...CECI SE PASSE

par Maurice Gagnon, o. f. m.

I

MARGUERET ZIEMAN écrivait dans le *Saturday Night* du 20 novembre :

"Il est facile de tomber dans cette erreur de croire que le problème des minorités n'existe qu'en Europe et que la discrimination de race n'est qu'une caractéristique nazie. Beaucoup de Canadiens ne réalisent pas que le Canada a aussi en propre son problème des minorités. Beaucoup plus encore ignorent que 13,000 personnes, nées ici, dans le Dominion, qui se considèrent Canadiennes par leur naissance, leur éducation et toute leur vie, n'ont jamais joui d'aucun des droits et des privilèges de la citoyenneté. Cette minorité lésée c'est la minorité canadienne-japonaise. Si le Canada doit aider à la reconstruction d'après guerre pour donner à chaque minorité ses droits et privilèges afin que le monde connaisse enfin cette sécurité à laquelle il aspire, que le Canada commence donc par respecter ces mêmes droits dans son propre pays."

Ces réflexions sont-elles justes? Tous ne pensent pas ainsi parceque nos populations ont été bien peu renseignées. On a chassé de Vancouver et de la région 23,000 Canadiens-japonais et la plupart de nos bonnes gens n'ont vu dans ce fait qu'une chose bien normale. Pourquoi? Parce que les auteurs de cet exode ont présenté les faits à leur manière. Profitant de la déclaration de guerre entre le Canada et le Japon ils ont expliqué que la présence des Canadiens-japonais à Vancouver pouvait constituer un danger pour le pays en cas d'invasion de la part du Japon. La raison était bien simple et nos bonnes gens l'ont ainsi comprise. Mais la vérité est beaucoup plus complexe et remonte à bien antérieurement 1942.

Les Canadiens-japonais n'ont pas été évacués uniquement parce qu'ils constituaient un danger pour le pays mais aussi parce qu'ils portaient ombrage à la haute finance, aux envieux et aux jaloux. Admettons qu'il était prudent de la part du Gouvernement de ne pas laisser ces gens d'origine japonaise sur les côtes du Pacifique ; cette prudence que nous voulons admettre légitime-t-elle les procédés exercés à l'endroit des Canadiens-japonais bien avant la guerre, depuis toujours, la manière dont on les a expulsés de la côte et les restrictions que l'on continue de leur imposer depuis qu'ils sont à l'intérieur?

Reconstituons les faits et nous verrons le jeu de la haute finance ou du trust. Vers 1900 les Japonais ont été *invités* au Canada afin de fournir une main d'œuvre à bon marché, principalement pour les pêcheries ; 12,000 sont venus à cette date, et entre 1906 et 1908 presqu'autant. Les grands commerçants les faisaient venir pour abuser d'eux, pour les faire travailler comme des mercenaires à des prix dérisoires et ainsi pouvoir encaisser des profits exhorbitants.

Nous avons connus quelque chose de semblable dans notre province de Québec, chez nos pêcheurs de Gaspésie. Pendant des années nos Gaspésiens ont travaillé sans relâche à un pénible et dur labeur et ont été forcés de vendre le produit de leurs pêches à des prix dérisoires aux trusts. Aujourd'hui des coopératives se sont formées, par exemple à Grande-Rivière, et l'union faisant la force,

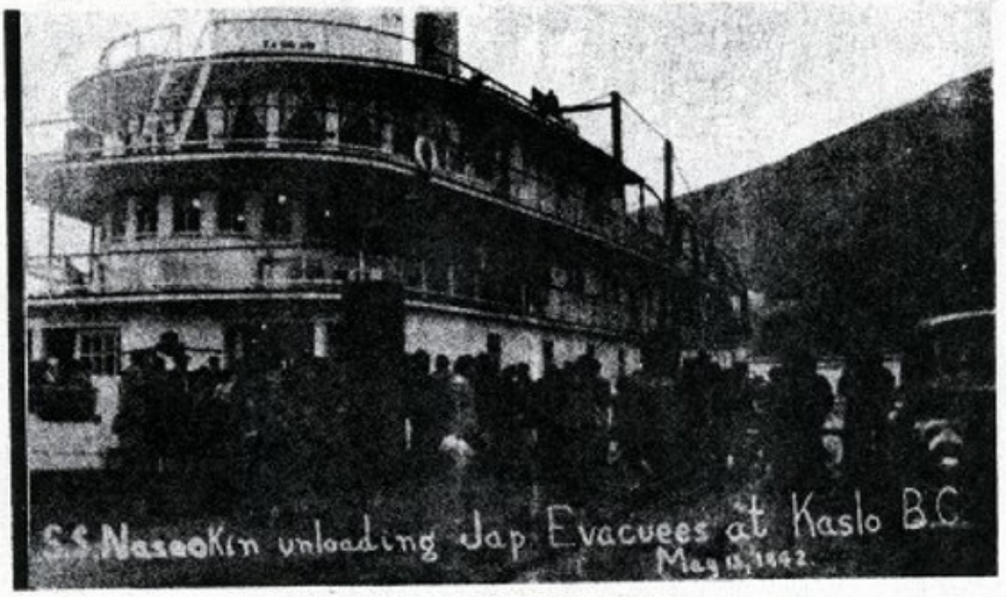
Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CHEZ-NOUS

ils ont pu se débarrasser du trust et vendre leur poisson à un profit raisonnable. Personne ne songe à blâmer les Gaspésiens de s'être unis pour vivre et se libérer de l'esclavage.

Eh bien ! c'est précisément ce qu'ont fait les Japonais à Vancouver et pour les mêmes raisons ; peut-on les en blâmer ? Ils ont commencé à travailler à salaire dérisoire ; petit à petit, avec de l'entre-aide fraternelle ils ont amélioré leur situation, ils sont devenus acquéreurs de barques de pêche de sorte qu'avant la guerre ils étaient propriétaires de 1,200 barques et pouvaient gagner leur vie honorablement. Personne à conscience droite ne saurait blâmer quelqu'un de chercher à améliorer sa situation par des moyens honnêtes et de tirer tout le bénéfice possible du travail de ses mains. C'est surtout parceque les Japonais avaient fini par pouvoir secouer le joug qui les asservissait qu'on les a chassés de façon si peu humaine.

Encore si on avait fait quelques distinctions et accordé plus de bienveillance aux Japonais naturalisés ou nés au Canada c'eût été un moindre mal, car il y avait des distinctions à faire. Sur 23,000 Japonais, environ 13,000 étaient nés ici au Canada, par conséquent sujets canadiens par droit de naissance (on les appelle *Niseis*, c'est-à-dire ceux de la deuxième génération) ; de plus 6,000 de la première génération étaient naturalisés canadiens. Donc seulement près de 4,000 n'étaient pas sujets canadiens. Cependant ces derniers avaient plus de garanties ; avant la guerre ils étaient protégés par le ministère japonais, à Ottawa, et depuis les hostilités, ils continuent de l'être par l'intermédiaire de l'ambassade espagnole. Tous les autres Canadiens-japonais, ne ressortissant pas du Japon, à cause de leur citoyenneté canadienne, ne pouvaient chercher refuge à l'ambassade, et d'autre part, du côté canadien ils n'avaient aucune protection ; c'est un curieux paradoxe, les étrangers étaient



DÉBARQUEMENT des ÉVACUÉS à KASLO — MAI 1942

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org



GROUPE de CANADIENS-JAPONAIS
à SLOCAN

protégés et les Canadiens, chez-eux, ne l'étaient pas.

On a restreint les Canadiens-japonais de mille manières et de façon partiale ; par exemple on ne leur a jamais accordé le droit de vote, alors que les autres minorités en jouissent, entre autres les Juifs de Montréal, et comment ! Que l'on compte donc le nombre de députés à Ottawa qui sont d'origine étrangère ! Est-ce que cela peut faire partie du *fair play*, de l'égalité démocratique d'avoir deux poids et deux mesures ?

Margaret Zieman écrivait à ce sujet : *On peut proclamer bien haut les traditions britanniques de tolérance raciale et religieuse, les faits démontrent cependant que rien ne concoure tant à accentuer l'antagonisme entre races que les rivalités d'ordre économique et commercial ; elles surpassent l'antagonisme contre les Juifs en Allemagne.*"

On a fait bien des reproches aux Canadiens-japonais pour légitimer les injustices à leur endroit. On leur reproche d'abord de n'être pas assimilables, de rester trop groupés. C'est ici un cercle vicieux ; ce sont les blancs de Colombie qui sont à blâmer de cet état de chose. On n'a pas voulu assimiler les Japonais aux Canadiens, on leur a refusé les droits que leur concédait la citoyenneté canadienne qu'ils avaient, on les a toujours tenus à l'écart ; il était donc tout naturel qu'ils se groupassent pour protéger leurs intérêts économiques, car après tout ils avaient le droit de vivre.

D'autres ont voulu prétendre que les Canadiens-japonais étaient inférieurs ; cependant les faits démontrent qu'ils sont intelligents, scrupuleusement honnêtes, ils paient leurs dettes ; ils ont le plus faible dossier criminel de tout groupe ethnique du Canada, on ne les voit pas dans les cours de justice. M. Campbell, de la United Canners Ltd, de Consecon, Ontario, écrivait dernièrement, en parlant d'un groupe de Canadiens-japonais engagés dans son industrie : " *Laissez-moi vous dire que nous sommes très contents du travail de ces jeunes gens et de leur conduite en général. Nous trouvons qu'ils s'adaptent parfaitement bien à tous les genres de travaux et ils sont absolument fiables. Les autres ouvriers s'entendent très bien avec eux et même les estiment.*"

Soyons justes et admettons que le grand torts des Canadiens-japonais a été de tenir le trust en échec, ce que d'ailleurs tout Canadien-français devrait faire ; nous nous divisons en bleus, rouges, nationaux de tous calibres, ces divisons et subdivisions sont soigneusement entretenues par les puissances d'argent qui ensuite nous exploitent ; c'est toujours le même adage: diviser pour régner.

II

NOUS avons admis qu'il pouvait être prudent de ne pas laisser les Canadiens-japonais sur la côte du Pacifique, aussi bien pour les protéger eux-mêmes, mais encore une fois il y avait la manière de les évacuer. Il y avait des considérations dont on devait tenir compte. Il ne s'agissait pas, en 1942, pour la Colombie, de chasser des ennemis qui avaient violé un territoire et usurpé des droits, mais d'assigner à une minorité canadienne un lieu sûr en raison d'événements nouveaux. Si tel avait été l'état d'esprit de ceux qui clamaient pour précipiter le départ des Canadiens-japonais la Chambre

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

d'Ottawa n'aurait pas entendu les malheureux discours qui s'y sont prononcés.

"*La façon dont on a traité ces gens, écrivait le Colonel Lyon, et la fausse impression créée par nos serviles politiciens, habilement secondés par d'égoïstes individus, est une honte.*" En voici un exemple : M. Thomas Reid, député de New Westminster, disait en Chambre le 19 juin 1942 : "*À mon avis on a commis une erreur en confiant chez-nous cette question au Ministère du Travail ; nous aurions dû recourir à des moyens énergiques et mettre la chose entre les mains des autorités militaires.*" Pour ce personnage il aurait fallut procéder comme Hitler a fait en Pologne ; et nos démocraties se battent précisément pour protester contre de tels procédés !

Mais en principe, le Gouvernement, malgré certains députés de Colombie, "*refusa d'évacuer ces gens comme des bestiaux*" selon l'expression du Colonel Lyon, et ce dernier continue : "*En conséquence la malheureuse évacuation se fit avec la considération dûe aux intérêts, à la santé et à la dignité des Canadiens-japonais.*" Malgré tout le respect que je dois à l'auteur de ces lignes, homme qui d'ailleurs s'est montré fort courageux, je dois dire que cette considération à l'endroit des Canadiens-japonais a été bien relative.

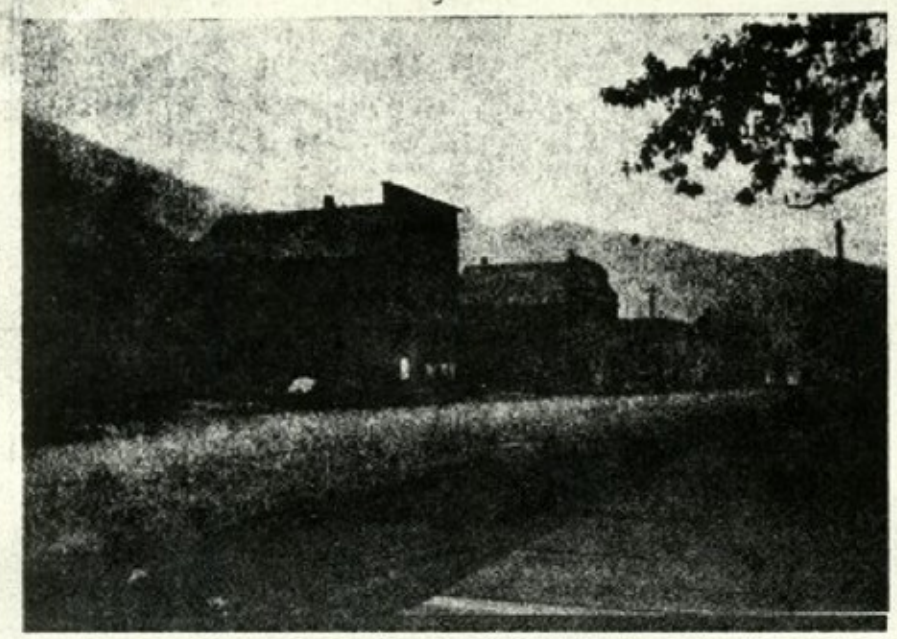
Tous les biens qu'ils possédaient ont été saisis et mis sous le contrôle d'une commission spéciale chargée de les vendre, et cela malgré la volonté des propriétaires légitimes, des citoyens canadiens, ayant par conséquent le droit de posséder. La rue Powell de Vancouver, autrefois pleine de vie avec tous ses magasins japonais, était, l'été dernier, morne et triste et réflétait quelque chose de la mort qui doit être dans les cœurs japonais. Les derniers rapports nous disent qu'elle a repris quelque chose de sa vie d'autrefois, mais ce n'est plus l'âme japonaise qui y vibre ; les boutiques et magasins sont passés à d'autres maîtres, des chinois et des blancs. Pareil procédé était-ils légal ? c'est ce que nous saurons peut-être un jour puisque les Canadiens-japonais ont la permission de poursuivre le Gouvernement du Dominion pour avoir laissé opérer pareille vente.



À L'ENTRÉE des COLONIES tout le TRAFIC DOIT ARRÊTER

Et dans l'intérieur des cités fantômes et des colonies est-ce que l'on a traité ces Canadiens-japonais comme des gens naturalisés canadiens ? Rostand les appelleraient des "pas prisonniers, mais" ! Ils ne sont pas prisonniers, mais ils ne peuvent aller d'une

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-1-4
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● VIEILLES MAISONS QUI SERVENT de REFUGES aux CANADIENS-JAPONAIS

colonie à une autre, visiter un parent, sans un permis de la Commission ; ils ne sont pas prisonniers, mais ils ne peuvent s'établir n'importe où, même là où la nécessité les réclamerait. Les deux hôpitaux St. Michael et Galt, de Lethbridge, Alberta, avaient un besoin urgent d'aides et ils ont fait appel aux jeunes filles Canadiennes-japonaises résidant dans les plantations de bettes-raves à sucre au sud de l'Alberta. Elles se seraient volontiers portées au secours de ces hôpitaux, mais aux dernières nouvelles, la Commission n'avait pas encore accordé la permission. Et le Vice-Maire de Lethbridge disait : " *Les malades ont un besoin urgent de secours mais nous ne retrancherons pas un iota aux restrictions imposées aux Canadiens-japonais.*" C'est bien démocratique, n'est-ce pas? Il ne sont pas prisonniers, mais ceux qui ont été engagés la première année ont travaillé à des salaires ridicules. Ils ne sont pas prisonniers, mais ils n'ont pas le droit de pêcher pour nourir leurs enfants alors qu'ils demeurent sur le bord de lacs géants qu'ils ne sauraient épuiser. Je me rappellerai longtemps les yeux de ce garde-pêche qui, un soir de juillet dernier, voulait à tout prix trouver un Japonais en faute et surveillait les bords du lac, comme un aigle sa proie. Non content de faire tout simplement son triste devoir ils vint nous demander si nous n'aurions pas vu quelques Japonais pêcher ; il frappait à bien mauvaise adresse, j'en aurais vu mille que je n'aurais jamais eu la lâcheté de dénoncer un pauvre homme cherchant de la nourriture pour ses enfants.

Et je ne mentionne pas toutes les restrictions qui sont imposées aux Canadiens-japonais, la liste n'en finirait plus. Voilà de la démocratie en action, mais de la démocratie qui n'a rien de démocratique. Car, je le répète, ces restrictions ne s'adressent pas à des ennemis mais à des gens naturalisés canadiens et à qui on ne peut reprocher aucun acte de sabotage, d'après l'affirmation même du Gouvernement... Alors est-ce que l'on peut dire que l'évacuation s'est vraiment faite " avec la considération dûe aux intérêts des Japonais " ?

Et que penser de la considération dûe à la santé des évacués ? Ils ont été massés dans les vieilles maisons abandonnées des cités fantômes, une famille par chambre. Il ne faudrait pas avoir vu ces intérieurs pour dire qu'ils possédaient un minimum de confort. Je suis entré dans une de ces maisons et j'en ai eu l'impression la plus pénible de ma vie. Si vous avez déjà vu un taudis rappelez-vous en le souvenir et vous aurez une petite idée de l'habitation que l'on imposait aux Canadiens-japonais.

Et que dire des maisonnettes des colonies ? J'en ai déjà parlé dans un article précédent. Ajoutez à tout cela, pas d'eau courante, pas d'électricité, pas de système d'égoût. Et durant le premier hiver (1942-43) pratiquement pas de chauffage, dans une région où le thermomètre est descendu jusqu'à 24 sous zéro. Les conséquences ont été naturellement la maladie. Le comité japonais de Lemon Creek pouvait écrire : " *Nous devons affirmer que depuis l'évacuation la pleurésie et la tuberculose ont fait des progrès considérables, ici, à Lemon Creek. Notre Comité a bien essayé de rendre les maisons plus chaudes, mais sans succès jusqu'à date.*"

Pour être juste on doit dire que la situation s'est un peu amélioré aujourd'hui. D'abord un certain nombre de maisons sont quelque peu décongestionnées du fait que plusieurs évacués sont maintenant rendus dans les provinces de l'Est. De plus, durant l'été ils

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-1-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ont pu s'approvisionner de bois de chauffage espérant ainsi pourvoir rendre leurs mansardes un peu plus chaudes cet hiver. Maintenant un plus grand nombre travaillent à meilleur salaire. Ce n'est pas encore le confort mais du moins c'est une pénurie moins extrême.

Et maintenant une dernière nouvelle qui vient confirmer notre thèse, à savoir que l'évacuation n'a pas été faite uniquement parce que la présence des Canadiens-japonais sur la côte pouvait constituer un danger pour eux ou pour le pays. Les Canadiens-japonais sont maintenant évacués et cependant le Gouvernement de la Colombie continue de les pourchasser sans pitié et sans répit, en leur interdisant de posséder, même à Nelson, petite ville située à plus de 500 milles de la côte. Cette attitude ressemble étrangement à celle d'Hitler qui pourchassait les minorités d'Europe ; et nous savons que c'est pour châtier cette immoralité du Führer que les Nations-Unis sont entrées en guerre. Cette similitude d'état d'esprit est confirmée par une nouvelle que nous venons de recevoir et que nous traduisons tout simplement du *New Canadian*, en date du 13 novembre :

" Les Chambres de Commerce de Nelson, dans leurs menées hostiles contre les Canadiens-japonais, n'ont pas respecté, en fin de semaine, les buts de guerre démocratiques dont s'inspirent les Nations-Unis. En donnant une dernière confirmation de ses tendances fascistes la Chambre a décidé de faire pression pour exclure les évacués japonais de la région du Kootenay, et a favorisé l'imposition de restrictions raciales à l'égard des gens d'origine orientale. Une demande bien explicite va être présentée au Gouvernement fédéral afin d'obtenir l'assurance que les évacués seront chassés du Kootenay à la fin de la guerre. Cette décision a ranimé les discussions qui se poursuivent depuis septembre, discussions qui rencontrent beaucoup d'oppositions. À diverses intervalles des motions ou des amendements ont été présentés pour demander l'expulsion des Japonais du Canada, ou du moins l'expulsion de ceux qui ne sont pas naturalisés, et la dispersion, à travers le Canada de tous les Canadiens-japonais. "

La Chambre a aussi enregistré une résolution de l'Association des marchands détaillants de Nelson, exigeant que les pouvoirs nécessaires soient donnés aux municipalités pour empêcher les Japonais d'acheter des propriétés ou d'ouvrir un commerce. Le principal préjugé anti-oriental a été manifesté dans une lettre de M. Frank Putnam, où celui-ci déclare qu'il fera tout en son pouvoir pour empêcher les Japonais de s'établir dans cette région du Kootenay ; il ajoutait même qu'il y aura une législation interdisant aux citoyens la vente de propriétés à un Oriental. "

Cet article n'est pas écrit dans le but de critiquer mais de renseigner ; la connaissance exacte des faits pourra rétablir la vérité et redresser nos jugements à l'égard de la minorité Canadienne-japonaise qui a été calomniée. Nos sentiments chrétiens pourront plus facilement reprendre le dessus, sentiments qui nous commandent la charité, surtout à l'égard des opprimés. Si l'on pratiquait cette charité chrétienne on ne verrait plus ce qui s'est déjà fait à Montréal : des propriétaires refuser de louer leurs logis à d'honorables familles Canadiennes-japonaises ; nous croyons pouvoir ainsi aider notre Gouvernement Fédéral.

De plus nous aurons des sentiments plus démocratiques et attesterons par nos actes que nous sommes sincères dans nos paroles en affirmant vouloir la justice et la paix par le respect des minorités. Il est temps de réagir pour ne pas encourir le blâme qui pèse lourdement sur le Gouvernement colombien.

COLONIE



de POPOFF

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-1-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PLEASE ADDRESS
REPLIES TO:
P.O. BOX 239, OTTAWA

3464-AD-40C.

REFER TO FILE

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES
DIRECTORATE OF CENSORSHIP

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
CENSORS OF PUBLICATIONS

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, January 19th, 1944.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS FILE
3464-AD-40c
Sub. 7 Pron. 18 Filed

T. A. Stone, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
O t t a w a - Canada.

Dear Mr. Stone,

Every now and then we have some censorship difficulties with religious magazines published by congregations, either Protestant or Catholic. The Franciscans and the Jesuits have given us more trouble than the others in their defence of the Japanese. As an example, I am sending you enclosed the January 1944 issue of Les Missions Franciscaines, published in Quebec, and I wish to draw your particular attention to the article which appears on page 4, entitled "Ceci se passe chez nous", by Fr. Maurice Gagnon.

He blames the Canadian authorities for their treatment of the Japanese Canadians, and he invokes the democratic principles to appeal in their favour. He draws a parallel between the way we treat the Japs and the way the Germans treat the Jews, which is unfair, we think, in the present instance, because the real parallel should be drawn between our treatment of the Japs and the Jap treatment of the Canadians.

We do not believe, however, that it is serious enough to be condemned as being against the successful prosecution of the war, but we thought that this attitude might be of interest to your officers in charge of the Japanese question.

Sincerely yours,

F. Charpentier
CHIEF CENSOR OF PUBLICATIONS.

FC:ac
Encl.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-1-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

"RACISM is essentially a pretentious way of saying that 'I belong to the best people.' For such a conviction it is the most gratifying formula that has ever been discovered, for neither my own unworthiness nor the accusations of others can ever dislodge me from my position—a position which was determined in the womb of my mother at conception. It avoids all embarrassing questions about my conduct of life and nullifies all embarrassing claims by 'inferior' groups about their own achievements and ethical standards.

"It has also the advantage of great simplicity. It avoids any of the actual complexities of human nature and of human history and sets up a five-word proposition which the most uneducated can remember and glory in: 'I belong to the Elect.' For political purposes the racist formula has no rival. . . .

"The formula 'I belong to the Elect' has a far longer history than has modern racism. These are fighting words among the simplest naked savages. Among them this formula is an integral part of their whole life-experience, which is, from our point of view, incredibly limited."

—RUTH BENEDICT
in "Race and Racism."

ORIENTAL-CANADIANS . . . OUTCASTS OR CITIZENS?

By

GRACE *and* ANGUS MacINNIS

AMONG the most difficult problems confronting the Canadian people are those concerning racial minorities. Hitler fanned the flames of race hatred for his own purposes, but the Nazi dictator was not alone in using this means to divide and rule. Here in Canada racial animosities have been fomented by those who were eager to continue the exploitation of the Canadian people. On the one hand, they have cried loudly against those of alien races; on the other, they have kept open th channels of immigration to provide a reservoir of cheap labor. "Profitable patriotism" has its victories in peace no less than in war.

No single minority problem is more urgent than that of the Orientals in British Columbia. It is likely that the CCF will shortly be called upon to administer the affairs of the province, and we must have a policy ready to deal with this unsolved social issue left to us by capitalist governments of the past. Their job was to protect the interests of the minority, beclouding the minds of the majority by emotion and prejudice. Ours will be to legislate for the welfare of the people, securing at every step their understanding and co-operation. It is in this spirit that the CCF must approach the Oriental problem.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ORIENTALS IN CANADA

Because Canada's Orientals are located mainly in British Columbia, it has been taken largely for granted that this is a purely local issue. British Columbia has always protested that, owing to Ottawa's control of immigration and other policies, the Oriental question must be considered on a Canada-wide basis. This is more obvious now that those of Japanese origin are being settled in other provinces, and the Dominion government is accepting responsibility for their removal from the Pacific coast.

Towards the end of this pamphlet will be found the 1943 Convention Statement of the British Columbia section of the CCF, dealing with the Orientals. This statement makes it clear that the Oriental issue is but a part of the problem of racial minorities in Canada, which, in turn, is but a part of the world-problem which must come up for discussion and solution at world conferences following the present conflict.

The war has focused attention upon those of Japanese origin in Canada, but it must not be forgotten that the term "Oriental" includes citizens of Chinese and East Indian (Hindu) origin as well. These two latter groups have also incurred hostility and they continue to be handicapped by discriminatory legislaton in regard to the franchise and by various economic and social disqualifications. There is every reason to believe that, when Canada is no longer at war with Japan, the age-old economic factors will operate to put them once more in the same category as citizens of Japanese origin.

Probably the most authentic statistics available as to the number of Orientals resident in Canada and in British Columbia are those of the Dominion government census, which is taken every ten years. The following census figures for 1931 and 1941 show the number of persons of Oriental origin:

In Canada

	1931	*1941*
Chinese	46,519	34,627
Japanese	23,342	23,149
East Indians	1,400	1,465

In British Columbia

Chinese	27,139	18,619
Japanese	22,205	22,196
East Indians	1,283	1,345

It will be noted that those of Chinese origin have tended to settle across Canada, while those of Japanese and East Indian origin have remained almost entirely in British Columbia. The number of Chinese has dropped considerably during the last decade, a trend likely to continue because Chinese immigration has been virtually cut off since 1923, and because their women were never permitted to enter Canada in large numbers. While the Japanese population shows little change in the decade, the future trend will probably be upward, although their birthrate is declining relatively and never was of the proportions that alarmists imagined. The East Indian figures are scarcely large enough to concern even alarmists.

The task of the CCF is to determine the best way of dealing with these population groups, both from the standpoint of the Canadian community and of the minorities involved. To understand CCF policy in this matter it is essential to review briefly the story of how the Orientals came to Canada and to consider the factors which have made their presence a problem.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT IMPORT ORIENTALS

The history of Oriental immigration into Canada is essentially the story of how cheap labor was welcomed and imported by the large employers of labor. Many instances could be given, but here are two outstanding examples:

Canadian Pacific Railway: In 1881 when the transcontinental line was being built, the C.P.R. imported large numbers of Chinese from China and the United States. From 1881 to 1884 inclusive, 15,701 Chinese entered British Columbia. In answer to protests from the province, the Dominion government stated that it could neither influence the C.P.R. to employ white labor nor could it afford to aid white immigration.

Wellington Colliery Company: When the Legislature of British Columbia tried to exclude further Orientals by passing the Immigration Act, the Lieutenant-Governor refused his assent on the ground that the Act would be disallowed as it had been before. The Lieutenant-Governor happened to be Sir James Dunsmuir, president of the Wellington Colliery Company, one of the largest importers of Oriental labor in the province.

Further examples could be given, but these are sufficient to show how **big business and government combined to create the Oriental problem.** The Dominion government had its own reasons for allowing it to grow unchecked:

Trade Treaty with Japan: In 1907 Sir Wilfred Laurier signed a trade treaty between Canada and Japan, quieting British Columbia's demand for Oriental exclusion by promising the business men

terminal elevators at Vancouver and a swelling grain trade with the Orient.

Another Treaty: Following anti-Oriental riots in Vancouver in 1907, Ottawa signed a further treaty with Japan, international considerations being "so delicate" that the terms remained shrouded in mystery for some time. Later it was discovered that they permitted Japan to send large numbers of immigrants to Canada every year. In 1928 the "Gentlemen's Agreement" limited the number to 150 yearly.

From all this it is evident that **the interests of private profit prevailed over the need of coming to grips with a growing social problem which had been created by the importation of cheap labor.**

PREJUDICE MAINLY ECONOMIC

The root cause of anti-Oriental feeling has always been economic. Back in 1858, when a gold strike in the Fraser River brought the first Chinese miners to British Columbia, they were welcomed. When the boom collapsed a few years later and they went into road-building, storekeeping, trading and packing, farming, gardening and domestic service, prejudice mounted against them. The reason was that their lower living standards enabled them to undercut white workers.

But up through the years this root cause was always skilfully obscured by those who exploited labor. By diverting economic discontent into racial channels, employers and politicians managed to keep **all labor standards down.** The workers did not see the real enemy.

Measures passed against the Orientals included head tax for the Chinese and the disenfranchisement in all elections of Chinese, Japanese and East Indians.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

No single measure was passed to compel employers to pay the same wages to Orientals as to whites and thus end competition from a low-income group. On the contrary:

> In 1934 the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations issued a minimum wage order for the sawmill industry which made it possible for an employer to hire up to 25 percent of his workers at wages of 25c an hour while those of the rest are fixed at 35c. In practice, this 25 percent has frequently been Oriental.

Always the story has been the same. In good times the anti-Oriental feeling abates; in depressions it becomes acute. Its curve has very little to do with the color of the skin or the slant of the eyes; it is mainly economic. During the war of 1914-18, when labor was scarce, employers appealed to Ottawa to be allowed to import more Orientals, but were refused. One request was supported by the Vancouver Board of Trade.

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ECONOMIC COMPETITION WORLD-WIDE

Socialists take the position that the racial issue is essentially a world problem which cannot be properly settled until we have world-wide labor standards of living. Seeking to exclude racial minorities from any one country is, in itself, no cure for the real disease: economic competition.

On July 11, 1924, J. S. Woodsworth explained the socialist viewpoint to the House of Commons when he replied to one of the numerous anti-Oriental speeches of A. W. Neill, M.P. Mr. Woodsworth said:

> "But I call attention to the fact, as I have done on previous occasions, that mere exclusion of Asiatics will not solve the economic problem of the competition

of the Oriental races. The fact is that if steamers cannot be repaired cheaply enough on this side of the Pacific, they are repaired on the other side. The fact is that these ships which enter our ports from China, Japan and other parts of the Orient are bringing in cheap goods that are made by cheap Oriental labor, and these goods compete with our goods, and thus with our workmen. So I repeat, exclusion is no final solution of the economic problem.

> "However, I protest as emphatically as I can against the attitude taken by the member for Comox-Alberni when he used words something like this: That the preservation of our civilization depends on the dominance of white races over the other races of the world. If that be the case, then the sooner this civilization perishes from off the face of the earth, the better. Does the hon. member mean to say that we of the white race must eternally bestride this earth and keep other races in subordination? It seems to me that this is the very doctrine which some people accused the Germans of preaching, and for the defeat of which the world war was supposed to have been fought. It is this use of the word 'dominance', this idea of some superior Nordic race, that is responsible for a great deal of the trouble which we have at the present time, and I do not think that such statement should go unchallenged. The hon. member recognized that this was indeed a world problem, but I submit that when he advocated exclusion and expressed a great deal of prejudice against other races, he did not offer anything like a world solution of the problem."—(Hansard, p. 4357).

CCF MOVES TO BAR IMMIGRATION

Socialists, however, recognize that world solutions will not be achieved overnight and that they must deal

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

with the problems of their particular area in the best possible way at any given time. Realizing that business would do nothing about Oriental competition in British Columbia, realizing that the old-line parties would do nothing except raise a furore at election time, Angus MacInnis, on behalf of the CCF group introduced the following motion into the House of Commons in 1936:

"Whereas it is detrimental to the best interests of Canada that there should be in the country groups to whom because of race or religious beliefs, we do not extend all the rights of citizenship:

"Therefore be it resolved, that, in the opinion of this House, the government should take the necessary measures to exclude from the country all persons belonging to these groups to whom we do not grant the full rights and privileges of citizenship."

This motion was lost by 15 votes to 186, **every Liberal and every Conservative in the House voting against it.** In effect it said: Either we refuse to let people into Canada, or, if we permit them to enter, we give them full citizenship rights. Prominent among those who defeated this motion—and thus refused to make a straightforward decision on the Oriental issue—were A. W. Neill and Tom Reid, British Columbia M.P.'s who had denounced the Orientals for years and who were evidently much more concerned to keep on denouncing them than to deal with the question of their citizenship rights.

Accusations that this was a "trick motion" to put others on the spot and to avoid recording the CCF stand on excluding further Orientals, were disproved in 1938 when A. W. Neill brought in a motion to bar Japanese from entering Canada in future. (Chinese were effectively excluded in 1923.) Mr. Neill's motion was de-

feated by 42 votes to 79, **all CCF members supporting it and the Government rejecting it.** Said Angus MacInnis on this occasion:

"The Oriental problem has given me much concern over quite a number of years because it has never been faced honestly and squarely in this Dominion. . . . Greed for cheap labor brought the Oriental to British Columbia, and greed for trade has kept him coming in."—(Hansard, p. 563).

ORIENTALS—AND CANADIANS

The CCF group thus placed itself clearly on record as opposing the entry of more Orientals to Canada. But what about those already here? And what about their children? Those who foment race prejudices do not attempt to deal with those issues. But they cannot be avoided. Alone among political parties, the CCF has had the vision and courage to insist that hatred is no program and that a real solution must be found.

For those of Oriental origin in Canada there can be only one solution. That is to refuse to draw the color line. Orientals who have become naturalized here, children born here of Oriental parents are Canadians and should be accepted as such in the full sense of the term. Their living-standards, their working-standards, their educational and cultural standards should be on equal levels with those of other Canadians.

Without question they should have full citizenship rights, including the franchise. Many people do not know that, with the sole exception of the Chinese in Saskatchewan, Orientals of all three groups—Chinese, Japanese and East Indian—have the right to vote in every province except British Columbia. The same thing is true of every state in the American union, including the West Coast

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

states. **The CCF is urging that British Columbia cease being the one spot in North America where Orientals cannot become full citizens.**

DISABILITIES OF B.C. ORIENTALS

Children of Oriental origin born in Canada are Canadian citizens. In 1924 an agreement was reached with Japan that, unless Japanese-Canadian parents registered their children with the Japanese consul within 14 days of birth, Japan would have no claim on them. Although discrimination against Orientals in British Columbia made this dual citizenship understandable, it was never desirable from a Canadian standpoint. Fewer parents of Japanese origin were registering their children with the consul as time elapsed, and, with the granting of full Canadian citizenship rights, dual citizenship should never again be permitted.

Until the Japanese-Canadians were evacuated from the West Coast areas, their children attended the public schools of the province, went to high school, and, when their parents could afford it, to the university, where their scholarship record was high. But Orientals remain in an inferior position, because of disabilities which may be listed as follows:

(1) In British Columbia no person of Japanese, Chinese or East Indian origin may vote in federal, provincial or municipal elections. The sole exceptions are Japanese who served in the Canadian forces in the last war and who may vote federally and provincially.

(2) None can be nominated for school trustee.

(3) None can serve on a jury.

(4) None can be employed in the public or municipal services of the province or on public works.

(5) These barriers prevent Orientals from entering either the profession of law or pharmacy, both of which require eligibility to vote in provincial elections.

(6) Economic and social pressures have operated to confine those of Oriental origin almost entirely to certain types of farm and industrial work, practically barring the door to the professions.

(7) Although no legislation has been passed to limit the number of Japanese who may obtain fishing licenses or operate canneries and fish plants, continual pressure has been exercised on both federal and provincial governments to discriminate in issuing these licenses on purely racial grounds. Similar attempts have been made in the matter of business licenses.

When the British Columbia Legislature in 1938 was asked to consider a Vancouver city charter amendment that would allow discrimination against persons of Oriental origin in the matter of licenses, Hon. H. G. T. Perry, then Liberal member for Fort George, accused the city of "Hitler philosophy."

"If we struck out the word 'Asiatics' and put in 'Hebraic,' would we be doing the same thing by law as Hitler is doing in Germany?" he asked. "Your fundamental philosophy and thought on this is exactly the same as Hitler's. Even if it were intra vires I would oppose it. . . . Where are you going to stop? We allowed the Orientals to come here. Surely we're going to allow them some human rights."—Vancouver Sun, November 15, 1938).

Mr. Perry's anti-Nazi stand of 1938 is just as necessary now.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-6
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TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

It is a well-established principle of both British and Canadian constitutional government that there should be no taxation without representation. Yet today in British Columbia, citizens of Oriental origin, who have no right to vote, are exempt neither from the Taxation Act nor the Income Tax Act. Further, they may, at the discretion of the federal authorities, be called up for military service at any time. No freedom-loving British Columbian would put up with this state of affairs for himself. It is time that we ended it for our fellow-citizens to whom it applies. British fair play, fair play of any kind, repudiates this sort of thing. Tyranny leads to Nazism as it exists in Germany today. If it is not good for the people of Germany, then it is not good for the people of British Columbia.

BEGINNINGS OF CO-OPERATION

Before the war with Japan broke out, there were numerous indications that Canadians of other origins were becoming aroused to the need for having Oriental-Canadians on an equal footing. Several examples may be mentioned:

(1) Various church denominations kept speaking out for complete equality of citizenship.

(2) The Camp and Mill Workers' Union, organized in 1920 by Japanese, was accepted into affiliation in 1927 by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

(3) In 1931 this union persuaded the Congress convention, which met that year in Vancouver, to endorse "equality of treatment and full rights of citizenship" for the second generation Japanese.

(4) A West Coast fishermen's union accepted Orientals as members on the same terms as others.

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(5) In various co-operative and community undertakings throughout British Columbia the Orientals were gradually being accepted on the same basis as other citizens.

An eloquent tribute to the character of a fellow-Canadian was given in the House of Common on July 12, 1943, by R. T. Graham, Liberal member from Saskatchewan, when he said:

> "In justice to a very brave man and a very fine citizen of Japanese origin, I cannot let the statement made by the hon. member for New Westminster (Tom Reid) go unchallenged. I have in mind a young Japanese who served with distinction in my own company in France and who was decorated by this nation. He saved the life of one of his comrades by performing a very brave deed. He came back and settled in my district where he is now farming and is one of the most highly respected farmers in his particular area. Today he has two sons serving with the Canadian forces in this war." (Hansard, p. 4785).

EVACUATION FROM DEFENCE AREAS

Space will not permit a review of the story of the evacuation of Canadians of Japanese origin from the "protected area" of British Columbia. The attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941 caused fear of possible sabotage from Orientals on the West Coast. In British Columbia a citizens' committee was formed to press for action. Finally the British Columbia Security Commission was established by the Federal Government. It undertook the removal of those of Japanese origin, receiving, with few exceptions, their wholehearted co-operation and it is noteworthy that throughout this period the Mounted Police failed to discover a single act of sabotage on the part of any person of Japanese origin.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-7
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Now the great majority are settled in the mountain valleys of the Interior in pioneer conditions, with their homes disrupted, their businesses gone; their property is being sold by the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, their educational and social needs are neglected, and great uncertainty about the future hangs over their heads. Comparatively few have found the opportunity to take their families to eastern Canada. Small wonder that they tend to cling together in the Interior settlements rather than to plunge into the unknown East where hostility might prove even greater than the hostility they had known on the West Coast.

THE CCF POLICY

Building the Cooperative Commonwealth is not an easy task. At every stage we are confronted by problems yet unsolved by any social engineer. Some of these are so hedged about with the prejudices and hatreds of competitive society that we are tempted to yield to popular clamor and leave them to become even more formidable. We shall do so at the cost of our future social order. For, unless the foundations of the Cooperative Commonwealth are based on the solid rock of socialist principle, the new structure cannot withstand the attacks of those who seek to destroy it.

During these war years and in the period to follow, the CCF is rising to power in Canada. Whether in opposition or in office, we must face the tremendous job of constructing a new economic and social system in this country as a part of the planned and more just world order in whose creation we must share. In this critical transition we dare not lose sight of our objective. Weakness and appeasement on fundamental issues now would spell disaster later.

The Regina Manifesto, adopted at the first National Convention of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in 1933, has in its preamble this paragraph:

"The new social order at which we aim is not one in which individuality will be crushed out by a system of regimentation. Nor shall we interfere with cultural rights of racial or religious minorities. What we seek is a proper collective organization of our economic resources such as will make possible a much greater degree of leisure and a much richer individual life for every citizen."

Section 12 is entitled "Freedom" and outlines CCF ideas concerning it. One of the clauses reads:

"Equal treatment before the law of all residents of Canada irrespective of race, nationality or religious or political beliefs."

Ten years later (April, 1943) the British Columbia section of the CCF met in its annual convention to consider various problems, among them that of the Oriental in British Columbia, with particular reference to those of Japanese origin. Recognizing the need for a policy to cover the immediate war situation and, at the same time, to indicate the lines along which a post-war settlement of the Oriental question must be found, it laid down the following principles:

"This Convention believes that the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

"This solution can only come about through the elimination for all Canadians of economic insecurity which is the underlying cause of all racial antagonisms.

"The present proponents of repatriation, the representatives of big business and reaction, base their proposals on a return to the old pre-war conditions of unemployment and resulting racial jealousies and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-8
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hatreds. These reactionaries who shout so blatantly for repatriation were the very ones who encouraged the entry to Canada of cheap labor for purposes of labor exploitation.

"While the CCF was in favor of evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area for reasons of defense, it must be noted that such demands immediate action by the Dominion Government to avoid aggravation of social and economic problems in British Columbia during the post-war period. In this connection the following facts are noted:

"The majority of the Japanese families are now being maintained and housed in crowded and temporary quarters at public expense in a few centres in the interior of B.C. Arrangements for limited relocation in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, have been negotiated only for the duration of the war. Opportunities for productive employment have been negligible and their financial resources are being exhausted. Partial education of Japanese children, financed by the Dominion Government, is mainly under the direction of the Japanese themselves. Substantial investments now under Government administration, are still held by the Japanese in various business enterprises in B.C.

