bills before he was arrested. On a charge laid by the Vancouver city police, Lauk was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

At the request of the District Inspector of Civil Aviation, charges under the Air Regulations were laid against E. S. Eversfield at Chilliwack, B.C. Eversfield had crashed a plane he was piloting, in the main street of Chilliwack, fortunately without any loss of life. He was convicted on three counts, being awarded suspended sentence in each case.

Foreign aircraft landing in Canada at other than customs ports have been checked and covering reports submitted.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

(a) Mines and Geology Branch

All shipments of fireworks entering Canada at Victoria and Vancouver have been inspected by a member of this force. Hardware stores carrying ammunition and explosives have been inspected during the year.

(c) Immigration Branch

The Board of Review mentioned in last year's report completed its sittings in British Columbia, and report from Inspector Fish was submitted to the Chairman, Dr. H. L. Keenlyside, of the Department of External Affairs. For the purpose of investigating complaints made to the board, four members of this division were appointed immigration officers, and extensive patrols made throughout the province, including the Queen Charlotte Islands. During these patrols the apprehension of twelve Japanese illegally in the country was effected, of whom eight were deported, two left Canada voluntarily, with decision pending in the case of the remaining two. Subsequent to the Board of Review patrols, three more Japanese were arrested and deportation effected. The checking of outgoing Japanese passengers on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line from Vancouver has been carried out. During these examinations, nine cases of Japanese illegally in Canada have been uncovered, all of whom were leaving the country through fear of apprehension by this force.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-28
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health. CHAIRMAN

The Honourable J. E. Michaud,
Minister of Fisheries.

The Honourable J. T. Thorson,
Minister of National War Services.

The Honourable G. S. Pearson,
Minister of Labour, and
Provincial Secretary of British Columbia.

.....

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

F. J. Hume,	- Chairman, and Mayor of New Westminister, B.C.
H. F. Angus,	- Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.
F. J. Mead,	- Member of Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia (1940); and Assistant Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh,	
Lieut.-Col. A. W. Sparling,	- Chairman, Special Committee (1940).
Sergeant J. K. Barnes,	- R.C.M.P., Secretary.

N. A. Robertson,	- Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.
J. E. Read,	- Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs.
H. L. Keenleyside,	- Chairman, Board of Review (1928) Member, Special Committee (1940) Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Escott Reid,	- Department of External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-29-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

*	Brigadier S. T. Wood,	- Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
*	T.W.S. Parsons,	- Commissioner, British Columbia Provincial Police.
*	Commodore H.E. Reid,	- Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.
*	Commander J. McCullough,	- Officer in Charge of Auxiliary Vessels, Pacific Coast.
*	Paymaster Lieut.-Commander R. A. Pennington,	-
*	Major-General Maurice Pope,	- Vice-Chief of the General Staff.
	Lieut.-Col. J. E. Lyon,	- Acting Director of Military Operations and Intelligence.
*	Dr. D.B. Finn,	- Deputy Minister of Fisheries.
*	A. J. Whitmore,	- Director Western Fisheries, Department of Fisheries.
*	W.J. Couper,	- Department of Labour.
	R. W. Baldwin,	- Office of the Press Censor.

* Indicates present or past resident of British Columbia.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-29-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

This copy is provided for research purposes only. Responsibility regarding questions of copyright that may arise in the use of this print is assumed by the recipient.

CALL NUMBER MG 27 III - B-5
COTE Vol. 32
DATE SEP 21 1976

Cette copie a été préparée pour fins de recherche seulement. Le récipiendaire sera tenu responsable de toute infraction au droit de propriété de ce document.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-29-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

J in BC

NAR/SR
16.10.41

file
WRD

C249373

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Attached is a rather interesting memorandum by Col. B.R. Mullaly, temporarily employed at Headquarters, Pacific Command, in Vancouver, on a conversation he had recently with a group of pretty representative and responsible Japanese citizens in British Columbia.

Colonel Mullaly was, until a few months ago, Military Attache at the British Embassy in Tokyo. On reaching the age limit for his rank he found himself on the retired list, and offered his services to our forces in any capacity in which they could use them. He should be a useful man in an advisory capacity in British Columbia. Colonel Sparling, who was also present at Mullaly's interview with the Japanese group, is Senior Military Intelligence Officer in Vancouver, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Japanese Questions appointed by the Government last winter.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-30
www.nikkeimuseum.org

J w B

NAR/SR
16.10.41

WRD.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C249373

Attached is a rather interesting memorandum by Col. B.R. Mullaly, temporarily employed at Headquarters, Pacific Command, in Vancouver, on a conversation he had recently with a group of pretty representative and responsible Japanese citizens in British Columbia.

Colonel Mullaly was, until a few months ago, Military Attache at the British Embassy in Tokyo. On reaching the age limit for his rank he found himself on the retired list, and offered his services to our forces in any capacity in which they could use them. He should be a useful man in an advisory capacity in British Columbia. Colonel Sparling, who was also present at Mullaly's interview with the Japanese group, is Senior Military Intelligence Officer in Vancouver, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Japanese Questions appointed by the Government last winter.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-31-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C 0 P Y

C249374

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM ON AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN COLONEL B.R.MULLALY ATTACHED, PACIFIC COMMAND, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. By arrangement with Lieut. Colonel A.W. Sparling, D.S.C., I have had an opportunity of meeting representatives of the Japanese community in British Columbia. The meeting took place in a private room at the Vancouver Hotel on the afternoon of 1st October, 1941.

Those present, besides myself, were Lt.Col. Sparling, and the following Japanese gentlemen:

MR. MORII A naturalized Canadian of Japanese birth who arrived in Canada a number of years ago and who operates the Nippon Club of Vancouver. I found him the least communicative of the group.

MR. NICHIGUCHI A naturalized Canadian who arrived in Canada at the age of eight years. He was educated at Public and High School in New Westminster, is a general merchant and is, I am informed, comparatively wealthy and a highly respected citizen. He told me that he had returned to Japan a few years ago on a visit and had felt very much out of touch with Japanese ideas and had been glad to return to Canada.

MR. NOGUCHI A naturalized Canadian of Japanese birth who came here at an early age. He is a leader of the local Japanese fishing community and is regarded as a respectable citizen who exercises a good influence among the Japanese living at Steveston.

Mr."Tommy" SHOYAMA A second generation Canadian-born Japanese, educated in Public and High Schools and a graduate of the University of British Columbia. Editor of the New Citizen, English language Japanese newspaper. Smart and very intelligent, and I imagine, typical of the second-generation Japanese who regard themselves as 100% Canadians.

2. I was introduced by Col. Sparling and explained that I had spent a long time in Japan as Language Officer and Military Attache and spoke Japanese. As usual,some time and effort were required to thaw the native Japanese reserve and I gradually led the conversation to the point where we were discussing the problems of the Japanese community in British Columbia.

It at once became apparent that my guests were fully aware of the sentiments of dislike and mistrust of their race which exist in this Province. They discussed the problem with great frankness and appeared to realize that the principal cause of this animosity was economic jealousy tinged with colour prejudice. Mr. Noguchi, in particular, spoke of the fishing industry and agreed that the Japanese fishing boats were better equipped and organised than those owned by white fishermen and, in this connection, referred to the fact that very few of the white fishermen on this coast were of British stock, the great majority being of Scandinavian or Central European origin, of whom he entertained a very low opinion.

He also spoke of the wild stories that Japanese fishing boats were heavily armed and habitually indulged in nefarious activities. All seemed to consider that the economic factor was complicated by deep-seated racial prejudice which was easily provoked and kept alive by unscrupulous agencies for their own selfish ends.

The climax of the discussion was reached when I asked Mr. Shoyama, as a young man representative of second-generation Japanese, his opinion regarding enlistment of Japanese-born Canadians in the armed forces of the Dominion.

His reaction was immediate and emphatic.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-31-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249375

He declared that he spoke for all young Canadians of Japanese birth when he asserted, that, almost to a man, they were anxious and ready to serve their country in the armed forces and, when he said "their country" he meant Canada. They deeply resented the discrimination which prevented them from doing so and Mr. Shoyama regarded the issue as a matter of principle involving the fundamental privileges and obligations of citizenship. He made the point that whereas the Canadian forces were full of men of what he described as doubtful European origin, many of whom were unable to speak decent English, young Japanese, born and bred in this country, who were well-educated and law-abiding citizens, imbued with solid sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Canada were debarred from enlistment.