"It may therefore be anticipated that upon cessation of hostilities pressure will be exercised by the Japanese and by the province and communities where they are now resident, for their immediate return to the Coast area. This will confront communities in this area with acute problems during the demobilization period. Japanese workers have been displaced in their former occupations, housing accommodation has been re-allocated, and educational facilities are overtaxed. It is therefore imperative that the Dominion Government should now plan to protect the Coast area against any sudden return of an impoverished Japanese commun-

ity; seeking re-establishment as a racial group, at a time and under conditions provocative of disturbances.

"The proposed repatriation does not offer any practical solution of the problems likely to arise in the period immediately following the defeat of Japan. Years may elapse in the stabilization of affairs in the Orient, and before the peace conference. Canada cannot act in such a matter independently but must act in conference with the United Nations, having reference to a similar situation in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Eventually all matters affecting racial minorities must be dealt with as an international question at a world peace conference in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"As immediate measure possible to Canada, and designed to facilitate post-war reconstruction and minimize racial friction, this Convention advocates:

"1. That Japanese be now assisted to obtain productive and permanent employment outside the protected area, and in other provinces at prevailing rates of pay to protect labor standards, and under conditions enabling them to re-settle with their families. This will substantially relieve the present manpower shortage and mitigate against any future concentration on the Coast in B.C. In this connection, attention is directed to the fact that a similar policy is being carried out in the United States, to the point where loyal Japanese-Americans are being enrolled in combatant units of the American Army.

"2. That transfer of investments held by Japanese in B.C. to other sections of the Dominion be facilitated.

"3. That education of the Japanese children be conducted in strict conformity with Canadian standards and under qualified Canadian teachers.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-9
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"4. That responsibility for the satisfactory re-settlement of Japanese across Canada be fixed now with the Dominion Government."

Today in Canada, as in every other part of the world, a battle is going on between two kinds of ideas. On the one side are those who believe in a way of life based on ruthless competition. They look upon the peoples of other nations and races as rivals for wealth and power, or as subjects for exploitation. They use their control over the sources of education and publicity to fan the latent sparks of race prejudice into the destroying flames of race hatred. They wish to keep the Orientals in a state of inferiority which tends to depress the living-standards of all workers, regardless of color. If they can keep the workers divided over racial differences, they can hide the real causes of unemployment and poverty.

On the other side are those who think in co-operative terms. They insist on a single standard of citizenship for all Canadians. They refuse to join in the cry for "repatriation." Even if it were physically possible to remove every person of Oriental origin to Asia—which it is not—it would not be repatriation for the great majority. It would be exile. You cannot repatriate native-born Canadians by sending them elsewhere. But you can help them to fuller citizenship in this, the land of their birth. You can help to place them on a footing of social, economic and political equality. Only in this way can workers of all racial origins stand shoulder to shoulder to raise their living conditions. Only in this way can those who call themselves Christians prove that they are prepared to carry the principle of brotherhood into effect. Only in this way can we have unity and harmony in Canada, for unity and harmony are based on equality and social justice. Only in this way can we in Canada make our contribution to the building of a world where peace and brotherhood will prevail.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-2-10
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a fair price, not peddled to private buyers who look upon the Tenth Commandment as suspended "for the duration." In cases where government purchase does not provide the capital necessary for re-establishment, this Dominion must recognize its moral obligations: it must, if necessary, advance the first payments on the purchase of new homes and of such equipment as may be essential for self-support. The dispersion at which the governmental authorities are aiming must be made not only economically possible but economically attractive.

The policy here advocated as just and necessary to achieve the geographical and occupational dispersion of our Japanese Canadians is one that will pay us big dividends, irrespective of what procedures may be adopted after the war is over. All disaffected persons of Japanese origin should of course be sent back to Japan, together with any others of their stock who may go voluntarily. Few will so choose. They are having a hard time of it, but most of them have lived too long in a democracy ever to go back to such a state as Japan. Many of them know that in that land they would be more truly foreigners than here in Canada.

Few people in Canada think that it would be in the interests of any of the parties concerned to have the Japanese formerly resident in coastal British Columbia return *en masse*, though British Columbia can and should take care of its fair share of the evacuees. How in a democratic country it is going to be possible for the government to dictate to individual residents just where they are to live in time of peace, I do not know. And just in case we are not going to be able to liquidate them by exile or otherwise, Canada had better see to it that at the earliest possible moment they are helped to acquire homes so chosen that no new Little Tokyos will arise in this country.

A substantial equity in and a substantial mortgage on a really desirable piece of property would provide the best insurance against premature removal from the place where the Japanese Canadian finds himself when the bells ring for peace.

A CHALLENGE TO PATRIOTISM AND STATESMANSHIP

Norman F. Black, Ph.D.

Additional copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from
THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL COUNCIL OF CANADA
3 Willcocks St., Toronto 5

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-1
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INTRODUCTION

I HAVE pleasure in commending this pamphlet to Canadian readers. Its author, Dr. Norman F. Black, is a well-known educationist in British Columbia. He is Chairman of the Vancouver Consultative Council, which has been making a special study of the position of Japanese residents of Canada, and is well informed upon this subject. He advocates "geographical and occupational dispersion" as the solution of the "Japanese problem" in Canada. His article is put forth in this form in the hope that it may contribute to the securing of public support for just, humane, and Christian treatment of Japanese Canadians.

W. J. GALLAGHER,
Secretary,
CHRISTIAN SOCIAL COUNCIL OF CANADA.

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A CHALLENGE TO PATRIOTISM AND STATESMANSHIP

CANADA is a land of minorities. Consequently, there is cause for deep concern in an apparent Canadian tendency to antipathies based upon difference in ancestral stocks. At present those most definitely the target of public dislike are our Canadian residents of Japanese ancestry.

The reasons, of course, are various. We are at war with Japan. But we are also at war with Germany and, until recently, we have been at war with Italy; nevertheless we have treated German and Italian Canadians, and even German and Italian nationals, with considerable magnanimity. On the other hand, one recognizes something horribly suggestive of European fascism in the widespread hysterical animosity toward Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals resident in Canada. In relation to these people there is clamour for public policies based upon racial hatred. Such passions do not require factual data to feed upon and are notoriously difficult to keep within bounds. Today the victims are our Japanese; tomorrow they are likely to include our Jews; the day after tomorrow, whom?

A Problem Insoluble by British Columbia.

Admittedly, the Japanese community in British Columbia involved in puzzling problems all parties concerned. These difficulties had their source chiefly in federal laws and policies relative to immigration and naturalization, and in other circumstances beyond British Columbian control. Indeed, for a generation, British Columbia—sometimes by methods the wisdom of which is open to question—has been vainly trying to awaken eastern Canada to recognition of these problems.

The overwhelming majority of Canada's oriental immigrants were settling in a province the total population of which is comparable to that of Toronto. They were not numerous in relation to the population of Canada as a whole—of which they constituted less than one-fifth of one per cent.—but they were embarrassingly numerous

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-2
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in relation to the total population of British Columbia. They provided an example of the familiar evils of undue geographical and occupational concentration on the part of an immigrant minority.

Dispersion undertaken.

The rational cure for undue geographical and occupational concentration is geographical and occupational dispersion.

The federal authorities recognize this obvious fact and are trying to turn current evils to advantage by distributing across Canada those of our Japanese residents whose law-abiding habits and loyalty to Canada are not subject to doubt in official quarters. In this policy many of the second generation Japanese Canadians, and even some of the first generation, see their best hope for the future.

When the war with Nippon broke out, some 21,349 persons of Japanese ancestry were living in coastal British Columbia; about 1,200 elsewhere in the same province; 600 in Alberta; and approximately 370 in the rest of Canada.

According to the latest available information (February, 1944) these people had been redistributed as follows: 3,453 in Alberta; 159 in Saskatchewan; 1,120 in Manitoba; 2,334 (inclusive of all internees, about 450 in number) in Ontario; 322 in Quebec, almost exclusively in Montreal; about 30 in Yukon Territory; one or two in the Maritime Provinces; and the balance, nearly 15,000, in British Columbia. At time of writing, slightly more than twenty-seven per cent. of British Columbia's Japanese have moved east. When it is realized that those remaining in British Columbia include an entirely disproportionate number of women and children, from whom it is obvious that their men-folk now in the East cannot be permanently separated, the inadequacy of present dispersal methods is painfully evident.

Recently the Selective Service authorities have been taking a hand in the game and a few score of the Japanese resident in British Columbia have been ordered East to jobs of higher priority rating; but it is to be remembered that most of the able-bodied Japanese still in the Pacific province were already engaged in occupations with high priorities—cutting badly needed fuel, for example. In December, 1943, and the opening months of 1944, dispersion to easterly points came practically to a standstill. It is probable that the spring of 1944 will see some revival in the slow processes of relocation. However, it is evident that present policies are not very rapidly effecting such distribution of residents of Japanese stock as is desirable in their own interests and in the interests of Canada.

The fault does not lie with the B.C. Security Commission. Its attitude and services deserve public gratitude. That it has made mistakes, nobody denies; but the real reason for its failure to bring about any large-scale dispersion of our Japanese residents lies in the fact that it has been assigned a task which, under present public policies of provincial and federal authorities, is and must remain impossible.

That those authorities realize these facts can scarcely be doubted. Apparently, however, they do not think that public opinion is sufficiently well informed to endorse the policies for which the circumstances obviously call.

Why present policies are failing.

It is high time that more serious attention was being given to those influences that are operating to make the movement from concentration settlements to employment in the East so dishearteningly slow.

In the first place there has been as yet no adequate recognition by the people of Canada of two major facts: first, that the problem under review is essentially federal rather than provincial; and, second, that without wholehearted co-operation on the part of the several provinces, results disastrous to Canada must ensue.

Even yet there is a widespread tacit assumption that no permanent settlement of the up-rooted Japanese is pressingly necessary since they will naturally return to their former homes immediately on the resumption of peace. It is true that a recent Gallup Poll reflected the fact that in British Columbia, as in other provinces, a substantial majority opposes the suggested exile of the 13,600 persons of Japanese stock who actually are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, whatever may have to be done in the case of Japanese nationals now resident in this country. But we have to do with something that no longer is simply a question of race.

With the evacuation of the Japanese from the coastal area, new social and economic conditions have arisen, and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-3
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any wholesale return of evacuees would be a calamity to all concerned. Let us suppose that, in the interests of Canada, it for some reason had been felt necessary to expel from their homes and occupations, for a term of years, any other group—for example, all left-handed people, or all members of some blameless religious body—and that their homes and means of livelihood had been transferred to other people; does anybody suppose that these latter would not bitterly resist any attempt at large-scale restoration of the dislodged group to their former homes and occupations? Does anyone care to envisage what would happen on the streets of Vancouver if twenty thousand or ten thousand or even only five thousand homeless and jobless Orientals were suddenly to trek back to that city?

That British Columbia is ready to shoulder its share of the responsibility resultant from federal military policy may be assumed. But any attempt to leave the whole responsibility on the doorstep of that province would strain the unity of this Dominion to something dangerously near the breaking point.

So far as anyone now can see, the present war with Japan is likely to endure for years. It is imperatively necessary that in the meantime the evacuees find relatively permanent homes and become economically self-supporting. If lifted from despair by wise and humane treatment, and scattered—a few families here and a few families there—throughout the Dominion, they would soon cease to present Canada with any problem of great magnitude. Meantime, the situation is becoming more serious with every day's delay in policies of dispersion. In the concentration settlements, social and economic conditions are so abnormal as to ensure the progressive deterioration of people formerly conspicuous for energy and enterprise.

Baseless accusations.

Hesitation in welcoming evacuees has been deplorably augmented by deliberate dissemination of all manner of groundless accusations and misinformation, to which, unfortunately, we can spare in this pamphlet only a few brief paragraphs.

One still hears it alleged that wholesale sabotage and fifth column activities on the part of Japanese Americans in Hawaii show that these are people who do not deserve confidence. The reply is obvious. In the first place, there is something the matter with the ethics and logic of

those who insist upon punishing innocent people in this country on account of offences committed by other people, in another country. In the second place, the alleged criminal treachery did not occur. Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary for War, has officially declared that "the War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack upon Pearl Harbour"; and Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported in terms still more emphatic and sweeping: "There was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that date." These facts have been abundantly attested by Mr. Knox and by a multitude of responsible local observers whose sworn statements were long ago published in the reports of the Tolan Committee.*

The reader has quite possibly heard it alleged that the Japanese are disposed to crimes of violence. What are the facts here in Canada? When the Japanese represented 3.2 per cent. of the population of British Columbia they provided less than one-fifth of that percentage of the penitentiary inmates who when at liberty were domiciled in the Pacific province. This situation was not exceptional. In California, an investigation by Professor Walter B. Beach showed that the incidence of crime among residents of Japanese stock was "only about half as high as the average for the state." Similar facts were revealed in Hawaii, where also the Japanese had the lowest juvenile delinquency rate. All people well informed on these matters know that, in British Columbia likewise, Japanese juvenile delinquency records have long been conspicuously better than those of our population as a whole. All these statements are easily verifiable by anyone caring to study official data.

Of course, in any considerable body of people, of whatever racial or national stock, one may reasonably expect to find folk of all sorts, including those lacking even in

*An educationist prominent in Hawaii writes as follows from Honolulu under date of January 16, 1944: "The embarrassment and humiliation of the Japanese people following the blitz of December, 1941, reduced their morale to almost the vanishing point, but it has been greatly improved by the opportunity given the boys of Japanese ancestry to volunteer for enlistment in the armed forces. Out of a possible 27,000 of draft age, 9,500 volunteered and 2,875 were taken. Since the original enrolment, 550 have been enlisted as interpreters. There is scarcely a Japanese family that does not have friends or relatives in the armed forces. Many of these boys are seeing service in Italy and the casualty lists already published have been long!"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

common honesty. However, in connection with the aspersions frequently cast upon the integrity of the evacuees, as in connection with almost all other aspects of the Japanese problem, the most authoritative reference book conveniently available to all inquirers is Young, Reid and Carrothers' *The Japanese Canadians*, which was published in 1938 and reprinted just before the outbreak of World War II. The following quotation is here relevant:

> "In their business dealings, where honesty is measured in dollars and cents, the Japanese in many places enjoy an enviable reputation. More than one bank manager stated that the Japanese were among the most reliable customers they had. An interesting incident would seem to support the evidence of the bankers. A complaint reached the officials of the provincial government in recent years that the Japanese farmers in the Fraser valley were getting fertilizer from White companies for much less per ton and for longer credit than were Whites. This seemed incredible but proved on investigation to be true. The White companies claimed that it was merely a matter of business: the Japanese farmers used more fertilizer, a much larger percentage were sure to pay for it, and they were likely to pay more quickly than the Whites."

People as people are very much like other people. Easterners into whose communities a handful of these luckless refugees are admitted need have no fear of any resultant deterioration of average standards in such matters as respect for law, the ethics of day-by-day relationships among neighbours, good manners, industry and the love of soap and water. Evil consequences need be feared only if the local community takes the arrival of the newcomers as a signal for an emotional debauch and the release of hateful passions previously held in restraint.

If all this be true, it may well be asked why in British Columbia, where they are best known, the Japanese became the object of so much dislike.

Unpopularity in British Columbia.

In the first place, that dislike has always been very far from universal and has probably been commonest among whites who had little or no personal contact with individual Japanese. Many white people in British Columbia include Japanese among their most highly respected personal friends. A still larger percentage simply knew them as orderly and industrious working people. Many other whites are neither especially friendly nor positively hostile. And students of sociology will not be surprised when told

that where active hostility exists it is based on vague but real economic fears and perplexities that clamour for scapegoats.

The Japanese were welcomed into British Columbia because, in certain quarters, a reservoir of cheap labour was considered desirable; and in that and related facts lies the clue to popular dislike in many circles. Lower standards of living made it possible for the newcomer to accept wages lower than whites were demanding. A remedy for that situation should have been sought in the unionization of all workers and in a minimum wage law that would prevent the exploitation of the poverty of the Orientals. But efforts in these directions were in general half-hearted and ineffective. In prosperous times cheap Oriental labour did not materially affect the white worker, but during years of depression he became painfully conscious that there were not jobs enough to go around, and in the Oriental worker he saw a competitor who he vaguely felt had an unfair advantage.

Rising suspicions were fed by accusations which were widely accepted simply because so often repeated. It was argued, for example, that, until evacuated from the coastal area, the Japanese were increasingly usurping the fisheries and other major industries of British Columbia. The demonstrable facts point in a direction quite opposite. The data summarized below reflect the persistent and increasing exclusion of the Japanese from these industries, with consequent economic disturbances in other fields.

SALMON FISHING LICENCES ISSUED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	Trolling Licences			Gill Net Licences		
	Whites	Indians	Japanese	Whites	Indians	Japanese
1922	743	438	1,989	1,440	1,032	332
1933	2,101	531	970*	2,878	1,192	161†

*Includes 63 who served in the Canadian army in World War I.

†Includes 7 who served in the Canadian army in World War I. In like manner, between 1923 and 1934 (inclusive), the years covered by Professor Carrothers' analysis of relevant official data, the number of Japanese employed in logging fell from 1,420 to 634; those in planing mills, from 299 to 58; those in sawmills, from 4,105 to 1,627; and those in shingle mills, from 1,826 to 474. This spectacular expulsion of Japanese from so many former sources of livelihood inevitably produced a corresponding and excessive shift to agriculture and to urban occupations, particularly those in which the family could be the working unit. This contributed to the establishment or survival of abnormal

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Fear was also fed by use of the bugbear which many purported to see in the Japanese birthrate. People came across Japanese with conspicuously large families and assumed that such conditions were general. Once again, analysis of the relevant statistics is likely to occasion surprise. At the time of the survey made by Young, Reid and Carrothers, the average size of Japanese families in the Fraser Valley was 4.11; in the Okanagan Valley, 3.97; and in Vancouver, 2.47. It is quite true that in the years immediately following the arrival in Canada of the original relatively large contingents of Japanese immigrants, the birthrate among them was considerably higher than at present prevails among Occidentals in western Canada. A study of the age tables makes the reason obvious: the average age of the Japanese women entering this country was 25.4 years and that of their husbands was 31.8 years. If the birthrate for Occidental Canadians of the same age group were segregated, it also would be found to be much higher than that of the Canadian people as a whole. Moreover, since those early days, the records show a continuously declining Japanese birthrate and a steady rise in the age of marriage. The percentage of single male adults in our Japanese population is higher than is recorded for the people of Canada taken collectively.

Again, enormous harm has been done by the dissemination of the silly myth that there is some mysterious and inevitable difference between what does or can happen in the cortex of an Oriental and anything that does or can happen in that of an Occidental. No responsible psychologist endorses any such theory, unless in Nazidom, where unscientific concepts of race and of racial differences have been elevated to the status of religious dogma. The important fact is that character, ideas, ideals, habits, attitudes, and the like are not transmitted by physical inheritance. They are acquired after birth and are shaped by human contacts. A child is born as naked of ideas and loyalties as he is naked of clothes. He acquires his basic stock of ideas, habits and loyalties from the people around him. One may change and outgrow the habits and outlook adopted from one's early associates, but in general

working conditions which further threatened the standard of life prevailing among white competitors. Many of the latter were driven out of business because there was no adequate legislation for the protection of working conditions. All these facts contributed to the rise of unreasoning animosities.

the crucial consideration is the character of the influences brought to bear in childhood and in early manhood, and especially during one's schooldays. The thoroughness of the Canadianization of any particular Japanese resident will generally be proportionate to the intimacy and friendliness of his contacts with Occidental Canadians. At school, in most cases, the Occidental Canadian and the Oriental Canadian meet on terms of equality and mutual good will, and presently their attitudes and reactions become almost indistinguishable. To assume that children and adolescents, educated wholly in Canadian schools and mingling freely with Canadian associates, will grow up with anything but a Canadian outlook, upon life and this land of their birth, is a preposterous libel on the teachers of this country.

The writer has had abundant opportunity for personal observation of the reaction of children of Japanese parentage to Canadianizing educational influences, and his judgments in that regard are supported by many others who have had intimate contacts with second generation Japanese Canadians. The suggestion that young people of Japanese stock, educated in Canadian schools and universities, are incapable of appreciating or sharing in Occidental culture, or of being inspired by patriotic affection for Canada, is a wicked or ignorant falsehood. The writer is personally acquainted with numerous representatives of this group who are as thoroughly and as obviously Canadian in their thinking as anyone in this Dominion. Many of them are at present eating their hearts out because precluded from service in the armed forces of Canada.

A more serious difficulty is raised by many people who are concerned as to the possibility or desirability of racial intermixtures. They assert that no matter how industrious and law-abiding and intelligent many of these Japanese Canadians may be and no matter how sincere their loyalty to Canada, the fact remains that socially they are beyond the pale; Occidentals and Orientals will never fuse by marriage.

Well, never is a long day. It is true that inter-racial marriages are generally in disfavour with the Mrs. Grundys and view-it-with-alarmists of both camps. Indeed if two of my own young friends were contemplating such a marriage and did me the honour of consulting me, I would advise against it. I would be afraid for the young couple.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I would feel it likely that I knew more than they about the ignorance and arrogance and sadism of exponents of racial purity in Canada as well as in Germany.

Certainly there will be no rapid or general intermarriage. But we may as well recognize that such marriages have occurred, are still occurring and will continue to occur. Young lovers will be as little concerned about the opinions of the older generation regarding miscegenation as about its opinions regarding lip stick. They know that if the scum of one race be blended with the dregs of another, the resulting mixture is likely to be pretty bad. They probably also are aware that no outstanding geneticist commanding international respect supports the thesis that miscegenation, in and of itself, is biologically objectionable. They are likely to know that where the blending of racial strains involves no social disapproval—as in Hawaii—the children of such marriages are as clever and as beautiful and as lovable and as good raw material for citizenship as the children of the strictest racial purists.

In the foregoing pages the author has sought to share his convictions that our Japanese problem constitutes an exceedingly important challenge to the patriotism and statesmanship of Canadians; that it is a problem insoluble by British Columbia without the loyal co-operation of other provinces; that the federal government is wise in promotion of policies of geographical and occupational dispersion; that the movement of Japanese from concentration settlements to new homes and employment beyond the Rocky Mountains is very disconcertingly slow; and that the dissemination of misinformation regarding these people has militated seriously against the success of federal plans. However the relative failure of dispersal measures is in large part due also to lack of co-operation upon the part of the Japanese themselves. It is imperative that some dispassionate thought be devoted to the reasons for the disinclination of the Japanese to leave their present settlements.

Why many Japanese are disinclined to dispersion.

In the first place, the more enterprising of the younger people have already gone east, and this means steadily deteriorating leadership among those left behind. Parental influence, always strong in a Japanese community, is frequently not on the side of dispersion. The older people naturally include a larger proportion of folk whose Canadianization has been less thorough than that of the second generation. They resent the disruption of their families. Most of the people caring to accept agricultural employment have already gone east, and jobs offered do not attract men who are skilled mechanics, boat-builders, businessmen accustomed to the conduct of independent enterprise, experienced "white-collar workers" of various sorts, or men familiar only with fishing. Many are sadly dreaming of their once prosperous garage, or green grocery, or cleaning and pressing establishment, or tailor shop, or insurance agency, or apartment house, and in eastern news they see nothing to encourage a belief that they will be allowed opportunity to devote themselves to occupations for which their training and experience best fit them. They are concerned about the housing situation; remaining where they are, they at least have a roof over their family, and they have no assurance that such would be the case if they ventured into distant places where they have good reason to believe that the housing shortage is very serious. In the concentration settlements they have about them the comfort of friendly and familiar faces; even the whites with whom they come in contact—members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, officials of the Security Commission, teachers, missionaries and others—they know to be their friends. They also know that a friendly welcome among strangers in distant places is something upon which they cannot count. They know that under orders-in-council at present operative they have no chance to buy the property that may be necessary to their economic independence. They know that so long as they remain in the concentration settlements, the Security Commission will stand between them and actual want and they are afraid to venture forth at the risk of the welfare of their dependants.

They are unhappy; and unhappiness does not make for clarity of thought.

The Japanese are very keenly interested in the education of their children. Their attitude in this connection recalls

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the best traditions of Scotland. Many of them own property that is paying taxes for the support of schools for white children, while the buildings and equipment available for the education of their own families are inadequate or unsuitable. While the teachers are young Japanese Canadians of good ability and manifest high ideals of public service and are doing a remarkably good job in spite of their handicaps, they almost without exception are professionally untrained.* The Security Commission has no responsibility for the education of Japanese children beyond the elementary grades. Such high school instruction as is available is provided chiefly through the generosity of missionary bodies. While this friendly help is greatly appreciated, it is felt to be an intolerable hardship that the governmental authorities have made practically no provision for children of high school grades. Some of these children are taking correspondence courses but the fees are so high as to be beyond the reach of parents of limited means.

Many of the Japanese remember with resentment that their seized automobiles were sold at prices which, as they believe, entailed much loss. They feel affronted by what they consider to be libellous attacks made upon them in newspapers and in legislative halls. Some of their fishing boats were stripped of expensive equipment by thieves and were otherwise subjected to unnecessary injury, all of which involved the evacuated owners in heavy charges for repairs and re-equipment. They allege violation of original understandings between the evacuees and the Security Commission, and they fail to see that certain promises, made in good faith by responsible persons, are no longer possible of fulfilment. Their hopes still centre about abandoned homes to which it is now highly improbable that many of them will be able to return.

Many of the evacuees are heartsick over the fact that farms, poultry ranches and fruit ranches which they had developed by years of toil have fallen into ruinous neglect even though largely on account of the labour shortage. They bitterly resent the compulsory sale of their property, even while they readily admit that the Custodian has made a conscientious effort to ensure fair prices. The legality of governmental procedures in this connection is at present

*Provision made in 1943 for a summer school course in school administration, teaching methods, and allied subjects, aroused profound gratitude and was an invaluable contribution to the support of slipping morale.

sub judice and therefore cannot here be discussed. However, while few are inclined to question the paramount authority of the Dominion government to expropriate—particularly in war-time—any property the transfer of which is in public interest, it is felt that to compel a private individual to sell his property to the government is quite a different thing from compelling him to sell it to another private individual.

For these and other reasons a majority of those still remaining in the concentration centres are disinclined to co-operate in the present dispersal policies of the government.

And when fifteen thousand law-abiding people sit down tight, they are not easily moved.

Unless the mere semblance of democratic procedure be abandoned.

It is constantly to be borne in mind that the Canadian authorities, civil and military, have been emphatic in their repeated statements that the evacuation of coastal Japanese was not motivated by any misconduct on their part and involved no reflection upon the loyalty of more than a small minority; and these there has been ample opportunity to segregate and intern for the duration.

If for military reasons involving the general security of Canada, it had been necessary to evacuate whites from any region in which they were resident, the evacuees would no doubt have been handsomely compensated; but these unfortunate people were of a different complexion, and their economic ruin, incidental to enforced migration, sits very lightly upon the conscience of Canada.

Those who are concerned for the honour of Canada have reason for gratitude toward the authorities of the Dominion government for persistent reiteration of their determination that Canadian policies in relation to our Japanese residents must continue to be based upon fair play and sympathetic recognition of the unhappy circumstances in which our Japanese Canadians find themselves, through no fault of their own. Federal resistance to the clamour of extremists has been admirable. But the time has now come for such revision of dispersion policies as the circumstances make necessary.

Only one solution seems practicable.

All Japanese property the transfer of which seems necessary in the public interest should be expropriated at

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-3-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"Liberty is the one thing we must share if we are to keep it for ourselves"—*William Allen White*

Before Evacuation

BEFORE the evacuation order early in 1942, there were in British Columbia some 22,317 persons of Japanese racial origin. Of these 7,300 were children under 16 years of age. In addition to those living in British Columbia there were approximately 1,000 scattered among the other provinces of the Dominion. Of the whole 17,653 or 75.2% were Canadian citizens, either Canadian born or Naturalized. Many of the so-called Nationals, however, were really Canadian at heart; their children and property were here and in every important way they had identified themselves with Canadian interests.

Location — Spring 1944

Early in 1942, by official order, all people of Japanese racial origin living in British Columbia coastal regions were moved inland to relocation centres. From these centres many have now moved out to jobs in various parts of Canada. Official figures as of March, 1944, indicate that 6,778 had already so moved.

- To Alberta, largely for sugar beet production, 2,921.
- To Manitoba, also mostly for sugar beet production, 1,019.
- To Ontario, to many sections and to nearly a hundred different types of occupation, 2,425.
- To Quebec, mostly Montreal, 358.
- To Saskatchewan, 55.

The balance are still living in relocation centres and scattered localities in the interior of British Columbia, awaiting the next step.

Better Arrangements Imperative

If these people are long detained in the unnatural conditions and enforced idleness of relocation camps there will be serious loss both for them and for Canada. They will suffer because in inactivity men soon lose their skills and initiative. In enforced segregation from normal life they give way to feelings of frustration, to say nothing of bitterness and resentment. Canada will suffer because in a time of serious labour shortage she is losing the economic contribution these people could be making. At the same time she leaves herself open to the serious charge of unjust treatment of some of her citizens.

While Canada is fighting a war for democratic principles she can ill afford to discriminate among her own citizens on grounds of colour or race. As President Roosevelt has said "Our present enemies are not only Germany and Japan. They are the forces of oppression, intolerance, insecurity and injustice which have impeded the forward march of civilization."

Resettlement the Only Solution

While several solutions to the Japanese Canadian problem have been suggested, it is the view of the Committee sponsoring this folder that resettlement, and resettlement alone, is the only hopeful one offered. By resettlement is meant not only the scattering of the evacuees among the provinces by families in such a way as to preclude the formation of "colonies", but also their placement in jobs in accordance with their occupational skills, previous experiences and interests. The aim is that they may all be re-absorbed into productive life, living as normal Canadians in normal Canadian communities. This means work with dependable incomes, regular home life, opportunities for education for the children, satisfactory social relationships, and adequate recreational opportunities.

Community Acceptance a Challenge to the Church

The success of any resettlement plan depends upon the willing co-operation of residents in those parts of Canada East of the Rocky Mountains in accepting these people into their community life. Here is a challenge to the church to give a strong Christian lead. For decades we have sent our missionaries to the ends of the earth preaching the good news that all men are brothers. Now we have an opportunity to demonstrate brotherhood in our own communities. The Japanese Canadian is not asking for charity or special privilege. He wants tolerance and friendship, plain Canadian justice, the simple chance to live and work in the country of his birth. Should not Christians lead in standing for justice and friendliness in community and national life?

Facts — Not Rumours

Behind the harsh and unjust attitudes toward the evacuees shown by some Canadians is fear: fear based largely on race prejudice and misunderstanding. Canadians have been wrongly led to believe that war atrocities mirror the character of all Japanese. They think that all Japanese must be brutal and untrustworthy. Repatriates including missionaries recently arriving home after long months in internment camps in Japan, however, report numerous instances of kindness and consideration by Japanese individuals, both civilians and military. Official reports since Pearl Harbour on the activities of Japanese in United States and Canada show their record as outstandingly good. The items listed below are facts not rumours.

(*a*) They have not been saboteurs; contrary to stories widely circulated after Pearl Harbour there was not one instance of sabotage in Hawaii prior to, on, or subsequent to December 7, 1941. The Tolan Commission, Secretary of War Stimson, John Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I. and others unite in making the above statement. Ample testimony is available to the same effect regarding the West Coast of the United States and Canada. With respect to sabotage, the evacuees have a clean bill of health.

(*b*) Their numbers are small — only one-fifth of one per cent of our population. The present policy is to advise them against undue concentration in any locality, so that they will not antagonize local opinion and will avoid the charge that their numbers have a depressing influence on local wage levels in any occupation or area. In all contracts with employers, it is insisted that they receive

"Let our people of good will everywhere speak on this matter with courage and conviction and match their words with deeds" —*Christianity and Crisis*

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Immigration - Canada - Japanese

...s Ottawa Policy

OTTAWA, Aug. 4 (CP)—Complete exclusion of Japanese immigration after the war was announced today as a government policy by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a statement on Japanese in Canada.

A special commission will be set up to determine which Japanese are loyal and which disloyal, he said. Those disloyal would be sent to Japan, whether or not they were born there. Those loyal would be treated justly, but would not be allowed to congregate again in British Columbia.

AUG 4 1944

Speaking of Japanese in Canada, Mr. King said 22,096 of 23,149 lived in British Columbia before the outbreak of war. It could not be said the government left the problem to British Columbia during the war.

A CANADIAN PROBLEM

It was one to be faced "by the whole of Canada, as a Canadian problem," he said.

The government recognized the concern felt by British Columbia at again having most of the Japanese in Canada.

At the same time, it was well to remember that, generally speaking, the Japanese had been loyal to Canada during the war.

"No person of Japanese origin, born in Canada, has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty," said Mr. King.

DEPORT DISLOYAL ONES

Those who were shown to be disloyal to Canada should not be allowed to remain. Not all those who were interned were disloyal, and not all those who were free were loyal.

For the future there should be no more immigration from Japan. That was a desirable policy, although it should not be stated as binding for all time to come.

The government proposed to follow a "continental policy" with respect to the Japanese in Canada. A commission would be established to determine which Japanese were loyal. Those found to be disloyal, if British subjects, would be stripped of their citizenship. As one of the terms of peace Japan would be required to take them in.

ENTITLED TO JUSTICE

All Japanese found to be loyal were entitled to justice. The interests of the nation were paramount, but it was not necessary to descend to the standards set by the enemy.

It was neither good for Canada nor good for the Japanese-Canadians that they congregate as an unassimilable bloc in British Columbia again.

With the co-operation of the provincies it should be possible to distribute them across Canada. A few thousand of them, none of whom had been disloyal under trying conditions, could not be regarded as a menace to Canada.

SAME IN U.S.

"The situation in the United States in a great many essentials is the same as our own," said Mr. King. "And to the extent that it seems desirable we shall endeavor to ensure that our policy takes account of the policies that are being applied south of the border. There is no need for an identity of policy, but I believe there is merit in maintaining a substantial consistency of treatment in the two countries."

Immigration - Canada - Japanese

Future of Canadian Japanese Thorny Problem

There is a Japanese population of around 25,000 in Canada and the disposition to be made of them after the war has suddenly become a live issue. Most of them lived in the coastal centres of British Columbia in prewar days, chiefly in Vancouver and Victoria where they established large "colonies." They were strongly entrenched in the fishery and small fruits industries and in fact drove most of their white competitors out of business in certain farming areas.

When the Pacific war began, they were transferred from the Pacific coast defence zones, many to the interior of British Columbia and the balance to the three prairie provinces and Ontario. But this removal was made on the definite understanding between the federal and provincial governments east of the Rockies that the evacuees would be moved out as soon as war ceases.

March 11 1944

The people of British Columbia are up in arms against their return there and the federal authorities recognize the validity of the objection to the Japanese ever again being allowed to establish special communities on the Pacific coast. Ottawa has now decided that all Canadian Japanese whose loyalty is not open to suspicion should agree either to settle permanently east of the Rockies or to repatriation to Japan. Those who cannot establish their loyalty are to be sent to Japan when peace returns to the Pacific.

This is about the best policy that can be evolved. It would not only be impossible but unjust to ship every Japanese out of Canada back to the Orient. Many of them were born in this country and it is unquestionable that a proportion of them confine their loyalty to this country. If Canadian-born Japanese were to be deported holus bolus against their will, a very dangerous and indefensible precedent would be established which might affect in the future the domicile rights of other groups of foreign origin in the Dominion.

It is certain that the great majority of the Japanese residents will oppose repatriation to a defeated and largely destroyed homeland. They may agree to dispersal in other provinces, but here again serious difficulties are sure to arise because of the objections of provincial governments to permitting permanent residence to the Japanese. At least two provincial premiers have already declared they will hold the federal government to its agreement to remove these unwelcome people at the earliest possible moment. Premier Duplessis will allow no Japanese to settle in Quebec province.

Obviously a consultation between the provinces and dominion on this question should be held at the earliest possible date. If the Japanese evacuees are not to be allowed to return to British Columbia they must be distributed east of the Rockies, that is the large percentage who cannot be sent back to Japan.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APPENDIX C

GALLUP POLL QUESTIONS ON POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION, 1943-73

CIPO Poll (January 27, 1943 and January 26, 1944)

After the War, do you think Canada should open its doors and permit people from all parts of the world to settle here, or do you think we should keep them out?
(Percentages)

	Open Door	Closed Door	Selected Immigration	Undecided
January 1943	14	21	59	6
January 1944	13	29	50	87

CIPO Poll (December 22, 1943)

Do you think that Japanese living in Canada should be sent back to Japan after the war is over or should they be allowed to remain in this country?
(Percentages)

	Send Back	Allow to Remain	Undecided
National Total	54	39	7

CIPO Poll (February 16, 1944)

Do you think that Japanese who are Canadian citizens should be sent back to Japan after the war is over, or should they be allowed to remain in this country?
(Percentages)

	Send Back	Allow to Remain	Undecided
National Total	33	59	8

CIPO Poll (February 16, 1944)

Do you think that Japanese who are not Canadian citizens should be sent back to Japan after the war is over, or should they be allowed to remain in this country?
(Percentages)

	Send Back	Allow to Remain	Undecided
National Total	80	14	6

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CIPO Poll (January 17, 1945)

Do you think that Japanese who have been living in Canada – and have never done anything disloyal – should be allowed to remain in Canada after the war, or should they be sent back to Japan?

	Percentage
All loyal Japanese should be allowed to remain	41
Only those born in Canada should be allowed to remain	18
Send them all back	33
Don't know whether or not they should be allowed to remain	8

Those in categories 1 and 2 were then asked: Do you think Japanese born in Canada should be allowed to vote in Dominion elections after the war?

	Percentage
Those born in Canada should be allowed to vote	42
Those born in Canada should not be allowed to vote	12
Don't know whether or not they should be allowed to vote	5

CIPO Poll (February 24, 1945)

Would you like to see Canada have a much larger population, or do you think the present population is just about right?

	Percentage
Larger	65
About right	21
Undecided	9
Qualified	5
Total	100

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CIPO Poll (December 22, 1945)

What do you think should be done with the Japanese living in Canada who are Canadian citizens?

	Percentage
Allowed to stay; treated as Canadian citizens, etc.	49
If loyal and good citizens, allowed to stay	4
Allowed to stay under close watch	9
Send them back	23
Miscellaneous answers	6
No opinion	9

CIPO Poll (December 22, 1945)

What do you think should be done with Japanese who are not Canadian citizens but who were living in Canada before the war?

	Percentage
Allowed to stay; treated as Canadians, etc.	7
Given a choice of taking out citizenship or leaving	13
If loyal and good citizens, allowed to stay	4
Allowed to stay under close watch	3
Send them back	60
Miscellaneous answers	5
No opinion	8

CIPO Poll (April 24, 1946)

Would you like to see a large number of people from the British Isles migrate to Canada in the next few years or not?
(Percentages)

	Favour	Oppose	Qualified	Undecided
National Total	37	45	10	8

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-6-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CIPO Poll (April 24, 1946)

Would you like to see a large number of people from the European continent migrate to Canada or not?
(Percentages)

	Favour	Oppose	Qualified	Undecided
National Total	21	61	10	8

CIPO Poll (October 26, 1946)

Would you like to see Canada have a much larger population, or do you think the present population is just about right?

	Percentage
Larger population	63
About right	27
Undecided	5
Qualified	5
Total	100

CIPO Poll (October 30, 1946)

If Canada does allow more immigration, are there any of these nationalities which you would like to keep out?

	Percentage*
Japanese	60
Jewish	49
German	34
Russian	33
Negro	31
Italian	25
Chinese	24
Middle European	16
Ukrainian	15
Polish	14
Others	3
None	18
No answer	7

* Percentages add to considerably more than 100 because respondents gave more than one answer.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-6-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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SECRET

NAR/SR
20.8.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I think it would be very helpful if you could get some indication from President Roosevelt of how he views the post-war position of persons of Japanese race in the United States.

The policy we have pursued since Pearl Harbor has been largely influenced by what we understood the policy of the United States to be. Both countries moved not only Japanese nationals but their own citizens of Japanese racial origin out of a wide belt along the Pacific Coast and, in general, took more drastic precautionary measures against Japanese residents than with regard to enemy aliens of other nationalities. The United States Government appears, however, to have received a little more cooperation or perhaps less opposition from State Governments than we have met with from the Provincial Governments in relocating persons of Japanese origin outside of Protected Areas. They have modified their policy with regard to the eligibility for military service of American citizens of Japanese origin and are reported to have formed a couple of mechanized fighting units from Japanese volunteers which, some months ago, were said to be ready for use in North Africa. We have exempted Canadian nationals of Japanese origin from the ordinary Selective Service provisions, do not call them up for military service and refuse applications from them for voluntary enlistment in any of the armed forces.

Opportunities for voluntary repatriation to Japan of Japanese men, women and children from Canada and the United States have been, of course, limited by shipping considerations. The second exchange ship to leave for the Far East next month may take 50 or 70 Japanese back from Canada. The first ship took less than a hundred. These numbers are too small to be of any consequence. The Japanese Government has not shown much interest in repatriating its nationals from this continent and not many of the Japanese Canadians have shown any desire to return to Japan.

We are likely, therefore, to be faced, at the close of the war, with the problem of some 25,000 residents of Canada of Japanese origin, less than a third of whom are Japanese nationals, the balance being British subjects and Canadian citizens. Most of them will then be resident in the interior valleys of British Columbia and in Alberta, where they were moved for safekeeping, and where most of them have found useful employment. The communities into which the Japanese moved accepted them with more or les-

Return treaties of Japanese
n. Can & U.S.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

grace, on the understanding that their placement was an emergency wartime measure. The communities from which the Japanese were evacuated are confident that they have gone for good and will probably resist their return. I imagine the problems of the United States in this field are very similar to those which we will have to meet.

I think we should be looking ahead to the situation with which we will be confronted when the war against Japan ends, so that we can be sure our policy with regard to the position of Japanese residents is pretty closely concerted with that of the United States. My own preliminary feeling is that we should

(1) afford every facility, including free transportation and permission to transfer funds and furniture, for the voluntary repatriation from Canada of all persons of Japanese race, regardless of nationality, who wish to return to Japan;

(2) deport Japanese nationals whose behaviour during wartime made their internment necessary;

(3) revoke the naturalization certificates of naturalized British subjects of Japanese origin and cancel the national status of natural born British subjects of Japanese origin who either had to be interned under the Defence of Canada Regulations or put themselves under the protection of the Protecting Power for Japanese Interests. Such persons would then become liable to the deportation recommended under (2);

(4) permit the residual population of Japanese racial origin, who would be predominantly British subjects and Canadian nationals to reside in Canada where they should not be subject to any special or peculiar disabilities with respect to place of residence, employment, civil obligations or educational opportunities; and

(5) stop immigration for permanent settlement.

These headings outline, I think, the main elements of a possible policy for dealing with our Japanese problem. If the United States authorities contemplate more drastic measures - and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I should be very surprised if they did - to deal with their Japanese problem, pressure of public opinion would probably compel us to go along with them. In any case, it would be very helpful for us, to know how their minds are moving so that consideration could be given in good time to the formulation of parallel policies and conceivably of a joint policy. The question is clearly one of joint interest, in which a joint declaration of policy might have advantages, not only with regard to a general Pacific settlement, but also in its stabilizing effect on internal political opinion in both countries.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-7-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEMORANDUM TO CORDELL HULL:
POSTWAR DEPORTATION OF JAPANESE AMERICANS DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO POSSIBLE MEASURES TO BE PURSUED BY CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
A-L

December 17, 1943

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JAN 4 - 1944
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Division of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JAN 2
Department of State

S - The Secretary:

This is more of a question of domestic policy than of foreign policy, though the repatriation phase of it, the foreign citizenship of many of the persons concerned and the similar situation of Canada bring to it a color of foreign affairs.

The Canadian problem is similar to ours but not identical for we have (a) quite a number of these Japanese (of American nationality) serving in our Army whom we could not in justice kick out of the United States after they had fought with us; and (b) laws of citizenship different from those of Canada. However, the Canadian analysis as prepared for the Prime Minister is considered well done.

I have recently gone into this problem in several of its phases. The Department has a responsibility - because of the reciprocal treatment provision in the Geneva Convention - in connection with internment camps, relocation centers and prisoners of war camps in this country where Japanese citizens and American citizens of Japanese race are confined. I have appeared before two committees of the Senate where the subject has been discussed and I may say where an avid interest in the future of the Japanese in the United States has been manifested. Legislation will be needed if any large-scale operation is desired - and a large-scale operation to get them out of the United States seems to be the hope of the members of those committees.

The problem has been complicated by our laws relating to citizenship and by the constitutional provision regarding the native born character of the citizenship of those born here. The Attorney General is reported to have said recently to one of the Committees that he had a formula under one of our statutes by which a native-born Japanese or one naturalized could be divested of his American citizenship - thus making him eligible for deportation. However, there has been no official ruling by the Attorney General on this point.

I think the far larger part of official sentiment is to do something so we can get rid of these people when the war is over -

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obviously we cannot while the war continues.

But sentiment is liable to wane if the authorization measures are not adopted before the war ends.

We have 110,000 of them in confinement here now - and that is a lot of Japs to contend with in postwar days, particularly as the west coast localities where they once lived do not desire their return.

As the problem involves both foreign and domestic policy and as detention, immigration regulations, deportation proceedings, probably authorizing legislation and appropriation of funds to defray costs as well as allocation of tonnage for transport, and as constitutional questions are involved it seems you may want to suggest to the President that he may want the Attorney General to study the question and take steps to work it out, keeping you advised as regards those matters which have a bearing abroad.

The letter of Mr. Atherton might be answered to the effect that we are studying the matter here but find it very complicated and that we will let Canada know later what we propose to do.

B. L.

Attached - Editorial Today's Washington Post.

[B.L.: Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State and author of *Genesis of the Constitution of the United States*]

A-L:BL:DY

Note: A document, dated January 14, 1942, sent to the State Department from the U.S. Legation in Ottawa, enumerated a series of declarations by Prime Minister Mackenzie King in which it is revealed that "Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States with a view to the substantial coordination of their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin . . ." Department of State File 740.00115 PW/147 RG 59, National Archives.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-7-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 182
MONDAY MAR 2 0 1944

Mitchell

Vancouver, B.C.,

January 14, 1944.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,

Minister of Labour,

OTTAWA, Ontario.

Sir:-

I have the honour to submit herewith, the Report of Your Royal Commission appointed pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 9498 to investigate the welfare of Japanese in the Interior Settlements of British Columbia.

I have the honour to be,

sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F.W. Jackson, M.D.,

Chairman.

FWJ/DS

THIS PAPER IS RETURNED TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS Room 167, House of Commons.

17 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED PURSUANT TO ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, P.C. # 9498, TO ENQUIRE INTO THE PROVISIONS MADE FOR THE WELFARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE RESIDENT IN SETTLEMENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Pursuant to the provisions of P.C. Number 9498, of December 14th, 1943, which reads in part as follows:-

> " The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated December 9th, 1943, from the Minister of Labour, representing with reference to Order-in-Council, P.C. 946 of February 5th, 1942, which empowers the Minister of Labour to make provision for the maintenance and welfare of the persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, that it is deemed advisable that an inquiry be made into the present provision made for the maintenance and welfare of persons of the Japanese race resident in settlements in the interior of British Columbia under the administration of the Department of Labour, by the appointment of a Commission for an immediate inquiry into such matters and to report thereon to the Minister of Labour in respect thereto."
>
> " The Minister therefore recommends that Dr. F.W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Province of Manitoba, Dr. C.F. Davidson, Executive Secretary, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, W. R. Bone, Administrator of Social Services, City of Vancouver, and Mrs. Mary Sutherland, Revelstoke, B.C., be appointed Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the provision made for the welfare and maintenance of persons of the Japanese race resident in the settlements in the Province of British Columbia under the administration of the Department of Labour and to report thereon to the Minister of Labour, together with such recommendations as to further measures to be taken with regard thereto as the Commission deems advisable and that Dr. F.W. Jackson be the Chairman of such Commission;

Your Commissioners so appointed met in Vancouver on December 20th and extended their investigations and hearings over the period to January 12th, 1944.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

At the first meeting held in the offices of the British Columbia Security Commission, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, the organization of Your Commission's activities and the method of procedure for Your Commission's inquiry were discussed and determined.

Mr. George Collins, Commissioner, B.C. Security Commission, was invited to be present to outline the administrative policy in respect to the care of the persons of the Japanese race resident in the Interior Settlements. It was decided to proceed to Tashme immediately to obtain a picture of the general conditions, and to become acquainted with the problems likely to be encountered. A letter was sent to all Settlements inviting their Japanese Camp Committees to appear before Your Commission and make representations in writing respecting matters of complaint. It was agreed that these meetings would be informal and would be held in camera, but that the written brief and the transcript of discussion at the time of presentation should be certified and signed for the Japanese Camp Committee. These form appendices B and C, 8 to 15 inclusive.

Based on the experience gained on the visit to Tashme, the following procedure for investigation of other camps was decided upon as generally applicable:-

1. Discussion on camp management with the camp supervisor,
2. Meeting with the Japanese Camp Committee,
3. Investigation of all situations alleged by the Japanese Camp Committee to be undesirable, and visits to all parts of the Settlement accompanied by members of the Japanese Camp Committees,
4. A final discussion with the Settlement executives.

Your Commission from the beginning was aware of the difficulty of finding an adequate "yardstick" by which to appraise the welfare and maintenance of the persons of the Japanese race resident in the Interior Settlements.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was agreed that the following criteria should be applied:-

1. The physical condition of the people, including that of the children, and a comparison with their pre-evacuation condition as recorded in obtainable health records;

2. The adequacy of maintenance rates for indigent families to be determined by comparison with their pre-evacuation standard of living and with the standard of other persons receiving public aid;

3. The adequacy of housing conditions as determined by a comparison with their pre-evacuation dwellings, by their suitability for climatic conditions, and the availability of building materials;

4. The extent of opportunity for occupation on a self-supporting basis as compared with pre-evacuation opportunities;

5. The adequacy of the educational programme and school facilities for the children in the Interior Settlements;

6. Availability and use of Japanese assets.

The complaints most frequently encountered in Your Commission's investigation of the Settlements were:-

1. That the maintenance rates for indigent Japanese are insufficient to buy adequate food at prevailing prices;

2. That houses are overcrowded, unsafe during winter weather, and unsuited to severe climatic conditions;

3. That the supply of fuel is inefficiently distributed and of inferior quality;

4. That there is unreasonable delay in supplying needed clothing and shoes to families on maintenance;

5. That the health of the people is adversely affected by inadequate housing and insufficient food and that this has resulted in increased illness and malnutrition of children;

6. That there is a lack of facilities for indoor recreation during winter months, especially for children.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Your Commission, as instructed, has made an extensive and thorough investigation of the welfare and maintenance of the people of the Japanese race in Interior Settlements. It records its admiration for the splendid piece of work executed by the original B.C. Security Commission in its task of evacuating twenty-three thousand persons from the Defence Area to temporary residence elsewhere. There was no precedent to follow. The construction problem alone, during the peak of war stringency of materials was a gigantic achievement. The evacuation of these people with, so far as Your Commission can find, a minimum of hardship is a matter for congratulation.

Your Commission is impressed with the generally adequate administration of the program in the Settlements by the Department of Labour of the Dominion Government through its instrument, the B.C. Security Commission. The B.C. Security Commission functions on the whole efficiently and would appear to be adequate for the carrying out of the policy established by the Government. The co-ordination of the various local administrative units is good. The office quarters from which the B.C. Security Commission operates, although originally sufficient are, at present, overcrowded. No provision is made for a rest room for the female staff.

The local administrations at the various Interior Settlements are located in suitable quarters and the administrative work, generally speaking, is efficient. A large percentage of the staffs at each local administration office is recruited from the residents of the Settlements.

In the following pages Your Commission has set forth its findings and recommendations in categorical fashion. In stating its findings, Your Commission draws attention to this fact, that the Interior Settlement projects are a temporary means of meeting an emergency. The Settlements are stated by

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the Department of Labour to be, "A step in the evacuation process and a training ground for employment.... in the Prairies and the East." (1) It has never been the policy so far as Your Commission can learn, to develop the Settlements with any contemplation of permanency. With this your Commission is in entire accord. Consequently, in evaluating the welfare and maintenance of the people in the Interior Settlements, the temporary aspect of the provisions should be borne in mind at all times.

The appendices contain the details of the representations made to Your Commission and other supporting data.

M A I N T E N A N C E

F I N D I N G S

All indigents except certain groups of older persons in the Interior Settlements receive their maintenance in cash and purchase their food at Commission or local stores. Your Commission received no complaints in respect to food obtainable. Foods inspected in the stores were of average or better quality. There was a fair range of cheaper cuts of meat and fish, as well as of the more expensive varieties. In all the Settlements Japanese were encouraged to, and did, use all available land for garden purposes.

Every representation made by Japanese camp committees requested an increase in the present food maintenance rates, despite the fact that the rates of food maintenance of the B.C. Security Commission are slightly higher than the provincial social assistance rate, that of the City of Vancouver for Orientals and that given by the Department of Pensions and National Health for war pensioners requiring supplemental assistance.

In support of their argument some of the Japanese camp committees contended that the Occidental in receipt of food maintenance has more opportunity of supplementing his food

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(1) APPENDIX 2 PAGE 2 PARAGRAPH 8

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

allowance with money earned at casual labour than the Japanese. With this Your Commission does not agree having in mind that only unemployable Occidentals are on public assistance at the present time.

Your Commission has made no attempt to ascertain whether any of the food rates above-mentioned are adequate, but the evidence of the Health Examinations of school children together with the general improvement in health shows that the food obtained by the Japanese in the Interior Settlements is sufficient to maintain health, proper growth and development.(1)

Representations were also made in respect to clothing and fuel. In regard to clothing there was no complaint regarding quality. It was generally alleged that the interval between the issuance of the requisition and the delivery of the clothing was too long. The supply and quality of the wood was generally found satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Commission recommends that there be no increase in the present food maintenance rates for employable persons and their dependents. It believes it to be in the best interests of both the Japanese themselves and the public that the employable persons should accept proferred work instead of maintenance at public expense. Your Commission further recommends an increase of not more than 10% in the food maintenance rates in the case of the aged, infirm and unemployable persons and their dependents, to be granted at the discretion of the Welfare department. It is recognized that in the case of this entire group its food maintenance rates cannot be augmented by casual labour to cover necessities other than foodstuffs.

SHELTER

FINDINGS

Your Commission after an extensive investigation of all housing in the Settlements saw no evidence to substantiate

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(1) APPENDIX 6 PAGE 3 TABLES 2 & 3

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the complaint that the new housing erected by the B.C. Security Commission was of unsafe construction. Although this housing is only of a temporary nature many houses have been winterized through the initiative of the occupants and with the assistance of the B.C. Security Commission in supplying materials.

Due to the urgency of the evacuation problem a number of unsuitable, unsafe vacant buildings in some Interior Settlements were made into multiple dwellings and are still being used for this purpose.

Your Commission inspected the former Japanese housing on Powell Street in Vancouver, at Steveston and several cannery settlements on the lower Fraser. The new housing as erected by the B.C. Security Commission is superior to that which Your Commission visited. The buildings in the Interior Settlements which are divided into apartments while in most cases unsafe and undesirable are, Your Commission believes, equal to the quarters previously occupied by those Japanese who formerly resided in the Powell Street area.

In respect to the complaint of overcrowding Your Commission finds that especially in remodelled buildings this applies. This, however, must be viewed in the light of pre-evacuation living standards of the Japanese of Canada and of existing conditions in many Occidental committees during war-time. This situation is being alleviated as the Japanese families co-operate with the B.C. Security Commission in moving to outside employment and rearranging the family groupings within the settlement. Much more can be done in this connection when the B.C. Security Commission has more co-operation from the Japanese.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

Your Commission recommends that the B.C. Security Commission continue the policy of winterizing houses for those unable to do the work themselves and of making available the necessary materials for the others. Your Commission further

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

recommends the continuation and expansion of the present programme of outside placement and the rearrangement of the families in the existing accommodation believing that the solution to the problem lies in this direction rather than in providing extra housing. In this connection particular attention should be given to the transfer of families from old remodelled buildings to Commission erected housing as space becomes available.

E M P L O Y M E N T

F I N D I N G S

Your Commission has examined the productive work and special industries provided by the B.C. Security Commission for the residents of the Settlements. These have been developed to a commendable degree of efficiency. It is the opinion of Your Commission that except in occasional circumstances not a great deal more can be done. This view is arrived at having due consideration to available raw materials, the location of the Settlements and the skill of the residents. Your Commission is impressed with the fact that those in remunerative occupation in the camps are the better-educated and trained, the more efficient and generally more personable individuals. It is the opinion of Your Commission that persons so occupied are those that could most readily fit into outside employment. Your Commission approves the policy of the Department of Labour in considering the Interior Settlements as Clearing-stations, and Training centres. (1) The policy of dispersing the Japanese across Canada in productive, self-supporting employment singly, in small groups or family units where they have the opportunity of being assimilated into local community life, Your Commission

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(1) APPENDIX 2 PAGE 3 PARAGRAPH 2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

believes to be in the best interests of Canada and of the persons of the Japanese race themselves. Respecting the complaint of unfairness in withholding maintenance from single employable persons 18 years of age and over with Canadian citizenship who refuse to accept suitable remunerative employment offered, Your Commission accepts this policy as fair and sound and a necessary step in the re-establishment of the individual in self-supporting employment. Your Commission is of the opinion that this policy should also apply to Japanese Nationals. From all information available, Your Commission is assured that there is ample opportunity for employment outside the Settlements for all employable Japanese.

Representations were made by all Japanese camp committees requesting an increase in the scale of wages paid by the B.C. Security Commission. Your Commission found that the representations did not take into account the perquisites such as shelter, fuel, light and medical care supplied in addition to the wages received from the Commission for which only a token deduction is made.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

Your Commission recommends:

(a) That the policy of placement in self-supporting employment be accelerated by directing those persons at present employed by the B.C. Security Commission to such positions.

(b) That persons presently unemployed be placed in the positions thus vacated, even if this involves some loss in operating efficiency, in order that they be trained to be self-supporting outside.

(c) That the co-operative relationship of the B.C. Security Commission and the National Selective Service to this end be continued and extended.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(d) That Welfare Departments at the Settlements be strengthened so that more emphasis will be placed on interpreting the advantages to be derived from outside employment for those who are eligible.

(e) That consideration be given in those Settlements where it may be practicable, to an increased wage scale and that reasonable deductions be made for any services which may be supplied by the B.C. Security Commission.

E D U C A T I O N

F I N D I N G S

Your Commission finds that although education is and always has been a provincial right and obligation, the Department of Education of the Province of British Columbia has refused to take any responsibility for the education of the Japanese children in the Interior Settlements although before these same children were evacuated from the Defence area this responsibility was recognized and assumed. (1) The B.C. Security Commission is providing education for Japanese children in the Interior Settlements by making available instruction up to Grade VIII through teachers secured from the higher-educated Japanese personnel of the camp. In the case of individuals, High School education is given by means of correspondence courses supplied by the Department of Education of the Provincial Government, payment at cost being made direct by the students to the Department of Education. No kindergarten or high school education is being provided by the B.C. Security Commission but in some of the Settlements qualified teaching missionaries are giving instruction. Premises are arranged for by their respective churches. Natural lighting in improvised classrooms is inadequate although this in some instances is being rectified by the installation of artificial lighting. There is considerable overcrowding in some of the classrooms.

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(1) APPENDIX 7 - E.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RECOMMENDATION

Your Commission recommends that negotiations be re-opened with the Department of Education of the Province of British Columbia to the end that it reassume its obligation in respect to the education of the children of the Japanese race.

MEDICAL CARE

FINDINGS

At all Interior Settlements Your Commission found an excellent programme of medical care including hospitalization, medical and dental services. (1) Sufficient hospital beds are provided by the B.C. Security Commission or arranged for through local hospital facilities. Well-staffed medical clinics are established at each centre. Your Commission is gratified to note that the emphasis on the medical programme is on the prevention of disease. Accepted immunization procedures are carried out at each of the Settlements and practically all children have been protected against smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and whooping-cough. Pre-natal and baby Clinics are available at all Settlements and are well patronized by the Japanese people. School medical services are also provided. Both Occidental and Japanese Doctors are employed on a full-time basis, in centres where there are no local Doctors available or are used to augment the local Physicians.

The B.C. Security Commission's hospitals are well constructed and adequately staffed. Registered nurses are in charge at all points and are assisted by Japanese girls who have been trained at the hospitals as Nursing Aides.

Tuberculosis has always been a serious problem amongst the Japanese people. To combat this the B.C. Security Commission has established a Sanatorium at New Denver. The potential bed capacity of this Institution is, Your Commission

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(1) APPENDIX 6 TABLE 1

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

believes, adequate for the needs of the Japanese for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Your Commission finds the Japanese people exceptionally healthy. To evaluate the health of the Japanese people, Your Commission conducted a health survey. The examination of 1,319 Japanese children in the Interior Settlements proved them to be above the average in height and weight as compared to the Japanese children in the same age group in the pre-evacuation period as shown by the records of the Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Health Committee. (1) No epidemic disease of any consequence has been prevalent in any of the Settlements during the past year. In the opinion of Your Commission the medical care provided at the Interior Settlements for Japanese people exceeds that received by the average Canadian.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Commission recommends that the Tuberculosis Case-finding programme be extended to all Settlements. Your Commission further recommends that the Japanese Nurse on the B.C. Security Commission staff at Kaslo, who has been specially trained in Public Health, be used to assist in the programme by carrying out health education amongst the Japanese throughout all the Settlements.

RECREATION

FINDINGS

All Japanese camp committees drew attention to an alleged lack of recreation facilities for children and adults, especially during the winter season. Your Commission during its inspection of the Settlements visited premises which were used for recreational purposes. These consisted of accommodation set aside in most of the centres for the Japanese camp committees. At least one or more school rooms in all Settlements were available

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(1) APPENDIX 6 TABLE 2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

for meetings, concerts and other entertainments after school hours. In many instances class room partitions were removable for this purpose. Picture-shows were available at nearly all Settlements, skating, skiing and sleighing were also part of the recreational facilities at all Settlements.

During the summer months tennis, basket-ball, baseball and swimming are available. Having in mind the temporary nature of the Settlements and the generally clement weather of the Interior of British Columbia Your Commission is of the opinion that a minimum of inconvenience and hardship exists under the present set-up.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

Your Commission recommends that no further capital expenditures be made for Recreational facilities.

J A P A N E S E

A S S E T S

F I N D I N G S

Your Commission received no complaint in respect to the policy of the B.C. Security Commission in retaining liquid assets of Japanese to the extent of $200.00 for each adult and $50.00 for each child as a rehabilitation fund.

Inquiries were made of the Japanese camp committees at several Settlements in reference to this policy, and the principle was approved although they did not care to state definitely that the amount being retained was sufficient for their re-establishment.

Your Commission discussed with the Custodian, Japanese Section, Department of the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of the Japanese Placement, the question of the disposal of Japanese liquid assets. It was found that the procedure presently followed is to release such assets to the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese when requested to do so, if in the opinion of the Custodian and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement such action is deemed desirable, the distribution being made in such manner and in such amounts as may be mutually arranged.

RECOMMENDATION

Your Commission recommends:

(a) That when any Japanese person with his dependents becomes established outside of the Interior Settlements, that all his liquid assets be released to him on request.

(b) That the present policy of retaining liquid assets as a rehabilitation fund in the amounts already established for those persons who are resident in the Interior Settlements be continued.

(c) That where a Japanese resident in the Interior Settlements has liquid assets that these be distributed to the owner as and when the Commissioner of Japanese Placement may decide.

SUMMARY

YOUR COMMISSION IS OF THE UNANIMOUS OPINION THAT THE PROVISIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE WELFARE OF THE JAPANESE IN THE INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE, AS A WAR-TIME MEASURE, REASONABLY FAIR AND ADEQUATE.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

UNOFFICIAL PRESENTATIONS

Besides the representations made by the Japanese camp committees, Your Commission received many comments both written and oral in respect to the operation of the Interior Settlements. The majority of these were of a nature favourable to the present Government policy as related to the welfare and maintenance of the Japanese people.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

An example of this is a quotation from a letter presented to Your Commission by a group of naturalized Japanese whose opinion the Japanese camp committee did not represent:-

" We representing the Naturalized Canadians here respectfully express to you that we are quite satisfied with food and housing here. We must realize that we are under the conditions of wartime restrictive regulations and transportation. If we want to buy certain food materials at the stores here, we can get them all right. Sometimes they could not get them as much as we expect under the present war-time conditions, no one should be blamed. Regarding the housing, we have the Japanese Carpenter paid by the Supervisor. If there is anything wrong about the house, the Supervisor will instruct the Carpenter to fix it immediately.

The Japanese Doctor here looks after the Sanitation and the Ventilation of houses, we presume he will report to the Supervisor who will attend to it immediately. The officials here who look after us are very kind-hearted and considerate. We must co-operate with the officials. "

JAPANESE WAR VETERANS

In two of the Settlements visited representations were made on behalf of Japanese Veterans of the Canadian Army, 1914-18, pointing out that no distinction is being made between ex-service men, despite their military service to Canada, and other Japanese. Your Commission is sympathetic to their request that they be given preferred treatment if this is possible.

POLICING

At all settlements visited, law enforcement was under the jurisdiction of small details of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. No military control is exercised, the Royal

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Canadian Mounted Police being responsible for all movement and discipline of the Japanese in the Interior Settlements. Your Commission found that the Japanese appreciate the fair manner in which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police carries out its duties.

A D M I N I S T R A T I V E

D E T A I L

Both in the briefs presented by the camp committees and in the discussions following presentations, a number of minor matters of administrative detail were brought to the attention of Your Commission. These Your Commission has taken the liberty of referring directly to the B.C. Security Commission for its consideration.

In conclusion, Your Commission wishes to express its appreciation for the co-operation and assistance of the Advisory Committee, to the B.C. Security Commission and the Custodian who have given valuable information and advice. It thanks the Provincial Department of Health and the Greater Vancouver Health Committee for making available public health nurses and equipment for the health study. The co-operative manner in which the Japanese camp committees presented their briefs expedited Your Commission's investigations.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

..... The Royal Canadian Mounted Police provided efficient motor transportation. The co-operation of Mr. Collins and his staff both at the central office and at the Interior Settlements materially assisted Your Commission in its study.

We have the honour to be,

sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd) F.W. JACKSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd) W.R. BONE,
Commissioner.

(Sgd) MARY SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner.

(Sgd) GEORGE F. DAVIDSON,
Commissioner.

January 12th, 1944.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-8-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 182

TUESDAY FEB 29 1944

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated February 14,1944 showing:

1. Under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Security Commission, how many Japanese were moved from the coast to settlements at Sandon, New Denver, Slocan City, Lemon Creek and Kaslo in West Kootenay district of British Columbia.

2. How many have since been moved from each of these Japanese communities to other provinces.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Labour.

Secretary of State of Canada.

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
House of Commons

Reference No. 23

Mover: Mr. Ysling

Dated: February 28,1944

2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Year 1944

Reference No. 23

Date: February 14

Mover: Mr. Esling

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. Under the jurisdiction of the British Columbia Security Commission, how many Japanese were moved from the coast to settlements at Sandon, New Denver, Slocan City, Lemon Creek and Kaslo in West Kootenay district of British Columbia?

2. How many have since been moved from each of these Japanese communities to other provinces?

Ottawa, February 24, 1944

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Sandon	338	266	334	938
New Denver	614	413	557	1,584
Slocan	850	776	996	2,622
Lemon Creek	321	440	715	1,476
Kaslo	211	315	425	951
Total	2,334	2,210	3,027	7,571

2.

Kaslo	49	44	14	107
Sandon	18	25	12	55
New Denver	22	24	8	54
Slocan	159	110	49	318
Lemon Creek	88	54	21	163
Rosebery	6	2	-	8
Popoff Farms	4	5	7	16
Total	346	264	111	721

Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-9-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 230

MONDAY MAR 20 1944

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated February 24, 1944 showing:

1. What amount of money has been paid by way of subsidy or assistance for the production of wood for fuel.

2. By provinces, how has this money been distributed.

3. How many cordsof wood for fuel have been produced or obtained under assistance during the calendar year 1943.

4. What has been the total expenditures for the production of firewood by persons of Japanese origin in the province of British Columbia, (a) in wages; (b) by way of other assistance.

5. How many cords of such firewood have been produced from August 1 to December 1, 1943.

6. To what points has the firewood produced in British Columbia been shipped, and in what quantities.

7. Per cord of wood, how much has the production cost, up to December 31, 1943.

8. How many cords of firewood have been shipped to Vancouver under the Japanese wood-cutting operations.

9. What has been the cost of all firewood shipped to Vancouver.

10. Under whose jurisdiction or ownership is such firewood.

11. If not owned by the government, has the government received payments for any of the firewood shipped to Vancouver, and what amounts have been received.

12. Has any agreement been entered into with the Vancouver city council regarding sale or disposal of firewood shipped to that city.

13. If so, what are its terms.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Munitions and Supply, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

TABLED
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
BY THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
No. 11167, House of Commons

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 57
Mover: Mr. Reid
Dated: March 17, 1944

7

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PLEASE REFER

TO FILE.....

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
OTTAWA, CANADA

February 29, 1944

BY THE HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE

ORDER FOR RETURN

Mr. Reid, M.P. - Votes and Proceedings #16, p. ii.

Subject: Production of wood for fuel.

QUESTION

1. What amount of money has been paid by way of subsidy or assistance for the production of wood for fuel?

2. By provinces, how has this money been distributed?

3. How many cords of wood for fuel have been produced or obtained under assistance during the calendar year 1943?

4. What has been the total expenditures for the production of firewood by persons of Japanese origin in the province of British Columbia, (a) in wages; (b) by way of other assistance?

5. How many cords of such firewood have been produced from August 1 to December 1, 1943?

6. To what points has the firewood produced in British Columbia been shipped, and in what quantities?

7. Per cord of wood, how much has the production cost, up to December 31, 1943?

8. How many cords of firewood have been shipped to Vancouver under the Japanese wood-cutting operations?

9. What has been the cost of all firewood shipped to Vancouver?

10. Under whose jurisdiction or ownership is such firewood?

11. If not owned by the government has the government received payments for any of the firewood shipped to Vancouver, and what amounts have been received?

12. Has any agreement been entered into with the Vancouver city council regarding sale or disposal of firewood shipped to that city?

13. If so, what are its terms?

(Cont'd on page 2)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ANSWER

1. The amount of money paid by way of the dollar subsidy and assistance in the shape of transportation subsidy on wood fuel up to January 31st, 1944, is $768,313.63.

2.

British Columbia	-	$ 63,807.20
Alberta	-	4,414.43
Saskatchewan	-	77,357.49
Manitoba	-	120,049.43
Ontario	-	119,416.11
Quebec	-	298,773.33
New Brunswick	-	71,137.50
Nova Scotia	-	12,325.89
Prince Edward Island	-	1,032.25
		$768,313.63

3. Inasmuch as applications will continue to be received for subsidies on wood produced in 1943 as further deliveries are made to dealers, it is impossible to state how many cords of wood for fuel have been produced or obtained under assistance of subsidies during the calendar year 1943. The only records in the government's hands are the applications for and payments of subsidies, and subsidies are not payable until delivery has been made. Up to December 31st, 1943, subsidies have been paid on 446,220 cords. Up to January 31st, 1944, subsidies have been paid on 589,173 cords.

4. (a) In wages - $222,663.23 to December 31st, 1943. This includes wages paid for production of fuel wood for Wood Fuel Controller and Japanese Settlements, and for other wood products produced for settlement use and for sale commercially, including saw-logs, lumber, ties, fence-posts, shingles, laths and shakes. At this stage of the operations it is impossible to segregate the fuelwood production labor costs in the total labor costs for our woods operation covering the above-mentioned products. (b) Other assistance up to December 31, 1943 - nil.

5. 25,305 cords.

6. From Japanese labor project:

To City of Vancouver	-	16,358 cords	
" Government Stockpile, Vancouver	-	3,223 "	
" Grand Forks	-	68 "	
" Trail	-	300 "	
" Rossland	-	300 "	
" Kaslo	-	300 "	20,549 cords

From Alternative Service Workers' camps:

To City of Vancouver	-	511 cords	
" Government Stockpile, Vancouver	-	720 "	1,231 cords
			21,780 cords

(Cont'd on page 3)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. (Brought Forward - 21,780 cords)

From various producers operating under contracts with the Wood Fuel Controller:

To City of Vancouver	-	3,156 cords	
" Government Stockpile, Vancouver	-	1,690 "	
" Victoria	-	1,875 "	
" Chilliwack	-	189 "	
" Courtenay	-	50 "	
" Esquimault	-	340 "	
" Burnaby	-	337 "	
" Saanich	-	1,327 "	
" Richmond	-	299 "	
" Oak Bay	-	264 "	9,507 cords
			31,287 cords

The above does not include wood produced by normal producers and moved to various consuming centres with or without the aid of subsidies.

7. Wood produced by Japanese labor has cost the Department of Munitions and Supply $7.25 per cord f.o.b. shipping point. Wood produced by Alternative Service Workers cost $6.90 per cord f.o.b. shipping point. (This price is subject to adjustment when all costs of operating these camps have been ascertained.) Wood produced under contracts with the Wood Fuel Controller has cost on the average $7.00 per cord f.o.b. shipping point.

8. To City of Vancouver - 16,358 cords
" Government Stockpile, Vancouver - 3,223 " 19,581 cords

9. To City of Vancouver:

Cost at Shipping Point	-	$144,432.00	
Transportation Costs	-	102,279.02	$246,711.02

To Government Stockpile, Vancouver:

Cost at Shipping Point	-	$ 37,816.30	
Transportation Costs	-	26,209.97	64,026.27
			$310,737.29

Unloading, cutting and piling costs at these two woodyards have not yet been fully determined.

10. The wood delivered to the City of Vancouver stockpile is under the City's jurisdiction and ownership. The wood in the government stockpile at Vancouver is under the jurisdiction and ownership of the Wood Fuel Controller, Department of Munitions and Supply.

11. The price at which the City of Vancouver is purchasing wood in its stockpile has not yet been fully determined. In the meantime the City has made a payment on account of $75,000.00.

(Cont'd on page 4)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

12. Yes.

13. Under the terms of the agreement between the Department of Munitions and Supply and the City of Vancouver any wood not sold to consumers and left in the City's stockpile on May 31st, 1944, will be repurchased by the Department at agreed costs unless the City elects to retain this wood as a reserve for the following winter.

Approved by H. K. Sheib m.
Deputy Minister

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

b/

Ottawa,
March 17th, 1944

57

H. W. Doyle, Esq.,
Dept. of Secretary of State,
West Block,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Attached are the answers to the questions asked by Mr. Reid, insofar as the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is concerned.

These questions appeared in Votes and Proceedings No. 16, Page 11, Question 12.

Yours very truly,

R. C. Carr,
Assistant Secretary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ottawa - 17th March 1944

Mr. Reid - 17th February 1944

Questions:

1. What amount of money has been paid by way of subsidy or assistance for the production of wood for fuel?
2. By provinces, how has this money been distributed?
3. How many cords of wood for fuel have been produced or obtained under assistance during the calendar year 1943?
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11. If not owned by the government, has the government received payments for any of the firewood shipped to Vancouver, and what amounts have been received?
12. Has any agreement been entered into with the Vancouver city council regarding sale or disposal of firewood shipped to that city?
13. If so, what are its terms?

Answers:

1. By the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Ltd. to January 31, 1944 - $804,464.73.

2.

Prince Edward Island	-	$ 1,213.25
Nova Scotia	-	13,016.89
New Brunswick	-	75,039.28
Quebec	-	318,199.50
Ontario	-	123,705.32
Manitoba	-	120,040.43
Saskatchewan	-	78,647.49
Alberta	-	4,414.43
British Columbia	-	70,188.14 X

X This figure includes the sum of $4,412.57 paid in the Vancouver area under arrangements made before the current subsidy (P.C. 3465, April 29, 1943, as amended) was announced.

3. No information:
The records of the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Ltd. are not set up in such a way as to show the number of cords produced under subsidy assistance.

4 to 13. No information.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

10451-1

E.A.A.

March 22, 1944

MEMORANDUM ON MR. N. C. ROBERTSON'S NOTE ON POLICY WITH REGARD TO JAPANESE IN CANADA

1. This note while tough and even harsh in tone is in essence not ungenerous and the same solution could be worded, if we were trying to conciliate liberal opinion instead of illiberal opinion, in very different language.

10/15

2. The number of Japanese nationals in Canada, including men, women and children, is less than 6,000 and is approximately one-half of the number of army deserters of other races present in the country. Of these it is proposed to deport only those who have in one way or another shown that their sympathy lies with Japan. Most of these would be willing to go and there would be no serious objection to the proposal.

3. Those who have become Canadians by naturalization are sometimes open to the suspicion that they have done so in order to qualify for fishing licenses, or for other reasons of the same character. This is the more probable as far fewer Chinese have naturalized. There is no comparable category in the United States which has not permitted naturalization. There is a good deal to be said for picking over this group to weed out any whose naturalization was insincere.

4. The measures considered in the last two paragraphs would be easier to defend before world opinion if they applied to Germans as well as to Japanese. These two nations could be singled out for separate treatment because of their resort to atrocities. If aggressive national policy were the test we should have to include Italians as well.

5. The second class of Canadians of Japanese race consists of those who have acquired Canadian nationality in accordance with our law by birth in Canada. I think that we should hesitate a long time before depriving any one in this category, whatever his race may be, of his nationality, although he may appropriately be banished if his behaviour in the war has been bad. It is suggested, however, that few, if any, of this group have been as bad as the deserters from the army mentioned above.

(over)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-10-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

104(s)-1 E.A.A. AM/LAB-March 22,1944.

POLICY WITH REGARD TO JAPANESE IN CANADA 104(s)

Mr. R. G. Robertson's comprehensive survey of this subject appears to me to be both adequate and fair. The following observations are offered as amplification of some of the points already mooted:

(1) In consideration of Canada's long-term relations with the peoples of Asia it would seem desirable, if at all practicable, to draft enabling legislation in general terms so that for the record at least it will not appear to be discriminating against the Japanese as a race, but rather, against all persons in Canada of enemy nationality or origin who have been disloyal, etc., to Canada. The number of persons of German, Italian or other enemy nationality or origin whom we might wish to repatriate may be small, but if they were dealt with by the same legislation our future friendly relations with other Asiatic countries or even a reformed Japan would not be made more difficult by a charge of "racial discrimination".

(2) As suggested in paragraph (4) page 3. of Mr. R. G. Robertson's memorandum, among other reasons for trying to reach a wartime settlement of this matter is the consideration that for economic reasons large numbers of Japanese or Japanese Canadians, who might have declared their sympathy for Japan when she was winning victories, will not do so when they contemplate the economic chaos that is certain to result from the military defeat of Japan. For that reason it would seem to be urgent that segregation be proceeded with before Japanese in Canada become convinced of the defeat of their country, else those who for political reasons would declare their loyalty to Japan will refrain from doing so for economic reasons.

(3) In paragraph (16) page 8 it is suggested that all Japanese nationals not coming within the segregated categories should be subject to deportation, one year after the conclusion of hostilities who have not become naturalized or made a declaration of intention. This suggestion is very reasonable provided that unreasonable obstacles are not placed in the way of decent Japanese who wish to become naturalized. In this connection it would appear that the provision of Japanese law, noticed in P.C. 1760 of Aug. 13, 1934 and mentioned in paragraph (12), page 7., to the effect that persons who

2.....have

have not complied with military service requirements cannot divest themselves of Japanese nationality, would continue to be an obstacle to naturalization. Or would we make it a provision of the Peace Treaty that this Japanese statute be rescinded?

[AR Menzies]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-11-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. An exception to this statement should be made in the case of Canadians of Japanese race who are also Japanese nationals for the purpose of the Japanese law because of the registration of their births by their parents at Japanese consulates. In this instance a man may well think of himself as having two nationalities and as being free to choose where his loyalty lies. I think this is true of people of other races who have both Canadian and United States nationality. If a choice has been indicated by overt conduct in favour of Japan, then I think we are quite free to treat the man concerned as not recognizing Canadian nationality.

7. A doubtful case is presented by Canadians of Japanese race who have been interned for resisting deportation, or some other measure of compulsion which they considered unjust. They may or may not have resisted in such a way as to indicate a preference for Japanese nationality. The presumption is that they did not indicate such a preference since the Japanese Government is more arbitrary than the Canadian. Unless they indicated such a preference, their conduct is distinctly less reprehensible than that of army deserters.

8. If, in spite of the undesirability of depriving Canadian born Japanese of the nationality which we have conferred upon them by statute, we do decide to ask them for a declaration of allegiance different in character from anything required of Canadians of other races, then we ought at the same time to indicate to them the extent to which Canada is prepared to receive them as citizens. Are they to have liberty of movement from one locality to another? Are ordinary careers to be open to them? Are they to have special rates of relief because of the lower standard of living which we sometimes reproach them with accepting? Are they to have voting rights at least in Dominion elections no matter where they reside? If we are not in a position to guarantee these things - and I assume that we are not - it is not fair or reasonable to ask a man at his peril to declare his allegiance to Canada.

...3.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-11-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9. If we look at the broad question of policy, in this as in so many other cases, what matters most is the way in which an action is taken. Except in detail, there is little to object to in the proposals contained in the note, but the approach to these proposals is of a character to make them acceptable to certain elements of Canadian opinion not represented in the sixty per cent majorities which voted on a Gallup poll against deporting from Canada Canadian citizens of Japanese race. A more generous approach would be more congenial to this majority, more creditable to Canada and would do a great deal towards removing circumstances which tend to embitter racial relations not only in this country but throughout the world.

10. Canada would gain in international prestige by adopting this more liberal approach.

[H F Angus]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-11-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Hist. Paper
182(a)
1944-45
2/3/44 KofC.

6. Persons registered as of Japanese racial origin permitted to remain in protected areas:

NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
KAJI, Albert	236½ Hawkes Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	Labourer
GOTOH, Edward	561 East Hastings St., " "	Aircraft Fitter
WINDER, William C.	2815 Inlet Ave., Saanich, B.C.	Empress Hotel Laundry (Victoria).
DENBIGH, Alexander G.	Crofton, B.C.	Retired
DENBIGH, George	1029 Belmont Ave., Victoria, B.C.	None
YOUNG, Albert H.	3830 Willingdon Ave., Burnaby, B.C.	Lawyer
TERNING, Stanley J.	1293 Denman St., Vancouver, B.C.	Warehouse Foreman
NICHOL, John	Victoria Lumber Co., Fanny Bay, B.C.	Cook-house employee
Kuzuhara, Allen G.	c/o Mr. Wood, Contractor, Hope, B.C.	Tap-dancer
Kuzuhara, Arthur T.	c/o Mr. Wood, Contractor, Hope, B.C.	Millhand
Nichol, Mrs. Emma A.	2007 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
DRUMMOND, Mrs. Anna B.	Cobble Hill, Vancouver Island, B.C.	Housewife
ARAB, Mrs. Nellie I.	3898 Vine St., Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
WALLINGTON, Mrs. G.	846 Denman St., Vancouver, B.C.	Student
KAJI, Ivy C.	236½ Hawkes Ave., " "	None
WINDER, Mary	1209 Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C.	Houseworker
WALKER, Gladys J.	1933 Crescent Road, Victoria, B.C.	Retired
HANDFORD, Florence L.	4387 West 13th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
FOX, Gertrude L.	4387 West 13th Ave., " "	Stenographer
COUPAR, Louise J.	1531 Davie St., Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
PARCHAN, Marjorie	878 Davie St., " "	Student
KENNARD, Maria J.	1040 West Georgia St., " "	None
CLARKE, Jessie E.	1955 Haro St., " "	None
OWSTON, May	2856 West 11th Ave., " "	Teacher
OWSTON, Minnie	2856 West 11th Ave., " "	Stenographer
OWSTON, Dorothy A.	2856 West 11th Ave., " "	Housekeeper
DUER, Elizabeth Y.	806 McClure St., Victoria, B.C.	None
GROSSMITH, Ellen D.	248 East 17th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
JOHNS, Margaret E.	1539 West 5th Ave., " "	Housewife
GUNNUNDSON, Evelyn	1539 West 5th Ave., " "	Floor lady (Factory)
DAVISON, Amy	2975 Oak St., " "	Housewife
RUSSELL, Marion M.	Stanley Park Manor, " "	None
DINSMORE, Annette	2466 West 9th Ave., " "	Housewife
NEWSTEAD, Amy R.	3875 Winningdon Ave., Burnaby, B.C.	Candy packer
HODGKIN, Winnifred	1293 Denman Street, Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
TERNING, Elsie F.	1539 West 5th Ave., " "	Biscuit packer
TAKEUCHI, Winifred A.	Gulf Georgia Canneries, Steveston, B.C.	Cannery worker
HOUGH, Fuyuko Myra	Gulf Georgia Canneries, " "	Cannery worker
MAYE, Annie A.	White Rock, B.C.	Student
SMITH, Madeleine, H.	1000 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
TAKEUCHI, Yoshizo	846 Denman Street, Vancouver, B.C.	Labourer
KATO, Antoine S.	Intelligence Section, Army Hiqtrs. Vancouver, B.C.	Logger
MAYE, Tadejiro	White Rock, B.C.	Retired
NOMURA, Henry M.	3156 East 22nd Ave., " "	Dentist
SAITA, Dr. Harold S.	455 West 28th Ave., " "	Physician
HIGASHIDA, Ukichi	1535 West 5th Ave., " "	Bookkeeper
BRETOV, Nobue	734 East 54th Ave., " "	Postal Censor
HARRIS, Yoshino	2436 West 1st Ave., " "	" "
GRIFFITH, Tsuyu	3081 Albany St., Victoria, B.C.	Housewife.
SCOTT, Suzu	1850 Oak Bay Ave., " "	"
BELCHER, Kime	504 East Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.	"
RUGG, Sato	1103 Georgia St., Vancouver, B.C.	"
LEWIS, Miki	403 East Hastings St., " "	"
CORK, Mary T.	1044 Beach Ave., " "	Domestic
FONG, Tsurue	830 Jackson Ave., " "	" (Farm)
LAMBERT, Helen R.	Reid Island, B.C.	Housewife
HAYDEN, Shizue	309 Carrall St., " "	"
HAWTHORN, Tora	2528 McGill St., " "	"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-11-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. (Cont'd.)