He referred to the loyal and gallant service rendered by Japanese-born Canadians in the last war, and, while acknowleding that conditions were now different and that Japan had aligned herself with our enemies, insisted that he and others like him owed their first allegiance to Canada and would render just as loyal and devoted service to Canada in this war as their fathers had in the last. He spoke also of the fact that Japanese-born Americans were being called up for service in the United States and this inequality of treatment has evidently not escaped the attention of Japanese Canadian youth.

Mr. Shoyama, Col. Sparling and I did most of the talking on this subject, the older men mainly contenting themselves with listening and making occasional comments.

9. As a result of the discussion the following points emerged.

(a) The principle involved is incontestable. Nevertheless, the deep-seated animosity of certain powerful elements of the white population of British Columbia is equally undeniable. Whether this animosity against the Japanese is based upon colour prejudice, fear, or economic jealousy it is capable of being exploited.

(b) The international situation is tense and public feeling against Japan runs high. It was suggested that, if we went to war with Japan or if a state of war did not exist and an incident involving, say a Canadian ship or Canadian citizens, should occur, feeling might run so high as to produce an anti-Japanese outburst endangering the safety of Japanese residents of British Columbia and Japanese who were serving in the army might be subjected to insult or perhaps even assault at the hands of their white comrades.

(c) There is the possibility of anti-Japanese activity or agitation in British Columbia having repercussions beyond local limits which might conceivably adversely affect the general political situation.

(d) On the other hand, generous treatment of Japanese-born Canadians might easily be a small though useful contribution to easement of the tension with Japan.

(e) The conduct of the Japanese community in British Columbia has for long been exemplary and they have a cleaner police record than any other community. Their discipline and discretion have, consequently, deprived their enemies of much of their ammunition. It is possible that the raising, at this stage, of the issue of enlistment might provide hostile elements with a pretext for reviving anti-Japanese agitation which might react unfavourably on the community as a whole.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-31-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. The older men, taking the above factors into consideration, were philosophical and while fully alive to the importance of the principle involved, were inclined to be cautious and to favour a policy of letting sleeping dogs lie until the international situation improved and anti-Japanese sentiment had abated. When this had occurred Japanese-born Canadians could be encouraged to enlist but until then it would be better not to force the issue.

This was also the opinion of Col. Sparling and is, I understand, the advice which he has given to the Japanese community.

Throughout the discussion I was greatly impressed by the evident trust which the Japanese leaders repose in the sincerity and judgement of Col. Sparling and it was obvious that he had gained their confidence to a remarkable degree.

The opinion of the young man was diametrically opposed to that of his elders. He took his stand on the principle and evidently felt very strongly that enlistment in the armed forces constituted an inalienable privilege of citizenship which could not, in justice, be denied. He also felt that delay in granting this privilege until the situation vis-a-vis Japan had improved would be an indication of official lack of confidence in the loyalty of young Japanese-born Canadians which would be resented and would adversely affect any subsequent recruitment of that class.

5. Conclusion

The object of this memorandum is to report the discussion which I have had with representative Japanese and I am not called upon to make specific recommendations.

The patriotism and cohesion of the Japanese people are well-known and are a strong racial characteristic but even Japanese youth is as impressionable as any other youth and a Japanese boy born and bred in Canada or the United States absorbs the atmosphere, customs and ways of thinking of the people amongst whom he lives and I have yet to receive proof that he remains essentially Japanese rather than Canadian or American. My experience of the Japanese people leads me to believe that, while some Japanese-born Canadians might be deliberately "planted" in the armed forces for purposes of espionage, the vast majority, given the chance, would serve with single-heartedness and that most of those who felt that they did not wish to fight against the land of their fathers would ask for their discharge. The effect upon the rising generation of Japanese-born Canadians of the denial of the privilege of enlistment might be serious and have the effect of alienating the loyalty of what is otherwise a loyal and useful section of the community.

At present, Canadians of Japanese origin are not being called up for military training. As far as voluntary enlistment is concerned, Japanese are not offering their services because they have been advised by their leaders not to do so until there is a clear indication that they could be welcomed and they are unwilling to invite rebuff.

The attitude of the Japanese-born Canadian youth, as expressed by Mr. Shoyama, appears to be as follows: "We are good and loyal Canadians who want to pull our weight in this time of crisis and war, equally with other Canadians. At present we are not wanted because our parents were Japanese. We do not like this discrimination, but we appreciate the difficulties of the government and abide by its decision. The moment the government gives the word that we would be welcomed as recruits the great majority of us will answer the call with alacrity."

Discussion of this problem with Japanese as well as with a number of responsible persons leads me to believe that it is, at

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-31-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249377

least, for serious consideration whether the time has not arrived for a review of the situation and whether admission of Japanese-born Canadians to the armed forces of the Dominion would not handled in the right way, be a gesture which would not only be enthusiastically acclaimed by the Japanese community and lay the foundations of a greater loyalty in the future, but which might have a beneficial effect upon recruiting and be welcomed by the public as an indication of the determination of the Dominion Government to spread the burden of service equally over all sections of the community and to draw upon all available resources of manpower.

(sgd) B.R. Mullaly,

Colonel.

4th October, 1941.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-31-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG24 Vol 2730 file H.Q.S.- 5199x

Major Gen H.G.D. Crerar Chief odf Gen Staff to S.T. Wood Commr R.C.M.P. 2, sept, 1940

"Asst Commisioners Mead's report is very reassuring and I am inclined to agree with him that probably our greatest danger is the development of trouble against Jpz in Canada through Communistic agitatin."

Mead to Wood 21-8- 40

Morii has assured Mead that "no untoward incident would happen in Cda on the part of the Jpz should hastilities develop as a result of the strained relations now existing between Great Britain and the Jpz Empire" Mead felt durin his oonversations with Morii that "here was something tangible in the way of assurance that no fear of sabotage need be expected from the Jpz in Cda". "I feel this is a braod statement, at the same time I know it is to be true."
Morii "wields a great deal of influence in all sections of Jpz life in Cda." and influence has increased "since we left
Br. Col Morii asked mead to assure Wood
1 the Jpz believe their future and that of their children are bound up in the fortunes of the cdn people, and"for that reason Cdn interests are their interests."
2 of the 23000 in cad 12714 are Cdn-born 2158 naturalized (figures from a survey of Jpz C.J.A. in 1938)
3. among the fmen are exmembers of Japns army and navy but they were conscripts and should not be considered potential enemies of this country because of that alone
4. Morii says some hot-headed individuals who might be foolish to express their feelingd in some way or other but he will guarantee thst tehy "were made incapable of committing any harm".
5. Morii assured mead Jpz grateful for the privileges they have and would not do anything to embarrass the govet, gave his word of honour.
6. No agitation against present agitiation in Van press will be permited in the Japanese controlled press
7. Jpz have complied 100% with the National Registration according to the Van press. far more possibility of trouble from the agitiation of certain individuals . names Halford Wilson calls him "provacative and in such times as these downright dangerous if it is allowed to go unchaecked." Jpz know they must remain calm and quiret in the face of the current attacks

Notes Morii exercises a lg measure of control over Jpz orgs. Morii explains posit "by the statement that he continually adopts a neutral attitude where any differences of opinion between Jpz are the cause of trouble and he has their confidence on this account." Morii used by San Fran Jpz 4 years ago to settel strife there. cam cda 1906, nat Dec 194, Imperial Nat 1936. Has not returned to Jpan dince 1906

"Iam certain we can trust him to see that ... this great influence will be on the side of Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-32-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG24 Vol 2730

Morrii respected by consulate officails who seek his advice. Has told mead that his chief interest is the welfare of Jpz Cdns ~~ax~~ in their work and social relations in Canada.