NAME	ADDRESS	BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION
COOD, T. Margaret	476 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.	Worker at Cannery
GIBBS, Ume	Daisy Ave., Marigold, Victoria, B.C.	Housewife
SMITH, Sally T.	1707 Albert Ave., Victoria, B.C.	"
BROOMFIELD, Shigeno	R. R. #2, Mission City, B.C.	Maid
JAY, Kitty N.	Rock Bay, B.C.	Housewife
REID, Fumiye	1442 Marine Dr., West Vancouver, B.C.	"
STEIN, Norma S.	285 Heatley Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	"
MAH, Shizuye	769 East Hastings St., " "	"
TAYLOR, Fumiko	450 Heatley Ave., " "	Dressmaking
KOYAMA, Mrs. Jaigo (Chiyo)	519 Kaslo St., Vancouver, B.C.	Housewife
SAI, Dr. A-Shin	c/o Y.W.C.A., Vancouver, B.C.	Physician
UYEHARA, Koemon	Essondale Mental Hospital, New Westminster.	
MOTOWAKI, Matoru	" " " "	
YAMADA, Hiroshi	" " " "	
MIO, Yoneichi	" " " "	
NISHIMURA, Masakazu	" " " "	
YAMADA, Hiroshi	" " " "	
MUKAI, Masaichi	" " " "	
KITA, Matsuhei	" " " "	
GOTO, Yasukichi	" " " "	
OKADA, Satoru	" " " "	
NOMURA, Sekizo	" " " "	
WATANABE, Teruo	" " " "	
WATANABE, TADAO	" " " "	
CHIBA, Aiko	" " " "	
YAMASHITA, Emiko	" " " "	
WAKABAYASHI, Mitsue (Genroku)	" " " "	
SAITO, Kotsuro (Kamtaro)	" " " "	
FUJITA, Kumayo (Mataemon)	" " " "	
SHINO, Yoshio (Suematsu)	" " " "	
SHIBATA, Toshiko	" " " "	
MAEDA, Marie	" " " "	
WATANABE, Kikuye	" " " "	
HAMAKAWA, Takashi	St. Joseph's Hospital, Vancouver,	Tuberculosis
KODAMA, Tsurue (Masayoshi)	" " " "	"
KIRETO, Hiroyuki	General Hospital, Vancouver,	"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-11-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

104(s)-1 3.3.44

Copy/MB March 20)44.

NOTE FOR MR. ROBERTSON E.A.A.

Policy with Regard to Japanese in Canada.

(1) On August 20th, 1943, you made the following suggestions to the Prime Minister as to future policy with regard to the Japanese in Canada:

(a) That all possible assistance be given to any persons of Japanese race who wish to return to Japan (including free transportation and permission to transfer funds).

(b) That all Japanese nationals be deported whose internment was necessary during the war.

(c) That the British status be revoked of all Japanese Canadians who had to be interned or who put themselves under the protection of the Protecting Power. Such persons would then be liable to deportation in the same way as persons falling under (b).

(d) That immigration for permanent settlement be stopped.

The Prime Minister approved the above recommendations. With regard to your further recommendation for allowing the residuum of persons of Japanese race now to reside in Canada on a basis of non-discrimination, the Prime Minister indicated that consideration of the matter would be necessary.

Copies of your memorandum were sent to Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Atherton with a view to getting information as to the contemplated U.S. policy. The most informative statement at present available on this is contained in the following extract from a message to the Senate by President Roosevelt on Sept. 14, 1943:

> "With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable. We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible. Americans of Japanese ancestry, like those of many other ancestries, have shown that they can, and want to, accept our institutions and work loyally with the rest of us, making their own valuable contribution to the national wealth and well-being. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(2) The desirability of attempting to reach some preliminary decisions as to post-war policy is indicated in the letter of Feb. 21 from the Deputy Minister of Labour, concerning travel restrictions on Japanese in Canada. There it is pointed out that :

(a) Undertakings have been given to officials in certain localities as to entry and removal of Japanese;

(b) After the war provincial and municipal governments, will want information as to the location, numbers, occupation, etc. of Japanese; and

(c) It is probable that numbers of Japanese who are naturalized or who were born here, and who are at liberty, would declare their loyalty for Japan rather than for Canada.

All of these are cited as factors which make it difficult, if not inadvisable, to allow a relaxation of restrictions in favour of Japanese Canadians in connection with travel and movement. It is generally recognized that the existing regulations and orders in council constitute a very great injustice to many Canadians of Japanese descent. For that reason it would be desirable to have them alleviated as soon as possible. Moreover, any relaxations that could be granted gradually during the war would render less difficult the adoption of a post-war policy not too flagrantly unjust to Japanese Canadians. However, the experience with the travel regulations indicates that the officials responsible for security and for administration of Japanese affairs are especially dubious of any relaxations that would benefit Japanese persons who, while not interned, nevertheless feel a primary loyalty to Japan. In the circumstances, it seems that it would be desirable to endeavour to segregate the loyal from the disloyal as a prerequisite step toward the elimination of unjust restrictions on the latter.

(3) In the United States the following categories of persons have been segregated at the Tule Lake Relocation Center:

(a) Persons who requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and who did not withdraw such applications prior to July 1, 1943.

(b) American citizens evacuees who have refused to pledge loyalty to the U.S.

(c) Alien evacuees who have refused to swear that they will abide by the laws of the U.S. and refrain from interfering with the war effort.

(d) Persons denied leave clearance from camps because of an adverse report from a Federal intelligence agency, or some other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

The segregation center has no punitive purpose. Any person who shows "persistent troublemaking tendencies" is sent to the isolation center at Leupp, Arizona.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is not definitely so stated, but presumably the intention is that persons in the segregation and isolation centers may be subject to deportation after the war. In any event, it is made clear in the President's statement quoted above that the undertakings as to restoration to evacuated areas, etc. apply only to "loyal" evacuees.

(4) I would suggest that the first step toward Canadian post-war policy should be a similar attempt at segregation undertaken as soon as possible. The reasons cited in paragraph 2 support the view that it would be desirable to have such segregation now rather than after the war. There is, moreover, the probability that this would give a more accurate indication of the actual loyalties of the persons involved than would a post-war declaration. A defeated, and perhaps harshly handled Japan, would probably not attract a declaration of loyalty from many persons in Canada even of strong sympathy for Japan if it would be likely to involve their deportation to that country.

(5) If segregation were undertaken in Canada, the following basis for procedure might be considered:

(a) All persons of Japanese race whose internment has proved necessary during the war should automatically be considered to come within the segregated group unless they can show cause why they should not.

(b) All persons of Japanese race who have declared their loyalty to Japan, or who have sought repatriation to Japan during the war should automatically be segregated unless they can show cause why they should not. (A group of Japanese evacuees held at Angler have already declared their loyalty to Japan in a letter to the Minister of Justice.)

(c) All Japanese nationals not in the above groups should be asked whether they will abide by the laws of Canada and refrain from interfering with the war effort. Those who reply in the negative should be segregated.

(d) All persons of Japanese race who are British subjects should be asked to give a declaration of loyalty to Canada and a statement denying loyalty to Japan. Those refusing should be segregated.

(e) Any persons of Japanese race not falling within one of the above groups suggested for segregation should be subject to investigation at any time, for failure to abide by the laws of Canada, for persuading persons not to co-operate with the Canadian authorities, etc. and, if adequate cause is shown, should be liable to segregation.

(6) Acceptance of the above principles (or others along the same line) would raise questions of procedure which would have to be carefully considered, such as the method of receiving declarations from persons in groups (c) and (d); the nature of the tribunal which should hear persons seeking to show cause against segregation in groups (a) and (b) or charges against persons in group (e); the nature of offences which

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

should involve liability for segregation under item (e); the extent to which appeal to the courts should be allowed in any case to (i) Japanese nationals and (ii) British subjects; the form which segregation should take - i.e. - actual physical segregation or merely classification; etc. All of these and other problems could be dealt with once the basic decision of policy was taken.

(7) In considering the policy of segregation, it is clear that a determining factor, not only as to its usefulness, but also as to the criteria which should be adopted in deciding cases for segregation, is the nature of the consequences which are to flow from segregation. It is suggested that, to provide a basis for operation the understanding should be that:

(a) segregated persons of Japanese nationality will be subject to deportation whenever it becomes practicable without any further investigation or right of appeal.

(b) segregated persons who are British subjects will be deprived of their naturalization or status as British subjects (if they acquired it other than by naturalization) and will then be subject to deportation as in the case of Japanese nationals.

Decision on deportation for the categories of persons mentioned would be in accordance with the views advanced by you and approved by the Prime Minister, although wider in scope. The justification for such action would be, as you have suggested, the necessity of dealing drastically with those who have been disloyal or of a doubtful character during the war in order that it may be possible to secure general agreement on a policy which would deal justly with those Japanese who have been blameless.

If the above principles were adopted, it would involve the necessity of providing machinery for careful consideration of the case of each person prior to segregation, including whatever scope for appeal from the decision of the board of review might seem desirable. After the necessary consideration had been given to each case, which could be done over a certain period of time, it would provide the advantage that all cases would be decided and a definite group of persons whose deportation was considered desirable would be segregated and ready for such deportation at the end of the war without further delay or investigation.

(8) Approval of a policy along the lines suggested above would go beyond the suggestions set forth in items (b) and (c) of your memorandum to the Prime Minister. The essential approach would, however, be the same.

(9) With regard to deportation, Mr. Howard Green recently raised in the House the desirability of having special consideration given to the law governing it by the committee set up to review the Defence of Canada Regulations. His amendment in this connection was accepted, and the Committee will consider both deportation and naturalization. In the course of his remarks Mr. Green stated that he believed it was virtually

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

impossible to deport a person who has been in Canada for more than 5 years. Any policy of deportation of Japanese, will require an examination of the present law governing deportation and consideration of necessary amendments. The position appears to be as follows:

(a) Persons born in Canada -

As the Immigration Act stands at present, it seems clear that it does not enable deportation under any circumstances of a person born in Canada who has not become an alien. "Deportation" is defined in S. 2(c) as the removal of a rejected immigrant or of a person already landed in Canada, or in Canada contrary to the provisions of the Act "to the place whence he came to Canada, or to the country of his birth or citizenship." If it is deemed desirable to enable the deportation of certain persons born in Canada (under group(d) supra) provision will be necessary, not only for depriving them of their British status, but also to enable deportation.

(b) Persons who have acquired the status of British subject in Canada otherwise than by birth -

Such persons will be persons naturalized here, or women who became British subjects by marriage. Such persons will have a "country of birth" outside of Canada, and there would not appear to be the same basic inability in respect of deportation that exists for persons born here. Provision could be made to render their status as British subjects null ab initio, in which case it would appear that deportation would be possible to the same extent as for aliens who have acquired domicile in Canada.

(c) aliens -

(i) S.41 of the Immigration Act provides that "Whenever any person other than a Canadian citizen advocates in Canada the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Great Britain or Canada, ---- or the overthrow by force or violence of constituted law and authority, ---- or shall by word or act create or attempt to create riot or public disorder in Canada----; such person for the purposes of this Act shall be considered and classed as an undesirable immigrant."

(ii) Persons whose internment has proved necessary in the present war could probably be brought within the scope of the above, and it might be interpreted wiuely enough to include persons who declare loyalty for Japan during the war as by implication advocating "the overthrow by force --- of the Government of Great Britain or Canada." The latter is doubtful. It seems clear that the section is not wide enough to cover persons who merely declared a desire to return to Japan.

(iii) If the above is correct an extension to the scope of S.41 of the Immigration Act (or a specific provision directed entirely at the problem under discussion) will be necessary before deportation is possible in the cases suggested in this memorandum.

(iv) If the procedure is adopted of extending the scope of S.41 to include additional categories of persons as "undesirable immigrants", it is necessary to consider the adequacy of existing provisions for the examination and deportation of such persons.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(v) By S.42 of the Act, persons charged with being undesirable immigrants are subject to examination by a Board of Inquiry set up by the Minister of Mines and Resources under S.13 of the Act. Persons charged have the right to be presented by counsel. Decisions of the Boards are by majority (S.17). An appeal may be made to the Minister of Mines and Resources (S.19), and the decision of the Board or Minister may be reviewed or reversed by a court if the person involved is a "Canadian citizen or has Canadian domicile." (S.23) (Presumably it is this possibility of judicial review in the case of a person having Canadian domicile that Mr. Green had in mind in his statement referred to above.) Persons held to be undesirable immigrants under the above procedure may be ordered deported.

(vi) It seems clear that the procedure and machinery established by the Immigration Act would not be satisfactory for determining cases for segregation with a view to alternate deportation or (if immediate segregation is not thought desirable) for dealing with deportation hearings involving the Japanese whose deportation seems desirable. The policy involved is not primarily an Immigration one, nor are the cases that will have to be heard of the type for which the Immigration Boards of Inquiry are designed. Appeals, if they are allowed, should probably not be to the Minister of Mines and Resources, but to the Minister of Justice or to a court.

(10) In the light of the above examination it is suggested that:

(a) The provisions of the Immigration Act are not adequate either as to scope or as to machinery to handle the deportation cases that will arise if the suggested policy is adopted.

(b) It would not be sufficient simply to extend the classification of "undesirable immigrants" or the definition of "deportation" under the act.

(c) The most satisfactory procedure would be to have a comprehensive order in council passed under the War Measures Act, or an act passed by Parliament, to provide special deportation measures to take care of the immediate post-war problem.

(11) A question distinct from deportation is that of depriving persons to be deported of their status as British subjects in cases in which non-aliens are involved. There seems to be no doubt but that such status should be removed before deportation is ordered.

(12) Under the Naturalization Act there is no method of depriving a British subject by birth of his status as a British subject. Persons who are British subjects by naturalization may have their naturalization revoked for:

(a) disaffection or disloyalty to His Majesty (S.9(1).)

(c) trading or communicating during war with the enemy or with the subject of an enemy state, or engaging in any business carried on so as to assist the enemy (S.9(2)(a));

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) remaining, according to the law of a state at war with His Majesty, a subject of that state (S.9(2)(e)).

Naturalized Japanese refusing to give a declaration of loyalty could probably be handled under (a). A further group of naturalized Japanese in the segregated group could be handled under (c) since a large number of Japanese naturalized prior to August, 1934, did not cease to be Japanese nationals. (This was because Japanese law provides that a person who has not complied with military service requirements cannot divest himself of Japanese nationality. Since P.C. 1760 of August 13, 1934, no Japanese have been accepted for naturalization who did not have a certificate from the Japanese Minister indicating that they had complied with Japanese military service requirements.)

(13) A further provision at present in effect which enables persons who are British subjects by birth, as well as naturalized persons, to be deprived of their status as British subjects is P.C. 10773 of Nov. 26, 1942. This Order provides that any British subject (by birth, marriage, or naturalization in Canada, or by the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada) who seeks "repatriation" to a country at war with Canada "shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation cease to be a British subject."

The Order also provides that any person of the above category who:

(a) Makes application for protection to the Protecting Power of a State at war with Canada, or
(b) asserts allegiance to such state, or
(c) makes application for repatriation to such a state but is not so repatriated,

may "in the discretion of the Secretary of State be deprived of his status as a British subject."

(14) Applying the provisions outlined above (paragraphs 12 and 13) to the categories suggested for segregation in paragraph 5, it appears that the following groups would not be covered:

(a) Canadian-born Japanese interned during the war.

(b) Possibly Canadian-born Japanese who refuse to give a declaration of loyalty to Canada and a statement denying loyalty to Japan. These would be covered if refusal to give a declaration of loyalty were deemed to constitute an assertion of allegiance to Japan under P.C. 10773. Naturalized Japanese might be covered in the same way, and almost certainly would be covered on the basis of "disaffection or disloyalty" to His Majesty.)

(c) Possibly naturalized persons who failed to abide by the law of Canada, etc.

(d) Canadian-born Japanese who failed to abide by the law of Canada, etc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(15) From the above it would appear that provisions for depriving persons of their status as British subjects are much more adequate for the purpose in mind than are the provisions regarding deportation. Nevertheless, there are gaps. These could be filled either by an Order-in-Council to supplement P.C.1078, or by a new and comprehensive order consolidating all provisions necessary to deal with the whole problem. Some amendments in the Naturalization Act may be deemed desirable, but it is probable that for permanent purposes it would not be desirable to make these as broad in scope as the legal provisions which will be necessary to handle the immediate post-war problem.

(16) If the necessary legal provisions were made to enable segregation, revocation of status as British subjects, and deportation of persons in the categories suggested in paragraph 5, it is probable that several hundred and possibly some thousands of Japanese persons would be removed from Canada at the end of the war. It is to be noted that the suggested provisions would not eliminate all Japanese nationals from Canada. Deportation of persons merely because they have omitted to become naturalized would appear to be unjustified, especially when it is known that many persons took out naturalization papers, not because of loyalty to Canada, but simply to be enabled to engage in fishing, etc. A recent Gallup Poll, however, indicated that some 83% of people interviewed were in favour of deporting all Japanese nationals. In view of this, it might be desirable, and it would not seem unjust, to provide that all Japanese nationals not coming within the segregated categories, should be subject to deportation, one year after the conclusion of hostilities who have not

(a) become naturalized, or
(b) made a declaration of intention to become naturalized which declaration was accepted by the Secretary of State.

This would enable deportation of:

(a) Japanese nationals who do not wish to become British subjects; and
(b) Japanese nationals whose credentials and record do not justify their naturalization or the acceptance of their declaration of intention.

The result of the above measures would be to eliminate from Canada all persons who were disloyal or of doubtful loyalty and, in a short period after the war, all Japanese nationals.

(17) It is impossible to know in advance how large the residue would be in respect of whom the problem of resettlement in Canada would have to be dealt with. The Prime Minister indicated in reply to your memorandum of last August that consideration would have to be given to allowing them to reside in Canada subject to no "special or peculiar disabilities with respect to place of residence, employment, civil obligations, or educational opportunities." It was, however, somewhat of a surprise to note that the recent Gallup Poll showed 59% of the people interviewed to be in favour of allowing Japanese Canadians to remain in Canada, and particularly to note that the proportion was not noticeably less in British Columbia than elsewhere. A large

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

portion of the remaining 41% were "undecided". This suggests that most of the opposition to allowing continued residence in Canada and return to former places of residence may be coming from a vociferous minority who are loudly supporting a completely unjust policy. If the hard core of disloyal and alien elements, among the Japanese could be eliminated, there would seem to be good reason to expect that it would be possible to declare firmly and without general opposition that the remainder would be allowed to continue to live here without restriction.

(18) If the suggested policy were considered suitable as a basis on which to begin consideration of the problem there are a large number of matters that would have to be considered, such as:

(a) The detailed basis, provision for and machinery of segregation -

- The person to be segregated; the nature of the tribunal which should hear cases; the extent to which appeal from that tribunal should be allowed; the court to which or the person to whom appeal should be made; the nature of "segregation" in the physical sense; etc.

(b) Necessary provisions for deportation -

- Decision as to the nature of these provisions; whether they should be embodied in the Immigration Act or in a special Order or Act; etc. (It may be noted here that it would become necessary to impose as one of the peace terms on Japan the obligation to receive any persons of Japanese race deported from Canada, since otherwise there would be no obligation to receive persons who are not Japanese nationals.)

(c) Provisions for the revocation of British status:-

- Whether by amendment of the Naturalization Act, or by a special Order or Act; the possible necessity of securing the concurrence, in certain aspects of other countries of the Commonwealth; the desirability of requiring the Japanese to grant the status of Japanese national to any person of Japanese race deprived of the status of British subject. (Here it might be noted that consideration should also be given to requiring the Japanese Government to divest of the status of Japanese national any person in Canada having the status of British subject.)

(d) Wartime controls to be continued on non-segregated persons. -

(e) Problems of post-war resettlement -

- To deal with these fully, a thorough examination would have to be made of all orders and regulations that have been passed affecting Japanese; of the extent to which such orders have been carried out, especially in connection with sale of Japanese property, removal from homes, etc.; of the agreements made with various local governments which have agreed to accept Japanese for settlement during the war; of the aspects of the problem falling under provincial jurisdiction; etc.

(f) Correlation of Canadian policy with U.S. Policy.

(19) The above is by no means exhaustive, but it does indicate that many agencies of the government are involved, and that it would be desirable to have the matter discussed and as much as

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-9
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possible done to prepare the ground during the war. Probably it would be desirable to set up an interdepartmental committee which could deal with the details that must be examined in order to implement whatever policy is decided on. The work of this committee on matters involving deportation and naturalization problems should be brought before the committee which has been set up in the House to consider the Defence of Canada Regulations, deportation, and naturalization. Departments which will be interested in the problem appear to be:

External Affairs
Labour
Immigration
Justice
Custodian
Naturalization Branch
National Defence (possibly).

(NOTE - This memorandum has dealt only with the Japanese problem. Questions of deportation and post-war resettlement will arise, though not in so serious a form, in connection with other enemy aliens or persons of enemy descent. These groups would have to be kept in mind in considering the Japanese question. In part, some may be dealt with under P.C.10773 (see paragraph 13). It is probable, however, that amendments will be made in the Immigration Act and also in the Naturalization Act even if a special measure is passed to provide specifically for the Japanese. If so, possibly other groups can be handled under such amendments without special measures to cover them analogous to those which will be necessary to deal with the Japanese.)

[R G Robertson]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-12-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

industry, or are inmates receiving public charitable support in any institution receiving aid from the Government of a province under any statute in that behalf—for the whole period of such election. (Sec. 67.)

Persons disqualified in respect of race.

(*g*) Persons who, by the laws of any province in Canada, are disqualified from voting for a member of the Legislative Assembly of such province in respect of race, shall not be qualified to vote in such province under the provisions of this Act:

Exception.

Provided however that the provisions of this paragraph shall not disqualify or render incompetent to vote any person who has served in the naval, military or air forces of Canada in the late war and who produces a discharge from such naval, military or air force to the registrar upon the making of the voters' lists and to the deputy returning officer at the time of polling.

Naval, military or air force.

Penalties for violation.

(2) Any person who votes, or induces or procures any other person to vote, at an election, knowing that he, or such other person, is for any reason disqualified, non-qualified or incompetent to vote at such election, shall be guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided. (Secs. 275 and 67 B and Eng. 1883, sec. 9 (1).) Upon the trial of any person accused of violating this section, when it is proved that the person in respect of whose vote the prosecution is, had voted at such election, the burden of proving that such person was qualified to vote, or, if such person was disqualified, non-qualified or incompetent to vote, that the accused did not know thereof, shall be upon the accused.

Election officers, disqualification of.

31. (1) The following persons shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote at an election for the electoral district for which or for a portion of which they hold their offices or positions:—

Returning officers and election clerks.

(*a*) Returning officers and election clerks, but not deputy returning officers, registrars, poll clerks or constables, whether appointed by the returning officer or by a deputy returning officer, employed in connection with the election;

Attorneys, agents, etc., paid or expecting pay.

(*b*) Any person who, at any time, either before or during the election, has been or is employed by any other person to act at the same election or in reference thereto as counsel, attorney, solicitor, agent or clerk, or agent at any polling station at such election, or in any other capacity, and who has received or expects to receive, either before, during or after the said election, from any person, for acting in any such capacity, any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment, or any promise, pledge or security for any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

March 28, 1944.

George Collins Esq.,
Commissioner of Japanese placement,
B. C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Sir:

Your new policy in relation to the transfer of the Japanese family from one farmer to another as announced by you at the 18th Annual Convention of the Sugar Beet farmers which was held in Lethbridge on March 2nd, 1944 is very disappointing to us, for we cannot but feel that it was a brazen act of betrayal of our trust in you.

According to the press report covering the convention, it was reported that "The Commission have agreed with the Board of Directors (of Beet Growers' Association) that from the beginning of this month the Commission will not permit the Japanese families to move from one district to another although in justified instances the families will be permitted to transfer within the same district." We have also been informed by circular letters No. 12 signed by Mr. Russell, your representative in Alberta, that the power to or disapprove our application for transfer was vested with "The Investigating Committee" presumably composed of Growers' Association officials and Sugar Factory representatives.

Analyzing your new policy from all angles, whatever the outward appearance may be, in its essence, it can only mean that you have yielded to the persistent demand by Mr. Baker, the President of the Growers' Association, to freeze ourselves, as it were, to forced labour as slaves of the individual farmers to whom we are allocated.

B. C. Security Commission has time and again declared itself as guarantor of justice and peace to the Japanese, and we believed in it. Your intention may have been sincere but the result as manifested itself in carrying out of your new policy simply means slavery to us. This is not in accordance with the ideal of Canadian Democracy and culture for which Canada is fighting.

Unless this bad policy is recinded, we have no alternative but to make it be known that engaging ourselves in the arduous beet work for the coming season is problematical.

On a matter pertaining to the education of our children which is one of the burning questions of the moment for us. We have not been given your positive assistance to our petition to have the High School tuition fees taken care of, which is utterly beyond our ability to pay under our present circumstances. And we cannot help but express our disappointment over your insincere attitude on the matter as manifested by your remarks cloaked in diplomatic phraseology

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-14-1
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but actually the negation of all our requests on the matter at the meeting of yourself and our representative at Coaldale on March 1st. We may further express our dissatisfaction not only the fact that in s spite of your telling our pepresentatives that you would try to make the growers convent at their convention on March 2nd to realize their responsibility on the matter of our High School children's tuition fee, you have not even shown the courtesy of reporting the result thereof to our representatives, but also on the insincere attitude of Mr. Lister, who after promising that our representatives' negotiation with the Growers regarding the Sugar Beet Contracts be continued with his help and guidance, simply disappearing from the picture.

We, the evacuated Japanese, consider you, who have absolute control and responsibility for the welfare of the Japanese, be appealed by us through our representatives, to appreciate the gravity of the situation and take appropriate steps at once.

Yours truly,

SIGNED FOR THE JAPANESE EVACUEES IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-14-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

Mar. 28, 1944.

Board of Directors,
Sugar Beet Growers' Association,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dear Sirs:

Statements, made by your president at your 18th Annual Convention, in reference to our relation with your members, gives us the impression that you are intending to enslave as it were to the growers to whom we are allocated.

During the past two years we did our work to the best of our ability knowing that the spirit of co-operation between the workers and employers is the one and only way if the goal of the mutual benefits is to be achieved. Now in face of these circumstances the course you are proposing to take to put further restricitions on our already limited freedom will serve no good purpose to you other than dampen our enthusiasm for the co-operation, for, we too have feelings and sentiments as same as you and react in the same way. Of course we know you have spent some money in improving our living quarters which we appreciate, and for this reason you maintain that we should be frozen to the individual farmers disregarding altogether the human side of the picture, but we also know of several instances where building materials supplied by the Dominion Government for our benefits, were used by the growers otherwise. The Japanese have no time made transfers without adequate reasons and without the sanctions of the B. C. Security Commission whom we think is fair and just to all concerned. Be that as it may, as long as we are engaged in beet industry, whether certain percentage of the Japanese move from one beet farmer to another for readjustment, will not make a bit of difference to the interest of your growers at large and to our co-operative effort to the industry. We fail to see, why you abhor this little movements of ours for you are dealing with human beings and as such little readjustment is sometimes necessary here and there, and it is to the mutual benefits of both the employers and the employee - Japanese to have such adjustments made.

The adjustments as above referred to may be possible theoretically even under the present set up, but in actual practice it is different. But what we strongly object to is the principle under which you are trying to enforce this bad policy. We do not hesitate to point out to you that the course you are about to follow is a very short sighted policy, forgetting or disregarding the fact that hearty co-operation from the workers is the most important factor in the growers' success in their operations.

It is our responsibility to transmit to you the unanimous opinion of the Japanese to the effect that any interference by you on the freedom of our movement which was subject only to the supervision of B. C. Security Commission heretofore, cannot be tolerated.

We sincerely hope that you will reconsider your action in the light of these facts as above set forth.

Yours truly,

THE NORTH AND SOUTH JAPANESE COMMITTEE

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

Post Office Box 210
Raymond, Alberta,
April 11, 1944.

Mr. G. Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

As delegates for the entire evacuees in Southern Alberta we are obligated to forward to you their opinion and desire.

Due to the delay in the settlement of the transfer and the high school tuition fee questions, the only opinion amongst the evacuees is that we are not wanted here, that the growers do not care what may happen to us. This is the only logical conclusion we arrived at when we analyzed the attitude of Mr. P. Baker.

Mr. Baker, being the president of the Beet Growers Association, is the man in a position to express the opinion of the beet growers. At the Beet Growers Meeting of March 2, 1944, Mr. Baker definitely stated that at the end of the emergency which brought the Japanese out to Alberta he will advocate that they be returned to from whence they came. He has also stated at the joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Growers Association, the Sugar Factory representatives, the B.C.S.C. officials and the Japanese delegates, held on March 24, 1944, that unless the growers maintain the final decision regarding transfer of the Japanese he will try to remove all evacuees from Southern Alberta. In our opinion then, Mr. Baker and the growers desire only financial gains through the exploitation of the evacuees.

In a policy of re-settlement such an attitude is intolerable. The policy of the B.C.S.C. lately has been to disperse the Japanese and Japanese Canadians from the ghost towns in the long range policy of re-settlement. We believe the same to be true of the evacuees in Alberta. But since the interest of the beet growers is only exploitation we desire to be re-located to a more suitable area where re-settlement is possible.

In connection with tuition fees we have learned that outside of Alberta the Japanese are not financially responsible. But in Alberta the school boards are demanding fees from evacuee parents and in many instances our children were forced to sacrifice education. Under such conditions we cannot consider ourselves as running alont the policy of re-settlement.

Regarding the labor situation we again find Alberta unpromising. We cannot lease land here even on an yearly term. In Eastern Canada we believe there are many instances of land being rented. In the choice of occupation many of the evacuees in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec are much more fortunate than we. They are allowed to work along the line to which they

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-16-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

are most suited. But in Alberta we are all forced to work as beet labourers.

From the sum result of all these problems we cannot help but believe that re-settlement in Southern Alberta is impossible. Thus it is the desire of the entire evacuees that we be moved to another district where we can be relocated satisfactorily. With this end in view we have elected a committee, composed of Messrs. K. Hayashi, T. Ikebuchi, S. Takata, and Y. Tamura, to investigate the conditions in Eastern Canada. Therefore, we request that you immediately furnish these men with the necessary travelling permits.

Yours truly,

Delegates for Evacuees in
Southern Alberta.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-16-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

P.O. Box, 210,
Raymond, Alta.,
April 12th, 1944.

Rev. McWilliams,
The Minister of United Church,
Tashme, B.C.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

We are very grateful for the keen interest you and United Church group have taken on our behalf especially in advocating for fair and unprejudiced policy towards the Japanese.

Of late, High School tuition fee has become a major problem. The new policy of the B. C. Security Commission is also, in our opinion, very unfair.

The various details and action we have taken concerning these two problems are fully described in the other enclosed letters.

We will greatly appreciate any action you may take on our behalf. If there are any further informations you desire, please do not hesitate to ask us for them.

Yours sincerely,

Delegate of the evacuated, Japanese
in Southern Alberta,

U. Nakashima,
T. Okamoto,
T. Ikebuchi,
T. Sada,
M. Amemori,
S. Edamura,
S. Takata,
K, Hayashi,
S. Nomura,
Y. Ozeki,
G. Uyeda,
T. Isogai

SEK/TI

per , T. Isogai . . . .

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

Mar. 28th, 1944.

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

We are very anxiously awaiting the reply to our letter of last December re High School tuition fee.

Since then another question has arisen that is even more vital to us. On March 2, 1944, Mr. Collins announced at the 18th Annual Beet Growers' Convention, held in Lethbridge, Alta., a new policy of the B. C. Security Commission that would virtually freeze all Japanese movement in Southern Alberta.

We, the evacuated people of Japanese origin in Southern Alberta, willingly left our homes and properties, the life's work to many of us, to comply with the order-in-council. We consented to come to Alberta and work in the Beet fields and be as self supporting as possible. And for the last two years we have worked diligently and contributed greatly to the Sugar Beet Industry.

At the time of evacuation certain privileges were promised us. Amongst them was the right of all Japanese children to obtain education on the same basis as they previously received in B. C. Furthermore, we were promised that we will have the freedom of movement after one year's work in the Beet Industry. But these promises have not been observed. In addition this new policy of freezing tends to create misunderstanding and ultimately result in non-co-operation and lack of interest in Beet work by us. Such a condition is deploreable.

Therefore, it is the request of all the evacuees in Southern Alberta that you intervene in this matter so that we may again work in peaceful manner.

Yours truly,

COMMITTEE FOR JAPANESE IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

104(s)-1
E.A.A. N.A.K

RGR/LF
27.3.44.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

At Quebec last August I submitted to you a memorandum containing certain tentative suggestions as to the policy that should be adopted with regard to the treatment of Japanese in Canada. You agreed with the following preliminary suggestions:

"(a) That all possible assistance be given to any persons of Japanese race who wish to return to Japan (including free transportation and permission to transfer funds).

(b) That all Japanese nationals be deported whose internment was necessary during the war.

(c) That the British status be revoked of all Japanese Canadians who had to be interned or who put themselves under the protection of the Protecting Power. Such persons would then be liable to deportation in the same way as persons falling under (b).

(d) That immigration for permanent settlement be stopped."

I also suggested that, if the above principles were adopted, the remaining Japanese in Canada should be allowed to remain here without any special disabilities on a basis of non-discrimination. You were of the opinion that this would require consideration.

On the whole, I think our treatment of the Japanese in Canada has not been unduly harsh and can be defended as reasonable in the circumstances. Nevertheless many of the restrictions that have been placed on persons of Japanese race work hardship upon them. The people involved are in the great majority of cases British subjects and Canadian nationals who personally are guilty of no offence other than that of having Japanese ancestry. I think it would be very desirable if we could remove as far as possible the aspects of social discrimination that are involved. In order to do this, however, it is necessary I think to deal strictly, and perhaps more strictly than the individual cases would in themselves justify, with any and all cases in which there is adequate reason to believe that the person involved has

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-19-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

endeavoured to assist the Japanese war effort or hinder ours, or has manifested disloyalty toward this country or greater sympathy for Japan. If such persons could be identified and segregated (nominally, for the most part, but physically wherever necessary) it would be possible to reduce the restricti on other persons of Japanese race. Such action would have a double advantage. It would strengthen the principle on which our treatment of Japanese is based, and it would prepare the way for a post-war acceptance of innocent Japanese as proper persons to remain in Canada. A recent Gallup Poll indicated that 59% of the people interviewed were in favour of allowing Japanese Canadians to remain in Canada after the war. If this is to be done, it is desirable to take whatever preparatory steps are possible now.

I have discussed the question with members of the Department who are particularly interested in the problem. Subject to your approval, it would, I think, be desirable now to have the matter considered interdepartmentally. For this purpose, I would suggest that the following general principles, which are essentially an elaboration of the original proposals with which you expressed agreement last August, should be made the basis of consideration:

(a) Steps should be taken to achieve as soon as possible a segregation of undesirable and disloyal Japanese from those whose sympathies for this country are beyond doubt.

(b) The segregation should be on the following basis:

(1)(All persons of Japanese race whose internment has proved necessary during the war should automatically be considred to come within the segregated group unless they can show cause why they should not.

(11) All persons of Japanese race who have declared their loyalty to Japan or who have sought repatriation to Japan during the war should automatically be segregated unless they can show cause why they should not.

(111) All other persons of Japanese race should be subject to investigation for failure to abide by the laws of Canada for non-compliance with Selective Service Regulations, or for other

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-19-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

indications that their sympathies are with Japan in the war and, if adequate cause is shown, should be segregated

(c) All cases for segregation should be examined by a commission, or other special body to be established, with possibly a right of appeal to the Minister of Justice in the case of persons who are British subjects.

(d) The post-war consequences of segregation should be:

(i) for Japanese nationals -- deportation to Japan without further investigation or right of appeal.

(ii) for British subjects -- loss of British status and deportation as in the case of Japanese nationals.

(e) Any persons of Japanese race who express a desire to return to Japan should be given all possible assistance to do so as soon as it is practicable.

If the above principles should be found possible for adoption and segregation were instituted, it would, I think, be possible to relax some restrictions on innocent Japanese. It would probably not be possible to allow their return during the war to the protected area of British Columbia. However, if this restriction were maintained, but at the same time loyal Japanese were allowed to buy land elsewhere in Canada, it might encourage them to "take root" in other provinces. Such a dispersion would facilitate a post-war settlement on a reasonably just basis by helping to meet the otherwise adamant stand of British Columbia in the face of a probable return of almost all Japanese to that province.

It will probably be necessary to approach the provinces at some stage. However, there would be much less difficulty in reaching a sound basis of agreement with them if we could show that all doubtful cases had been carefully dealt with and only innocent persons of Canadian sympathies were involved. A carefully considered and definite program might be accepted without too great difficulty.

If it is possible, after consideration, to deal with the Japanese and persons of German, and possibly Italian origin at least formally on the same basis, it would probably be preferable. However, I think there is a real difference in

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-19-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the nature of the problem, and this would have to be the major consideration. I agree

If you approve the suggestions set forth above, I shall take steps to have the matter considered inter-departmentally in order that a complete report and plan of procedure can be submitted for the approval of Council.

[illegible]

[RG ~~Riddell~~ & Robertson (SIC [N.A.R.] and S)

↑

Generally approved but not re buying land. This I think is questionable so long as the war lasts.

WLMH
29-3-44

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-19-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEMORANDUM

104(5)-1 E.A.A. COPY NO.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE

Re: Policy with Regard to Japanese in Canada.

1. Two interdepartmental meetings have been held in the past week to give consideration to recommendations which might be brought before War Committee with regard to steps to be taken toward the settlement of the problem of Japanese in Canada. The meetings were attended by the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Under Secretary of State, the Deputy Ministers of Justice and Labour, the Director of Immigration, and the Deputy Commissioner of the R.C.M.P., and other representatives of the Departments indicated.

2. The meetings agreed that the following appeared to be desirable basic principles for the formulation of recommendations on policy:

(a) Steps should be taken to achieve as soon as possible a segregation of undesirable and disloyal Japanese from those whose sympathies for this country are beyond doubt.

(b) The segregation should be on the following basis:

(i) All persons of Japanese race whose internment has proved necessary during the war should automatically be considered to come within the segregated group unless they can show cause why they should not.

(ii) All persons of Japanese race who have declared their loyalty to Japan or who have sought repatriation to Japan during the war should automatically be segregated unless they can show cause why they should not.

(iii) Other persons of Japanese race should be subject to investigation for failure to abide by the laws of Canada for non-compliance with Selective Service Regulations, or for other indications that their sympathies are with Japan in the war and, if

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

adequate cause is shown, should be segregated.

It was felt that those adjudged to fall within the segregated category should be subject to deportation after the war. In the case of those who were British subjects, a preliminary step would be necessary in the revocation of such status.

The meetings also agreed that any persons of Japanese race who expressed a desire to return to Japan should be given all possible assistance to do so as soon as practicable.

It was the view of the meeting that, in following the policy of segregation and deportation, regard should be had for the policy followed in the United States. The problem there was essentially the same, and it was felt that it would be profitable if the measures taken could be kept in view and co-ordinated.

3. The underlying assumption in reaching the above conclusions was that it would be desireble at the end of the war to achieve a reduction in the Japanese population of Canada by removing all those who had shown in the war that their closest connection or loyalty was to Japan. It was felt that only by such selection and removal would it be possible to enable an elimination of the restrictions which at present apply on a purely racial basis to a section of persons of British status, as well as to aliens of the same race. It was also felt that if such selection could be made, it would be much easier to approach the provincial governments, which will have to be consulted at some stage, with a policy for re-settlement which would be just to the Japanese remaining in Canada, defensible in the interests of Canada, and at the same time acceptable to the provincial authorities.

4. Consideration was also given to the fact that it would be desireble to encourage, as far as possible, a re-settlement of loyal Japanese during the war on a basis which might achieve permanency. The wartime restrictions on entry into the protected area of British Columbia would ensure that such settlement would be outside the area of greatest controversy. If approved, Japanese would be allowed to purchase land in other parts of Canada. It was felt that this might encourage their dispersal throughout the country and thus reduce the problem.

P T O

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

arising out of their concentration in British Columbia.

OK

Back of 99 2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-20-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Any decision on this matter, however, would have to have regard for the fact that, thus far, undertakings have been given to provinces in which Japanese have been resettled to remove them at the end of the war.

5. The meetings agreed that, if the principles outlined in paragraph (2) are approved, it would be desirable to begin at once with an examination of individual cases in order to have ready, at the conclusion of hostilities, a list of persons whose deportation or voluntary removal could be instituted. This would require examination and preparation of the files in all doubtful cases by the officials of the Department of Labour and R.C.M.P., and decision on the cases, on the basis of such files and any additional evidence that appeared desirable, by a commissioner to be appointed for the purpose. Such a commissioner should preferably be drawn from the bench, and the magnitude of the problem would require that he give his full time to it.

6. The meetings agreed that the following recommendations be placed before War Committee:

(a) That the general principles outlined in paragraph (2)(above) be approved as the basis for initiating consideration of the problem.

(b) That a commissioner be appointed to review all cases of persons of Japanese race whose loyalty is doubtful in order to determine those who should be deported in accordance with such principles, and with power to render final decisions in all cases.

(c) That consideration be given to the desirability of framing the powers of the commissioner in such a way as to enable him to review cases of enemy aliens other than Japanese, and persons of enemy origin or descent other than Japanese, on the same principles.

A.D.P. Heeney

Secretary

Privy Council Office
April 18th, 1944.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-20-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

Grand Forks, B.C.
April 25, 1944

Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D.
Wesley Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Dr. Dorey,-

I have your letter of the 18th inst., enquiring of the situation re Japanese School fees.

I think the matter is substantially, if not completely, as set forth in the letters submitted. There is no "Low Down" as the the facts beyond those set forth in the letters, that is of course except as to my views as to whose is the esponsibility for the whole matter of the ducation of these children.