Mead blames Wilson's current agitation of a man named Miller ~~xhx~~ a communist who had tried to organize the Jpz fmen into a communist controlled union and was prevented from so doing by Morii, and action resented by ~~xk~~ Miller who is feeding wilson with "amunition" for his campaign

Major General ~~_____ _____~~ ~~EXGSXXX~~ C.G.S. to D.M.O. & I
Memo 16-7-40
(e) Para 13(II)(b)~~(ii)~~ (i)
"if the government policy has not yet been clearly defined in respect to disposal of Jpz in B.C. during the war, steps should be taken to have the matter dealt with."

Para 13(II)(b)(i) refers to memo on the Defenses of the Pacific Coast ~~xxxx~~ Joint Service~~x~~ Committee Pacific Command, 12-7-40 which has been xeroxed
the para says action taken if no immediate hastile action by the Jpz population will depend~~s~~ on (i) The policy of the government concerning the intended disposition of the Japanese in British Columbia during the period of the War." ... "(iii) The existing facilities for internment if internment on a large scale is to be adopted."
Para 15 outlines action to be taken "In the event of the outbreak of hostile action on the part of the Jpz population, or in the event of the Government deciding that the mass internment or removal from certain areas of Japanese is to be carried out", ... para 15 sees the fishing boat being impounded at this point.

Memo on dealing with persons of Jpz prigin 20-9-41 JSComm Pac Command
Officer Commanding "E" Division has said he hasn't the nec authority to place Jpz subjects under restrictions on outbreak of war with Jpn JSCom ask that he be granted it.

KB deliberations of JSC under two main heads (a) the evacuation of Jpz from important defense areas and the vicinity of R.C.A.F. establishments (b) The rounding up of Jpanz owned fishing and other craft. A special subcommittee of Staff officers of the trhee services and the local rep of the R.C.M.P. appointed to "investigate and report upon the situation in regard to Jpz resident in the vicinity of certain important defense areas and R.C.A.~~F~~.F establishments. copies of this subcommitte report together with recommendation based upom those findings have been forwarded to the Chiefs of ~~General~~ Staff Committee.
Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast, has preped the nec plans for d dealing with Jpz vessels and the crews thereof, in conjunction with the civil authorities.

Sept 1941
1940

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-32-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG24 Vol 2730 file HQS 5199-X reference D.S.C. 12/7/40 pg 5-7

The only Naval forces available to assist in operations under Contingency "B" would be those temporarily withdrawn from coastal patrols as mentioned in the Naval Plan for Contingency "A".

(II) Possible Action of Japanese.

(a) If the Japanese population initiates hostile action, then appropriate counter action must be taken immediately, up to the limit of the defence forces available, irrespective of whether or not the strength of our defence forces is sufficient to overcome the hostility.

(b) If the Japanese population does not immediately initiate hostile action, then the decision as to what immediate action is to be taken by the defence forces is dependent upon the following factors:

(i) The policy of the Government concerning the intended disposition of the Japanese in British Columbia during the period of the War.

(ii) The forces to be made available as reinforcements and the time interval before arrival of these reinforcements.

(iii) The existing facilities for internment, if internment on a large scale is to be adopted.

(iv) It must be decided whether, by commencing action with the forces immediately available, we are likely to defeat our own object due to having insufficientresources to break the backbone of hostility in our initial operations. Also, whether there is a reasonable chance of success by immediate action or whether such action will only serve to give warning of our intentions and thus provoke open hostility.

PLAN. -

14. The Plan to deal with Contingency "B" will be as already outlined for Contingency "A" with the following amendment:-

A joint force comprising naval vessels and aircraft, temporarily withdrawn from coastal patrol, and a portion of the small military mobile reserve will cooperate with the police in the control, rounding up, and internment of Japanese subversive elements.

This joint force will work under the general plan as follows:-

A "Show of force" comprising Naval units in conjunction with Militia and Air Force to be made at the following principal concentrations of Japanese on the B.C. Coast:- Steveston Area, Skeena - Prince Rupert Area, Tofino - Ucluelet Area. In this operation Naval Forces will be divided into three divisions, namely Force "A", comprising one armed vessel with 6 Fishermen's Reserve Vessels, operating from Esquimalt; Force "B" comprising one armed vessel and 4 Fishermen's Reserve

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-32-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PL/N (Cont'd)

Vessels, operating from Esquimalt; Force "C" comprising one armed vessel and 4 Fishermen's Reserve Vessels, operating from Prince Rupert. The show of force to consist of the appearance of Force A at Steveston Area, Force B at Tofino - Ucluelet Area, and Force C at Skeena - Prince Rupert Area. At the same time available Military reserves will concentrate in the vicinity of the first two areas, and intensified air patrol will take place over all three areas.

During this period, B.C. Provincial Police ✱ and R.C.M.P. are to infiltrate these areas in order that the situation may be clearly visualized, and, should circumstances warrant, the arrest of known leading personages in the areas to be made by them. Information of all developments should be passed to Naval, Militia and Airforce Units in these areas by police officials.

✱ Note:- The Provincial Police Force in B. C. is an efficient organization consisting of about 400 uniformed police and about 2,000 special constables. It has an excellent communication system all over the Province as shown in the Map with Appendix I. This Force works in complete harmony with the different services and could be used for the collection of information and rounding up of enemy aliens.

15. In the event of the outbreak of hostile action on the part of Japanese population, or in the event of the Government deciding that the mass internment or removal from certain areas of Japanese is to be carried out, the joint forces will work under the following general plan:

Naval Force "A" will control all entrances to the Fraser River.
Naval Force "B" will control all entrances to Tofino and Ucluelet.
Naval Force "C" will control all entrances to Skeena River.

Where possible, the Military will close landward approaches. The operations at each point will consist of:-

(i) Definite control with regard to the ingress and egress of all Japanese. A definite percentage only of fishing craft at each centre to be allowed to proceed to fish for maintenance of community needs. The remainder of the boats will be disabled by removal of essential parts of engines.

(ii) The arrest of particular Japanese leaders and agitators, those arrested being transported to designated internment locations.

On completion of operations above, Force "A" will proceed to investigate and take necessary action where required between Steveston and Rivers Inlet, on both shores of the Straits of Georgia and inside passages. Force B similarly on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, to Rivers Inlet. Force "C" similarly on Queen Charlotte Islands and West Coast, B.C. Mainland, to Rivers Inlet. Force "B" will reinforce Force "C" on completion of West Coast, Vancouver Island. [illegible] will provide reconnaissance ahead of naval units.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-32-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CONTINGENCY "C" - Attack by Armed Forces Externally and Internally.

16. In this contingency, a raid by armed vessels from Japan coordinated with, or supported by, a raiding force of armed Japanese residents is visualized. The possible objectives would be as already outlined in Contingencies "A" and "B" --with the addition that the danger of a raid through Port Alberni (at the head of Alberni Canal) to Nanaimo becomes greater.

17. Due to the limited forces at present available, theplans proposed to deal with this Contingency would be a combination of those outlined for Contingencies " A" and "B".

CONCLUSION.

18. The Joint Service Committee, Pacific Coast, wishes to draw the attention of the Chiefs of Staff Committee to the totally inadequate forces available on the Pacific Coast for its defence and for the protection of shipping in its waters.

(A. E. [illegible]) Air Commodore
Air Officer Commanding,
Western Air Command.

(C. V. [illegible]) Brigadier,
District Officer Commanding,
Military District Number 11.

(V. G. [illegible]) Commodore, R.C.N.,
Commanding Officer,
Pacific Coast.

/RHL

VICTORIA, B.C.,
12th July, 1940.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-32-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG24
Vol 2730
file HQS 5199-X

29th September, 1941.

MEMORANDUM OF THE JOINT SERVICES COMMITTEE, PACIFIC COAST, ON THE QUESTION OF DEALING WITH PERSONS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY.

1. The question of measures to be taken in respect of Japanese resident in Coastal Areas of the Pacific Coast has been receiving the constant attention of the Joint Services Committee, Pacific Coast and has been reviewed in the light of the Report of the Special Inter-Departmental Committee on measures to be taken in event of War with Japan.

2. As recorded in the Minutes of Meeting No. 5 of the Joint Services Committee, held on the 12th September, 1941, it is the opinion of the Committee that no fresh evidence has been adduced which bears upon the attitude and activities of Japanese resident on the Pacific Coast and which leads it to doubt the wisdom of the recommendation made in the above report.

It was, however, considered necessary to obtain a clear ruling as to the action which would be taken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police against Japanese in the event of an emergency and the Officer Commanding "E" Division, R.C.M.P., was asked to say whether he was prepared, on the outbreak of war with Japan or at any time that he might be informed that action was necessary, to arrest and intern any Japanese, whether Japanese nationals or Canadian subjects, whom he considered should be placed under restriction. He has now stated that he does not possess the requisite authority and that he is referring the matter to the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. It appears to the Joint Services Committee that the Defence of Canada Regulations sufficiently cover this point and it is recommended that the necessary authority be given to enable the local representatives of the R.C.M.P. to take the required action when necessary.

3. The deliberations of the Joint Services Committee on this subject have been directed to measures deemed necessary to the defence of the Pacific Coast and to the security of military, naval and air establishments and have, consequently fallen under two main heads as follows: -

(a) The evacuation of Japanese from important defence areas and the vicinity of R.C.A.F. establishments.

(b) The rounding-up of Japanese owned fishing and other craft.

As regards (a) above, a special Sub-committee consisting of Staff Officers of the Three Services and a

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-32-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

local representative of the R.C.M.P. was appointed to investigate and report upon the situation with regard to Japanese resident in the vicinity of certain important defence areas and R.C.A.F. establishments.

Copies of the report of this Sub-committee, in the findings of which the Joint Services Committee concurred, together with recommendations based upon those findings, have been forwarded to the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

As regards (b) above, the Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast, has prepared the necessary plans for dealing with Japanese vessels and the crews thereof, in conjunction with the civil authorities.

4. While the question of dealing with Japanese has, therefore, been considered by the Joint Services Committee with special reference to measures deemed necessary to defence and the security of service establishments, the Committee has, in the course of its discussions on this subject, come to the conclusion that there are certain considerations of general policy with regard to the treatment of persons of Japanese race which have a direct bearing on the whole problem.

These considerations are set forth below: -

(a) Co-ordination with the United States authorities.

It is felt that, to secure full efficiency, any action which the Dominion Government may order in respect of Japanese residents in the event of an emergency, should be closely co-ordinated with similar action ordered by the Government of the United States. In the opinion of the Joint Services Committee, inequality in the treatment of persons of Japanese race in the territories of the Dominion of Canada and the United States would be liable to prove a source of danger to the effective prosecution of such measures of control as may be ordered by either government and to furnish grounds for grievance by the persons immediately concerned.

(b) The treatment accorded to British Subjects who are of Japanese racial origin.

It is considered that the existing discrimination against Japanese of Canadian nationality in respect of such privileges as exercise of the franchise and right of enlistment in the armed forces of the Dominion constitutes an unsatisfactory feature of the whole question of treatment of Canadians of Japanese origin in the event of an emergency, and raises the possibility of alienating the loyalty of what might otherwise be a loyal and useful section of the community.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-32-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Evacuation Summary MB

Pre December 7, 1941:

Major-General Anderson visited Washington October 24, 1938 on official visit. In his report he notes that General Craig enquired about the Japanese situation in B.C.."He said he was satisfied that they had a network of wireless reaching from British Columbia to Japan" Craig, Anderson reports, asked him to feel at liberty to write him personally on any subject at any time. This request is mentioned directly after Craig's opinion of the Japanese situation in the report. (MacKenzie Papers Vol 32/x-59)

Committee on the treatment of Aliens and Alien Property
First Interim Report February 9, 1939 p. 2.
"if the enemy should be an Asiatic power, ... it might be necessary in that contingency to recommend the internment of nearly all enemy nationals, since it is recognized that public feeling in that section of Canada [B.C.] on the part of Canadian citizens and other Asiatics might render this course necessary, not alone to avoid danger of espionage and sabotage, but also for the protection of the person and property of enemy aliens".

Special Committee on Orientals in B.C. Report 1940 p. 15
"There is no evidence that the Japanese population of Canada has been engaged in any disloyal or subversive activity"

Registration of all Japanese nationals and deferal from military training. Talk in terms of "for their own protection from "misguided members of the white community".

Letter J.E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries, to Ian MacKenzie January 17, 1940. "I find it difficult to justify this arbitrary legislation restricting boat pulling liscences against British subjects of Japanese origin. ... Of course, I am willing to be guided by your opinion with the assurance that when the time comes you will justify my arbitrary attitude". (MacK Vol 19., /29-7)

2/10/41 C 194865

Memo in King Papers CMJ to Norman Robertson re proposed retaliation against Japan for Mistreatment of Canadian Nationals. (a priest arrested by the Japanese as a spy and a homosexual) "While retaliatory arrests ~~in~~ of Japanese nationals in Canada might result in the release of the Canadian missionaries who are now in custody, I am inclined to think that no aciton of this sort should be initiated, at least at the present time.

December 5, 1941: Joint Services Committee, Pacific Coast Minutes, (Directorate of History, 193.009 (D3)) Re Liaison with U.S. Services: "The General Officer Commanding in Chief, Pacific Command reported that he had already had such meetings [to exchange views and information] with the Commanding General Fourth Army, U.S.A., Commanding General, Harbour Defenses, Puget Sound, and the Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast and was in touch with U.S. Naval authorities.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-33-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Post December 7, 1941:

On December 7, 1941 Cabinet discusses the situation of the Japanese in B.C.re " the measures to be taken at once and, the desirability of public intimation being made counselling against anti-Japanese demonstration in B.C. and expressing the governments belief in the loyalty of Japanese nationals and Canadian-born Japanese in B.C." King Diary p1103 Vol 89.

December 10, 1941: Norman Robertson in Mackenzie King's name authorizes the impounding of fishing vessels owned by Canadian nationals of Japanese race and confers with the U.S. Ambassador (Moffat) who " recognized the importance of our pursuing as nearly as possible parallel policies and said he would let me know if it was now intended to enlarge the numbers interned on the Pacific Coast."(King,C249381) Vol 367 F 3849

Appreciation of militaty situation Dec. 10, 1941:
"because of the distances involved, major land operations or invasion are not considered to be practicable operations of war". Concurs with the rounding up of the Japanese fishing boats as a "defense measure". (Doc of the War Cabinet Comm on C-4874.) Chiefs of General Staff
RG 2/16.

Minutes of Joint Services Committee, Pacific Command meeting December 19, 1941: Major General R.O. Alexander reports on his meeting with the chairman of the Standing Committee on Oriental's A.W. Sparling accompanied by the CGS. "situation regarding the Japanese population showed signs of deterioration and there was a growing demand for internment of the entire Japanese-born community". Alexander also reported on his attendence at a meeting of the Standing Committee on Orientals with the RCMP and the representative of the c.o. Pacific Coast in Vancouver. Meeting discusses requesting the cooperation of the Vancouver papers and noted the unemployment in the Japanese community "would assume serious proportions in t the near future while it was apparent that the tieing up of the Japanese fishing fleet was being seized as an opportunity by the Fishermen's Unions to secure absolute monopoly of the fishing industry."

December 19, 1941: Joint Services Committee, Pacific Command, Minutes of 10th meeting:(Directorate of History, 193.009(D3))
Colonel Breston for Pacific Command installed at Seattle where he has direct contact with the liasion officers of the Second Interceptor Command & the Ninth Corps and "is in a position to be acquainted with the information and views of Generals Joyce and DeWitt". Liasnn officers to meet weekly in Victoria.