The position of the Local Schoolboard is a strictly business one, quite untinctured by sympathy or friendliness. It is also quite unchanged from the beginning, and the breakdown is not to be laid down at their door. It is not to be construed from this that I am justifying the entire attitude of the trustees, but they are not to blame at this point.

I am of the belief that the schoolboards contract is purely with the local Japanese. I also believe that the agreement whereby the Dominion Government, through the Security Commission, pays 50% of the school fees is also strictly with the local Japanese. If this belief should be proved the true one, then it would seem that the impasse between the Trustees and the Japanese is strictly up to The Japanese Parents.

It is however the attitude of the Dom. Govt. through the S.C. that haschanged, and whatever legitimacy there may be for this change in principle, the fact that the change has taken place arbitrarily at the close of the calendar year, when the Japanese are not earning, and not at the end of the School Year, which would be the logical time, is in my judgment frossly unfair. The agreement having been made at the commencement of the school year,I think is prima facie evidence that the Japanese are right in believing that the agreement would be for the school year.

It would seem to me that the crux of this matter will be ultimately determined in the question of the legitimacy of the conclusion of the Dom. Govt. or of its agent the S.C. that these people are earning sufficient money to warrant their assumption of the whole cost of their children's education. Two things might be observed in this connection that are quite relevant, viz./-

1 . The amounts earned by one agency are often judged to be the earnings of one family, whereas it may be the earnings of several families.

2. The general idea of thestandard of living adopted by the Japanese, is quite erroneous. They do not "live on rice", their standard is little below our own standard .

The observation by one of the trustees as reported in a free

T. K.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

rendering of Mr. McTavish's letter, "That it should not be considered burdensome for a Japanese to assume $50 per child for education (at least for two children) " is best answered by asking where the white is who would accept silently a tax of $100.00 for school purposes alone, while being in the earning category that these Japanese find themselves.

In trying to put the matter briefly, I would say-

The responsibility of negotiating a just settlement of this matter lies with the Dominion Government, inasmuch as it was their order that has created this problem.

Secondly, the Provincial Govt. has a responsibility that it should not shirk, inasmuch as the problem is not individual brought about by a change of residence but a mass one, where large numbers of taxpayers, whose taxes included school costs, have been forcibly removed to suit the will of the remaining citizens, and thus have been drproved of the rights they have paid for, for years. Some adjustment could and should have been made in consideration of this by an adjustment of the distribution of the taxes paid for school purposes.

If however, the sttitude of the Governments should become an adamantine refusal to recognize their obligations thus leaving these people suffering under a gross injustice, then I would judge that the churches who are the reputed champions of the rights and interests of the oppressed and friendless people, should formulate a policy designed to meet the situation at least benevolently, as well as prove their reputation to be worthy. This, however, should only be, when the rightful agents have become recreant to their trust.

I have been trying to obtain for you some information re relative earnings of the Japanese which would shed light on their ability, but up to time of writing it has not come to hand. If it should come before mail time I will append. Information has just come to hand however, that the Japanese children are back in school, some understanding having been reached by which the school fees are guarantees by the Japanese themselves temporarily.

This matter could of course, be taken up more fully, but I havenot judged it necessary at this time. If however, this should be desired, I would gladly comply, but I would hope I shall not be left to meet postage thereon.

Immediately, I do not blame the local trustees, but rather the government and their evident changed attitude towards the Japanese. This however, is not to be construed to mean an uncritical attitude of the trustees on my part, but really to give "the devil his due". There could be, I think, a reconsideration of the relative nature of the costs of this item and the charges levied. Frankness and fairness are always contributive to confidence and co-operation.

Hoping this may help in some small way,

I am yours heartily,

Sgd. Thos. Keyworth

Mr. O'Gura has just come in with information re earnings, but it is too long to summatise. This is evident however - that earnings in most cases do not meet living expenses - the difference I imagine having to be made up out of assets realized by sale or lease of property at coast. Will forward information in a day or so.

T. K.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-21-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

Grand Forks, B.C.
April 26th, 1944

Dear Dr. Dorey,-

I have copies the list provided me by the Japanese showing their earnings and expenses for 1943, with the exception, that I have substituted letters and numerals instead of their names. I pass it on to you without comment.

The Security Commission seem to take the ground that no assistance can be now given for school fees without a signed and sworn statement of destitution together with a statement of earnings and I suppose expenses and what they are for. Quoting from one of the letters shown to me from the commission this paragraph occurs,-

"If it is found, (in the discontinuance of assistance for school fees) that a hardship is being caused, the assistance will be continued to those particular families. It will not however, be continued in the case of families such as your own, where the income received together with funds received from the Custodian amount to over $3000."

Apparently they are demanding the dissipation of the bit of capital they have accumulated over the years such as their places or tools, boats etc. before they recognize any obligation in the matterof provision for school.

I think they have assumed a very arbitrary attitude.

Yours heartily,

Sgd. Thos. Keyworth.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-22-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JAPANESE EARNINGS 1943

	Size of Family	Income	Expenses	
A.	4	648.55	854.32	
B.	4	657.30	852.97	
C.	4	985.48	826.85	
D.	5	1044.37	1163.68	
E.	3	198.53	360.00	
F.	5	522.65	499.64	
G.	8	471.95	330.00	
H.	5	522.19	584.16	
I.	7	530.60	771.90	
J.	2	1032.10	1153.38	
K.	2	525.00	562.10	
L.	4	1200.00	1325.00	
M.	4	739.45	698.03	
N.		546.50	394.30	
O.	5	882.03	1116.84	
P.		1628.61	1289.53	
Q.	5	843.89	883.10	
R.	9	1032.74	2039.42	
S.	4	566.17	584.04	
T.	8	925.04	2100.00	
U.	4	297.13	382.64	
V.	6	1816.65	1430.24	
W.	4	703.21	981.57	
X.	6	616.10	823.14	
Y.	4	1418.93	1294.55	
Z.	8	941.46	1681.50	
AL	2	426.25	398.00	
A2	4	478.75	1095.00	
A3	2	524.50	1113.00	
A4	2	811.10	631.58	
A5	5	1228.12	1147.82	
A6	4	1240.00	1003.36	
A7	5	535.15	1278.00	
A8	7	273.13		
A9	7	453.19	1848.14	
B1		139.85		
B2		546.95		
B3		524.66		
B4		426.60		
B5	5	898.50	793,29	
B6	3	792.20	745.89	
B7	3	383.70	711.62	
B8		256.05	185.00	
B9		247.05	440.00	
C1	9	1050.48	1581.59	
C2	6	2057.79	1341.34	
C3	2	521.40	1237.07	Funeral
C4		210.00	174.10	
C5	4	1021.05	929.90	
C6	5	2165.87	2025.00	
C7	5	681.45	748.97	
C8	2	824.91	540.79	
C9	6	525.00	1267.70	
D1	4	450.54	674.59	
D2	3	806.55	881.46	
D3	7	1939.81	2288.35	
D4	9	1598.20	1794.91	

(over)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-22-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

At time of this statement all income had not been received balances owing awaiting crop returns.

To some of these expenses there is to be added further items, being expenses for December. It is therefore supposed the rest show 11 months expenses, although this is not certain from statement.

	Size of Family	Income	Expenses
A.	4	£648.55	£854.32
B.	4	£657.30	£832.97
C.			
D.			
E.	5	£981.52	
F.			
G.			
H.			
I.	7		£1511.58
J.	8	£1032.10	£1306.10
K.	8	£838.00	£1329.00
L.	4	£1200.00	£698.03
M.	4	£729.45	£394.30
N.		£840.50	£1118.84
O.	5	£838.03	£1289.52
P.		£1218.81	£883.10
Q.	5	£843.89	£1039.42
R.	5	£1032.74	£884.04
S.	4	£806.17	£2100.00
T.	8	£938.04	£382.64
U.	4	£927.13	£1430.24
V.	6	£1818.85	£981.57
W.	4	£703.21	£853.14
X.	6	£816.10	£1294.55
Y.	4	£1418.93	£1081.50
Z.	8	£941.46	£308.00
A1	2	£426.25	£1095.00
A2	4	£478.75	£1113.00
A3	2	£824.50	£621.58
A4	2	£811.10	£1147.82
A5	5	£1228.12	£1002.36
A6	4	£1240.00	£1276.00
A7	3	£525.15	
A8	7	£273.13	£1848.14
A9	7	£433.19	
B1		£139.85	
B2		£546.93	
B3		£324.85	
B4		£426.60	
B5	5	£898.50	£793.29
B6	3	£792.50	£745.89
B7	3	£383.70	£711.62
B8		£826.05	£185.00
B9		£247.05	£440.00
C1	9	£1050.48	£1581.59
C2	6	£2027.79	£1241.34
C3	2	£821.40	£1237.07 Funeral
C4		£10.00	£174.10
C5	4	£1021.05	£829.90
C6	5	£1165.87	£2025.00
C7	5	£681.45	£748.97
C8	2	£824.91	£540.79
C9	6	£825.00	£1267.70
D1	4	£450.34	£674.59
D2	3	£805.55	£881.45
D3	7	£1929.81	£2288.35
D4	9	£1508.80	£1794.91

(over)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-22-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 182

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated, April 20, 1944 showing:

1. What is the total personnel of the British Columbia Security Commission, and what are the names, position, or duties, and salary of each member.

2. How many are located in Vancouver; how many elsewhere then Vancouver, and at what points.

3. Has there been any reduction in the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission during the past fiscal year, and if so, by how many.

4. How many parcels of real estate formerly owned by Japanese have been disposed of by the Custodian of Enemy Property to date.

5. What amount has been realized from such sales, and what disposition has been made of the funds so realized.

6. In what cities, towns or districts was the property situated which has been disposed of by the custodian.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Labour, Secretary of State.

RETURN
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 167, House of Commons.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 194

Mover: Mr. Fraser(Peterborough West)

Dated: April 27, 1944

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-23-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Year 1944

Reference No. 194

Date: April 20, 1944.

Mover: Mr. Fraser (Peterborough West)

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. What is the total personnel of the British Columbia Security Commission, and what are the names, position, or duties, and salary of each member?

2. How many are located in Vancouver; how many elsewhere than Vancouver, and at what points?

3. Has there been any reduction in the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission during the past fiscal year, and if so, by how many?

4. How many parcels of real estate formerly owned by Japanese have been disposed of by the Custodian of Enemy Property to date?

5. What amount has been realized from such sales, and what disposition has been made of the funds so realized?

6. In what cities, towns or districts was the property situated which has been disposed of by the custodian?

Ottawa, April 22, 1944.

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. See statement attached.

2. At Vancouver..... 40

Elsewhere

In B.C.

Greenwood	4	
Kaslo	5	
Lemon Creek	2	
New Denver	7	
Bridge River	1	
Sandon	2	
Slocan	9	
Tashme	15	45

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-23-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

2. (Cont.)

East of the Rockies

Lethbridge	5	
Winnipeg	5	
Ft. William	2	
Toronto	2	
Montreal	3	17

Total Elsewhere..... 62

102

3. Yes: March 31, 1943..... 112
March 31, 1944..... 102

4., 5. and 6. It is understood that these questions will be answered elsewhere.

Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
O t t a w a.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-23-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No.....

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, by Mr. Fraser:

1. What is the total personnel of the British Columbia Security Commission, and what are the names, position, or duties, and salary of each member?

2. How many are located in Vancouver; how many elsewhere than Vancouver, and at what points?

3. Has there been any reduction in the staff of the British Columbia Security Commission during the past fiscal year, and if so, by how many?

4. How many parcels of real estate formerly owned by Japanese have been disposed of by the Custodian of Enemy Property to date?

5. What amount has been realized from such sales, and what disposition has been made of the funds so realized?

6. In what cities, towns or districts was the property situated which has been disposed of by the Custodian?

Answer in so far as the Custodian's Office is concerned:

1. No information.

2. No information.

3. No information.

4. 1,101.

5. $1,560,670.

Funds realized from sale of property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from defence areas have been credited to the accounts of the individuals and, after payment of any admitted debts, funds have been made available to the former owner in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission where evacuees are resident in the Interior Housing Projects operated by the Commission, but where evacuees have proceeded elsewhere funds are available to them as they may desire.

6. Greater Vancouver
Alberni Assessment District
Coquitlam, Municipality of

Comox ---

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-23-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

Comox Assessment District
Courtenay, City of
Cowichan Assessment District
Nanaimo Assessment District
New Westminster
Port Coquitlam, City of
Prince Rupert Assessment District
Richmond
Saanich, Corp. of District of
Vancouver Assessment District
Fraser Valley

E. H. Coleman
Deputy Custodian.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-23-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

W R Hunt Papers File #27 United Church Archives UBC

Air Mail

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, B.A., B.D.,
1716 West 49th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

May 13th,
1 9 4 4.

Dear Mr. McWilliams:

I have your budget of mail about the situation in Southern Alberta. I hardly know what to say. I hope you can get the Committee on the Japanese at the Coast to discuss it with you. As I see it, there are two troubles:

First, there is the broken promise of the British Columbia Security Commission. Of course, reading the letter which the Japanese have written to the Minister of Labour, it is difficult to understand just what was promised. They say: "At the time of evacuation certain privileges were promised us. Amongst them was the right of all Japanese children to obtain education on the same basis as they previously received in B.C." Now if that means that they would have the same type of High School as they formerly enjoyed in British Columbia, I do not think that is possible, and they would be expecting something which the beet farmers in Southern Alberta do not enjoy; but if it means that they would have the same educational privileges as the people of other races who work in the same district, then I think we ought to press for that.

When we come to the policy of freezing these people on their job, we shall have to have more clarification. From the letters, it would seem that they must work for the same farmer, which seems decidedly unfair, unless the Government is willing to assume responsibility for securing adequate wages and fair conditions from all the farmers. We shall have to look into the whole operation of the Government's orders regarding labour before coming to a conclusion that what is suggested is out of line with the policy which is enforced on other people. As I see it, the general policy of the Government is to try to get labour to stay in jobs which have a high priority. In carrying out this policy, it is difficult to be fair to all, and if the Japanese are subject to rules which do not apply to anybody else, then it is utterly wrong.

I think it would be a good thing if your Committee were to give some study to this and then make a recommendation which could be sent on to the Alberta Conference Home Mission Committee. You can either send it direct to them, through Dr. Hart, or send it here and we will send it to them. If this is done by air mail, there will be plenty of time.

I hesitate to send any direct representation to Alberta, without clearing with you regarding the import of your letter, in which you say: "I don't know what you will think of it, but I wish we could have someone make an investigation - not McGowan or Mutchmor. They are more or less in touch with the Japanese and have attitudes." I do not know whether you think these brethren are unsympathetic or whether you think they are too sympathetic. Consequently, if you will clarify this for me, I shall be in a better position to take action on the matter. I am returning the letters.

Yours sincerely,

Doug.

GD.MLT
Encls.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

B

COPY

1716 A - 49th Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
April 26, 1944.

Dear Dr. Dorey:

I am sending you some literature that will help to increase your troubles. I'd like you to return it to me after you've seen it or after one of your stenographers has copied it. I don't know what you'll think of it - but I wish we could have someone make an investigation (not Magowan or Mutchmor- they are more or less in touch with the Japanese and have attitudes). The C.C.F. have never been so fine as in their hand on the Japanese problem. It almost makes me think that there is something to hope for in politics if it is the right kind. I think we might do something a bit courageous in this case and get at the facts. The process you mention of a tit for tat attitude is right, but in this case the Japanese are in a position that is far from enviable and lack any visible means of defending themselves. Maybe you will have some suggestions to offer to me in reference to their plight, but whatever we decide I hope we will not let it just ride.

We had a great day in Tashme last Sunday. Due to accommodation needs we had to postpone our Baptismal service till the 23rd. We had 24 receive Baptism, eight of them over 16 and one extra received into membership. To me the day was a real occasion - real for the strength of it meant to many of us quite apart from forms. I think often that I know at last what the Christians in the Catacombs must have felt and said. We have more people in Tashme that make a better job of living in two worlds that they have ever done before. Our danger always is (and we yield to it pretty well) that we have too much of the one and not enough of the other.

Our Sunday School actually gave $25.23 for famine relief. That was the total when the last collection was made. We are happy too over that.

Hugh Rae and myself are going to see Nomoto in the hospital in a day or so now. I think had we been wise in time, we might have saved the Nomotos and ourselves this break. He was in a bad shape when I saw him last September when the Kaslo Conference was held. Evidently he has gone steadily down. I plan to see her in Revelstoke next week when I am in the camps.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. R. McWilliams.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-25
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3

COPY

1716 A - 49th Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
April 26, 1944.

Dear Dr. Dorey:

I am sending you some literature that will help to increase your troubles. I'd like you to return it to me after you've seen it or after one of your stenographers has copied it. I don't know what you'll think of it - but I wish we could have someone make an investigation (not Magowan or Mutchmor- they are more or less in touch with the Japanese and have attitudes). The C.C.F. have never been so fine as in their hand on the Japanese problem. It almost makes me think that there is something to hope for in politics if it is the right kind. I think we might do something a bit courageous in this case and get at the facts. The process you mention of a tit for tat attitude is right, but in this case the Japanese are in a position that is far from enviable and lack any visible means of defending themselves. Maybe you will have some suggestions to offer to me in reference to their plight, but whatever we decide I hope we will not let it just ride.

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Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. R. McWilliams.

UBC-VTC
Barat Papers
Vol 1/2
Re Datta

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

P.O. Box, 210,
Raymond, Alta.,
April 12th, 1944.

Rev. McWilliams,
The Minister of United Church,
Tashme, B.C.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

We are very grateful for the keen interest you and United Church group have taken on our behalf especially in advocating for fair and unprejudiced policy towards the Japanese.

Of late, High School tuition fee has become a major problem. The new policy of the B. C. Security Commission is also, in our opinion, very unfair.

The various details and action we have taken concerning these two problems are fully described in the other enclosed letters.

We will greatly appreciate any action you may take on our behalf. If there are any further informations you desire, please do not hesitate to ask us for them.

Yours sincerely,

Delegate of the evacuated, Japanese
in Southern Alberta,

U. Nakashima,
T. Okamoto,
T. Ikebuchi,
T. Sada,
M. Amemori,
S. Edamura,
S. Takata,
K, Hayashi,
S. Nomura,
Y. Ozeki,
G. Uyeda,
T. Isogai

SKK/TI

per , T. Isogai

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

Mar. 28th, 1944.

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

We are very anxiously awaiting the reply to our letter of last December re High School tuition fee.

Since then another question has arisen that is even more vital to us. On March 2, 1944, Mr. Collins announced at the 18th Annual Beet Growers' Convention, held in Lethbridge, Alta., a new policy of the B. C. Security Commission that would virtually freeze all Japanese movement in Southern Alberta.

We, the evacuated people of Japanese origin in Southern Alberta, willingly left our homes and properties, the life's work to many of us, to comply with the order-in-council. We consented to come to Alberta and work in the Beet fields and be as self supporting as possible. And for the last two years we have worked diligently and contributed greatly to the Sugar Beet Industry.

At the time of evacuation certain privileges were promised us. Amongst them was the right of all Japanese children to obtain education on the same basis as they previously received in B. C. Furthermore, we were promised that we will have the freedom of movement after one year's work in the Beet Industry. But these promises have not been observed. In addition this new policy of freezing tends to create misunderstanding and ultimately result in non-co-operation and lack of interest in Beet work by us. Such a condition is deploreable.

Therefore, it is the request of all the evacuees in Southern Alberta that you intervene in this matter so that we may again work in peaceful manner.

Yours truly,

COMMITTEE FOR JAPANESE IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

March 28, 1944.

George Collins Esq.,
Commissioner of Japanese placement,
B. C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Sir:

Your new policy in relation to the transfer of the Japanese family from one farmer to another as announced by you at the 18th Annual Convention of the Sugar Beet farmers which was held in Lethbridge on March 2nd, 1944 is very disappointing to us, for we cannot but feel that it was a brazen act of betrayal of our trust in you.

According to the press report covering the convention, it was reported that "The Commission have agreed with the Board of Directors (of Beet Growers' Association) that from the beginning of this month the Commission will not permit the Japanese families to move from one district to another although in justified instances the families will be permitted to transfer within the same district." We have also been informed by circular letters No. 12 signed by Mr. Russell, your representative in Alberta, that the power to or disapprove our application for transfer was vested with "The Investigating Committee" presumably composed of Growers' Association officials and Sugar Factory representatives.

Analyzing your new policy from all angles, whatever the outward appearance may be, in its essence, it can only mean that you have yielded to the persistent demand by Mr. Baker, the President of the Growers' Association, to freeze ourselves, as it were, to forced labour as slaves of the indifidual farmers to whom we are allocated.

B. C. Security Commission has time and again declared itself as guarantor of justice and peace to the Japanese, and we believed in it. Your intention may have been sincere but the result as manifested itself in carrying out of your new policy simply means slavery to us. This is not in accordance with the ideal of Canadian Democracy and culture for which Canada is fighting.

Unless this bad policy is recinded, we have no alternative but to make it be known that engaging ourselves in the arduous beet work for the coming season is problematical.

On a matter pertaining to the edusation of our children which is one of the burning questions of the moment for us. We have not been given your positive assistance to our petition to have the High School tuition fees taken care of, which is utterly beyond our ability to pay under our present circumstances. And we cannot help but express our disappointment over your insincere attitude on the matter as manifested by your remarks cloaked in diplomatic phraseology

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

but actually the negation of all our requests on the matter at the meeting of yourself and our representative at Coaldale on March 1st. We may further express our dissatisfaction not only the fact that in s spite of your telling our pepresentatives that you would try to make the growers convent at their convention on March 2nd to realize their responsibility on the matter of our High School children's tuition fee, you have not even shown the courtesy of reporting the result thereof to our representatives, but also on the insincere attitude of Mr. Lister, who after promising that our representatives' negotiation with the Growers regarding the Sugar Beet Contracts be continued with his help and guidance, simply disappearing from the picture.

We, the evacuated Japanese, consider you, who have absolute control and responsibility for the welfare of the Japanese, be appealed by us through our representatives, to appreciate the gravity of the situation and take appropriate steps at once.

Yours truly,

SIGNED FOR THE JAPANESE EVACUEES IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

Mar. 28, 1944.

Board of Directors,
Sugar Beet Growers' Association,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dear Sirs:

Statements, made by your president at your 18th Annual Convention, in reference to our relation with your members, gives us the impression that you are intending to enslave as it were to the growers to whom we are allocated.

During the past two years we did our work to the best of our ability knowing that the spirit of co-operation between the workers and employers is the one and only way if the goal of the mutual benefits is to be achieved. Now in face of these circumstances the course you are proposing to take to put further restricitions on our already limited freedom will serve no good purpose to you other than dampen our enthusiasm for the co-operation, for, we too have feelings and sentiments as same as you and react in the same way. Of course we know you have spent some money in improving our living quarters which we appreciate, and for this reason you maintain that we should be frozen to the individual farmers disregarding altogether the human side of the picture, but we also know of several instances where building materials supplied by the Dominion Government for our benefits, were used by the growers otherwise. The Japanese have no time made transfers without adequate reasons and without the sanctions of the B. C. Security Commission whom we think is fair and just to all concerned. Be that as it may, as long as we are engaged in beet industry, whether certain percentage of the Japanese move from one beet farmer to another for readjustment, will not make a bit of difference to the interest of your growers at large and to our co-operative effort to the industry. We fail to see, why you abhor this little movements of ours for you are dealing with human beings and as such little readjustment is sometimes necessary here and there, and it is to the mutual benefits of both the employers and the employee - Japanese to have such adjustments made.

The adjustments as above referred to may be possible theoretically even under the present set up, but in actual practice it is different. But what we strongly object to is the principle under which you are trying to enforce this bad policy. We do not hesitate to point out to you that the course you are about to follow is a very short sighted policy, forgetting or disregarding the fact that hearty co-operation from the workers is the most important factor in the growers' success in their operations.

It is our responsibility to transmit to you the unanimous opinion of the Japanese to the effect that any interference by you on the freedom of our movement which was subject only to the supervision of B. C. Security Commission heretofore, cannot be tolerated.

We sincerely hope that you will reconsider your action in the light of these facts as above set forth.

Yours truly,

THE NORTH AND SOUTH JAPANESE COMMITTEE

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

Post Office Box 210
Raymond, Alberta,
April 11, 1944.

Mr. G. Collins,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

As delegates for the entire evacuees in Southern Alberta we are obligated to forward to you their opinion and desire.

Due to the delay in the settlement of the transfer and the high school tuition fee questions, the only opinion amongst the evacuees is that we are not wanted here, that the growers do not care what may happen to us. This is the only logical conclusion we arrived at when we analyzed the attitude of Mr. P. Baker.

Mr. Baker, being the president of the Beet Growers Association, is the man in a position to express the opinion of the beet growers. At the Beet Growers Meeting of March 2, 1944, Mr. Baker definitely stated that at the end of the emergency which brought the Japanese out to Alberta he will advocate that they be returned to from whence they came. He has also stated at the joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Growers Association, the Sugar Factory representatives, the B.C.S.C. officials and the Japanese delegates, held on March 24, 1944, that unless the growers maintain the final decision regarding transfer of the Japanese he will try to remove all evacuees from Southern Alberta. In our opinion then, Mr. Baker and the growers desire only financial gains through the exploitation of the evacuees.

In a policy of re-settlement such an attitude is intolerable. The policy of the B.C.S.C. lately has been to disperse the Japanese and Japanese Canadians from the ghost towns in the long range policy of re-settlement. We believe the same to be true of the evacuees in Alberta. But since the interest of the beet growers is only exploitation we desire to be re-located to a more suitable area where re-settlement is possible.

In connection with tuition fees we have learned that outside of Alberta the Japanese are not financially responsible. But in Alberta the school boards are demanding fees from evacuee parents and in many instances our children were forced to sacrifice education. Under such conditions we cannot consider ourselves as running alont the policy of re-settlement.

Regarding the labor situation we again find Alberta unpromising. We cannot lease land here even on an yearly term. In Eastern Canada we believe there are many instances of land being rented. In the choice of occupation many of the evacuees in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec are much more fortunate than we. They are allowed to work along the line to which they

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

are most suited. But in Alberta we are all forced to work as beet labourers.

From the sum result of all these problems we cannot help but believe that re-settlement in Southern Alberta is impossible. Thus it is the desire of the entire evacuees that we be moved to another district where we can be relocated satisfactorily. With this end in view we have elected a committee, composed of Messrs. K. Hayashi, T. Ikebuchi, S. Takata, and Y. Tamura, to investigate the conditions in Eastern Canada. Therefore, we request that you immediately furnish these men with the necessary travelling permits.

Yours truly,

Delegates for Evacuees in
Southern Alberta.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-26-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

Grand Forks, B.C.
April 25, 1944

Rev. Geo. Dorey, D.D.
Wesley Bldg.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Dr. Dorey,-

I have your letter of the 18th inst., enquiring of the situation re Japanese School fees.

I think the matter is substantially, if not completely, as set forth in the letters submitted. There is no "Low Down" as the the facts beyond those set forth in the letters, that is of course except as to my views as to whose is the esponsibility for the whole matter of the ducation of these children.

The position of the Local Schoolboard is a strictly business one, quite untinctured by sympathy or friendliness. It is also quite unchanged from the beginning, and the breakdown is not to be laid down at their door. It is not to be construed from this that I am justifying the entire attitude of the trustees, but they are not to blame at this point.

I am of the belief that the schoolboards contract is purely with the local Japanese. I also believe that the agreement whereby the Dominion Government, through the Security Commission, pays 50% of the school fees is also strictly with the local Japanese. If this belief should be proved the true one, then it would seem that the impasse between the Trustees and the Japanese is strictly up to The Japanese Parents.

It is however the attitude of the Dom. Govt. through the S.C. that haschanged, and whatever legitimacy there may be for this change in principle, the fact that the change has taken place arbitrarily at the close of the calendar year, when the Japanese are not earning, and not at the end of the School Year, which would be the logical time, is in my judgment frossly unfair. The agreement having been made at the commencement of the school year,I think is prima facie evidence that the Japanese are right in believing that the agreement would be for the school year.

It would seem to me that the crux of this matter will be ultimately determined in the question of the legitimacy of the conclusion of the Dom. Govt. or of its agent the S.C. that these people are earning sufficient money to warrant their assumption of the whole cost of their children's education. Two things might be observed in this connection that are quite relevant, viz./-

1 . The amounts earned by one agency are often judged to be the earnings of one family, whereas it may be the earnings of several families.

2. The general idea of the standard of living adopted by the Japanese, is quite erroneous. They do not "live on rice", their standard is little below our own standard .

The observation by one of the trustees as reported in a free

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

rendering of Mr. McTavish's letter, "That it should not be considered burdensome for a Japanese to assume $50 per child for education (at least for two children) " is best answered by asking where the white is who would accept silently a tax of $100.00 for school purposes alone, while being in the earning category that these Japanese find themselves.

In trying to put the matter briefly, I would say-

The responsibility of negotiating a just settlement of this matter lies with the Dominion Government, inasmuch as it was their order that has created this problem.

Secondly, the Provincial Govt. has a responsibility that it should not shirk, inasmuch as the problem is not individual brought about by a change of residence but a mass one, where large numbers of taxpayers, whose taxes included school costs, have been forcibly removed to suit the will of the remaining citizens, and thus have been drproved of the rights they have paid for, for years. Some adjustment could and should have been made in consideration of this by an adjustment of the distribution of the taxes paid for school purposes.

If however, the sttitude of the Governments should become an adamantine refusal to recognize their obligations thus leaving these people suffering under a gross injustice, then I would judge that the churches who are the reputed champions of the rights and interests of the oppressed and friendless people, shoul formulate a policy designed to meet the situation at least benevolently, as well as prove their reputation to be worthy. This, however, should only be, when the rightful agents have become recreant to their trust.

I have been trying to obtain for you some information re relative earnings of the Japanese which would shed light on their ability, but up to time of writing it has not come to hand. If it should come before mail time I will append. Information has just come to hand however, that the Japanese children are back in school, some understanding having been reached by which the school fees are guarantees by the Japanese themselves temporarily.

This matter could of course, be taken up more fully, but I havenot judged it necessary at this time. If however, this should be desired, I would gladly comply, but I would hope I shall not be left to meet postage thereon.

Immediately, I do not blame the local trustees, but rather the government and their evident changed attitude towards the Japanese. This however, is not to be construed to mean an uncritical attitude of the trustees on my part, but really to give "the devil his due". There could be, I think, a reconsideratio of the relative nature of the costs of this item and the charges levied. Franknes and fairness are always contributive to confidence and co-operation.

Hoping this may help in some small way,

I am yours heartily,

Sgd. Thos. Keyworth

Mr. O'Gura has just come in with information re earnings, but it is too long to summatise. This is evident however - that earnings in most cases do not meet livin expenses - the difference I imagine having to be made up out of assets realized by sale or lease of property at coast. Will forward information in a day or so.

T. K.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-27-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Cdn War Orders & Regs. 1944 Vol 2

Order in Council amending the Defence of Canada Regulations

P.C. 3797

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1944.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Minister of Justice reports that representations have been made by the Attorney General of British Columbia and others to the effect that, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations, property is from time to time being transferred to persons to be held by them on behalf of persons of the Japanese race;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of the War Measures Act, chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to amend regulation 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations and it is hereby amended by inserting immediately after paragraph (5) thereof the following:—

"(5A) Every person who acquires or holds land or growing crops for the benefit of any person known to him to be of the Japanese race or a company known to him to be a Japanese company shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

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

Order in Council *re* leasing of lands required in Canada by the United States Government for defence projects

P.C. 3869

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1944.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas on July 7, 1943, Cabinet War Committee approved in principle a recommendation, submitted by officers of the departments concerned, that the Department of Mines and Resources assume responsibility for acquiring properties located in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, the Dawson Creek Area, British Columbia, including Fort St. John, the Fitzgerald Area, Alberta, and in all cases connected with the rights of way required for purposes of the Alaska Highway, and that the Department of Transport assume responsibility for acquiring properties in all other cases;

And whereas Cabinet War Committee further agreed that the Government take action to acquire properties only when they were intended for the direct use of the United States Government; United States contractors to make their own arrangements on the understanding that they would not acquire property in the name of the United States Government;

And whereas the Minister of Mines and Resources and the Minister of Transport report that in order to expedite the completion of arrangements for the leasing of land as above set out, it is deemed advisable to obtain general authority for entry into leases of land, as may be required for United States purposes, where the annual rental is $500 or under;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-29-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Can War Orders & Regs 1944 Vol 2

Order in Council amending the Defence of Canada Regulations

P.C. 3797

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1944.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Minister of Justice reports that representations have been made by the Attorney General of British Columbia and others to the effect that, notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations, property is from time to time being transferred to persons to be held by them on behalf of persons of the Japanese race;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and under the authority of the War Measures Act, chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to amend regulation 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations and it is hereby amended by inserting immediately after paragraph (5) thereof the following:—

"(5A) Every person who acquires or holds land or growing crops for the benefit of any person known to him to be of the Japanese race or a company known to him to be a Japanese company shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

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

Order in Council *re* leasing of lands required in Canada by the United States Government for defence projects

P.C. 3869

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1944.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas on July 7, 1943, Cabinet War Committee approved in principle a recommendation, submitted by officers of the departments concerned, that the Department of Mines and Resources assume responsibility for acquiring properties located in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, the Dawson Creek Area, British Columbia, including Fort St. John, the Fitzgerald Area, Alberta, and in all cases connected with the rights of way required for purposes of the Alaska Highway, and that the Department of Transport assume responsibility for acquiring properties in all other cases;

And whereas Cabinet War Committee further agreed that the Government take action to acquire properties only when they were intended for the direct use of the United States Government; United States contractors to make their own arrangements on the understanding that they would not acquire property in the name of the United States Government;

And whereas the Minister of Mines and Resources and the Minister of Transport report that in order to expedite the completion of arrangements for the leasing of land as above set out, it is deemed advisable to obtain general authority for entry into leases of land, as may be required for United States purposes, where the annual rental is $500 or under;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-29-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REV. A. LLOYD SMITH, D.D.
CHAIRMAN

Board of Home Missions

The United Church of Canada

299 QUEEN ST. WEST
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ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Vol 1/2
Bunt Papers
UBC UTCL

Air Mail and Special Delivery

Rev. W.P. Bunt, B.A., B.D.,
c/o Chalmers United Church,
Vancouver, B.C.

May 19th,
1 9 4 4.

Dear Mr. Bunt: Re - Japanese

I am enclosing herewith copy of a Report which Mr. Shimizu has made, tentatively, regarding his work in Ontario. He hopes to expand and enlarge it, but I thought I should send you this, so that you would have it for the Committee on Japanese Work, which will no doubt meet during the Conference.

Yours sincerely,

Geo Dorey

GD.MBT

Encl.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HELPING RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIANS

This is an interim report of the work, carried on by me during the past two months, under the supervision of the Home Mission Board of the United Church of Canada and in co-operation with the B.C. Security Commission among the Japanese Canadians, who were relocated to Ontario and Quebec from B. C., in consequence of the outbreak of the war in the Pacific.

I THE PEOPLE WE SERVE

They are the Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, who were first evacuated from the Pacific Coast, which was declared a "protected area" soon after the opening of the war. Deprived of their homes, their businesses, their friends, and their all, which they had built up during the past fifty years, they were evacuated into road camps, "Interior Housing" schemes, independent evacuation centres, and in some cases, into internment camps.

They were next relocated to these eastern Provinces, (a) to enable them to gain their own self-support, (b) to utilize their man-power to relieve labour shortage, (c) and to set in motion the policy of "dispersal".

They are now entering into the third stage, namely, Resettlement. There are at the present time roughly 2000 of these people within the area I serve - about 400 in Montreal, and about 1500 scattered among many cities, towns and villages in southern Ontario. These latter include: Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Belleville, London, St. Thomas, Brantford, Guelph, Galt, Ingersoll, Beamsville, Grimsby, Chatham, Alvinston, Fletcher, Cedar Springs, Charing Cross, Blenheim, Windsor and a few other points; as well as in what might be called the Toronto Suburban area such as Port Credit, Clarkson, Sheridan, Summerville, Islington, Mimico and Coleman. I have visited all these places once at least, and have come in contact with about 800 people so far.

II THE PROBLEM

With practically no exception, those who were relocated to Ontario and Quebec are engaged in some gainful and necessary work; and as such, they are contributing, directly or indirectly, their share in war-time industry, while gaining for themselves, and in many cases for their families, economic self-support. For many reasons which we shall enumerate later, they are not quite settled. They are restless, bewildered and unhappy.

A large majority of those who have been relocated in the East are young people, a considerable number of them in their 'teens, who have been separated from their homes for the first time in their lives. Away from their home ties and social control, these young people find themselves "lost" in many respects, and as "sheep without a Shepherd", they tend to go astray.

In order to serve these people in their perplexities, I was called to this work in March as "a personal counsellor". I was to go among them as their sympathetic friend, listening to their troubles, grievances, problems, difficulties, fears and hopes, trying to help them in whatever way possible.

III THE WORK SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED

The past two months have been spent chiefly in making a survey of the field, in acquainting myself with the real troubles of the people, in exploring their real needs, and in finding some practical means of helping them in their attainment of genuine resettlement.

These are some of the methods I followed in order to gain the end stated above:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1. Taking part in the church activities.

(a) I preached to the Japanese congregation on Sunday afternoons in the Church of All Nations. Those who come to this are older people. I had from 30 to 50 people at these services.

(b) I took part in the Young People's Fellowship, led by Miss Florence Bird, the W.M.S. worker, which meets twice a month in the Metropolitan Church House. The attendance generally is around one hundred.

(c) I also have had the privilege of speaking to the Bible Class, being held every Wednesday afternoon by Miss Bird. The attendance varied from 12 to 18.

2. Personal Consultation.

I made myself available to any caller who wished to have a consultation on any personal or family question, by holding office hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings at the Church of All Nations; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the Metropolitan Church House office.

3. Visitations.

Tied down with office hours, and out-of-town visits, I have had less opportunity for this than I had hoped, but I made calls as far as possible.

4. Group Meetings

In small towns and hostels where a number of boys stay together, I held group meetings and had a profitable time in asking and answering questions, and discussing problems. I have been able to do much good through this medium.

IV SOME OF THE FINDINGS

All able-bodied men I met, also to a large extent women, are engaged in some gainful jobs, and are earning enough to live and to save a little. But they are far from settled. Only a small portion of them, probably less than ten per cent. are being resettled. Some of the reasons may be enumerated as follows:

1. Occupational Mal-adjustment

Most of them are engaged in jobs totally different from those for which they were trained and which they used to do, and from what they had hoped to follow. Especially difficult are the people who had been independent "enterprisers", for now every Japanese-Canadian has been reduced to being an employee. Everywhere I found former fishermen finding it difficult to take orders from employees and foremen. Almost all regard their present jobs "temporary", and the feeling of temporariness in the most basic need of man - earning one's living - is not conducive to resettlement.

2. Housing Difficulty

The difficulty of securing adequate living quarters has not been confined to Japanese Canadians, to be sure; but added to the general housing difficulty, they had to meet the experience of being turned away because they are of Japanese origin. This worked adversely for resettlement in two ways: (1) The inadequate living quarter

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

and homelikeness tended to make them restless, and (2) The unpleasant- and bitter experiences gone through in the first month or two after their arrival fostered resentment against things in general and created a wrong attitude of mind in these people.

3. The feeling of uncertainty and insecurity because of certain restrictions, and the lack of defined policy on the part of the Government. Among the first are the orders-in-council forbidding them to purchase property and land for residential and business purposes, and to secure license for business enterprises. The Federal Government has as yet announced no definite policy in regard to Japanese Canadians, and has made an agreement with the Provinces, that they will be removed from these Provinces after the war "if requested". These people feel that they are left at the mercy of the whimsical wills of a rumour-fed public and of self-advancing politicians. They feel they have no just power to appeal to, and are therefore, very insecure and hopelessly helpless.

4. A Deep-seated Resentment.
Because of many unfortunate experiences they have had to go through since the opening of the war on the Pacific, a deep-seated resentment has been created in the hearts of many of these people - a feeling of injustice done to them by the Canadian Government and people. Among these experiences are: (1) The seizing of fishing boats and automobiles, and disposing them at low prices. (2) The destruction and stealing of their properties, furniture, etc. by ill disposed persons. (3) The compulsory sale of their homes and property by the custodians, who promised to "protect them" while these people were away. (4) The treatment of Japanese Canadians so differently from German and Italian Canadians the Government thus dealing with citizens on the basis of racial origin not on merit. The most assimilated and loyal people were hardest hit, because they were treated in the same way as the most unassimilated and unpatriotic ones.

5. Disruption of Families
The disruption of the family is one of the inevitables of war, and is by no means confined to Japanese Canadians. But in their case the family tie has been particularly strong, and in many cases, the young people having been protected over much are lacking in the training for independent living. Suddenly torn away from their home influences - on that, under an abnormal wartime atmosphere - these young people are in danger of going astray.

6. Postponed and frustrated Marriages
For many reasons such as the closing of a certain city like Toronto, and long separations due to evacuation, marriages are often not only postponed but also frustrated in many unfortunate ways. Broken promises often occur. There is a tension felt among the young people. Sex distribution among the young people in most places is not even, in most places boys exceeding girls by 3 to 1. A universal desire of young people to congregate in large cities like Toronto, is due largely to their desire to find suitable mates.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. The Ignorance of the Canadian Public.

Although in most places thegeneral public has been good to these new comers, unjust and unreasonable attitudes have been shown by some Occidentals towards these relocees, due to ignorance, race prejudice and misunderstanding. They were feared as "enemy aliens". In one city a Y.M.C.A. refused membership to Japanese Canadians, and in another town, a fashionable Church was reported to be averse to their coming.

8. A Feeling of Hopelessness and Despair

Because of repeated frustrations and rebuffs experienced by them through many years, these people, I found, are unconsciously forming in themselves a despair-complex. "It is no use trying" is an attitude taken by surprisingly many of the, even among the young people. "We tried to be good Canadians, industrious, law-abiding and loyal, yet we are treated as enemy aliens". The racial feeling is so deep-seated that it is impossible to overcome, many people told me, and they sneered at Christianity, whose teaching during the two thousand years, they say, has not done much in this respect. They are therefore, resorting to the ways of "escape". One of these is a vague hope to go back to Japan as soon as the war ceases, "for there is absolutely no hope or future for us in white Canada". Others will find escape in the life of momentary pleasure. To my mind, this is the MOST SERIOUS cause of all kinds of evils. It must be overcome by a vital positive faith in a just and righteous God.

V AIDS TO RESETTLEMENT

Much has been done to aid the resettlement of these people.

1. The Placement Officer and his co leagues have done an enormously amount of work. They have not only opened up many new areas of occupation for these people and placed them in gainful jobs, but also have given them a valuable moral guidance. I have noted on many occasions in the office of the B. C. Security Commission, when men come in dejected but go out of the office smiling and cheerful with a new hope.