Cabinet War Committee Minutes December 29, 1941 in response to Churchill's query about the Japanese population in B.C. the Chief of General Staff replied that "members of the special government committee as well as the military, police and local authorities, were concerned less at the possibility of subversive activity by Japanese than at the danger of serious anti-Japanese outbreaks by the white population."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-33-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

December 30, 1941: Major General Alwxander GOC in C Pacific Command writes to the Chief of General Staff in Ottawa expressing his feeling that "internment of Japanese males between the ages of 18 and 45, their removal from the coast and their organization into paid units on public works or some similar employmant would be advisable". The letter speaks of the dangers of antiJapanese riots which might occur if the planned street parades etc, are allowed to happen. He also notes in this letter that he has consulted Premier Hart of B.C. "who entirely concurs in the above view" and with Lieut-Col Sparling "who informs me that similar views are held by his committee [The Standing Committee on Orientals] and that recommendations are going forward to the Prime Minister along these lines". He notes that arrangements have been made for the protection of the Powell street area of Vancouver and Steveston with troops and that a mobile reserve is available for whereever needed. He includes a report by Commodore WJR Beech, Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast which details the investigation of some 9 Japanese in the Queen Charlotte Islands recommending their removal from these Islands "in view of the strategic position of these Islands" and because "Pulbic opinion is very much against the Japanese all over the Queen Charlotte Islands". Beech's report gives no indication as to how this public opinion was gauged or of the number of Japanese beyond the 9 mentioned who live in these Islands. Alexander concludes his letter "Immediate action along the lines suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent inter-racial riots and bloodshed and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population". (Directorate of History file 322.009 (D358)).

Excerpts from this letter reach MacKenzie-King through Ian Mackenzie whose secretary is loaned a copy of the letter by Lieut-Col A.W. Sparling for the purposes of copying the recommendations of Alexander and those of Beech, the latter taken totally out of context. (MacKenzie Papers, Vol 32, file X-81). These excerpts were appended to a letter from Ian Mackenzie to the Prime Minister reporting on the January 8-9 1942 Conference on Japanese in Ottawa which MacKenzie chaired. MacKenzie's report dated January 10. 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-33-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(COPY)

733B 40
EAA

R. H. B. KER

1121 Government Street,
VICTORIA, B.C.,
December 11, 1941

Hon. Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Health and Pensions,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Ian,-

Everyone in this part of the country is very much concerned over the lack of action that has been taken to place the Japanese population in a position where they cannot be dangerous. We can't trust these yellow devils one foot. What has already happened in the past few days ought to be sufficient warning as to how far they can be trusted.

The enclosed cutting from last night's "Times" giving a letter from S. M. Gillespie is advice that ought to be taken.

I know the eastern attitude towards our Japanese menace out here is one of apathy and inaction. We cannot stand for this now, as it is criminal folly. Please do what you can in Ottawa to stir people up, and if the Prime Minister will take unlimited action in this regard it will have the full approval of everyone in this part of the country - we want nothing less.

You know personally that I, myself, have been talking of this menace for years and I know that you, yourself, appreciated it too. For goodness sake do not allow the powers that be to let us down at this critical time. Even if we have 25,000 Japanese in this province that is just 25,000 too many and they ought to be behind barbed wire at this time in a place where they can do no harm.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. H. B. Ker

P.S. And we must purge this country of all Japs after we have won the war!

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-34-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Fisheries File 716-14-9 Vol 1

25

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MINISTER

DBF/M

Re: Japanese Fishing Licenses

On the afternoon of the 23rd, the matter of the renewal of fishing licenses to Japanese of Canadian citizenship was discussed with Professor Angus representing the Department of External Affairs in the light of our enquiry addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs of December 19th, copy of which is attached.

It was pointed out to Professor Angus that the Fisheries Department felt that the question of the issuance or non-issuance of licenses to Japanese Canadians involved issues which were beyond the terms of reference of this department. Professor Angus readily agreed that the issues raised perhaps went beyond any one department and suggested a conference between such departments as were affected and expressed the opinion that the Provincial Government of British Columbia should be asked to send a representative to the conference.

Since these larger questions went beyond the competence of the Department of Fisheries to decide it was suggested that fishing licenses to Japanese Canadians be withheld until such time as the Government had announced its policy as a result of the consideration of the conference above referred to.

From a Department of Fisheries point of view the necessity for the issuance of Japanese licenses would not arise in the immediate future, because all fishing vessels owned by Japanese nationals had been seized and those owned by Japanese Canadians had been impounded. The Department is informed that these vessels will be withheld from their owners. It would seem, therefore, that there would be no point in issuing fishing licenses

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-34-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to Japanese Canadians at a time when they have no fishing vessels.

I therefore recommend that in answer to enquiries it be pointed out that the issuance of licenses to Japanese Canadians involves many large questions concerning other departments of government who are actively considering them. Until such time as the result of these deliberations is made known the Department of Fisheries will not issue licenses to Japanese Canadians.

(Sgd) D.B.Finn

O T T A W A,
December 24th, 1941.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-34-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

VANCOUVER NIPPON KYORITSU GO-GAKKO

(Japanese School of Languages)

475 Alexander Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

773 B 40 C

December 20th, 1941.

Sergeant J. K. Barnes,
R.C.M.Police,
Federal Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the advice received on December 8, concerning the closing of the language schools.

Although I have spoken of this matter to you previously, I wish to report that my school and all other Japanese Language Schools have closed under your advice.

Yesterday by your kindness in sending Mr. H.R. Horton, Vancouver City Police and Mr. W.J. Durnin, Cpl. R.C.M.Police to the school, we were able to complete everything very peacefully. I deeply appreciate your kindness and wish to thank you sincerely.

Hereafter, we shall be glad to co-operate with you in any of your work and also ask for your continued support.

Yours sincerely,

"T. Sato"

Principal.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-35
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Here is the Jap fishing fleet, or most of it.

At this jetty . . . "somewhere on the British Columbia Coast" . . . are moored hundreds of fishing vessels which only a few weeks ago were bringing full cargoes of salmon, cod, herring and other fish to market.

These hundreds of vessels, seiners, packers, gillnet boats and trollers, are under naval guard, and will remain in port for the duration or until the authorities decide that they shall be put to some other use. They were called in a few hours after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Now they are immobilized. Engine parts have been removed so that they cannot be operated.

The Sun Visits the 'Orient on the Fraser'

860 Jap Fish Boats Taken Away But 3000 Japs Are Still There

By HAROLD DINGMAN

STEVESTON, Dec. 23. — Rain-soaked and muddy, swept by wet winds so that it made all its people, white and Jap and Chinese feel like the misery of the seasoning earth itself—the whole municipality encompassing Steveston — presented and presents a parcel of the Orient.

The Japanese fishermen stood upon the slippery quay and watched the 860th of their boats go away under the command of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The old Japanese, speaking hardly an intelligible English, turned to the Canadians on the dockside, and pleaded that their sons and their daughters be permitted to operate the boats.

And the police said no, not yet . . . No Japanese should operate a vessel.

STILL THE ORIENT

Eight hundred and sixty boats had gone to be interned for the duration, so far as the Japanese were concerned. Still the town was Japanese, not Occidental. The Orient was there, squatted down upon the shores of Canada—and offshore the Jap subs raided North American shipping.

More boats would go soon, some two hundred of them, but still it would remain the Orient upon the banks of the Fraser.

Walk the streets of Steveston and see its people, and see how well you know them. Generations of Japanese. The language in your ears. Everywhere the Orient . . . and remember Norway, and all the free nations of the earth that slept while the sword struck.

Remember even the great United States in the Philippines, and Pearl Harbor, and remember Knox who said: "We were not on the alert. The Japanese now have naval superiority in the Western Pacific. Hawaii was the most effective bit of fifth column work that has come out of this war except in Norway."

FOUR CONSTABLES

We went along to see a police officer and discovered that only four extra provincial constables had been detailed to investigate what might be the greatest fifth column menace Canada can cope with. Four extra constables walking about the muddy streets, and 3000 Japanese. And Jap subs just off San Francisco.

And so we said: "Don't you expect any trouble from the Japanese?"

And the officer said: "Oh, we get along with them fine. But we don't trust them, of course."

"And do you think all of them are loyal Canadians?"

"Well, no! If you were born in Japan of British parents it wouldn't make you a Ja... would it?"

"Are there many suspects on your list?"

"One or two; that seems to be all."

The police officer didn't know the exact number of Japanese under his jurisdiction, but—and much more startling—he doubted if anyone knew the exact number of Japanese in Canada.

"They may register here, or in Vancouver, or anywhere. How can we tell?"

There it is! How can anyone tell anything about the Japanese?