2. The Churches of all denomination have done much. The Anglican and United Churches maintain special workers for them. Individual Churches welcomed them into their various organizations, such as the Y.P.A., Young Couple's Society, Athletic Clubs, etc.

3. The Y.W. and Y.M.C.A. everywhere are doing their utmost to keep these new-comers. Probably the most outstanding of these is the Y.M.C.A. of Hamilton. Clubs are organized for them, and recreational facilities are provided for them.

4. In many cities, advisory committees are organized to deal with the problems of resettlement of Japanese Canadians. The Co-operative Committee of Toronto, the Nisei Sponsoring Committee of Montreal, the Advisory Committee of London, the Advisory Council of Hamilton have been functioning almost a year. I had the privilege of attending the meetings of all these committees, and was deeply impressed with the good work being done by them. I am now trying to organize a similar committee in St. Thomas and also at Chatham, gathering the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the interested and representative Occidental citizens of each locality. Those of the Japanese Canadians who have come in touch with the work of these agencies have been well looked after and are greatly helped; but the problem is, how to help those who are outside of it? And these are the majority.

VI SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Removal of Hindrances.

Though negative, one of the first necessities for the advancement of the resettlement of Japanese Canadians is the removal of certain hindrances, in order to provide a favorable condition for resettlement: (a) Lifting the ban on the purchasing of property and land for residential and business purposes. (b) Lifting the ban on the granting of licenses for business interprises. (c) Lifting the ban on free-movement, subject to certain necessary conditions.

2. Inducement not Compulsion.

In urging the people in B. C. to come East, some methods of inducement be used instead of unnecessary and bad managed compulsion, because the resentment formed by the latter method definitely deter, if not destroy the process of resettlement. The appeal to noble motives, not on the base motive of fear or gain, should be resorted to as far as possible.

3. Fostering Right Attitude in Settlers

Everything should be done to those coming to the East to foster in them a desire to settle in spite of everything. To this end, every care should be taken to minimize the unpleasant experiences upon their arrival, such as the violation of promises, or the delay of necessary furniture and baggages.

4. The Government Assistance

Some Government assistance should be given to promote the resettlement of these peoples: (a) The transfer of trade licences from B. C. To enable them to enter into their accustomed trades and businesses, provided that these are necessary wartime industry, with the approval of the Control Board. (b) The transfer of the monies from B. C. accrued from the sales of their land and property, with a just indemnification for losses. (c) Financial assistance for those who would enter farming.

5. The People must Co-operate

The resettlement of Japanese Canadians will be impossible unless the people in the community will allow them to do so by co-operation and positive help. The Church and all Christian minded people should co-operate in educating the general public in racial tolerance and true christian brotherhood.

6. Facilitating Proper Marriages and Family Reunion.

The Young People should be encouraged to establish themselves in creative home life (a) by facilitating proper marriages, and (b) by making it possible to re-unite families as much as possible. Life becomes purposeful when they have their homes to work for.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. The Relocees Themselves Must Do Their Part

After all, no outside assistance can do much good, unless the Japanese Canadians themselves are willing to do their utmost. The Church must teach and guide them to do this. To encourage them; to recover hopes and to inspire confidence in themselves, in others and in their future; to guide them in the healthy, industrious and ethical living by providing them with right visions and proper outlook, is the task of the Christian Church.

I have been going among them for the past two months, and have been reminding them of following points, and some good results have been noted:

(1) Understanding the Meaning of the Times.

We must realize that this is wartime, when family disruption, property and business loss and restrictions of personal freedom are inevitable; and the majority of people everywhere must engage in "necessary" work, not always to our own liking. We must learn to like the necessary job, and must pride ourselves in the faithful performance of the task.

When we compare ourselves with people of other countries, India or occupied countries, we will find ourselves very fortunately placed.

(2) While we must engage in "necessary" work during the war, we can at the same time plan for the post-war work and prepare ourselves for it to this end:

A. (a) We must have a purpose
(b) Gain necessary knowledge
(c) Accumulate experiences
(d) Acquire necessary skill
(e) Save money as much as possible.
(f) Build a strong character.

B. We must try to make ourselves valuable and indispensable in the community in which we live, by
(a) being a good employee
(b) Making friends with neighbours
(c) Co-operating in all community projects.
(d) Assimilating in every way possible.

This is very important because, in a democratic country like Canada, our neighbours are in the end the makers of the Government policy.

(3) Take advantage of all good forces that are at work for us. There are many friends of racial justice. To this end -
(a) Try to appreciate the good work being done by the Church and the B. C. Security Commission, the Advisory Councils, etc.
(b) and co-operate to the best of your ability with their work.

VII THE CHURCH AND RESETTLEMENT

I have so far found 317 United Church baptized members. Most of them are former Vancouver members, and if I look up those from Victoria, Steveston, New Westminster, Fraser Valley and Ocean Falls, the number may be considerably

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

increased. Out of these 83 are Issei members, who can understand Japanese better than English. There are a large number of Anglican members, and those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church; so that with adherants, more than half the number can be said to be Church people.

United Church members so far found.

	Total	Issei
Montreal	94	26
Toronto	110	26
S. Ontario	113	31

Much has been done, but a far greater task remains to be done. I request all Christian friends to pray for this work also.

Respectfully submitted,

K. Shimizu

(Rev. K. Shimizu)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-30-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NJCCA file U.B.C. Library JPG Collection

MAY 29 1944

Ottawa, May 26, 1944.

Mr. G. E. Trueman,
Placement Officer,
B. C. Security Commission,
174 Spadina Ave.,
Toronto 2B, Ontario.

Re: Business Licenses for Japanese

Reverend Shimizu spent yesterday afternoon discussing with us various problems, and in the course of the discussion it was agreed that we would write you explaining the procedure by which Japanese under the present regulations could secure business licenses.

(a) Wartime Prices and Trade Board License.

1. No permit is required from the W.P.T.B. to purchase a "going" concern in any part of Canada.

2. No permit is now required to move a business (presently owned) from one part of the country to another, although the quota for goods does not move to another region without approval by the W.P.T.B.

3. The floor space occupied by a business can now be increased without difficulty.

4. Permits are granted by the W.P.T.B. quite freely for persons who wish to start a repair business of any sort i.e. automobile repair shop, dry cleaning shop, shoe repair shop, etc.

5. A permit is still required to start a new business or to branch out into a new line, but such permits are now granted more freely.

6. W.P.T.B. Regional Offices are established in most sections of the country and should be consulted upon the detailed procedure when permits are required under Orders No. 202 and 284, etc.

(b) Local Business License.

1. Civic and provincial business licenses are required in various types of retail trade and service shops.

2. In most cities the Police Commission or a sub-committee of the Council issues these licenses, and the granting or withholding of them depends largely on the conditions laid down by this body in the local situation.

3. Local sponsoring committees and church organizations can do much by supporting the applications of Japanese Canadians for local business licenses.

2....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-31-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) Permit to Buy or Lease Property.

1. Japanese do not require a permit to lease ~~real property~~ premises for residential or business purposes on a yearly lease or shorter period.

2. Japanese require a permit from the Minister of Justice to lease property for residential or business purposes for periods longer than one year.

3. Japanese require a permit from the Minister of Justice to purchase real property of any kind anywhere in Canada. This is usually granted or withheld after consultation with provincial authorities, and all favourable conditions are taken into account, such as war service.

4. A Japanese making application for a permit to lease or purchase property, as mentioned above, should send a copy of his application and supporting testimonials through your office to this Department. If this is done, we may be able to be of assistance when the application is being considered by the Department of Justice.

I trust that the above will clarify the procedure necessary for Japanese who wish to set up in business after relocation.

A. MacNamara.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-31-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vancouver Office Reports T95 Custodian of Enemy Property

May 29, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. COLEMAN

Re: Vancouver Trip

In accordance with your instructions I arrived in Vancouver on the morning of April 19th and left Vancouver on the evening of May 18th. I have the following report to make on the situation generally:

1. Administration

The set-up of the organization and the possibility of further curtailling staff was discussed at some length with the Director who reported that the staff is now as follows:

Evacuee Section -	68
Enemy Section -	6
Greater Vancouver Advisory Committee-	2
	76

and it does not appear that there can be any further reductions during the next few months in view of the speeding up of the policy of liquidation and the vast amount of detail work this entails.

After considerable discussion with Mr. Shears and interviewing several members of the staff, it appears that some adjustments in salaries would be desireble, otherwise I feal that several members of the staff who have been doing excellent work will leave for better positions in the business world which are definitely available in Vancouver at the present time.

The changes in salaries in the list attached can, in my opinion, be justified for the reasons given and in addition it might be pointed out that the situation in Vancouver is vastly different from the situation in Ottawa in that Government employees can leave Government offices in Vancouver and get better positions in industry under present conditions and it is not satisfactory to refuse a permit to a person to seek other employment at a higher salary if they are dissatisfied with the salary being paid in their present position since their work will suffer. I think it should also be mentioned that the Vancouver staff realizes that their positions are definitely temporary and everything possible is being done to liquidate that office, thus justifying a higher rate of salary for temporary work. (1) See J-65

While in Vancouver, in answer to a question asked in the House of Commons, I forwarded a list of the salaries then being paid. I would suggest that if the changes in salaries are approved, the list forwarded to you be amended accordingly.

In addition to the list of proposed changes I am attaching a list showing the present personnel employed and the salaries at present being paid, together with the Director's letter of May 25th. I have no hesitation in recommending the acceptance of the Director's proposals as to increases. (2) See J-65

The space occupied by the Evacuee and Enemy Sections has been greatly reduced until these two sections are now occupying most of one floor of the Royal Bank Building, there being a small law office on the same floor, and the Executive Assistant to Judge Smith's committee occupying a small office on another floor.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-32-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

29/5/44

2. Sale to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act

On my arrival in Vancouver I had many discussions concerning the delays in the completion of the sale of Japanese farm lands to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act and, as a result of these discussions, I finally dictated the attached correspondence and schedules. The memorandum to Mr. Shears requires him to let me have a weekly report and the first of these reports has been received and the necessary changes made on the schedules. A summary of the situation as it stood as of May 22nd last is also attached. To briefly summarize the situation as of May 22nd last, out of the balance of 243 uncompleted offers the Custodian's office is responsible for 20 cases, the Director of the Veterans' Land Act is responsible for 25, the Custodian's solicitors for 60 and the New Westminster Land Registry Office for 138. (3) g-494

The reasons for the many delays which have occurred in the completion of this sale are many but principal among them was the lack of co-operation between the Custodian's Vancouver Office and the Office of the Director of the Veterans' Land Act, and the failure of the Custodian's solicitors to employ sufficient staff to handle a deal of this kind - there being only one solicitor in the office until March of this year when additional help was secured in the form of another partner who has, since that time, been handling the Custodian's work. I think all of these difficulties have been ironed out and the weekly reports which I expect to receive will be carefully checked and if any further delays occur, the responsibility for same definitely fixed. I think it is unfortunate that correspondence on the files of the Director of the Veterans' Land Act in Ottawa from his solicitors in Vancouver is anything but complimentary to the Custodian's Office staff in Vancouver and, while there may have been delays, a great number of these delays can be attributed in my opinion to the attitude of the solicitor for the Director who has now been replaced, he having been recalled to Ottawa.

I handed you a rough chart indicating the difficulties that have faced the Custodian's Office in clearing up titles to land prior to conveying property to the Director or to other purchasers. The Japanese, as the chart indicates, were extremely careless as to whose property they built their houses on and this has considerably complicated the transferring of titles.

The sale of the land to the Director, as you will recall, was based on valuations made by the Soldier Settlement of Canada, the actual sale price having been recommended for acceptance to the Custodian by the Advisory Committee on Rural Properties. There has been considerable discussion as to whether or not the valuations upon which the sale was made were fair valuations under present market conditions and I am attaching some correspondence dealing with the case of Tadaichi Shirakawa where the Director of the Veterans' Land Act offered $3139.00 and his District Superintendent's letter of December 10th places him in a rather embarrassing position when you consider Mr. Wright's letter of May 12th, the property having been sold for $7500.00 to a white man. In discussions with the solicitor for the Director of the Veterans' Land Act I advised him that if any question should ever be raised as to the valuations upon which the Custodian based his sale to the Director, the Soldier Settlement of Canada would be expected to defend their valuations. (4) g-494 Exhibit No. 3.

I would like to specifically draw your attention to my letter of May 16th to Mr. Barnett which indicates the outstanding problems now existing between his Director and the Custodian.

By June 1946 65 of withdrawn properties were sold at an average of 102.4% above the V.L. Appeal (ranging from 5.4% above to 1200% above)
Exhibit 37 Japanese Land Commission RG 33/69 Vol 78.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-32-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3. Advisory Committee on Rural Property

I attended a meeting of this committee under the Chairmanship of His Hon. Judge Whiteside. Mayor Mott and Harold Menzies, two members of the Committee were present. The fourth member, Mr. McKenzie, was absent because of ill-health. Mr. Shears and Mr. Wright also attended the meeting.

The main reason for calling the meeting was to consider the tenders received as a result of the advertisement calling for offers on a part of the balance of the farm lands not sold to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act. Tenders on the balance of these properties will close on the 15th of June.

The question of Mr. Dalgarno and his Alert Bay property was discussed with the Committee and I have given you a separate memorandum dealing with this situation.

Insofar as Mr. Neill's interest in Tofino and Heriot Bay is concerned, I am attaching a separate memorandum dealing with this matter.

The sale of chattels in the outlying districts is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

Insofar as the balance of the farms lands which are still to be disposed of are concerned, the offers received do not indicate any great interest in such properties. This is due, no doubt, in part to the fact that the Director of the Veterans' Land Act has presumably purchased the best of the farm lands.

4. Greater Vancouver Advisory Committee

I attended two meetings of this Committee, the first in the absence of Mr. Justice Smith and the second, held on the day before I left Vancouver, was under his chairmanship.

As a result of discussions in the Custodian's Office and with Mr. Durkee, the Executive Assistant to Judge Smith's committee, it would appear that some friction had developed between Mr. Durkee and members of the Custodian's staff - it appearing that Mr. Durkee was making decisions on matters that should have been brought to the attention of the Committee.

At the meeting with Mr. Justice Smith the entire situation was frankly discussed and as a result I wrote a memorandum to Mr. Shears, a copy of which is attached for your information. During the course of the meeting I requested that Judge Smith's committee make a report direct to Mr. McLarty, outlining the work of the committee during the past year and suggested the Minister would like to have this report by the end of June. The report, according to the Chairman, will contain a reference to Mr. Kimura on the Committee, his attitude so far as the policy of liquidation is concerned and the reasons for his resignation. I felt that a report of this kind, in spite of the fact that it will entail considerable work on the part of Mr. Durkee, might be of considerable assistance to the Custodian in the event of further questions being asked regarding the Custodian's policy.

One of the matters which was discussed at the Committee meeting and which I discussed also with Alderman Jones was the question of whether or not the City would permit the Powell and Alexander Street areas, in which a large block of Japanese property is situate, to be turned into either an industrial district for spur tracks running off the Canadian Pacific Railway or into a low cost housing area for dock

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-32-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

and shipyards workers. Alderman Jones advised that the City was considering the problem of this area and that from time to time the question of the Canadian Pacific running spur tracks into the district as a warehouse district had been considered but nothing had been developed. In the meantime the Custodian's policy of liquidating properties in this area is proceeding slowly - up to the moment only 7 properties having been sold on Powell Street, there being no market for these properties since they are definitely of a sub-standard quality. Alderman Jones advised that the City has been able to sell all the vacant land which it recovered under tax sales and that many of the lands sold for more than the assessed value.

The discussion at the meeting indicated that from the standpoint of a purchaser, the vacant land may be more desirable than a lot with a Japanese sub-standard building thereon. At the present time, in any event, the sales in the Powell Street area are moving very slowly and the Committee approved of a suggestion that some additional publicity should be given to try to promote further sales. One of the suggestions considered and approved by the Committee was that "For Sale" notices should be posted on the buildings and that while in Vancouver I should give a short interview to the Press who I advised the Committee had been attempting to get in touch with me practically every day since my arrival. I suggested that Judge Smith give an interview but he refused to do so, feeling that this was not in the scope of his responsibility.

Subsequent to the meeting I had an interview with the Vancouver Sun and Province and clippings are attached giving the reporters' summaries of the conversation. Mr. Shears was present and we were very careful not to give any exact figures. The reporter from the Province appears to have considerably elaborated upon the interview. (7) J-165

Insofar as the Powell Street area is concerned, I examined into the question of whether or not it would be worth while approaching the C.P.R. with a proposition that they make an offer to purchase the Japanese lands in this area. As a first step in this direction I had a plan prepared, filling in in red the evacuee owned properties and in green the enemy owned properties. This plan is attached for your information. I was rather surprised to find that contrary to public opinion, the Japanese did not own large contiguous blocks of property so that the question of recommending a purchase to the C.P.R. does not appear desirable, there being too many other parties interested in the intervening lots that would have to be purchased. (8)

Judge Smith's committee has rendered invaluable service in an advisory capacity to Mr. Shears' office and it is gratifying to note that up to the present time approximately 50% of the city properties have been sold, the average sale price amounting to 92% of the assessed values. Future sales may considerably reduce this percentage since it is quite apparent that the best of the properties have been sold and it will be a long slow process to liquidate the properties situate in the Powell Street area. Mr. Justice Smith has personally been of considerable help and is available to Mr. Shears at any time by appointment to discuss any problems.

As a result of conferences with the Advisory Committee I dictated a memorandum to Mr. Shears dated May 17th, a copy of which is attached, and is referred to above.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-32-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. Liquidation of Chattels

The liquidation of chattels in the Protected Area is proceeding, there having been approximately 72 auctions to date. The number of auctions, however, is definitely restricted by the market and the great amount of detail work necessary before an auction can be held in order that a proper accounting can be made to the Japanese owners of articles sold. Another difficulty encountered has been the ceiling price on various articles put up for auction, this necessitating long negotiations with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Vancouver in an attempt to get a definite ceiling price fixed and then the auctioneer has, on occasion, been greatly embarrassed by receiving bids of more than the ceiling price. These are matters of administration and are being worked out but have and will cause some delay in the liquidation policy.

During my stay in Vancouver I had a conference with Mr. Collins of the British Columbia Security Commission, the results of which were entirely satisfactory. The principal point decided upon was that the Commission did not wish to ship any further chattels to the evacuees with the exception of personal effects of a purely roligious or sentimental nature, thus giving the Custodian's office a free hand to proceed with the liquidation. Up to this conference the Custodian's staff has been in the position that they have endeavoured to co-operate with the Commission by holding chattels out of the sales until arrangements could be made to ship them to the interior or further east. These delays will no longer occur and the Japanese have been advised of the Commission's decision in this regard.

Mr. Collins suggested that his department would like to obtain information as to bank accounts held by evacuees so that they could determine whether or not maintenance should be advanced and he requested that the Custodian obtain this information for his department from the chartered banks. I advised Mr. Collins I did not think the Custodian would be prepared to request this information from the chartered banks particularly in view of the facts that bank accounts were excepted from the vesting of evacuee property in the Custodian. I suggested that if his department felt this information was necessary for the proper administering of the affairs of the evacuees, an amending Order-in-Council might be passed. In the meantime I agreed that in any specific case where they felt the Japanese was supply false information, the Custodian under his general regulations might be prepared to ask a bank for information but that he would not be prepared to make this a general practice.

6. P. S. Ross & Sons Agency Work

(a) General

I had numerous conferences with Mr. Field, the resident agent of P. S. Ross & Sons, concerning the clearing up of the work being handled by his office on behalf of the Custodian. As a result it has been arranged that over the period of the next few weeks 13 cases at present being handled by his office will be transferred to the enemy section of the Custodian's office and the work will be supervised by Mr. Wright. I also obtained a statement of all the cases handled by P. S. Ross & Sons and the present position of same. This statement is attached for your examination and will be immediately reviewed by myself and discussed with Mr. Cates of P. S. Ross & Sons' Montreal office within the next week.

(9)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-32-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. Evacuee Companies

I had a long conference with Mr. Sheppard, the Custodian's solicitor, when we discussed many of the problems which had arisen during the past year. The principal one related to Japanese evacuee companies. As a result of these discussions I prepared a memorandum for Mr. Shears and Mr. Wright, a copy of which is attached, which outlines the procedure that will be followed. (11)

8. Pending Court Action

There is a great deal of interest in Vancouver and among the Japanese regarding the pending action relating to the Custodian's authority to liquidate property without the consent of the evacuees. Wherever the question was raised by the solicitor or interested parties in discussing Japanese problems with me in Vancouver, I advised them that the property of the 3 persons who were instituting the actions had not been disposed of at the present time but the general policy of liquidation was being would be continued. Upon my return to Ottawa I was advised that a preliminary motion would be made in the Exchequer Court on Monday, May 29th, and the motion would be an application to dismiss the entire case on the grounds that the Exchequer Court has no jurisdiction.

The above is a general summary of the work done while I was in Vancouver and in addition to this, as you already know, I made a special trip to Port McNeil with Mr. Shears, who will have to consult frequently with Mr. Field on the liquidating of the N. S. McNeil Company, and we also called at Alert Bay and investigated the situation there. Another trip was made to the Deep Bay Logging Company with a representative of the H. R. McMillan Company, a prospective purchaser for the railroad and equipment and Mr. Shears. The object of the trip was threefold -namely to familiarize Mr. Shears with the practical problems involved and to convince Mr. McMillan's representative that the Custodian should be given an additional 30 days to remove the rail and to convince the prospective purchaser that he should make a definite offer. As stated above, an extension was granted and a sale of the railroad and equipment made

In the above memorandum and in the documents attached it will be apparent to you that I have made decisions on behalf of the Custodian while in Vancouver relating to policy and I would appreciate being advised as to whether or not my decisions are acceptable to the Custodian.

A survey of the Vancouver office indicates that many of the staff have been with the office for several years and are now familiar with the Custodian's general policy and the Custodian's Regulations and Orders-in-Council. This suggests to me that, if at any time the Ottawa office is in need of qualified staff, either clerical, secretarial or executive, considerable time might be saved in the training of inexperienced personnel by transferring competent individuals from Vancouver to Ottawa as was done in the case of Mr. Russell. Any such transfers should, of course, take into consideration the requirements of the Vancouver office at the time.

G. W. McPherson
Executive Assistant

GWMcP/FC.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-32-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

universal and has probably been which the family could be a work- The records show a continuously declining Japanese birthrate and a tacts with the Japanese Dr. declares:

Pro and Con on Property Rights

(The New Canadian's reporter covering the hearing of the property case in Ottawa has been Kunio Hidaka, University of B.C. graduate and well-known in the interior towns where he served with the welfare administration for some time. He has just completed a lengthy investigation into the legal status of persons of Japanese origin in Canada, while carrying on post-graduate study at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., for his Master of Arts degree. In addition to his wired report published last week, Mr. Hidaka has sent in the following detailed story on the legal argument advanced during the Exchequer Court reference).

OTTAWA.—Refere[illegible] Property Owners was hear[illegible] Exchequer Court by the Honourable Justice Thorson in a two day session, May 29-30. The crown was represented by Deputy Justice Minister F. P. Varcoe assisted by D. W. Mundell and the property owners by J. A. MacLennan. The case was a Petition of Right brought by a Japanese National, a naturalized Canadian and a Canadian-born Japanese seeking a declaratory judgment from the court to halt the sale of these properties with the backing of the Japanese Property Owners' Association.

The case was opened by Mr. Varcoe who provided the Judge with the relevant orders and council and the forms not as exhibits but as material in convenient form.

Mr. Varcoe outlined the content of the petitions, saying each alleges that he is the owner of property in Vancouver and other legal propositions. In June 19, 1943 the Custodian advertised in the press for sale by tender certain commercial, residential and unimproved properties.

In the petition the suppliants (owners) object to the sale of their property and maintain that under the orders-in-council, certain privileges are accruing to the owners and contend that the property should remain with the Custodian in trust for protection until the end of the war or after treaty arrangements are made.

The petition asked for a declaratory judgment that the Custodian is not able to sell the property against the wishes of the owners and that the order-in-council authorizing the sale is invalid, unconstitutional and ultra vires. It asked for a judgment that the order-in-council does not give power to liquidate or sell without the consent of the owners, to compel the Custodian to carry out the terms of his trust; and that an Injunction be issued preventing the sale of these properties.

IS THE CUSTODIAN A CROWN SERVANT

The argument first brought forth by Mr. Varcoe urged that Custodian is not a servant agent of the Crown but a statutory officer who happens to be the secretary of State, But assuming that he is the Crown, does he thereby become a trustee of the property?

A question was asked: "If the Custodian is not the Crown, does the question of validity arise other than by looking at the regulations? If the Custodian is not the Crown, [illegible] proper case [illegible] a declarator[illegible] which is a question of law.

The relevant orders-in-council were cited and reference made to the clauses. The Governmental orders which told the story of the evacuation were given. Special attention was given to Paragraph 12 of P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942 which states that "as a protective measure only" the property would be vested in the control and management of the Custodian and would come under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations. It was pointed out that under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations there was power for the Custodian to sell. Power was given the Custodian specifically that there be no tax, lien, or call upon any property vested in him. The Judge said that if he were the Crown, this clause would not be needed.

WAR MEASURES ACT REGULATIONS UPHELD

Arguing the first point of ultra vires, Mr. Varcoe cited the cases of the validity of regulation under the War Measure Act and the Gray case of the last war, the Chemicals Reference case of 1943 and the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper case where the powers were upheld.

In his view the Custodian was an independent statutory officer and not the Crown. A petition of Right could not be the proper remedy. A number of tests for a Crown body were given and it was submitted that the Custodian did not meet these. And for this reason, action should be against the Custodian himself and not the Crown.

QUESTION OF TRUSTEESHIP

On the question of trusteeship, Mr. Varcoe argued that it would first have to be assumed that the Custodian was the Crown, then the Custodian could be the trustee of the suppliant. A second question arises assuming the Custodian was the Crown; does the nature of the trusteeship preclude a right to sell. The [illegible] was not made a trustee by [illegible] regulations. The tests for a [illegible]rested; namely the beneficia[illegible] must be known, the purpose of the trust must be known and the intention to create a trust must be stated. In this case it was not definite if there was a beneficial interest and everything was "up in the air." The [illegible]ship, it was argued allows [illegible]n 6 for the receiving [illegible] dealing with the enemies property and amounted to a statutory transfer of enemy property. Since there are no rights or remedies, if there is a trust it is the kind which allows the Custodian to sell as he pleases.

It was questioned whether this was a proper case for declaratory judgment. Under the English rule, a suppliant can seek only relief and no declaratory judgment. Cases were given which indicated that the Court was unable to make mandatory judgment against the Crown but only make known the rights of the subject; and furthermore if it be a breach of trust no Petition of Right could lie from a breach of trust.

EVACUEES NOT ENEMIES MACLENNAN MAINTAINS

Mr. MacLennan, counsel for the suppliants, opened his case by stating that there was no declaration as required in the Trading with the Enemy regulations to state that these people were enemies. He read the section in the Regulations which states that a person must be designated an enemy. He termed the property in question "evacuee" property. It was stated that this matter could not come under Dominion power under the section on aliens and naturalization because it was not the "pith and substance" of the case, and he cited the celebrated Tomei Homma case of 1901 which stated that 'property and civil rights were under provincial jurisdiction, even of aliens and naturalized Canadians. Therefore power would have to accrue to the Dominion parliament and only under the general clause of section 91 which takes in "peace, order, and good government."

SALE ORDER BEYOND PO[illegible] GIVEN BY SECTION 91

It was submitted that th[illegible] held the real property in [illegible] and the only way to sel[illegible] tion was by Petition of [illegible] Since the evacuees left th[illegible] erty, there was a duty on [illegible] ernment to protect it as [illegible] necessity and cases were [illegible] when the necessity existed. It stated the matter of equi[illegible] was not under dispute and it admitted that protection, co[illegible] and management of properties ancillary to evacuation. It was argued that the order-in-co[illegible] which gave these powers was [illegible] vires but the following orde[illegible] January 19, 1943 which gave [illegible] ers to liquidate and sell was [illegible] vires since it went beyond [illegible] Dominion powers of peace, [illegible] and good government in time [illegible] emergency. This interpret[illegible] contends that Dominion po[illegible] are restricted to the words of [illegible] general clause and the interpr[illegible] tion of the War Measures Act [illegible] restricted to this extent.

It was argued that prote[illegible] measures only had a narro[illegible] meaning of control and man[illegible] ment. It was also stated that [illegible] forms on which the property [illegible] registered specifically stated [illegible] it was a voluntary turning o[illegible] It was asked if the property v[illegible] for the protection of the state [illegible] should there be discrimination [illegible] regard to German and Ita[illegible] property belonging to persons [illegible] did not have to evacuate. [illegible] order-in-council purports to [illegible] that as a protective measure [illegible] protect the owners equity, [illegible] may be advisable, but this c[illegible] not be extended to self-support[illegible] properties. No discretion exi[illegible] where property was self-supp[illegible] ing but only where it was not. [illegible] may be lost. It was stated t[illegible] sale and liquidation of these pr[illegible] erties was not an act of neces[illegible] —not in any way affecting [illegible] peace order and good governm[illegible] of Canada.

A section of the War Meas[illegible] Act was cited which stated t[illegible] when rights had accrued to a [illegible] son they could not be removed [illegible] a subsequent order. In this c[illegible] the right of control and mana[illegible] ment and protection had acc[illegible] so any attempt to remove t[illegible] accrued right would be illegal u[illegible] the War Measures Act. The Ju[illegible] interpreted that rights had [illegible] been taken away.

Since sale and Liquidation co[illegible]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-33-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ing to agricultural and urban occupations, particularly to those in which the family could be a work-

Moreover, since those early days, the records show a continuously declining Japanese birthrate and a

Drawing on his past social contacts with the Japanese Dr. Black declares:

"as clever and as beautiful and as lovable and as good raw material for citizenship as the children of the strictest racial purists."

Pro and Con on Property Rights

terms of his trust; and that an Injunction be issued preventing the sale of these properties.

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The relevant orders-in-council were cited and reference made to the clauses. The Governmental orders which told the story of the evacuation were given. Special attention was given to Paragraph 12 of P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942 which states that "as a protective measure only" the property would be vested in the control and management of the Custodian and would come under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations. It was pointed out that under the Trading with the Enemy Regulations there was power for the Custodian to sell. Power was given the Custodian specifically that there be no tax, lien, or call upon any property vested in him. The judge said that if he were the Crown, this clause would not be needed.

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* * *

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Mr. MacLennan, counsel for the suppliants, opened his case by stating that there was no declaration as required in the Trading with the Enemy regulations to state that these people were enemies. He read the section in the Regulations which states that a person must be designated an enemy. He termed the property in question "evacuee" property. It was stated that this matter could not come under Dominion power under the section on aliens and naturalization because it was not the "pith and substance" of the case, and he cited the celebrated Tomei Homma case of 1903 which stated that property and civil rights were under provincial jurisdiction, even of aliens and naturalized Canadians. Therefore power would have to accrue to the Dominion parliament and only under the general clause of section 91 which takes in "peace, order, and good government."

SALE ORDER BEYOND POWERS GIVEN BY SECTION 91

It was submitted that the Crown held the real property in this case and the only way to seek restitution was by Petition of Right. Since the evacuees left their property, there was a duty on the government to protect it as a matter of necessity and cases were cited when the necessity existed. It was stated the matter of evacuation was not under dispute and it was admitted that protection, control and management of properties was ancillary to evacuation. It was not argued that the order in-council which gave these powers was ultra vires but the following order of January 1st, 1943 which gave powers to liquidate and sell was ultra vires since it went beyond the Dominion powers of peace, order and good government in times of emergency. This interpretation contends that Dominion powers are restricted to the words of the general clause and the interpretation of the War Measures Act are restricted to this extent.

It was argued that protective measures only had a narrower meaning of control and management. It was also stated that the forms on which the property was registered specifically stated that it was a voluntary turning over. It was asked if the property were for the protection of the state why should there be discrimination in regard to German and Italian property belonging to persons who did not have to evacuate. The order-in-council purports to say that as a protective measure to protect the owners equity, sale may be advisable, but this could not be extended to self-supporting properties. No discretion existed where property was self-supporting but only where it was not, and may be lost. It was stated that sale and liquidation of these properties was not an act of necessity—not in any way affecting the peace order and good government of Canada.

A section of the War Measure Act was cited which stated that when rights had accrued to a person they could not be removed by a subsequent order. In this case the right of control and management and protection had accrued so any attempt to remove this accrued right would be illegal under the War Measures Act. The Judge indicated that rights had also been taken away.

Since sale and Liquidation came outside the purview of the general clause of peace, order and good government which was a Dominion power in wartime, the matter was under provincial jurisdiction and came under the section of provincial powers related to property and civil rights. Cases were given to show that war measures could go only so far as to meet the exigencies of the case. It was submitted that there was no relationship between selling the property and the efficient prosecution of the war. The question was raised by the judge if this was a point to be brought before the Court. The counsel for the suppliants replied that this matter of necessity was reviewed in the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Case. The judge seemed to be bothered by the phrase "deem advisable."

NO WAR NECESSITY

The following morning Mr. MacLennan continued. He cited cases to show that in the Price Bros. and Board of Commerce and in the Fort Francis Pulp and Paper Cases where conditions of jurisdiction are involved, judgment could be given and the cases must have bearing on the war. It was repeated that in this case there was no bearing on the war, although control and management went that far. It was pointed out that it was no aid to war or security; the only justification for the sales was for the protection of the property itself or for the owners. It was alleged in the petitions that the properties are well-rented so that there is no justice in the sales. Anything not ancillary to evacuation is ultra vires which is not connected with the war.

Arguing to the point if the Custodian was a Crown servant and whether the Petition of Right was the correct procedure, and if not would the matter come up in Exchequer Court, Mr. MacLennan argued that the Custodian derived his title through the Crown and therefore was a Crown servant. Cases were given to support this argument. It was argued that the minister would not be the Crown but acts done with the approval of the Government-in-Council became Crown acts since the Governor General was the Crown.

The Custodian of Japanese Property did not have the same powers as the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property and they were not the same legal person, although they happen to be the same administrative person. Should the Custodian dealing with Enemy Property not be a Crown servant, it does not mean that neither is the Custodian of Japanese Property. The Custodian of Japanese Property has restricted powers which

(Please Turn to Page 8)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-33-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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s 11-9.

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Naggie Nishi-
s.; Mits Tanaka,
sa rf; Isa Sana-
, lf; Sam Kai,
ya, 2nd base.

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The Synod directed that this resolution be given publicity and also sent to the Prime Minister reports the Nelson Daily News.

The resolution was adopted following an address by Rev. R. N. Savoy of Salmon Arm, Anglican missionary priest to Japanese of the Interior.

He urged delegates to counter anti-Japanese propaganda and stressed that not one solitary act of sabotage has been charged against the Japanese in Canada, United States or Hawaii.

He stated that he had not encountered on Japanese who was pro-Japanese in any way. "What they want is to become and to be treated as true Canadians," he said in support of his contention that deportation was unnecessary.

Personal Notes

ENGAGEMENTS

An engagement was announced recently of Eiko, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Koga of Kelowna to Mr. Hideo Harry Chiba third son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Chiba of Vernon.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. T. Ogata and Mr. and Mrs. T. Sonoda.

The betrothal was announced of Emiko, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. Oikawa of Carey, Man. to Mr. Ross S. Matsuba of Winnipeg, Man., third son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsuba of Kaslo, B. C., on June 4. The go-betweens for this happy occasion were Mr. and Mrs. J. Sato of Winnipeg.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my friends and the patients at the Sanatorium for remembering me during my recent illness. I also wish to thank the staff of the Slocan Community Hospital for their kindnesses.

Yoshi Suzuki
New Denver, B. C.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyodo and family wish to express their deepest appreciation for all the kind expressions of sympathy extended to them on the recent bereavement of their daughter and sister Aki who passed away suddenly on May 27 at Montreal.

• • •

The patients of the New Denver Sanatorium extend their sincere gratitude to Mrs. Fahrni and Miss Lawson of New Denver and Mrs. Kina Kuwabara of Sanden for their kind donation of books to further enlarge the fast growing San Library.

• • •

Mrs. R. Takenaka and family wish to inform their many friends of the change in address. They have moved from Portage la Prairie, Man. to their present address c-o Mr. Van Hall, Fulton, P. O., St. Vital, Man.

hear."

Another delegate faced the chair. "You just can't trust any Jap," he said with conviction.

Then the New Veterans took a stand.

"The New Veterans have gone on record unanimously as favoring the expatriation of all Japs from Canada," their delegate said.

"Japanese youths who have received the best education here have disappeared and turned up fighting in this war for Japan."

A delegate of the first war group disagreed.

The whole thing, in his opinion, was a problem for education.

He believed the Japanese should be spread across Canada rather than concentrated in one province, like B. C.

"I have never seen Japanese and white children fight at school," he

be given as much opportunity to demonstrate his loyalty as a German American. They deplored the action of the people at Great Meadow, N.J. where a farmer was forced to send away five Japanese who were working for him.

"When the people at home stage a scene like that, we feel betrayed. Why can't they let us do the fighting out where it belongs."

argued. "Anyone born under the British flag does not belong to any other nation."

Carrying the unanimous approval of the convention, a resolution pertaining to Doukhobors asked that "immediate and drastic action be taken against the sect continuing to defy the laws and customs of Canada."

Another resolution passed at the session asked that all foreign colonies in Canada be broken up.

"PROPERTY RIGHTS" cont. from page 7

are not as wide as those of the Enemy Custodian. This fact influences the quality of his position to such an extent that he is not able to sell like the Enemy Custodian and is limited to control and management.

A lengthy argument proceeded on whether he was the Crown and cases were given to show that he was. It was argued that it would be invalid to pass legislation and then bring in further legislation to state that this legislation was not reviewable and thereby try to disturb the division of powers of the B. N. A. Act.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

The next point was the claim that sale meant a breach of contract. The suppliants entered into a contract with the Crown under the order-in-council when they left the protected area, and before they left, voluntarily listed their property with the Custodian.

A case was cited and the maxim brought in which states if the terms of the contract are broad, the liabilities and remedies are equally as broad. In treating the implied contracts arguments, the counsel for the suppliants pointed out that since the contract was entered when the voluntary listing took place on the strength of the then existing order-in-council which specifically stated that control and management was for protection only, so its term could not be altered with any subsequent order and changed to liquidation and sale, even if this order is ultra vires.

Arguing on the point of whether the Custodian was a trustee, it was submitted that the Custodian could be a trustee when the Crown may not. For this purpose the Governor-in-Council is the trustee and the Custodian being a servant of the Crown is in possession of the property as a Crown servant. In refuting the claim of the respondent, (Mr. Varcoe) that the case did not meet the tests of the trusts stated by Underhill, the beneficiaries were stated to be clearly the Japanese owners, the duties to manage and control the properties while the owners were away and to protect their interest and to return the property when owners were able to return without prejudice.

The judge asked what would be a solution if no Petition of Right lay against the Crown. That seemed to be the first point on which the judge would have to make the statement.

In summing up the case, Mr. Varcoe, counsel for the respondents took up the point of whether the court could hear the matter of the validity of the last order if the Custodian was not the Crown. This would be the point of whether the order-in-council was valid or not. It was questioned by the judge how the order could come before the court except on a Petition of Right. If he were not the Crown, the matter could not be brought to Exchequer Court for declaration.

The central question of the case, was resolved to whether or not the Custodian was the Crown and this was the first question which had to be decided, otherwise no petition could be heard in the Exchequer Court.

Mr. Justice Thorson stated that if the Custodian was the Crown, the second matter of the validity of the order could be decided. On the other hand if the Custodian was not the Crown the Petition of Right would be dismissed and no relief could be sought from the Crown.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-33-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EW CANADIAN
ekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

"No Commitments" have been made to evacuees, says Labor Minister Mitchell..."Not even a pledge of "British justice"!

Vol VII #27 p1

KASLO, B. C. 40c per month Saturday, June 3, 1944.

orson Reserves Property Verdict

Owners Ask Judgement Confirming Right To Hold Land; Action Improper Against Crown Argues Government

PRAISE FOR COUNSEL ON PRESENTATION

By KUNIO HIDEKA
(Special Wire to The New Canadian)

OTTAWA, June 1. — Whether the Custodian of Japanese Property is or is not a Crown servant was the central issue in the two-day hearing of the case brought by evacuee property owners to prevent the compulsory sale of their property on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Justice J. T. Thorson, presiding over the Exchequer Court, reserved judgement at the conclusion of the hearing, in which J. Arthur MacLennan acted for the property owners and F. P. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice, assisted by D. W. Mundell, represented the Crown.

The disposal of the case will have far-reaching effects not only on the future welfare of Japanese in Canada, but also because unprecedented issues raised will clarify many doubtful legal issues of the Government.

Petitions of Right filed with the Court by Mr. MacLennan asked for a declaratory judgement directing that the Custodian should not sell any property without the consent of the owners, that the orders-in-council authorizing the sale were unconstitutional, and that the Custodian should carry out the terms of his trust.

ARGUE ACT AGAINST CUSTODIAN NOT CROWN

Early in the hearing Mr. Varcoe argued that the Custodian was not a Crown servant and that the action should not therefore have been brought by means of Petitions of Right to the Exchequer Court.

He said that the declaratory judgements asked as well as the alternative injunction restraining the Custodian from proceeding with the sale were not proper in a Petition of Right which is only for relief.

He listed a number of cases to establish that the orders-in-council passed under the War Measures Act were constitutionally sound and said that the orders had not made the crown a trustee of the property. They did not meet the tests of trusteeship, he declared, arguing that no definite beneficiaries were named, no duties stated, and no definite terms.

Mr. MacLennan argued that evacuee property was not enemy property and that it would not come under the blanket jurisdiction of the Consolidated Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy as submitted by the Crown.

He said that evacuation was not disputed, nor were the ancillary orders giving the Custodian the power to control and manage the interests of evacuees as a protective measure.

(See "THORSON" Page 8)

IMPOSE PENALTIES FOR LAND PURCHASE IN JAPANESE BEHALF

OTTAWA — A new order-in-council announced last week by Justice Minister St. Laurent, prohibits the purchase of land or growing crops on behalf of a Japanese person imposing a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment under the Defence of Canada regulations according to a CP report.

The preamble of the order said the provision was considered necessary because of representations made by the attorney general of British Columbia and others "to the effect that ... property is from time to time being transferred to persons to be held by them on behalf of the Japanese race."

A section of the Defence of Canada regulations already in effect prohibits the purchase of land or crops by Japanese without special permit from the Government.

Thunder Bay Locals Welcome Evacuee Workers:

CCL Official Says Labor Opposed to Race Barrier

By FRED KAYAHARA

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The Canadian Congress of Labor is opposed

Policy Is iament Soon

BEET THINNING NOW AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

LETHBRIDGE, Alta. — Of the thirty thousand acres of beets to be raised this year, thinning has been progressing favorably with fifteen to twenty per cent of the beets already thinned. The thinning has proceeded quite rapidly and is ahead of last year at about this time officials stated. The rate of progress would indicate that there is ample labour.