Remember the long debates in the House of Commons? The British Columbia members, some of them, pleaded for the abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement," whereby a few Japs were permitted to enter Canada. Where are the few today? Registered? Where?

All the Japanese protest their loyalty to Canada. And Hitler said: "I have no more territorial claims in Europe." Long, long ago, so long ago.

"Do you suspect any fifth column activity in British Columbia?" we asked the police officer.

"Well, of course, you understand there are more nationalities than just Japanese here."

"What others?"

"There are Germans here, or rather, people of German origin. And Italians, too, but mostly German."

"Here along the Fraser?"

"Yes."

Not only the Orient upon our shores, but representatives of the whole Axis. And four Provincial policemen!

"QUIET TIME NOW"

We went along, also, to see a representative spokesman of the Japanese. He was K. Kuba, secretary of the Japanese Hospital Association, a Canadian-born Japanese. And he was very polite and very nice about the whole interview. He thought there are only 2000 Japanese along the Fraser (compared with the police estimate of 3000.)

"Are there any who have Axis leanings or sympathy?" we asked, perhaps rather bluntly.

"No," said Mr. Kuba, "none that I could name."

"Then do the fishermen resent their boats being seized?"

"It is the quiet time now. There isn't much fishing. The police were very efficient in tying up the boats."

Mr. Kuba didn't say anything about his loyalty. He accepted the fact that we accepted it, which was much more eloquent than words of protestation. He is one of 3000 in his district, one of 25,000-odd in British Columbia.

Raymond Gram Swing summed it up pretty well, and he spoke for all of America. Said Swing: "We have been the safest-minded people on earth. We have indulged to the full the extravagance of underestimating our opponents."

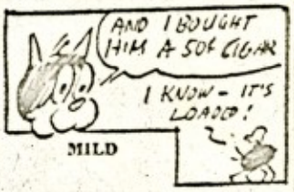
Mexico's new road program calls for more road construction equipment than can be obtained.

THIS WEATHER

"The Boss has bought our Christmas gifts," said Oscar. "I took a peek."

"What's mine?" said Matilda.

"A pretty ribbon for your neck—with a slip-knot on it. One good pull and you won't annoy him any more."



Vancouver: Partly cloudy and mild today and Wednesday.

Sunny Want Ad Says:



"I play an important part in the Defense Program"

I serve by helping defense manufacturers to find capable trained workers. But that isn't all: I help these defense workers to find living quarters, household goods, used cars, etc., at the lowest available prices.

I sent 10 applicants out to this lady through this message which I distributed to over 70,000 family readers.

CHESTERFIELD, REAL GOOD condition. Snap for $10. 1315 Barrard St.

For Quick Action Results Use SUN WANT ADS MArine 1161

The Inquiring Cameraman

The Sun will pay $1 for every timely, interesting question submitted and used in this column on public opinion.

THE QUESTION

Do you think that Canada should follow the lead of the Australian army in reducing the amount of saluting necessary?

(Submitted by J. H. Randle, 1131 Barclay Street.)

THE PLACE

Dunsmuir and Seymour Streets.

THE ANSWERS

C. F. Mackenzie, miner, 602 Dunsmuir Street: "It's not for me to tell the army how to run its business, but the idea of saluting does seem a little overdone. I'm inclined to think that these days it makes for a certain amount of class distinction."



R. Crimeni, commercial artist, 3429 East King Edward Avenue: "I think that the tradition of saluting should be maintained mainly because it's important to discipline and all part of army life. It may be a fine idea in Australia, but in Canada I think conditions are possibly a little different."



Bill Tupper, metal worker, 1356 West Twelfth Avenue: "In the barracks and other places like that, I think that saluting should be maintained, but I do feel that the thing is a little overdone out in public. I think the army would be a little more democratic if we did copy Australia's idea a little bit."



Gary Winkler, advertising man, 1606 Nelson Street: "It's only right to show a certain amount of respect for your superior officers, but as for actual saluting I think its overdone here. I'd certainly suggest Canada look into Australia's idea."



Plumbers Refused

City Council yesterday denied the request of Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, Local No. 170, that a charter amendment be obtained giving power to compel all plumbers to wear a metal button to be issued by the city as a badge of competence.

A special committee appointed to investigate the proposal advised that it would be impractical.

THE GRO

Dear Editor:

grouch, but I'm h... like animals. So d... I'm a dog-hater. A ... called "man's best friend" and so he may be, in his proper place. But a dog's no friend if he continually wakens you with senseless persistent yapping and howling at all hours of night. But don't blame the dog. Blame the unneighborly-like neighbors ... their animals to ma... hideous, instead of l... in the basement. ... start barking at a ... a.m. and his neigh... next block echo in ... that starts the dog ... up the street until ... hideous. But don't ... fending dog in the ... his fault. It's the ... should get the kick.

Yours for qu...

THE ...

Births - ... Cards of T...

BIRTHS

HAYNES — TO M... Mrs. H. Renney (nee Mildred Iheil... West 20th, at St. Pa... pital, Sunday, Dece... a daughter, Barbar...

NORMAN—TO M... Mrs. Alex. T... (nee Lucy McGann... Vancouver General ... on Tuesday, Decem... 1941, a son, Willia... ander.

MARRIAGE...

ARMSTRONG—MacDO... December 20th, 19... Eileen (Bessie), younger ... Mrs. Nellie MacDonald, ... Wash., and the late Bert... to Norman Wilson Arms... son of Mr. and Mrs. Tho... strong, of 2208 West 43...

ELFSTROM—MACLON... Monday, December ... Queens Avenue United ... Rev. H. E. Horton, Roy... of Montreal, youngest ... and Mrs. H. E. Elfstrom, ... Vet. B. C., to Vera ... daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ... Donald, 502—2nd St., ... minster, B. C.

HENDERSON—HUGHE... urday, December ... Chown Memorial Church, ... ward F. Church, Robert ... derson, youngest son of ... H. J. Henderson, Chilliw... Margaret Fern Hughes, ... ter of Mr. and Mrs. J. ... 401 Fifth St., New Wes...

RENNEY—YOUNG... December 22, 1941, ... Grey United Church, ... Douglas H. Telfer, ... Renney, son of Mr. ... Renney of Royal Oak, ... to Margaret Frances ... of Mr. and Mrs. W. ... West 6th Ave., Vic...

THOMPSON—... Thursday, ... Andrew's Wesley ... W. Sparrow, ... son of ... West ... the late ... to Edwin ...

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-36
www.nikkeimuseum.org

December 29th, 1941.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the War Committee of the Cabinet was held in the Privy Council Chamber on Monday, December the 29th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

There were present the following members:

The Prime Minister (Mr. King), in the Chair,
The Leader of the Government in the Senate (Senator Dandurand),
The Minister of Mines and Resources (Mr. Crerar),
The Minister of National Defence (Mr. Ralston),
The Minister of Munitions and Supply (Mr. Howe),
The Minister of National Defence for Naval Services (Mr. Macdonald),

---

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Robertson),
The Secretary (Mr. Heeney).

There was also present:

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (Mr. Churchill).

There were also present (Para. 15 et seq.):

The Chief of the Naval Staff (Vice-Admiral Nelles),
The Chief of the Air Staff (Air Marshal Breadner),
The Chief of the General Staff (Lieut.-General Stuart),
The Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (Captain Houghton, R.C.N.),
The Chief of the Air Staff (United Kingdom), (Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal),
The Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee (United Kingdom), (Brigadier Hollis), and
The Personal Assistant to Mr. Churchill (Commander Thompson, R.N.)

Before the Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill entered the meeting, the two following matters were dealt with: (Mr. Crerar in the Chair)

Return to Canada of Canadian Corps Commander

1. The Minister of National Defence read a communication from Lieutenant-General McNaughton, suggesting that he return to Canada for a time. Medical authorities had advised him not to resume full duty until the latter part of February. Now that Major-General Crerar was in Britain, and in the light of the forecast of the military situation in that area, General McNaughton felt that he could safely absent himself for

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-37-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

a short period, and return to discuss matters relating to the forces, and plans for the next year.

(Telegram 2495, December 27, 1941, Canadian High Commissioner, London, to External Affairs).

2. The War Committee approved Lieutenant-General McNaughton's temporary return to Canada, in these circumstances.

Special duty for detail from 1st Canadian Tunnelling Company (R.C.E.)

3. The Minister of National Defence reported a request from the War Office for a detail of three officers and twenty-five other ranks for special duty at Gibraltar. Proposed financial conditions were satisfactory and an affirmative reply was recommended.

4. The War Committee approved this recommendation.

(At this point the Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill entered the meeting.)

Visit of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom - Washington conversations - joint declaration by Allied governments

5. The Prime Minister welcomed Mr. Churchill who, he suggested, might be willing to review, privately, for members of the War Committee, some of the points covered in recent conversations in Washington, possibly touching upon the question of unified commands and plans for co-operation in the prosecution of the war.

6. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom said that, subject to the concurrence of the U.K. Cabinet, it had been agreed, in principle, to set up a unified command in the Southwestern Pacific. Details of the proposed arrangement would be communicated to Canada as soon as the U.K. Cabinet's concurrence had been obtained.

The attitude of Mr.Roosevelt, throughout the discussions, had been altogether helpful and cooperative. The U.S. government had a wide conception of the requirements of the war and showed no disposition to confine their effort to the war against Japan.

A draft "joint declaration", to which all Allied governments would be asked to adhere, had been prepared in Washington. It was hoped that the U.S.S.R., as well as the other nations, would be willing to participate.

7. Mr. King read the draft declaration.

With regard to the pledge proposed in paragraph (1), namely, that each government employ its "full resources, military or economic" against the Axis powers, were these

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-37-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

terms capable of being interpreted as implying an obligation to use any particular method of organizing the national effort such as conscription?

(See draft joint declaration).

8. Mr. Churchill said that, according to his understanding, no such implication should be read into the terms of the draft declaration. Each country was the best judge of the methods which it would employ to bring its full resources to bear against the enemy.

Relations with France

9. The U.K. Prime Minister, in answer to a question by the Minister of National Defence regarding the U.S. attitude toward the Free French, observed that Washington had been very angry about St.Pierre and Miquelon.

It should be remembered that France, even Vichy France, had much to give, or much to withhold. The maintenance of relations between Canada and France might turn out to be useful.

One could not tell when M. Dupuy's contacts might again prove helpful; It was "good to have a window on that courtyard".

Progress of the war - future strategy

10. Mr. Churchill then reviewed the course of the war, the present position and prospective Allied strategy. It had been a great mistake for Hitler to attack Russia. The recent Russian victories were proving immensely helpful. Britain was giving every possible aid to the U.S.S.R., at serious sacrifice to the needs of her own forces; 250 tanks a month and 200 aircraft had been promised and were being delivered.

A second great accession of strength had, of course, been the entry of the United States into the war.

The position in the South Pacific was, however, full of danger. The Philippines were in serious case. Drastic measures were being taken to re-enforce Singapore and Southern Malaya, and to meet the threat to Burma, and in the Indian Ocean. It would be reasonable to hope that Singapore could hold out until the situation had been improved. It was essential not to divide our forces too much but to concentrate on strong points.

11. Mr. Churchill said that, while great plans were necessarily "subject to alteration", it might reasonably be predicted that 1942 would be a year of consolidation in which we would "strengthen our grip". 1943 would see the beginning of the "war of liberation" and the concerting of great forces against the enemy from the North Cape round to the Mediterannean. 1944 would, perhaps, prove to be the year of victory.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-37-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Of late the battle of the Atlantic had gone well. Gradually, largely increased troop movements would be possible. This improvement had been made despite the larger numbers of U-boats and aircraft operating against our shipping.

Hong Kong

12. Mr. Churchill expressed his sympathy for Canada in the loss of two gallant battalions at Hong Kong. Their heroic stand had served to gain valuable time. In spite of the tragic circumstances, there had been no "whimper" from Canada; none of the bitter and harmful criticism which had come from Australia.

Command of Canadian - U.S. joint forces

13. The Prime Minister mentioned the concern felt in Canada that the United States would now seek to obtain command of joint Canadian-U.S. military forces operating in this hemisphere. Newfoundland was a case in point.

14. The Minister of National Defence explained that, at present, command in Newfoundland was based on "co-operation" between U.S. and Canadian officers on the spot. It was felt that a request for a single command would likely be made in the near future.

(At this point the officers mentioned on page 1 entered the meeting.)

15. The Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the General Staff described the existing position regarding command in Newfoundland. The U.S. members had not raised the question at the last meeting of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, and seemed satisfied with the present position.

16. Mr. Churchill said that he would be glad to have a memorandum on the subject.

Canadian staff representation in the United States

17. The Prime Minister referred to Canada's position in relation to U.S.-U.K. discussions of joint strategy. Canadian interests were, in many cases, directly concerned and it was felt that Canada should have a voice in making decisions. A Canadian Military Mission to Washington had been under consideration for some time prior to the United States' entry into the war.

18. Mr. Churchill expressed the view that, where Canadian interests were concerned, Canada should certainly be consulted, and should be represented on any body devised for the conduct of strategy in theatres of Canadian interest.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-37-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

At the same time, the U.K. government were anxious to keep the United States to the fore, and avoid anything in the nature of partisanship. As far as joint U.K.-Canadian matters were concerned, it was his own responsibility to see that the Canadian government were fully informed.

Pacific Coast defence

19. The Chief of the General Staff described army dispositions on the Pacific Coast. The army was regarded as in a subsidiary role to that of air and naval forces. It was felt that apart from anti-aircraft defences, which were not available, army forces were reasonably adequate to deal with any scale of attack which could be anticipated.

20. The Chief of the Air Staff gave details of the limited air defences which it had been possible to concert and the steps which were being taken to develop stronger fighter forces for this purpose. For additional modern fighter aircraft, we were dependent upon U.S. deliveries, but sixty Hurricanes were now being converted to use and should prove suitable for duty on the Pacific Coast.

21. The Chief of the Naval Staff pointed out that there was practically no Canadian naval defence on the Pacific Coast.

Internal security - British Columbia

22. The U.K. Prime Minister enquired as to Japanese population in British Columbia. Some years ago they had caused a good deal of trouble.

23. The Chief of the General Staff replied that he had just returned from the Pacific Coast. Members of the special government committee, as well as military, police and local authorities, were concerned less at the possibility of subversive activity by Japanese than at the danger of serious anti-Japanese outbreaks by the white population. There were approximately 24,000 persons of Japanese race in the whole of Canada, and no more than 7,000 in any one community on the Pacific. The police felt that they had the situation well in hand.

Canadian army programme - 1941-42

24. The Minister of National Defence observed that the Army programme, for the next year, was now under consideration. Its recommendations included the conversion of an infantry division and its despatch to Britain as a second armoured division. The U.K. Secretary of State for War had, on an earlier occasion, expressed to him the view that a second armoured division would constitute, on the part of Canada, the most desirable form of additional army contribution. Had Mr. Churchill any comment to make?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-37-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

25. Mr. Churchill said that armoured divisions were the highest form of army requirements. If Canada were to send another armoured division to Britain, it would certainly be most welcome and would constitute a most valuable addition to the forces now there.

Shipbuilding Programmes

26. The Minister of Munitions and Supply, in connection with Mr. Churchill's reference to the vital importance of increased merchant tonnage, observed that the Canadian programme contemplated the construction of a total of one million tons over the next year. This was approximately the same figure as that for British Isles. This was apart from naval construction.

27. Mr. Churchill, in answer to an enquiry by the Chief of the Naval Staff, felt that while both naval and merchant tonnage were urgently needed, the emphasis now should probably be placed upon the latter.

After the Prime Minister had expressed to Mr. Churchill the satisfaction felt by members of the War Committee at having had this opportunity of conferring with him, the meeting adjourned at 1.45 p.m.

A. D. P. Heeney,
Secretary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-37-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

This copy is provided for research purposes only. Responsibility regarding questions of copyright that may arise in the use of this print is assumed by the recipient.