Due to the fluctuations in the weather, there was considerable re-seeding reports the Lethbridge Herald. Fifty per cent of the beet stands are in very good condition.

Although there has been rainfall in the past week in this district, still more rain is needed to counteract the long stretch of dry season during the late spring months.

NEWS REEL

LAST RITES FOR MCKECHNIE

VANCOUVER — British Columbia paid its last tribute to Dr. R. E. McKechnie, chancellor for 26 years of the U. B. C., who passed away on May 24 at the Vancouver General Hospital. Dr. McKechnie, famed throughout western Canada alike as a physician and an educator, died at the age of 73. He was stricken a few days after he had officiated at commencement exercises at the University three weeks ago.

WASHINGTON — Virtually all of the 22,000 Japanese Americans who have left relocation centres to resume normal place in society have been well received in the communities where they have settled the U.S. War Relocation Authority reported Monday to Interior Secretary Harold Ickes.

BATTLE MEN ACQUITTED

SAN FRANCISCO—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the Seattle Federal Court which convicted two Japanese American supporters of conspiracy and false statements made to obtain a Department license Wednesday according to an AP report.

The Courts T. Takahashi Import and Export Co. and Y. Ogata

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-34-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

P. 8 ~ VII #27

-Victorian Now Eligible To Practice Medicine In Any Province

TTAWA. — Passing Medical ncil of Canada examinations, Yoneda, formerly of Victoria, one of twenty-one successful candidates who are now eligto practice medicine in any dian province without further nination upon paying the necesfees and meeting the provinrequirements.

is a recent graduate of the ersity of Alberta and has since interning in Alberta hospitals. ttended high school and the ria College in Victoria prior to nrollment in the Alberta uni-y.

parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. la are now residing in Tash-, C.

Few Leave Roadcamps Outside Employment

— Only 15 or 20 Japanese on the Hope-Princeton Highok the opportunity offered take outside jobs other than camps, George Collins, B. C. Commission head said last

months ago, the workers pro- the 25c an hour rate of pay refused a raise but were were free to accept jobs in not in the protected zones.

are 248 working on the nceton project, 212 of whom nese nationals and a total of ad work throughout B. C. of are nationals.

lovie "Rushes" Shown acuees In Technicolor

.—When the film on the lumbia Kootenays currently tographed by Corporal F. S. the R.C.M.P. here is finally it is likely to rank in terest along with his noted the St. Roch's epic voyage Northwest Passage.

ashes" shown here by the scenes and people he has photographing for the past give this promise.

ation of human interest color will make the film amateur project.

Farrar has been con- films in full both in He now has on Japa-

"JUSTICE THORSON", Cont'd from Page 1.

Contend Crown Is Real Trustee

But later orders to sell and liquidate the property were ultra vires of the Dominion even in an emergency, since they were not related to the prosecution of the war and infringed upon Provincial control of property rights.

The sales might be justified, he said, as a protective measure if owners would otherwise suffer loss, but not in the case of property supporting itself and liquidated without the owners consent.

He interpreted a clause of the War Measures Act stating that rights accruing under the original order-in-council could not subsequently be abrogated by later orders. The protection, control and management were rights accruing under the first order-in-council.

Mr. Justice Thorson asked Mr. MacLennan's opinion on whether the Court might review the powers of the Governor-in-Council under the War Measures Act authorizing action "deemed advisable and necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war."

Mr. MacLennan argued that the Custodian was a crown servant performing acts done with the authority of the Governor-in-Council. These, he maintained, were Crown acts since the Governor General was the Crown.

He submitted that the Custodian of Japanese Property was not the same legal person as the Custodian of Enemy Property. They may be the same administrative and physical persons, but their powers differ. Even if the Enemy Custodian was not a Crown servant, it did not follow that the Japanese Custodian was not a Crown servant, but the status of the latter differed from the former in the restriction of his powers to the control and management, and not the sale, of property.

He urged that the tests of trusteeship were met: the beneficiaries being the owners; the duties, to control and manage; and the terms, to return the properties when the owners were able to return to them without prejudice.

He said that the relief sought was a court order that the property should be held and returned in due time.

The presiding judge gave Frank congratulations to Mr. MacLennan for his very able presentation.

Summing up the opposition of the Crown, Mr. Varcoe again stressed that the matter could not be heard on a Petition of Right to the Crown, but should have been heard through action taken directly against the Custodian.

He claimed that the War measures Act phrase, "deem necessary and advisable" in an emergency gave the Governor-in-Council unlimited powers which were not reviewable by the Courts.

Submitting that the sale was advisable, he said it would be ancillary to evacuation, if only to satisfy public opinion in Vancouver and nothing else.

In answer to a question from the Judge if he was suggesting the evacuation might be a permanent matter, Mr. Varcoe answered in the affirmative, contending that the move no doubt could be made for the welfare of Canada in wartime if the Governor-in-Council deemed it advisable.

"PREMIER KING"

(Continued from Page 1)

"I should like to add this further word, and I do it as the result of what I have heard and seen and felt.

"I do not believe that this war is going to end the conflict between the different classes and races of men.

"The enemies of today must be completely destroyed, but forces of evil are going to continue to do their part in helping to destroy all that is best for mankind, I am afraid, for many days to come, possibly years to come, after the main struggle is over.

"In all of our deliberations here, as I am sure will be the case in the deliberations of all the other assemblies of free nations, we must never lose sight of the fact that our greatest work perhaps still lies ahead in seeking to trample under foot and destroy the dragon that today is seeking to destroy all of mankind."

Annual Coaldale YMWBA Election:

T. Shimomura Again Heads Executive

COALDALE, Alta. — The annual executive election of the Coaldale Y.M.W.B.A. took place in the local Community Hall on May 11 with The vote was unanimously in favour of the once a month meeting due to the prospect of the busy summer season.

Is there a date on your address label? It shows when your subscription is due.

Vol. VII, No. 28.

Mountain Hermitage

D-DAY IN FRANCE

From early Monday evenin (PWT) that -modern marvel th helps make ghost town living a litt more bearable took on a peculiar tel geness. By midnight, the growing ex citement in the voices of the announ cers was undeniable. Early in th morning the news that D-Day an H-Hour had really arrived was defi nitely confirmed. As soon as we woke again Tuesday morning, on went the radio, and every few minutes in came the bulletins—BBC in London, NBC in New York, the Blue Network.

Lying half asleep in the early morning with the gold of sunshine spilling over the kitchen table and the green poplars outside the window, the mind automatically reverted to that Sunday of two and a half years ago. Everyone of us can remember with startling clarity almost every detail of that day, as the air waves carried in the story and the premonition of unforeseeable things to happen.

D-Day seemed more remote than that Sunday afternoon, glued to the radio. For our interest, no matter how keen is largely an impersonal one. Schoolmates, boyhood friends, business acquaintances no doubt, are or were with the Canadians who secured their beachhead in two hours and forty-five minutes. But no brothers, nor uncles, nor fathers, nor friends who have shared the experiences of the past two years. Thus the curious air of detachment surrounding this D-Day.

It might have been otherwise had history followed a somewhat different course; had a government committee thought a little differently early in 1941, when on a split vote, it recommended against the enlistment of Canadian-born Orientals in the Canadian armed forces. It most certainly would have been different if our birthplace had been, roughly, rather than north of the 49th parallel.

D-DAY IN OTTAWA

We await with

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-34-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-AD-40C HFF/CC

EAA

TELETYPE

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON

CYPHER
NO. E X- 2498

Ottawa, June 14, 1944. 3464-AD-40C

Your WA-3405 of June 3rd, relative to Japanese Government complaints of maltreatment of Japanese in Canada.

Under date of Feburary 9th, 1944, the Consul General of Spain in charge of Japanese interests forwarded the following note from the Japanese Government:-

"From report made by Japanese subjects who returned home from Canada through second exchange of requirements arranged between Japan and United States of America it has come to knowledge of Japanese Government that such unfitting means of compulsion as are described in following paragraph were employed by Canadian authorities on Japanese subject engaged in labour in internment camps. Moreover, maltreatment which Japanese internees underwent was apparently inflicted upon them in discrimination from other nationals. Japanese Government therefore lodge protest with Canadian Government, and demand of them fair and just treatment be accorded to Japanese internees.

1. When, in early part of May 1943 at Immigration Office where Japanese residents were retained, and on first July of same year at Ottawa prisoner of war camps, they gathered upstairs to discuss matters relating to their work, sentries fired at them from below. At latter place, camp authorities ordered them to line up in courtyard for rollcall within ten minutes, and threatened to shoot them unless they complied with order. At Anglers internment camp in early part of July 1943 sentry pointed his bayonet at Japanese internee to urge him to work, and wounded him in hip. These are instances of means of compulsion inflicted with arms on unarmed internees.

2. Protest has already been lodged against forced evacuation of majority of Japanese residents in British Columbia to interior. Canadian Government compulsorily disposed of landed estate of these evacuees. No such steps have apparently been taken in respect of property of nationals belonging to other Axis Powers, they must b construed as having taken with sole purpose of persecuti Japanese residents."

On April 8th, the following reply was addresse the Consul General of Spain:-

CYPHER DIVISION SENT TELETYPE Department of External Affairs

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-35-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"I have the honour to refer to your Note No. 99, J.8 of February 9, transmitting the text of a Note on behalf of the Government of Japan, with regard to the treatment of Japanese nationals in Canada. The Japanese Note makes cettain charges concerning the treatment accorded to Japanese interned in Canada and the disposition of their property. I have had inquiries made by the appropriate authorities and have received a report on these charges.

Dealing first with the matters set forth in paragraph 1 of the Japanese Note, the facts established by the inquiry show that there is no foundation in fact for any of the charges.

The second paragraph of the Japanese Note relates to the treatment of the property of Japanese residents in British Columbia who were evacuated from the coastal area to the interior. This movement was necessary for security reasons, and the subsequent disposition of the property owned by the persons evacuated from the coastal area was made for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the owners, as their property would be subject to rapid deterioration in value during their prolonged absence. The action taken protected the interests of the Japanese residents concerned, and it did not, in any sense, involve persecution, or discrimination against Japanese residents as compared with nationals of other Axis Powers.

It is a matter to be regretted that repatriated Japanese have misinformed their Government with regard to the treatment of Japanese nationals in Canada.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the Government of Japan, in order that it may be recognized that the Canadian Government has, at all times, accorded just and humane treatment, without discrimination, to all Japanese nationals, whether interned or not."

On April 24th, the Consul General of Spain transmitted the following note on behalf of the Japanese Government:-

"The Japanese Government does not consider satisfactory the reply of the Canadian Government dated April 8th of the current year; reiterating protest against the Government of Canada concerning treatment of Japanese residing in Canada; and declares to reserve for itself all rights that might be demanded in the future from the Canadian Government for damages suffered by the subjects of the Japanese Empire, resulting from Canadian injustices such as forcing them to evacuate to the interior and putting their real property under compulsory measures."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-35-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is not known what prompted the Japanese Government to take issue on these matters at this particular juncture. Presumably it was done for the purpose of attempting to establish a balance against complaints lodged by United Nations authorities against treatment of their nationals in Japanese hands. In following the maxim that "offence is the best defence" Japan apparently decided that the most effective defence against United Nations charges was the lodging of complaints of the nature above recited.

The Japanese authorities undoubtedly expected that the second exchange of nationals would produce considerable evidence of maltreatment of Japanese nationals in Canada. The fact that the particular instances of maltreatment are false (and are recognized to be false by the Japanese spokesman of the internment camp) indicates the deception of the Japanese authorities in learning of the basically good treatment extended to Japanese in Canada.

You may make this exchange of notes available to the United States Department of State if you deem it advisable.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-35-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

PHONE PACIFIC 6131
PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 4938

506 ROYAL BANK BLDG.,
HASTINGS AND GRANVILLE
VANCOUVER, B.C.

November 5th, 1942.

Mr. Kaichi Hikida,
Registration #12758,
C/o David Froeb,
Homewood, Man.

Dear Sir:

Re: Chattels

Mr. Heath, to whom you rented your property in Surrey, finds that he is unable to properly care for your farm and it has now been rented through the Soldier Settlement of Canada at the rate of $400.00 for the coming year.

In view of these circumstances we found it necessary to re-check the chattels left on the property to clear Mr. Heath of any responsibility for the articles left on the farm.

On August 22nd, you signed a list of chattels stating that they were all the chattels left by you in the protected area. We find, under this careful re-check, that the list you signed is only a portion of the articles and we are enclosing a copy of the list of chattels found on your property at this time.

Yours truly,

R. D. Richardson

R. D. Richardson.
Farm Department.

WEA/EM
1504

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-36
www.nikkeimuseum.org

List 1

INVENTORY OF CHATTELS BELONGING

TO

H IKIDA, Kaichi # 12758

Which have been left in the care of Mr. T. HEATH Newton Rd. Delta.
R.R. 1 New westminster, B.C.

1	A.22. Kodack & case	10.-
1	C. M. Fridgidare	300.-
1	F.40 Beaty Electric Washing machine	100.-
1	R.C.Allan adding machine No.66.	60.-
1	Goblin clean sweep vacum machine in carton with att.	50.-
1	Tin Cleaner	
1	Bottle moth proofing solution	
1	Tin of DeaCo4 Fume	
1	Suit case cont. pers. papers	1.-
1	G.E. Radio Serial No. 212 Model 1941	120
		$641.

The above articles have been left in my care by the owner, and I will be responsible for their safe keeping

Witness [signature] SIGNED D. Heath

Office of Custodian [signature]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-37
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Nikkei Collection
JPC Cdn Collection
JBC Archives

Leaf 2

CONTINUED INVENTORY RE. NIKKEI, Kaichi # 19733

Up stairs

4 beds complete 2.-
2 mattresses
1 Wall mirror 1.-
1 Electric fan 7.-
6 Pr. curtains & 6 Curtain rods 3.-
1 Chair (loose)
4 S.d. tables (1 m.Rd. with drawers)
1 Radio cabinet 1.-
2 Carbee book shelves 2.-
Sml. doll box
1 Work cabinet 1.-
1 Book case
2 Wash stand (1 cont.extn. radio parts.& one phone, 2 sml boxes nuts & bolts
Sml. quan. balsa wood (sml extn. radio pts & 2, extn. picture projector
1 Violin box (no strings)
1 Sml. mirror
1 Dresser cont. mermaid, hand bag, several sml. boxes, tin coin. on a pers.
1 Sweater, 1 bathing suit, school box, for school books, supplies
1 Extn. cont. Sml. rolls wire, pers. papers, sml bits of aluminum.
1 Old clothes mangle
1 Large scale model aeroplane & 1 small
1 Wall ornament
1 Deer horn mounted .50
1 Box cont. for school books, sml quan. music, ladies hand bag, 2 rls. crepe paper, fancy xx doll box
1 Extn. tied up rolled items
1 Table lamp (no shade) 1.
1 Extn. cont. 14 books, 2 tall ornaments, Stamp album, 2 remnants
1 Wall picture with mirror
1 Extn. books
1 Frame picture
2 School world globes 1.-
1 Extn. shade
1 Bottle oil
Sml. quan. model aeroplane parts
4 Rolls moving picture film
3 FC dry cell batteries
1 Old arm chair 3.-
1 Kits kon chair .50
1 Blind
1 Xmas negative
1 toy roulette game of chance 51.-

Basement

1 Old Range 10.-
1 Sad-iron
2 Pr. scissors
2 Kitchen chairs (1 no back) .50
1 Kits kon table 3.-
2 Home made benches
quan papers & magazines
1 Set fine tobacco scales
2 prs. curtains
1 Drinking glass
30 Sml bottles
1 Coffee percolator 1.-
1 Tea-pot
1 Boat oar
1 Glass bowl
1 Lantern 1.-
2 Pcs. linen. oil cloth 15.50

1 Hot air furnace installed (poker & brush) 100.-
5 Straw mats
pr. wood-carriers
2 Straw mats
1 Cabinet cont. shoe brush, sad iron, pr.shoes.
Sml. quan. lge. clothes
Sml. wrench
Sml sanded. blk.board
Im.Rd.Cooler (2 d)
6 Pr. socks
1 Shoe last
1 Razor case
1 Large Incubator (Canadian) Oil 20.-
1 Blowlamp fire
1 Combination lock
1 Old lantern
1 Picture frame
1 Incubators-large 12.-

Above goods, chattels and possessions left in the care and custody of the undersigned for their safe keeping.

Witness _____ SIGNED _____

Office of Custodian

57.-
15.50
120.

Exhibit 3

[illegible] OF JAPANESE [illegible]

50

[illegible] , Kaichi # 19753

Which have been left in the care of J. J. Dill, Co. Ltd.
227 Keefer St. Vancouver, B.C.

In House Main Floor.

1	Piano & stool cont. Sml. amount of sheet music	200.-
3	3 piece chesterfield suite	90.-
3	Rolls linoleum	30.-
1	Floor rug	60.-
2	Chandeliers	20.-
1	Brass bed complete	15.-
1	Book case cont. 63 books	5.-
1	Store suit case cont. clothes & pers. papers & effects	50.-
1	Sml. table stand	5.-
1	Dresser & mirror	10.-
1	Tuxedo suit	10.-
1	Cut da over coat	8.-
1	Desk chair (swivel)	.50
1	Flower basket	
1	Canvas bundle cont. bedding	
2	rocking chairs	2.-
5	Kitchen chairs	4.-
2	Old dinning chairs	1.-
1	Chiffoniere cont. few bibliole pictures, fruit dish, extra tripod & (several wooden wall ornaments	1.-
2	Frame pictures	
3	~~Sml. serpentines on stands~~	
1	Oak dining table & 3 leaves	10.-
6	Dinning chairs new	10.-
1	Box envelopes	15.-
1	Writting desk cabinet cont. Large quan. pers, papers, comb. desk lamp & ash tray, 3 light bulbs, memo / counter, book keeping set 1 glass ink well, 1 jap ink set, metal pen holder, 1 btl. ink.	
2	Tall pictures & 1 Large	1.-
1	Set heavy drapes & rods	5.-
1	Comb. end & smoking table	2.-
1	~~School suit case~~	
	~~Sml. qr. curtains~~	
1	~~Jap doll~~	
	Sml. floor rug	1.-
1	Gramaphone & 75 records	10.-
6	Prs./curtains & 11 prs. curtain rods	6.-
6	Blinds	2.-
1	Toy piano	.50
1	Wire basket for papers	
1	Chest of drawers cont. pers. papers & magazines	5.-
	Quan. loose magazines	
	~~Large picture frame~~	
1	~~Wooden vase~~	
1	~~Sml. Table~~	
	Lin. layer on kitchen floor	8.-
1	Lamp shade	3.-
1	~~Door mat~~	
		529.-

The above articles have been left in my care , and I will be responsible for their safe keeping.

Witness [signature] SIGNED _____

Office of Custodian Ron. Anderson.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-39
www.nikkeimuseum.org

List 4

CONTINUED INVENTORY OF CHATTELS RE. HIKIDA Kaichi# 12758

Pump House

1 Beaty Electric Pump, Tank, & Motor 150.-
1 Old water can
1 Old lamp base

Colony Houses Feed House

1 Old tape measure
1 Brush hook
1 Peevee 1.00
1 Sml. spade .50
1 sack crushed shell 1.50
Sml. quan. fish net
1 Old wash tub
1 Old coffee pot

Outside Packing Shed

1 Set drag harrows 10.-
24 Pickers trays
1 Home made table 10

161.50 → 161.50

There is a large quantity of 2" x 6' chicken wire netting & cedar poles around the colony houses.

There must be several hundred raspberry poles in the fields. 12c.-

---

Total 171.50

The above articles have been left in my care , and I will be responsible for their safe keeping.

Witness [signature] SIGNED _____

Office of Custodian [signature].

(Keys will be left at Mr. H oaths , next door.)

Horse will be turned over to lessee on request.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-40
www.nikkeimuseum.org

List 5.

CONTINUED INVENTORY OF CHATTELS BE.NAKIDA, Taichi #12738

Bank House.

5 Wooden bunks (H.M.)
1 Hack saw.
1 Crow bar.
1 Hay fork.
Sm. quantity rusty nut.
1 200 lbs. platform scales.
63 Glasses trays
2 Stoves
1 Add. nothing on scale
1 Coffee grinder machine (H. M.)
1 Hot water
1 45 gal. oil drum
75 Tank bottles

Storehouse

2 Small buns
1 Old gas lantern 3.-
2 Wooden pails
1 Galv. pail 3.-

Old Dehod

1 10 gal. oil drum 1.-
1 25 gal. oil drum 2.-
1 Small hook
Sum. berry box material
1 Wooden hay rake 50 3.50

Old feed house

1 Old leather chain 1.-
1 Oil pulley 3.-
2 Old hoof cases
Old grindstone shaft with handle
1 Old metal iron holder 5.-

Outside shed (feeding)

1 Horse cultivator & 3 att. 8.-
1 Potatoe digger 1.-
1 Stone boat
1 Spring tooth harrow 5 14.-

Barn

1 Old crutch (H.V.)
Sml. quan. fish net
1 Old hand-wringer
4 Feeding trays cont. bx.shooks
1 Bale hay
1 Hay fork .50
1 Stable shovel
3 Cultivator att.
1 Currey comb
1 Set harres
1 Horse collar 1.-
1 Scythe handle 50 2.-

Cont. Barn

1.- 1 Set harres
3.- Sml. roll barbed wire
1 Set harness rings 3.-
40.- Sum. old harness pieces
1 Pr. cap chains .50
6 Old milk cans (H.V.) 4.-
1 Metal Block 1.50
50' 1" Rope & 1 wooden pulley 2.-
1 Horse sweeper 4.-
12.- 1 4 tooth cultivator att.
2 Wooden barrels (Old)
Old buggy trays, Total 17-
16.50 2 Old buggie wheel (no rims)
3 Buggie springs
1 Ladder (Sm.sd.)

16.50
3.-
3.50
5.-
14.-
2
.17
$ 61.-

THE ABOVE ARTICLES MAY BE KEPT IN MY CARE, AND I WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SAFE KEEPING.

WITNESS [signature] SIGNED [signature]
Office [illegible] Tom Nakida

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-41
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exit 6

COMPILED INVENTORY OF CONTENTS RE. BARRACK, Kaient #12750

In Chicken House

1	Potatoe fork	1.-
5	Manure forks	1.-
1	Spud & digger	1.-
4	Shovels	4.-
5	Hoes	2.50
1	Pick	1.-
1	Rake	1.-
1	Axe	1.-
1	Point shovel	.50
2	Spades	1.-
1	Broom	
1	Pick head	.50
1	Matlock & 3 Heads	2.-
2	Iron bars 3'	50
2	Chick water fountains (metal)	1.-
1	Tether chain	1.-
6	Cultivator misc.	1.-
4	Glass incubator doors	1.-
Sml. quan. fish net		
4	Sickles (1 no hndl)	1.-
30	Pickers trays	
2	Wooden tubs	
Pr.	rubber shoes	
"	Gumboots	
1	Bicycle tire	
1	Claw hammer	.50
1	Single tree	1.-
1	Set stone	.50
1	Hay hook	.50
1	Cow-tex	
1	Set hedge clippers	.50
2	Knives	1.-
Quan. twine		
2	Home made tables	
1	" Bench	
1	Thermometer	.50
2	Large baskets	
1	Large jar tub	
4	Screens 3 x 7'	
4	" " 3 x 10	
4	45 gal. drums cont. poison	3.-
1	Oil can	1.50
1	Part roll tar paper	
1	Pyrene fire extinguisher	7.-
1	Hot water furnace	50.-
1	Stove shovel	
1	5 gal. coal oil can	
1	Tint funnel	
1	Heavy metal bar	
Sml. quan. old loose clothing		
2	Prs. gumboots	
1	10 Gal. milk can	1.-
4	Light bulbs	.50
		29.50

1	Spade	.50
5	Bones bulbs	3.-
10	Chick-shielding-cartons	
10	Bundles bulbs	3.-
16	4 Paned windows	1.50
1	Old bed-spring	
Quant.	pipe & fittings Insulating 3 Steam Valves & reader lengths of 2" pipe	10.-
5	Steel chick fountains	4.-
Can cont.	3lbs. Zinc sulphur	3.-
		51.-

Chicken House

1	Feed barrel	
Sml. quan.	fish net	
4	Metal troughs	4.-
Sml. quan.	unassembled box s	
5	screens 3' x 3'	
5000'	Mixed new lumber	50.-
10	qt. cooler water fountains	5.-
1	2 qt. tin L&L Cornicino	1.-
1	1 gal. creolene tin	
1	Tin disinfectant carrier	.50
2	Bale poet	
		60.50 60.50

Around House Outside

1	Radio aerial	
1	Clothes line in use	
1	Wheelbarrow	2.-
1	50 gal. water tank for Beaty Electric water pump (on wooden roof)	
1	Old stone boat	1.-
3	Metal feed troughs	2.-
1	Wooden barrel	
1	Home made heater stove	
Appx.	1 cord of wood	4.-
1	Metal wheelbarrow frame & wheel	
1	Bicycle wheel & fender	
1	Grind stone mounted (old)	50.-
Appx.	8000 boon poles (50% belong to EX Lessee)	
14	Dice knives	
1	D.B. axe	1.-
1	Wooden pail	
1	Single tree	
		60.50

89.50
24.
60.50
60.50
234.50

THE ABOVE ARTICLES HAVE BEEN LEFT IN MY CARE, AND I WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SAFE KEEPING.

WITNESS _____ SIGNED _____

Office of Custodian

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-42
www.nikkeimuseum.org

List 7

CONTINUED INVENTORY RE. JAMES HIKIDA, Haichi # 19758

Incubator House Room

4 Fancy tins & 1 Box
15 Metal perforated containers 3' x 3'
1 Roll pre n wrapping paper abt. 10 lbs.
1 Old trench coat
1 X cut saw — 10.-
Boxes glass
1 pruner hook 35.-
1 set pruner shears 1.-
2 Tar tins .50
1 Old tire
1 Hopper scraper
1 Box cont. poured emery wheel, 2 auger bits, 1 trowl, 1 brace, 2 hammers pr. tin shears, cold chisle, 1 square, 2 wood planes (1 jap) 2.-
1 Box cont. pipe cutter & Dies with 9 att., 1 metal rule, 4' sml. nose old hatch t, 1 pinch bar, 1 file — 10.-
1 Metal display cont. Sml quan. blasting fuse, 2 h ck saw blades, knife shpnr.
1 Aluminum kettle 1.-
1 Dish pan cont. quan. sml. pipe fittings & elbows
7 Bund les of bolted boards with 8 pulleys & sml. quan. rope att. — 2.-
1 Tool chest cont. several socket wrenches, 11 metal hooks, aluminum cup and for metal pieces — 3.-
1 Hand sprayer .50 — 20.50

Upstairs

1 Pickers tray cont. 18 floats & valves, 2 water taps, 8 springs 2o.-
3 Large bundles & 6 sml. bundles of wire (chicken) 3" to 4"—2 to 6' in length 7o.-
1 Folding couch 2.-
1 Glass window in frame 1.-
1000' mixed new lumber — 4o.
1 Crtn. cont. Rice tub (brassbound (1 fish bowl, 1 wooden tray
1 Biscuit tin cont. iron pot
3 Crockery bowls
5 Window screens
3 Boxes cont. 64 qt. sealers 7.-
1 Large crtn. empty new cans
2 Tin containers
1 Crtn. cont. canning machine & quan. of lids — 25.-
1 Box cont. 11 printer stamps
1 Crtn. cont. 10 pts. & 4 qt. sealers, 3 new empty tins — .50
12 chick cartons
1 Watering can
6 5 gal. paint cans — .50
27 Egg crates complete
2 Shovels 72.
Sml. quantity window screening 1.50
1 Lawn mower with grass catcher — 10.-
16 Metal food & water troughs — 12.
Roll tar paper
Sml. tin putty & knife .50 131.50

The above articles have been left in my care, and I will be responsible for t their safe keeping.

Witness _____ SIGNED _____

Office of Custodian R. M. Anderson.

45.50
20.50
131.50
197.50

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-43
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit 8

CONTINUED INVENTORY RE HIKIDA, Kaichi # 12788

Woodshed & Garage

1 Old X cut saw
Few Sml pieces of chain
Box. cont.-3 cultivator att. & several hinges
1 Gas lantern 1.-
1 Clthes line pulley
2 Sml. crtns. tire chain links
1 Metal childs wagon
1 Bycicle frame
1 Shovel blade
Pr. Hames
1 Potatoe digger (no handle)
9 Loose beer bottles
1 Old gal. gas tin
Sml. quan used lumber
Sml. quan. old metal parts loose
1 Saw set
1 Old umbrella
3 car tires (old)
1 Car batterie (old)
1 Old cultivator (H.V.)
1 Hand grease gun
1 [illegible] (Standard)
1 D.B. Axe
8 Part rolls tar paper
9 " " " Bldg. paper
1 1 Gal metal measure
1 Ladder
1 1 qt. tin DU-PONT radiator flush
1 Old coffee pot
1 [illegible] gal. gas tin
Sml. quan. Molding lumber
2 Saw horses 1.-

Incubator House Down

3 Incubators oil (Charter) 60.-
Sml. Hm.Md. table
1 Jap tub
2 car oil pans
2 Lengths 1" galv. pipe 15 & 20' 2.-
1 Sawdust burner heater 25.-
1 Sawdust burner & hopper 20.-
1 Bundle of excelsior
1 A. GRUNDER CO. power cultivator (6 H.P.) 550.-
2 Lengths 1" pipe 3 & 6' .50
4 Electric brooders 100.-
1 Egg crate complete
2 Rolls 1½" wire netting 1-4, 1-6' long 10.-
4 Pieces 7' ½" pipe 2.-
1 Jap tank spray & hose & nossle 15.-
1 Crop duster 25.-
1 Egg [illegible] scale 2.-
1 Funnel
1 Asparagus knife
1 Hm.Md. Geared corn cutter
1 Box cont. 11 Light b ulbs 3.-
1 Part roll baby chick netting 3.-
30 Lbs. fine barrie wire 4.-
10 " heavy " " "
1 Crtn. cont. 10 metal water troughs & att. 5.-
3 Wooden feed troughs .50
1 Crtn. cont. hen speds (metal) .50
1 Box cont. Sml. quan paint & 2 Brushes
1 Very large fridgidair (Used) 50.00
1 Box dishes
1 Beaty water pump & 2 Brass youngstown water filters 150.-
1 Brass bound rice bowl
1 Enamel wash basin cont. dishes
1 Wooden tray
1 Tire rim spreader 2.-
1 Switch box (new) 2.-
1 Soldering iron .50
1 Saw set
A few electric insulators 1.-

The above articles have been left in my care, and I will be reponsible for their safe keeping.

Witness [signature] SIG ED _____

Office of Custodian Rem. Anderson.

Total 1067.-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-44
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NAME HIKIDA, Kaichi

REGISTRATION NO. 12758 FILE NO. 4938

The following chattels were sold by public auction at Surrey, B. C. on January 18, 1944.

Frigidaire		195.00
Couch		$ 1.50
Rocker		2.50
Chest & Sundries		3.25
Pipe Cutter		4.25
Bot Tools, Sundries & Screen		7.50
14 Jars & Roll Paper		1.75
Canner & Cans		20.00
Goblin Vacuum		62.50
Switch Box		2.00
End Table & Book Shelf		3.25
Secretary		14.00
Lot Crockery		3.00
Lot Wire		2.50
Dining Room Suite 8 Pcs.		47.50
Swivel Chair		3.50
2 Chairs		1.75
Rocker		1.50
G.E. Radio		85.00
Chesterfield Suite		90.00
Beatty Washer		60.00
Incubator, & 4 Brooders		650.00
Sawdust Burner		6.00
7 Part Cases Glass		14.00
Valves & Tank, Electric Pump & Pipe		135.00
Refrigerator		6.00
Brass Bed & Springs		5.00
Pruner		2.50
Piano		145.00
Total:		$ 1575.75
Less Expenses: (Auctioneer's Fee:	$ 157.60	
(Advertising:	23.21	
(Moving:	79.12	$ 259.93
Net Proceeds Credited:		$ 1315.82

Members of Custodian Staff Present. Mr. Carlsen

Extracted from Auctioneering list No. Surrey 1.

Remarks. More moving charged in Surrey 2.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-45
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

PHONE PACIFIC 6131
PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 4938

506 ROYAL BANK BLDG.,
HASTINGS AND GRANVILLE
VANCOUVER, B.C.

August 7th, 1944

Mr. Kaichi HIKIDA,
Registration No. 12758,
442 Talbot Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of the 31st ultimo, we regret to say that the radio, Frigidaire and washing machine were all sold.

So that you may know what returns were and what articles were sold, when liquidating your effects, we enclose copies of the auction sheets for your information.

If there is anything further that we can advise you on in this respect, we shall be very glad to write you.

Yours truly,

W. J. Iverson,
Protection Department.

WJI/MHG
encl.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-46
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NAME HIKIDA, Kaichi

REGISTRATION NO. 12758 FILE NO. 4938

The following chattels were sold by public auction at Surrey, B.C. on February 9,1944.

Wire rope	$ 6.50
Wash board & Axe	0.50
6 Cans	1.50
Extinguisher	5.00
4 1 gal. founts & Crock	1.25
Meat Safe	0.50
2 Shovels, Scrapers	2.25
Lumber	21.00

Total:			$ 38.50
Less Expenses:	(Auctioneer's Fee:	$3.85	
	(Advertising:	0.89	$ 36.46
	(Moving: xx	31.72	
Net Proceeds Credited:			$ 2.04

Members of Custodian Staff Present. Mr. Carlsen

Extracted from Auctioneering list No. Surrey 2.

Remarks. xx - Heavy moving bill was for goods moved for Auction Surrey 1.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-47
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ECONOMIC LOSS SURVEY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA EVACUEES

Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy
81 Gerrard Street East, Toronto 2, Ont.

All information supplied will be treated as confidential and used only for the purposes of presenting claims for restitution.

1. Name Kaichi Nikida Age 51 Citizenship Japanese.
2. Pre-evacuation Address Strawberry Hill, B.C.
3. Present Address 670 Spruce St, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
4. Pre-evacuation Occupation Farmer....market gardener.
5. Present Occupation labourer at sheet metal shop.
6. **Real Estate (Residential or Business):**

Street Address

Legal Description (Block No., Lot No.)

Year of Purchase Purchase Price of Property $
Estimated Value of Improvements to Property $
Estimated Market Value of Property at Time of Evacuation $
Assessed Value at Time of Evacuation $
Estimated Present Day Market Value of Property $
Price Sold by Custodian or Owner's Forced Sale Price $
What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? $
Was this property sold with your consent? Yes No
Are you satisfied with Custodian's sale price? Yes No

7. **Business:**

Name of Firm Type of Business

Street Address

Partnership; Limited Company; or Sole Proprietor:

If either of the former, give details

If Owner of Business and/or Premises, State Value at Time of Evacuation $
Price Sold by Custodian or Owner's Forced Sale Price $
What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? $
Estimated Value of Business at Time of Evacuation:

a. Fixtures and Equipment	$	
b. Inventories of Stock	$	
c. Goodwill	$	
Total	$	$

8. **Farm Property:**

Location Scott road,
Corporation of Surrey. Cloverdale, B.C.

Legal Description Blk.2, S.W quarter, Sec. 19, TP.2, Roll #5838 Map 1131
Type of Farm Strawberry & Poultry Acreage 10 acres.
Year of Purchase 1936 Purchase Price of Farm Property $ 900.00
Estimated Value of Improvements $ 2000.00
Assessed Value at Time of Evacuation $ 700.00
Estimated Market Value of Farm at Time of Evacuation:

a. Land and Buildings	$ 2500.00	
b. Equipment and Supplies	$	
c. Livestock	$	
d. Crops	$ 500.00	
Total	$ 3000.00	$

Price Sold by Custodian or Owner's Forced Sale Price $ 3000.00
What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? $ 1449.00
Estimated Present Day Market Value of Property $ 6000.00
Was this property sold with your consent? definitely not.
Are you satisfied with the Custodian's selling price? Yes No definitely not satisfied.

(Continued Reverse Side)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-48-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9. Fishing Vessels and Gear:

Type of Boat _____

Length _____ Beam _____

Engine: Make _____ Horsepower _____

Estimated Market Value at Time of Evacuation _____ $ _____

Price Sold by Committee or Custodian _____ $ _____

What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? _____ $ _____

Estimated Present Day Market Value _____ $ _____

Deductions Connected with Above Sales _____ $ _____

Net Amount Received _____ $ _____

9a. Fishing Gear:

Estimated Market Value at Time of Evacuation _____ $ _____

Custodian's Selling Price _____ $ _____

What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? _____ $ _____

10. Personal Estate:

Estimated Market Value at Time of Evacuation:

a. Automobiles, Trucks, Etc. _____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

Custodian's Selling Price or Owner's Forced Sale Price _____ $ _____

b. Furniture, Fixtures, Radios, Cameras, Etc. _____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

Custodian's Selling Price or Owner's Forced Sale Price _____ $ _____

c. Miscellaneous _____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

Custodian's Selling Price or Owner's Forced Sale Price _____ $ _____

11. Loss of Revenue (Rent, Income, Wages, Etc.):

1941 $_____ 1942 $_____ 1943 $_____ 1944 $_____ 1945 $_____ 1946 $_____

12. Accounts Uncollected (Rent, Interest, Loan, Deposit, Claims, Etc.):

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

13. Fees Paid (Attorney or Agent, Storage, Transportation, Travelling, Medical, Education, Funeral or any other service fees which can be directly attributed to evacuation):

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

14. Personal Loss Due to: Cancellations, Abandonment of Insurance Policies, Contracts, Etc.

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

15. Family Allowances and Relief Deductions.

Had Family Allowances not been denied while in British Columbia, what total payments would have been received since July, 1945.

_____ $ _____

Were Relief Payments Deducted From Your Custodian Account? _____

If so, state amount _____ $ _____

16. Comments:

~~This farm was operated by my nephew.~~ The property was in my name. Personal property was his and he has made his claims before he was repatriated to Japan.
The $6000.00 received from the Custodian was from both properties.

To the Best of My Knowledge, the Foregoing Facts are True.

Date March 24, 1947. Signed _____

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-48-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Form No. 1

ECONOMIC LOSS SURVEY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA EVACUEES

Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy
81 Gerrard Street East, Toronto 2, Ont.

All information supplied will be treated as confidential and used only for the purposes of presenting claims for restitution.

1. Name Kaichi Hikida Age 58. 53 Citizenship Japanese
2. Pre-evacuation Address Strawberry Hill, B.C.
3. Present Address 670 Spruce St. Winnipeg, Manitoba.
4. Pre-evacuation Occupation Farmer.....market gardener.
5. Present Occupation labourer at sheet metal shop.
6. Real Estate (Residential or Business):

Street Address

Legal Description (Block No., Lot No.)

Year of Purchase Purchase Price of Property $
Estimated Value of Improvements to Property $
Estimated Market Value of Property at Time of Evacuation $
Assessed Value at Time of Evacuation $
Estimated Present Day Market Value of Property $
Price Sold by Custodian or Owner's Forced Sale Price $
What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? $
Was this property sold with your consent? Yes No
Are you satisfied with Custodian's sale price? Yes No

7. Business:

Name of Firm Type of Business

Street Address

Partnership; Limited Company; or Sole Proprietor:

If either of the former, give details

If Owner of Business and/or Premises, State Value at Time of Evacuation $
Price Sold by Custodian or Owner's Forced Sale Price $
What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? $
Estimated Value of Business at Time of Evacuation:

a. Fixtures and Equipment	$	
b. Inventories of Stock	$	
c. Goodwill	$	
Total	$	$

8. Farm Property:

Location Denton Road,
Corporation of Delta, Ladner, B.C.
Legal Description Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 29., S.W quarter, section 24, TP.4.
Type of Farm small fruit & poultry Acreage 25 acres.
Year of Purchase 1920 Purchase Price of Farm Property $ 2,500.00
Estimated Value of Improvements $ 10,000.00
Assessed Value at Time of Evacuation $ 10,000.00
Estimated Market Value of Farm at Time of Evacuation: 1941 2,385.00

a. Land and Buildings	$ 12,000.00	
b. Equipment and Supplies	$ 2,000.00	
c. Livestock	$ 50.00	
d. Crops	$ 4,000.00	
Total	$ 18,950.00	$ 18,950.00

Price Sold by Custodian or Owner's Forced Sale Price $ 3,225.00
What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? $ 5,000.00
Estimated Present Day Market Value of Property $ 27,000.00
Was this property sold with your consent? definitely not.
Are you satisfied with the Custodian's selling price? Yes No definitely not satisfied.

(Continued Reverse Side)

KEEP THIS DUPLICATE COPY

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-49-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

9. Fishing Vessels and Gear:

Type of Boat _____

Length _____ Beam _____

Engine: Make _____ Horsepower _____

Estimated Market Value at Time of Evacuation _____ $ _____

Price Sold by Committee or Custodian _____ $ _____

What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? _____ $ _____

Estimated Present Day Market Value _____ $ _____

Deductions Connected with Above Sales _____ $ _____

Net Amount Received _____ $ _____

9a. Fishing Gear:

Estimated Market Value at Time of Evacuation _____ $ _____

Custodian's Selling Price _____ $ _____

What payment, if any, have you received from the Custodian? _____ $ _____

10. Personal Estate:

Estimated Market Value at Time of Evacuation:

a. Automobiles, Trucks, Etc. _____ $ 1300.00

_____ $ _____

~~Custodian's Selling Price~~ or Owner's Forced Sale Price _____ $ 950.00

b. Furniture, Fixtures, Radios, Cameras, Etc. _____ $ 1600.00

Custodian's Selling Price or Owner's Forced Sale Price _____ $ 725.00

c. Miscellaneous _____ $ 300.00

_____ $ 300.00

Custodian's Selling Price or Owner's Forced Sale Price _____ $ 135.00 650.00

11. Loss of Revenue (Rent, Income, Wages, Etc.):

1941 ~~$ _____~~ 1942 $ 9000.00 1943 $ _____ 1944 $ _____ 1945 $ _____ 1946 $ _____

unable to compute further than for 1946...possible basic figure for the other years.

12. Accounts Uncollected (Rent, Interest, Loan, Deposit, Claims, Etc.):

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

13. Fees Paid (Attorney or Agent, Storage, Transportation, Travelling, Medical, Education, Funeral or any other service fees which can be directly attributed to evacuation):

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

14. Personal Loss Due to: Cancellations, Abandonment of Insurance Policies, Contracts, Etc.

_____ $ _____

_____ $ _____

15. Family Allowances and Relief Deductions.

Had Family Allowances not been denied while in British Columbia, what total payments would have been received since July, 1945.

_____ $ _____

Were Relief Payments Deducted From Your Custodian Account? _____

If so, state amount _____ $ _____

16. Comments: I feel that there are too many small items which are listed on the original inventory form to be missing. Some of these items are things such as camera, adding machine, electric fan, etc. These articles are too many to mention here. No satisfactory replies have been received from the authorities.