CALL NUMBER MG 26, J4, Volume 424, File "War Cabinet Minutes: July '41 - Dec. '41"
COTE

DATE July 25, 1983

Cette copie a été préparée pour fins de recherche seulement. Le récipiendaire sera tenu responsable de toute infraction au droit de propriété de ce document.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-37-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PACIFIC COMMAND RECORDS RG24 D11 Vol 1846.

H.M.C.S. "MACDONALD",
31st, December, 1941.

SUBJECT:- Escort of 60 Japanese Fishing Boats, Cont.

DATE	PARTICULARS
Dec. 18th. Cont'd.	Course was then set to return to Port Blackney by the longer but easier route through Mathieson Channel. Owing to the very slow speed necessary to keep tow from breaking away, Port Blackney was not reached until about 1830. In the meantime "STANPOINT" had returned safely to Powell Anchorage, with balance of tow. "IMMILO" and "KUIMAN" to Port Blackney. "IMMILO" leaving tow with "KUIMAN", proceeded to assistance of "MACDONALD", picking up three boats which broke away from tow. When finally anchored in Blackney Anchorage, it was found that one boat in "KUIMAN's" tow was rapidly filling up, and was soon awash. As tide was then down, a suitable place to ground boat was selected in Oliver Cove, so that boat could be beached at high tide.
Dec. 19th.	At Port Blackney throughout day awaiting suitable weather to proceed. Beached submerged boat at high water, about 0100. Sighted at low water and found to be leaking in seam at turn of bilge. Re-caulked seam and floated boat again at high water. On receipt of authority to supply gasoline to boats able to operate under own power, despatched "IMMILO" to Bella Bella for supply of gasoline. On return of "IMMILO" with gasoline, 60 boats were fuelled, ready to proceed under own power.
Dec. 20th.	Departed from Port Blackney at 0650, 54 boats proceeding under own power, balance being towed by "STANPOINT", "KUIMAN" and "IMMILO". Arrived at Bella Bella at 1300. Gasoline and oil supplied to about 40 boats. The remainder proceeded to double towlines, two towns, 14 boats to "STANPOINT" and 6 boats to "KUIMAN". "MACDONALD" and "IMMILO" free to escort and pick up stragglers. Departed from Bella Bella at midnight.
Dec. 21st.	Proceeded through Lama Passage and into Queen Sound. No further difficulty experienced until arrival at Cape Calvert, where some sea was encountered, rendering it necessary to reduce speed in order to ease strain on towlines. Before reaching Egg Island, both wind and sea had increased considerably, weather inside to across Queen Charlotte Straits. Towlines were parting but some of the smaller boats under tow were having difficulty. Tows instructed to proceed to Smith Inlet. "MACDONALD" and "IMMILO" following to pick up any boats that might stop or break away from tow. All secure in Tahsish Harbour at about 1730.
Dec. 22nd.	At Tahsish Harbour throughout day, weather unsuitable to proceed. Towlines checked and prepared. "MACDONALD" proceeded to Margaret Bay Cannery and replenished Fresh Water.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-38-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

H.M.C.S. "MACDONALD",
31st. December, 1941.

SUBJECT:- Escort of 60 Japanese Fishing Boats, Cont.

DATE	PARTICULARS
Dec. 23rd.	Departed from Takush Harbour at 0800, proceeded out to Entrance Smith Sound, found weather still unfit to proceed across Queen Charlotte Strait. Returned to anchorage, Takush Harbour. Established Morse Lamp contact with H.M.C.S. "PRINCE ROBERT" off Egg Island, at 1045. 1330 H.M.C.S. "LEMLO" despatched to "Nomu" for stores and water.
Dec. 24th.	Departed from Takush Harbour at 0730, proceeding out Smith Sound. H.M.C.S. "LEMLO" returned from Nomu, at 0830. Proceeded across Queen Charlotte Strait, and South to anchorage in Alert Bay, arriving at 1940. All Japanese boats kept alongside ships at anchor, and not allowed to land during night. Very fine weather encountered crossing Queen Charlotte Strait, light N-East wind and moderate Westerly swell. No difficulty experienced with tows, or boats under own power.
Dec. 25th.	At Alert Bay during forenoon, refuelling boats proceeding under own power. "MACDONALD" replenishing Stores, "STANPOINT" and "KUITAN" replenishing fresh water. Departed from Alert Bay at 1300, proceeding South through Johnstone Strait. 1730 one boat "STANPOINT's" tow filling up, tows instructed to proceed to Port Harvey. 2000 all fast alongside log booms at Port Harvey, submerged boat pumped out.
Dec. 26th.	Proceeded from Port Harvey to Rock Bay, and South through Johnstone Strait towards Seymour Narrows. Passing Elk Bay at midnight. Weather calm and clear, tows and boats under power proceeding with little difficulty, excepting "STANPOINT's" tow becoming fouled in tide rips at Rock Bay.
Dec. 27th.	Through Seymour Narrows, from Cape Mudge across through Baker Passage, and South through Malaspina Strait. Anchored in Half Moon Bay at 1415. Refuelled boats under power from gasoline barrels on board H.M.C.S. "LEMLO". Checked towlines and manned boats. Very fine weather encountered throughout day, smooth sea. No difficulties experienced.
Dec. 28th.	Departed from Half Moon Bay at 0100, proceeded along Coast to Bowen Island, then across Gulf of Georgia to Sand Heads and to Steveston, arriving alongside at about 0930. H.M.C.S. "MACDONALD" replenished Fuel at Steveston. "STANPOINT", "LEMLO" and "KUITAN" proceeded to New Westminister with boats. "MACDONALD" departed from Steveston at 1400, proceeding to Vancouver to land one Motor Mechanic and pick up relieving Motor Mechanic. Slipped from Vancouver at 2100, returning to Prince Rupert.

OVER.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-38-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

H.M.C.S. "MACDONALD",
31st, December, 1941.

SUBJECT:- Escort of 60 Japanese Fishing Boats, Cont.

DATE	PARTICULARS
Dec. 29th.	From off Howe Sound, through Strait of Georgia, Discovery Passage and Johnstone Strait. Across Queen Charlotte Sound at midnight. Weather fine and clear with good visibility.
Dec. 30th.	Proceeding North towards Prince Rupert, through inside passages. Met U.S.A. Army Transport "DAVID W. BRANCH", Southbound, in Seaforth Channel at 0910. Secured alongside at Butedale at 1645. Weather fine and clear throughout day.
Dec. 31st.	From Butedale through inside passages to Prince Rupert, arriving alongside at 1520. Favourable weather continuing throughout day.

2. The weather, as a whole, during the voyage was most favourable for this season of the year. Which accounted in no small degree for arriving safely at destination, with all boats. Tow proceeded with much less trouble, when reduced to 20 boats, and towline rearranged. However a very careful watch was required to prevent boats from falling behind and going astray, especially during the hours of darkness.

3. The arrangement of attaching all boats to a single towline proved unsatisfactory. At Bella Bella towline was doubled, securing both lines firmly to mooring post at bow of each boat, passing one line along each side of cabin, bringing lines together again near stern of boat. Doubled towline was also secured loosely to the stern of each boat, to prevent them from swinging out of line. Boats being spaced at about 40 feet apart. In some cases it was found necessary to place ballast in stern to keep boats straight. It was also found that the smaller boats in tow had a tendency to take water on board easily, even in moderate sea.

4. Boats under own power proceeded with little difficulty, the larger boats being instructed to pick up stragglers and assist boats unable to keep up with tow, which travelled, at times, at a speed of nearly six knots. All seemed willing to co-operate and assist as much as possible. The Japanese on board were given opportunity to purchase provisions at Bella Bella, and again at Alert Bay. In each case care being taken to prevent unnecessary contact with parties ashore.

5. While crossing Queen Charlotte Strait, one Japanese was overcome by gas from his engine, losing control of his boat, which was observed to be running in circles. This boat was closed by another boat under power, and stopped, later taken in tow. When boat was closed again on arrival at Port, the Japanese had apparently recovered from the effects of the gas.

To: THE NAVAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

Lieut. R.C.N.R.
A. R. Ascah,
C.O. H.C.S. "Macdonald".

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-29-38-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org