The "charges" made for moving the articles for sale are preposterous...e.g. a total sale of 38.50 netted me 2.04 after expenses of 36.46, moving charge being 31.72. There are too many cases like this.

The inventory taken by the authorities in the fall of 1942 is listed on eight foolscap sized sheets. There does not seem to be very many of these articles left by the time the sales were taking place.

To the Best of My Knowledge, the Foregoing Facts are True.

Date March 24, 1947. Signed _____

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-49-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

J.L. No. 434

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

File No. 4938

Reg. No. 12758

506 Royal Bank Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

JUN 7 - 1944

Mr. Kaichi HIKIDA,
c/o David Froeb,
Homewood, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:

Re: Municipality of Surrey.
Lot 2 of the South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section 19, Township 2, Map 1131, District of New Westminster, C. of E. 50363.

You have previously been advised that a sale of lands in rural districts was entered into between this Department and The Director, The Veterans' Land Act.

Due to the size of this transaction, the arrangements for same and the completion of the transfer have taken a considerable time. Negotations were started in the early part of 1943 and were based upon valuations made by qualified appraisers and on the basis of a sale effective as at January 1st of that year. This means that the 1943 revenues from the property were for the benefit of the purchasers, but that taxes, fire insurance and other operating charges were assumed by them.

The following is a statement showing the sale price and adjustments:

Sale price of above described property		$ 1449.00
Add:		
Unexpired insurance premium as at January 1st, 1943		
		$ 1449.00
Less:		
Tax arrears to December 31st, 1942	$	
Registration fee	3.00	
Encumbrance—Principal		
—Interest		$ 3.00
Net proceeds of sale		$ 1446.00

This amount has been placed to your credit and a statement of your account is endorsed hereon showing the present balance on our books. A small amount for legal fees in connection with the conveyance to the Veterans' land will be charged later.

Yours truly,
F. G. SHEARS,
Director.

4K

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-50
www.nikkeimuseum.org

J.L. No. 434

Canada

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

File No. 4938

Reg. No. 12758

506 Royal Bank Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

JUN 7 - 1944

Mr. Kaichi HIKIDA,
c/o David Froeb,
Homewood, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:

Re: Newton Road, R.R. No. 1, New Westminster, B. C.
Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the South East quarter of Section 24, Township 4, Map 326, District of New Westminster, C. of E. 50556.

You have previously been advised that a sale of lands in rural districts was entered into between this Department and The Director, The Veterans' Land Act.

Due to the size of this transaction, the arrangements for same and the completion of the transfer have taken a considerable time. Negotations were started in the early part of 1943 and were based upon valuations made by qualified appraisers and on the basis of a sale effective as at January 1st of that year. This means that the 1943 revenues from the property were for the benefit of the purchasers, but that taxes, fire insurance and other operating charges were assumed by them.

The following is a statement showing the sale price and adjustments:

Sale price of above described property		$ 3225.00
Add:		
Unexpired insurance premium as at January 1st, 1943		$ 16.50
		$ 3241.50
Less:		
Tax arrears to December 31st, 1942	$	
Registration fee	3.00	
Encumbrance—Principal		
—Interest		
		$ 3.00
Net proceeds of sale		$ 3238.50

This amount has been placed to your credit and a statement of your account is endorsed hereon showing the present balance on our books. A small amount for legal fees in connection with the conveyance to the Veterans' land will be charged later.

Yours truly,

F. G. SHEARS,
Director.

R

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-51
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1943		Debit	Credit	Balance
Jan. 1	Balance Brought Forward	$	$ 82.15	$ 82.15 Cr.
	Credit re Sale of Property		3238.50	
	" " " " "		1446.00	
	Land Registry Office C. of E. (2)	2.00		
Feb. 2	Rents Oct., Nov., Dec. 1942		41.40	
1944				
Mar 3	Proceeds Auction Sale		1312.72	
May 12	Proceeds Auction Sale		2.04	
17	Refund Insurance premium, policy cancelled		7.48	
		$2.00	$6130.29	

CR $6128.29

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-52
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 182

TUESDAY JUN 2 7 1944

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated June 5th, 1944 showing:

A statement showing the total of all sums collected to the present time and standing to the credit of those of the Japanese race within Canada, showing (a) sums of money owing or paid from all property, including farms under the Veterans Land Act; (b) from fishing vessels, and (c) for rehabilitation purposes.

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 167, House of Commons.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 288

Mover: Mr. Reid (New Westminster, B.C.)

Dated: June 23, 1944.

2 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-53-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS :

By Mr. Reid:--Order of the House for a statement showing the total of all sums collected to the present time and standing to the credit of those of the Japanese race within Canada, showing (a) sums of money owing or paid from all property, including farms under the Veterans Land Act; (b) from fishing vessels, and (c) for rehabilitation purposes.

Answers relate to persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the Defence Areas under the Defence of Canada Regulations, as of June 19th, 1944.

(a)	Receipts from sales of property other than to Director, Veterans Land Act,	$594,763.26	
	Receipts from completed sales to Director, Veterans Land Act,	582.438.81	$1,177,202.07
	Balance payable when remaining titles transferred to Director, Veterans Land Act	258,787.19	
	Receipts from rentals, etc.	373,318.26	632,105.45
			$1,809,307.52
(b)	Receipts from sales supervised by Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee,	$124,215.15	
	Receipts from sales by Custodian	72,493.20	$ 196,708.35

(c) No amounts earmarked for rehabilitation purposes but in co-operation with the Security Commission the Custodian's Office in remitting funds to evacuees residing in the Interior Housing Settlements do not permit the credit balance for any adult to go below $260.00 and for any dependent below $50.00.

J. H. Bostard
A/Secretary of State.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-53-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 182E
TUESDAY JUNE 27, 1944

CANADA
Department of the Secretary of State

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:-

By Mr. REID:--Order of the House for a statement showing the total of all sums collected to the present time and standing to the credit of those of the Japanese race within Canada, showing (a) sums of money owing or paid from all property, including farms under the Veterans Land Act; (b) from fishing vessels, and (c) for rehabilitation purposes.

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(Sgd.) E. H. Coleman

Under-Secretary of State.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-53-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vol 1-4
Bent Papers
Resettlement
UBC-VIC

Report to N.P.Rent

June 1944?

REPORT MADE BY REV. K. SHIMIZU ON RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIANS.

For the past three months and a half, I have been privileged, under the supervision of the Home Mission Board of the United Church of Canada and in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission, to work among the Japanese Canadians who had been relocated from British Columbia to Ontario and Quebec in consequence of the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The following is a summary report of the work.

1. THE PEOPLE WE SERVE

They are the Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast which was declared a "protected area" soon after the opening of the war. Deprived of their homes, their businesses, their friends, and their all, which they had built up during the past fifty years, they were evacuated into road camps, "Interior Housing" schemes, independent evacuation centres, and, in some cases, into internment camps.

They were next relocated to these eastern provinces to

(a) enable them to gain their own self support,

(b) utilize their man-power to relieve labor shortage, and

(c) set in motion the policy of "dispersal" and resettlement.

They are now entering into the third stage, namely, Resettlement.

There are, at the present time, roughly about 2,000 of these people within the area I have served -- about 400 in Montreal and about 1,500 scattered among many cities, towns and villages in Southern Ontario. These latter include Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Belleville, London, St. Thomas, Brantford, Guelph, Galt, Ingersoll, Beamsville, Jordan, Vineland, Grimsby, Chatham, Alvinston, Fletcher, Cedar Springs, Charing Cross, Blenheim, Windsor, and a few other points; as well as in what might be called the Toronto Suburban area, such as, Port Credit, Clarkson, Sheridan, Summerville, Islington, Mimico and Coleman. I have visited all these places once at least, in many cases more than once, and have come in contact with over 800 people so far.

2. THE PROBLEM

With practically no exception, those who were relocated to Ontario and Quebec are engaged in some gainful and necessary work; and, as such, they are contributing, directly or indirectly, their share in war-time industry, while gaining for themselves, and in many cases for their families, economic self-support. In spite of this fact, for many reasons which we shall enumerate later, they are not quite settled. The majority of them are restless, bewildered and unhappy.

A large proportion of those who have been relocated in the East are young people, a considerable number of them in their 'teens, who have been seperated from their homes for the first time in their lives. Away from their home ties and social control, these young people find themselves "lost" in many respects and, as "Sheep without a shepherd", they tend to go astray.

In order to serve these people in their perplexities, I was called to this work in March as "a personal counsellor". I was to go among them as their sympathetic friend, listening to their troubles, grievances, problems, difficulties, fears, hopes and desires, trying to help them in whatever way possible.

3. THE WORK SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED.

The past months have been spent chiefly in making a survey of the field, in acquainting myself with the problems of the people, in exploring their real needs, and in finding some practical means of helping them in their attainment of genuine resettlement.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-54-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The following are some of the means by which I sought to gain the end stated above:

(1) Taking Part in Church Activities.

(a) I preached to the Japanese congregation on Sunday afternoons in the Church of All Nations, Toronto. Those who come to this are mostly Issei . I had from 30 to 50 people present at these services.

(b) I took part in the Young People's Fellowship, led by Miss Florence Bird, the W.M.S. worker, which meets twice a month in the Metropolitan Church House. The attendance varied from 100 to 120.

(c) I also have had the privilege of speaking to the Bible Class, being held every Wednesday afternoon by Miss Bird.

(2) Personal Consultation.

I made myself available to any caller who wished to have a consultation on any personal and family questions by holding office hours - Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings - at the Church of all Nations; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Metropolitan Church House office.

(3) Visitations.

Tied down with office hours and out-of-town visits, I have had less opportunity for visitation than I had hoped, but I made calls as far as possible.

(4) Group Meetings.

In small towns and hostels where a number of boys board together, I held group meetings, and had a profitable time in asking and answering questions, and discussing problems. I have been able to do much good through this medium.

(5) Family Gatherings.

Many a time, I was invited to homes for dinner when the members of the families and their friends gathered in intimate fellowship and informal conversations. I could gather many valuable facts by this means.

4. SOME OF THE FINDINGS

All able-bodied men I met, and also to a large extent women, are engaged in some gainful jobs, and are earning enough to live and to save somewhat. But they are far from being settled. Only a small portion of them, probably less than ten per cent, are being satisfactorily resettled. Some of the reasons may be enumerated as follows:

Occupational Maladjustment.

(a) Most of them are engaged in jobs totally different from those for which they were trained and in which they had been used to engage, and which they had hoped to follow. In especially difficult circumstances are the people who had been independent enterprisers, for now every Japanese Canadian has been reduced to being a wage-earner. Everywhere I found former fishermen finding it difficult to take orders from employees or foremen.

(b) The labor conditions in Ontario and Quebec are so different from what these people were used to back in British Columbia. Many people told me it would take some time to adjust themselves to these existing working conditions.

(c) Many girls who are doing domestic work are not happy because of a rigid class distinction found in this part of Canada. They are looked down on as "housemaids". The girls being trained as nurses in a hospital were told by the superintendent not to associate too much with those "maids"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-54-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

who are working in a sanatorium nearby. This is one of the reasons why our ambitious girls do not like to go into domestic work, in spite of the fact it offers a handsome remuneration. It may be that the Nisei girls are too highly, or wrongly educated.

(d) Although a far greater variety of jobs are being offered to our people than they were used to in British Columbia, very few so-called "White-collared" jobs are open to these people; so that specially trained college graduates find it difficult to get into jobs suited to their training. Even with a shortage of teachers everywhere, two of our trained teachers, both university graduates, find it impossible to find positions in the ordinary way.

Almost all regard their present jobs as temporary, and the feeling of 'temporariness' in the most basic need of man - earning one's living - is not conducive to resettlement.

Housing Difficulty.

The difficulty of securing adequate living quarters has not been confined to Japanese Canadians, to be sure; but, added to the general housing difficulty, they had to meet the exasperating experiences of being turned away because they are of Japanese origin. This worked adversely in two ways:

(a) The inadequate living quarters and lack of homelike atmosphere tended to make them restless and dissatisfied.

(b) The unpleasant and bitter experiences gone through in the first month or two after their arrival tended to foster resentment against things in general and created a wrong attitude of mind in these people. Moreover, the bad news they wrote to their friends back in British Columbia of their bitter and unpleasant experiences, served as a deterrent for the latter to venture East.

A Feeling of Uncertainty and Insecurity.

The lack of a definite Government policy in regard to Japanese Canadians, and the tendency on the part of the Government to 'give in' to popular clamours, even when they are unreasonable and unjust, led those people to distrust the Government, and fostered in their minds a deep feeling of uncertainty and insecurity. The Orders-in-Council which deprive them of many civil liberties, and the Government's agreement with the Provinces that they will be removed from their Provinces 'if requested' are interpreted by them in that light. They feel they are left at the mercy of the whimsical wills of a rumour-fed public and of self-advancing politicians. They feel they have no just power to appeal to, and are, therefore, very insecure and hopelessly helpless.

A Deep-Seated Resentment.

Because of many unfortunate experiences they have had to go through since the opening of the war on the Pacific, a deep seated resentment has been created in the hearts of many of these people - a feeling of injustice done to them by the Canadian Government and people. Among these experiences are:

(1) The seizing of fishing boats and automobiles, and disposing of them at low prices.

(2) The destruction and stealing of their properties, articles of furniture, etc. by ill-disposed persons.

(3) The compulsory sale of their homes and property by the Custodians who had promised to "protect them" while these people were away.

(4) The treatment of Japanese Canadians so differently from German and Italian Canadians, the Government thus dealing with citizens on the basis of race rather than on citizenship or merit. The most assimilated and loyal people were hardest hit, because their faith in Canada and Democracy has been shattered, and their long efforts at attaining good citizenship were rendered worthless while the most unassimilated and reactionary ones look on with a cynical remark, "I told you so".

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-40-54-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Disruption of Families

The disruption of the family is one of the inevitables of war, and is, by no means, confined to Japanese Canadians. But, in their case, the family tie has been particularly strong, and, in many cases, the young people, having been protected over much, are lacking in the training for independent living. Suddenly torn away from their home influences - and that under an abnormal wartime atmosphere - these young people are lost and are in danger of going astray.

Postponed and Frustrated Marriages.

For many reasons, such as the closing of a certain city like Toronto, restrictions on movements, and long separations due to evacuation, marriages are often not only postponed but also frustrated in many unfortunate ways. Broken promises often occur. There is a tension felt among the young people. Sex distribution among the young people in most places is not even, boys exceeding girls by 3 to 1 in most centres. The universal desire of young people to congregate in large cities like Toronto is due partly to their desire to find suitable mates.

Adverse Public Opinion.

Undemocratic talks among responsible persons in political fields, and newspaper articles on "total repatriation" of Japanese Canadians create in the minds of the relocees both resentment and uneasiness. A Montreal girl told me recently, after the Montreal Star printed a lengthy editorial advocating the "total repatriation": "We were quite happy until this came out. This kind of thing let us down. When we are made to feel we are fighting for true democracy, the politicians seem to be resorting to the Nazi doctrine of racism". While there are many understanding people, they are not, as a rule, so vocal as our opponents.

Ignorance on part of the Canadian Public.

Although, in most places, the general public has been fairly good to these newcomers, unjust and unreasonable attitudes have been shown by some Occidentals towards these relocees, due mostly to ignorance, race prejudice and misunderstanding. That these people are Canadian citizens are lost sight of, and they are often identified with the enemy Japanese. In one city a Y.M.C.A. refused membership to Japanese Canadians, and in another town a fashionable Church was reported to be averse to their attendance.

Enforced Dispersal.

"Dispersal", as a broad policy, is both sound and reasonable; but it cannot and must not, be compulsory. It must be voluntary. When it is enforced, it will work adversely for resettlement. It must come gradually and by proper education and training. There is in the mind of many people a deep-seated loneliness, sometimes sub-conscious. It can become a cause for restlessness. A casual study of any other racial group in Canada will teach us that "dispersal" must be something to be attained by the people, and should not be taken for granted.

A Feeling of Hopelessness and Despair.

Because of repeated frustrations and rebuffs experienced by them through many years, these people, I found, are unconsciously forming in themselves a despair-complex. "It is no use trying" is an attitude taken by surprisingly many of them, even among the young people. "We tried to be good Canadians, industrious, law-abiding and loyal, yet we are treated as enemy aliens. The racial feeling is so deep-seated that it is impossible to overcome", many people told me, and they sneered at Christianity whose teaching as world brotherhood has not accomplished much in this respect. They are, therefore, resorting to the ways of "escape". One of these is a vague hope to go back to Japan as soon as the war ceases;"for", they say, "there is absolutely no hope or future for us in white Canada". Others will find escape in the life of momentary pleasure - drinking, gambling and sex-play. To my mind, this is the most serious cause of all kinds of evils. It must be overcome by a vital, positive faith in a just and righteous God.

Source: Nikkei National Museum,
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. AIDS TO RESETTLEMENT.

Much has been done to aid the resettlement of these people.

(1) The placement Officer and his colleagues have done an enormous amount of work. They have not only opened up many new areas of occupations for these people and placed them in gainful jobs, but also have given them a valuable moral guidance. I have noted on many occasions in the office of the British Columbia Security Commission, when men come in dejected but go out of the office encouraged and cheered by a new hope. Many people misunderstand the placement officers, it is true; but it is only because most people see their problems only from their own individual and selfish standpoint, whereas the Placement Officers must see them from the standpoint of the welfare of the whole Japanese people as well as their long future.

(2) The Churches of all denominations have done much. The Anglican and United Churches maintain special workers for them. Individual churches welcome them into their various organizations, such as the Y.P.U., Young Couples' Society, Athletic Clubs, etc. The National Interchurch Advisory Committee, composed of the representatives of five major churches - Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Churches - has been making unpublicized but most substantial contributions.

(3) The Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. everywhere are doing their utmost to help these newcomers feel at home. Probably the most outstanding of these is the Y.M.C.A. of Hamilton. Clubs are organized for them, and recreational facilities are provided for them.

(4) In many cities, advisory committees are organized to deal with the problems of resettlement of Japanese Canadians. The Co-operative Committee of Toronto, the Nisei Sponsoring Committee of Montreal, the Advisory Committee of London, and the Advisory Council of Hamilton have been functioning almost a year. I had the privilege of attending the meetings of all these Committees, and was deeply impressed with the good work carried on by them.

(5) Everywhere we find individuals who have been interested in this minority group problem and have been offering positive assistance. Among them may be mentioned the missionaries returned from Japan, the members of F.O.R., liberal minded business men and educationalists. Some employers co-operate admirably with the work of the British Columbia Security Commission.

6. THE PROGRESS MADE.

In spite of the fact that there have been many unfavourable factors at work, the process of resettlement has been proceeding remarkably well. When we consider the fact that the majority of those people have been in the East only a little more than a year, the results they have achieved is most encouraging. Even within the short period of six months, between my visit in September last year and my arrival here in March this year, I noted quite a difference. The people as a whole are becoming more settled, happier and more hopeful. Their moral stamina has been wonderfully sustained. While there have been some minor court cases and a few cases of mental breakdown, they are surprisingly low in percentage, and have not been so serious as some alarmists under war-time hysteria would have us believe.

Although there is yet a considerable number of those who still long for the British Columbia climate, its mountains and beaches, there is an increasing number of those who have decided to make their future home here in the East. If favourable conditions be provided for them, it is certain they will make rapid progress in the attainment of genuine resettlement.

7. SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Statement of Policy by the Government.

A statement by the Government of Canada's policy in regard to Japanese Canadians, assuring these people that justice shall be done to all citizens, irrespective of racial origin, is necessary as the basis of real resettlement. It will provide them with a definite purpose to work

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-54-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

for, a sure foundation for a hope by which to endure and overcome the present difficulties and hardships, and a proper motive for loyalty and sacrifice.

(2) The Removal of Hindrances.

In order to provide favourable conditions for resettlement, all unreasonable and discriminatory restrictions should be lifted, such as,

(a) The ban on the purchasing of property and land for residential and business purposes,

(b) The ban on the granting of licences for business enterprises, and

(c) The restrictions on free movements. The policy of the United States might here be adopted with profit.

(3) The Government Assistance.

Some Government assistance should be given to promote the resettlement of these people -

(a) The transfer of trade licences from British Columbia to enable them to enter into their accustomed trades and businesses, provided that necessary wartime industries exist.

(b) The transfer of monies accrued from the sales of their land and property, with a just indemnification for losses.

(c) Positive financial assistance for those who would enter farming.

(4) Inducement not Compulsion.

In urging the people in British Columbia to come East, some methods of inducement should be used instead of unnecessary and badly managed compulsion, because the resentment formed by the latter method definitely deters, if not destroys, the process of resettlement. The appeal to nobler motives more than an emphasis on the baser motives of fear and gain should be resorted to as far as possible. They have a wonderful capacity for cheerful endurance and hard undertaking if right motives are appealed to.

(5) Fostering Right Attitudes in Settlers.

Everything should be done to those coming East to foster in them a desire to settle in spite of everything. They should be made to realize that they are pioneering, so that they may be prepared to meet some difficulties with equanimity. At the same time, every care should be taken to eliminate unpleasant experiences upon their arrival, such as, the violation of promises, or the delay in the arrival of necessary furniture and baggage. A Housing Committee should be set up in each centre in order to assist them in finding adequate living quarters. They should be met upon their arrival and should be at once linked with the Church or some other friendly organization.

(6) Enlisting the Co-operation of the People.

The resettlement of Japanese Canadians will be impossible unless the people of the community into which they are relocated will show real co-operation and positive help. The Church and all christian-minded people should co-operate in educating the general public in racial tolerance and true christian brotherhood.

(7) Acceptance into the Armed Forces.

Although a general conscription of Japanese Canadians into the armed forces at this late date may not be wise, better consideration should be given to those young men who volunteer to serve in the armed forces. There are many young people who are anxious to fulfil their obligations to the last measure before they ask for privileges.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018.16.1.49.54.6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(8) Facilitating Proper Marriages and Family Reunion.

The young people should be encouraged to establish themselves in creative home life -

(a) By facilitating proper marriages,

(b) By making it possible to re-unite families as soon and as much as possible.

Life becomes purposeful when they have their homes to work for. The young people need home atmosphere to steady them and protect them from degenerating influences.

(9) Vocational Training.

In order to prevent the post-war unemployment among these people, the young people especially should be given opportunities and guidance to take suitable vocational training. They should be encouraged to acquire more education and training in night schools, or in wartime Training Schools, as some are already doing; with a view to serving more effectively the community and the nation in their task of the post-war reconstructions.

(10) Inspiring Confidence and a Positive Attitude.

After all, no outside assistance can do much good, unless the Japanese Canadians themselves are willing to do their utmost. An ability to maintain hope in spite of all contrary forces is of utmost importance. The Church can contribute much right here. To encourage them; to recover their hopes and to inspire confidence in themselves, in others and in their future; to guide them in healthy, industrious and ethical living by providing them with right vision and proper outlook is the task of the Christian Church.

I have been going among them for the past four months, and have taken every opportunity to remind them of the following points, and some good results have been noted -

(i) Understanding the meaning of the times.

We must realize that this is wartime when family disruption, property and business losses, and restrictions of personal freedom are inevitable; and the majority of people everywhere must engage in "necessary" work, not always to their own liking. We must learn to like the necessary job, however difficult and disagreeable it may be; and must pride ourselves in the faithful performance of the task. In this way, we show our loyalty and community spirit.

When we compare ourselves with the people of other countries, such as India or occupied countries, we will find ourselves very fortunately placed.

(ii) Preparing for our Future.

While we must engage in "necessary" work during the war, we can at the same time plan for the post-war work and prepare ourselves for it. To this end:

A. (a) We must have a purpose.
(b) Gain necessary knowledge.
(c) Accumulate experiences.
(d) Acquire necessary skill.
(e) Save money as much as possible - buying bonds, etc.
(f) Build a strong character.

B. We must try to make ourselves valuable and indispensable in the community in which we live, by

(a) being a good employee,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-54-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(b) harmonizing interests with fellow-employees,
(c) becoming a good neighbour,
(d) co-operating in all good community projects,
(e) assimilating in every way possible.

This is very important because, in a democratic country like Canada, our neighbours are in the end the makers of the Government policy. The Government can act in so far as the public sentiments allow them to act.

(iii)Take advantage of all good forces that are at work for us. There are many friends of racial justice. To this end -

(a) Try to appreciate the good work being done by the Christian Churches, the Y.W. and Y.M.C.A., the B.C. Security Commission, advisory Councils, etc.

(b) And co-operate with their work to the best of your ability. Join the Church and try to serve in whatever capacity you can.

(iv) The Point of Unity.

It is only natural that we find differences in thinking among these people. It is unfortunate that the group which stands for resettlement was set against that which hopes for repatriation. I believe we can find a point of unity in spite of differences of opinion. For, even those people who wish to go to Japan after the war, it is only honourable and reasonable that they behave as good citizens while they are here, trying not to impair in any way the future welfare of those who would stay in Canada, contributing as much as they can to the building up of their brighter future. Therefore, the attainment of resettlement is the one point where we can all unite our effort.

8. THE CHURCH AND RESETTLEMENT.

In view of the fact that the problem of resettlement is to a large extent psychological and spiritual, the Church must play a major role. A part of my work during these months was to link our people, as far as possible, to different churches, according to their denominational affiliations. I found not many of the christians had yet joined the Church although most of them attend some church on Sundays. A questionnaire conducted by me revealed the following facts:

	Toronto Y.P. Fellowship	Montreal General Public
No. of replies -	44	19
Going to Church oh Sunday? Yes -	36 - 82%	14 - 74%
Have you joined the Church?	3 - 6.8%	4 - 21%
Have you joined some church or organization?	9 - 22%	3 - 16%
Are you serving in some capacity?	4 - 9%	2 - 16%

I have a feeling that, left to themselves, some Christian people may drift away, and only a small proportion of them become living members of the Church. There is a need of an understanding pastor for them who will act as a "link" between them and the Church and its various organizations.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the privilege granted me of serving the people in a small way for the past months. I have thoroughly enjoyed the work, and I pray that the work just begun may be continued under the guidance of the Almighty.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) K. Shimizu.

June 21, 1944.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-40-54-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Jap. Deportation

ERENCE

Convention Also Asked to Check 'Douk' Activities

A strong stand against the Japanese and Doukhobors, and against exploitation of Victoria Cross winners and the urging of adequate rehabilitation and pension services for returned men are demanded in resolutions to be presented to the fifteenth convention of the British Columbia Command of the Canadian Legion.

More than 200 delegates from all points in the province will attend the convention which opens officially Friday at 9:30 a.m. in Hotel Vancouver. This gathering will be followed by the Dominion convention which will open Sunday.

Today, as delegates arrived and registered, the B.C. convention's resolution committee has before it 60 resolutions from various Legion branches.

ABNORMAL RACE

Fearing that because of their low standard of living and high birth-rate the Japanese will constitute a serious threat to the existence of other Canadians after the war, Lillooet branch No. 66 demands that all persons of Japanese race be deported.

Rossland branch No. 14, noting that many Japanese now confined in concentration camps have betrayed the trust placed in them by the Canadian government, urges that these Japanese and their children be "shipped" to Japan after the war and never be allowed to return here.

This resolution also remarks that Canadian-born children of the Japanese have "openly caused more trouble" than their parents.

Resolutions from Creston Valley branch No. 29 and Grand Forks branch No. 39 both situated in the heart of B.C.'s Doukhobor country—appeal for government action against the acquisition by members of that sect of farm lands and timber limits.

PURCHASING FARMS

The Creston Valley group charges that the Doukhobors have accumulated reserves of cash which they are using to purchase some of the most desirable fruit farms in that district. It asks the Dominion government to enact legislation to protect the interests of returning men who might wish to acquire such

MISSING



SGT. H. M. MANSON
Sought with four comrades

Royal City Man Among Lost Crew

A Royal City airman, Sgt. H. M. Manson, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Manson, 2193 Sixth Street, New Westminster, was among the five-man crew of the RCAF training bomber which disappeared Monday, Western Air Command announced today.

The plane disappeared from its Lower Mainland base, and widespread search over Vancouver Island is still underway as attempts are made to locate it.

Sgt. Manson, a former carrier for The Vancouver Sun, received his education in Hugh M. Fraser High School.

He was the wireless operator on the missing ship.

Pilot of the craft was identified as PO. H. B. Whitlock, Drumheller, while PO. D. F. J. Schell, Kitchener, was navigator, and

Vancouver Sun. 1/6/44 p 13

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-55
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Apr '44 War Committee discussed
Ogawa Cde, + an Outline C drafted to
appt Loyalty Commission; — not
proceeded with

Sept '44 second draft of Outline C on
loyalty commission "After discussion
& correspondence for several months
on the best procedure, further action
was postponed."

Memo. 3/8/45. (unsigned
unaddressed)

RG27 Vol 658.
Labour Papers.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-56
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APPENDIX C

GALLUP POLL QUESTIONS ON POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION, 1943-73

CIPO Poll (January 27, 1943 and January 26, 1944)

After the War, do you think Canada should open its doors and permit people from all parts of the world to settle here, or do you think we should keep them out?
(Percentages)

	Open Door	Closed Door	Selected Immigration	Undecided
January 1943	14	21	59	6
January 1944	13	29	50	87

CIPO Poll (December 22, 1943)

Do you think that Japanese living in Canada should be sent back to Japan after the war is over or should they be allowed to remain in this country?
(Percentages)

	Send Back	Allow to Remain	Undecided
National Total	54	39	7

CIPO Poll (February 16, 1944)

Do you think that Japanese who are Canadian citizens should be sent back to Japan after the war is over, or should they be allowed to remain in this country?
(Percentages)

	Send Back	Allow to Remain	Undecided
National Total	33	59	8

CIPO Poll (February 16, 1944)

Do you think that Japanese who are not Canadian citizens should be sent back to Japan after the war is over, or should they be allowed to remain in this country?
(Percentages)

	Send Back	Allow to Remain	Undecided
National Total	80	14	6

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-57-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CIPO Poll (January 17, 1945)

Do you think that Japanese who have been living in Canada – and have never done anything disloyal – should be allowed to remain in Canada after the war, or should they be sent back to Japan?

	Percentage
All loyal Japanese should be allowed to remain	41
Only those born in Canada should be allowed to remain	18
Send them all back	33
Don't know whether or not they should be allowed to remain	8

Those in categories 1 and 2 were then asked: Do you think Japanese born in Canada should be allowed to vote in Dominion elections after the war?

	Percentage
Those born in Canada should be allowed to vote	42
Those born in Canada should not be allowed to vote	12
Don't know whether or not they should be allowed to vote	5

CIPO Poll (February 24, 1945)

Would you like to see Canada have a much larger population, or do you think the present population is just about right?

	Percentage
Larger	65
About right	21
Undecided	9
Qualified	5
Total	100

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-57-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CIPO Poll (April 24, 1946)

Would you like to see a large number of people from the European continent migrate to Canada or not?
(Percentages)

	Favour	Oppose	Qualified	Undecided
National Total	21	61	10	8

CIPO Poll (October 26, 1946)

Would you like to see Canada have a much larger population, or do you think the present population is just about right?

	Percentage
Larger population	63
About right	27
Undecided	5
Qualified	5
Total	100

CIPO Poll (October 30, 1946)

If Canada does allow more immigration, are there any of these nationalities which you would like to keep out?

	Percentage*
Japanese	60
Jewish	49
German	34
Russian	33
Negro	31
Italian	25
Chinese	24
Middle European	16
Ukrainian	15
Polish	14
Others	3
None	18
No answer	7

* Percentages add to considerably more than 100 because respondents gave more than one answer.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-57-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CIPO Poll (December 22, 1945)

What do you think should be done with the Japanese living in Canada who are Canadian citizens?

	Percentage
Allowed to stay; treated as Canadian citizens, etc.	49
If loyal and good citizens, allowed to stay	4
Allowed to stay under close watch	9
Send them back	23
Miscellaneous answers	6
No opinion	9

CIPO Poll (December 22, 1945)

What do you think should be done with Japanese who are not Canadian citizens but who were living in Canada before the war?

	Percentage
Allowed to stay; treated as Canadians, etc.	7
Given a choice of taking out citizenship or leaving	13
If loyal and good citizens, allowed to stay	4
Allowed to stay under close watch	3
Send them back	60
Miscellaneous answers	5
No opinion	8

CIPO Poll (April 24, 1946)

Would you like to see a large number of people from the British Isles migrate to Canada in the next few years or not?
(Percentages)

	Favour	Oppose	Qualified	Undecided
National Total	37	45	10	8

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-57-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The SS. Henry Bergh, which went ashore on the rocky ledges of the Farrallon Islands off the Golden Gate Wednesday, was breaking up today. Stern of the wrecked vessel is at right.—More than 1000 sailors w of life, shortly after it ran agro transport and was en route from

June 2/44 p 1

Van Asno

Veterans Cheer 'Jap Exclusion'

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"Now is the time, when we have a representative from Ottawa here," His Worship said in addressing a welcome to delegates attending the fifteenth legion convention in Hotel Vancouver, "to impress upon them that there is some better place than B.C. to put the Japs."

Other news of the Legion convention will be found on Page 4.

(He was referring to Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, who was a platform guest.)

COUNCIL NOT UNITED

Speaking on press reports of resolutions favoring Japanese deportation prepared for consideration at the convention, His Worship promised the legion would have his unstinted support in ridding this province of all Japanese.

This promise was greeted by the morning's most enthusiastic burst of applause.

"I have not the full support of my council in this matter," His Worship continued. "Some of them feel the Canadian-born should stay. . . . But I say they have Japanese nationals for wives and how are you going to split them up?"

"SEND THEM ALL BACK"

His statement that some members of City Council were in favor of allowing Canadian-born Japanese to remain in Canada was greeted by isolated shouts of "Here, here!"

A few delegates then "booed" this expression of approval.

"I say send them all back," the Mayor concluded, and

Please Turn to Page Five
See "Legion"

Gas Leak Sends 359 To Hospital

NEW YORK, June 2—(AP)—Chlorine gas leaking from a tank in a busy Brooklyn district Thursday sent 359 persons overcome by the fumes to hospitals. Numerous others were less seriously affected, police said.

Incomplete estimates of the

BULLETIN

MOSCOW, June 2 — (BUP) — American shuttle bombers landed in Russia today after attacking targets in Eastern Europe.

$5,000,000 For Timber

A sale price of $5,000,000 plus interest on deferred payments for Vancouver Island timber limits in the Nimpkish area sold last week to Canadian interests by Canadian subsidiaries of Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Co., was announced today at San Francisco by F. G. Stevenot, president of the American firm.

The timber was acquired by Eburne Sawmills of Vancouver, owned by L. L. G. Bentley, and Pacific Veneer of New Westminster, owned by Otto Pick, from Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and Beaver Cove Timber Co. Ltd.

Plane, 11 Men, Lost In Newfoundland

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Those aboard the aircraft—a Canso flying boat—included seven RCAF men and four passengers, some of whom are believed to have been members of the army and the navy.

Ilsley Budget To Come Down June 16

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One Berry Ceiling Date Changed

From The Vancouver Sun Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, June 2.—George Cruickshank, MP for Fraser Valley, has been successful in getting the Prices Board to change the ceiling dates on British Columbia strawberries.

After an all-day session with the board on Thursday Mr. Cruickshank was notified today that the ceiling dates will be amended.

The present ceiling, recently imposed, was a price of 14½ cents for pints between June 12 and June 17, after which the price to the grower would drop to 12 cents.

The change of price from 14½ to 12 cents will not take place until after June 17. The exact date has not been announced yet as the season may be delayed by bad weather, but there is definite assurance that the period will be extended.

The closing date of the 14½ cent period will be announced about June 10.

This announcement does not change the situation as regards jam berries.

PRICE NOT ANNOUNCED

The picking of strawberries for jam is fairly general throughout the Fraser Valley today and growers are in a complete dilemma over the entire situation because federal authorities have not announced price ceilings for jam berries.

Growers cannot collect any money for the crop because cannery operators do not know what to pay them for deliveries.

Neither can farmers decide what they can pay their pickers because the price ceiling will have a vital bearing on the wage scale for pickers.

The number of pickers is entirely inadequate to handle the crop when it comes into the picking peak, and so far only 250 volunteer farm workers have

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PORTLAND, Ore., June 2—(AP)—CIO and AFL leaders

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-58-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1, Col. 6

Former 'King Ed.' Student Missing

WO2 E. (Ted) S. Moran, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moran, 3454 Norton, has been reported missing after air operations overseas. His wife and daughter live at 454 West Twelfth.

WO Moran attended King Edward High School and enlisted in the RCAF ground crew in 1940. He remustered to air crew in 1942, and trained as a navigator at Edmonton, graduating in 1943.



WO2 Moran

He arrived overseas in March, 1943, and has been on operational flights since December.

In March of this year he crashed in the North Sea returning from a raid and was rescued.

B.C. Won't Have King's Proctor

Special to The Vancouver Sun

VICTORIA, June 2.—British Columbia is not to have a King's Proctor after all.

Attorney-General R. L. Maitland said today that the $6000 provided for appointment of a King's Proctor is to be used as expenses for investigation if a judge believes there is collusion in divorce proceedings before him.

The money was provided for the appointment at the last session of the legislature.

To date there has been no requests for investigations.

Continued From P. 1, Col. 1

Legion

again the mass of delegates applauded him loudly.

Previously Mayor Cornett said he was sure that the Legion was determined to "see to it that the boys returning from this war get a better break than you got."

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, speaking briefly, praised the work of the Legion during the past 25 years and predicted that it would play its part in assuring unity, comradeship and peace after this war.

PRAISE FOR IAN

In introducing Mr. Mackenzie, Chairman Tom Barnard, provincial legion president, remarked that he would be careful lest the delegates make the accusation that "Tom's gone over to the Liberal party."

"By and large," he said, "we have a pretty good minister. We haven't got everything we've asked for but we'll be back again and again."

Recent increases in veterans' benefits may have been granted because of an impending election, Mr. Barnard said, but still, the "main thing is that we go them."

"Now what we want is for those benefits to become acts of Parliament and to be put in the statute books. We do not want them to remain as orders-in-council," he said, amid a burst of applause.

Directors of the Vancouver Tourist Association and the B.C. Automobile Association will meet in Terminal City Club at 6:15 p.m. Thursday.

The Old Age Pensioners' Organization, Branch No. 1, meet in Moose Hall, West Hastings Street, Wednesday at 1:30 p.m.

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GO EVERYWHERE
DRESSES
Tops for duty and beauty both! Crisp cool fashions to take you through summer. Pastels, flower prints and a host of others. Sizes 11-19.
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Sport Coats and Slacks . . .
are the ideal Summer wear for business and leisure. They're smart looking, easy fitting, and allow a variety of changes at small outlay.

SPORT COATS	SPORT SLACKS
$19.50 — $25.00	$4.95 — $7.95

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$4.95

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Spike, Cuban and Low Heels



$4.95

White Ankle Sandals
Spike and Cuban Heels

Beach Sandals

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-58-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vancouver June 3, 1944, p. 17.

The Van

VANCO

They Want All Japs Deported

British Columbia's Japanese question raised a storm of discussion at the first resolutions session of the Canadian Legion Provincial Command convention now in progress at the Hotel Vancouver.

The convention voted almost unanimously for the total deportation of Japanese after the war, but the few voices in opposition were strong in their protest.



MAJOR-REV. ROY E. MESS
Representative of Tubercular Veterans' Section on Dominion Council



JUDGE E. S. WILSON
Saskatchewan provincial president



JACK MOORE
Dominion chairman, Canadian Legion



J. J. WITTCOMB
Naval Veterans' representative on Dominion Council

CALLS IT 'RACE HATRED'

"Whether you like it or not, Hitlerism was started by race hatred," Eric S. Flowerdew, Langley Prairie, declared. "We have an example of racial hatred right here equal to any the Nazis fostered. We are playing right into Japan's hands, at the same time, admitting in part her Asia for Asiatics policy.

"The Japanese question is a matter of education. You never see Japanese and white children fighting at school.

"Like Chiang Kai Chek, I look forward to the day when Japanese military power will be destroyed, and like General Chiang, I believe the day will come when Japanese and the Chinese, and other nations, will be able to co-operate and work hand in hand.

"As far as the old birthrate argument is concerned the birthrate in New Brunswick is higher than the Japanese birthrate has ever been in the past 10 years."

'CAN'T BE IMPROVED'

"I have been in close touch with youths of Japanese origin," challenged another legionnaire in rebuttal. "They were well educated in Vancouver schools and the UBC, but it didn't improve them any.

"The most brilliant Japanese student in this province is now an officer fighting for Japan and against the Allies."

Another legionnaire remarked on how many Japanese youths, born and [illegible] here had disappeared mysteriously and were now in the Japanese armed forces.

"There were some good Japanese teams here before the war that you sports fans will remember," another delegate reminded the convention. "Well, most of them slipped off to Japan. One of the top men is now an officer in the Japanese navy.

The convention was notified that the "new veterans" of Vancouver had officially gone on record favoring deportation of all Japanese.

DOUKHOBORS CENSORED

The Grand Forks branch brought up a resolution, which passed, advocating immediate drastic action against the Doukhobors as long as the sect continued to defy the laws and customs of Canada, and until they would conform to the registration and vital statistics regulations and share with other citizens the responsibilities of the country.

It was also urged that no licenses, provincial or federal, be issued to members of the sect, and that they be issued no title to property, either directly or by subterfuge.

Steps to break up foreign colonies in Canada were also advocated as well as measures forbidding German prisoners of war now in Canada ever to return here after their release.

Other resolutions asked lowering of parcel post rates to members of the armed forces, removal of duty on tobacco products and canteen commodities in overseas Army canteens.

The resolution asking same allowance per child for each dependent child, regardless of the number of dependent children, was unanimously approved.

REST HOMES

All servicemen should have rest homes together, the convention advocated, in suitable places throughout the Dominion, where men and women of all services can be treated together as they served together. It was further advocated that these homes can be the sole responsibility of the government, and not be sponsored by private bodies and individuals as at present.

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Barnard Runs Parley in

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-59
www.nikkeimuseum.org

June 1944. Campaign for deportation of Japanese Canadians really rolling.
Canadian Legion (B.C.) Vancouver Sun June 1, 1944, p.13

"Fearing that because of their low standard of living and high birth rate the Japanese will constitute a serious threat to the existance of other Canadians after the war Lillooet Branch no. 60 demands that all persons of Japanese race be deported."

Rossland branch no. 14 noting that many Japanese now confined in concentration camps have betrayed the trust placed in them by the Canadian government, urges that these Japanese and their children be "shipped" to Japan after the war and never be allowed to return here.

This resolution also remarks that Canadian born children of the Japanese have "openly caused more trouble" than their parents. (Res. forwarded at B.C. Legion convention)

June 2, 1944 Van Sun p. 1. MacKenzie a platform guest as Mayor J.W. Cornett pledged his wholehearted support of the Canadian Legion efforts to force the deportation of Japanese Canadians.

"I have not the full support of my council in this matter"..."Some of them felt the Canadian-born should stay.... But I say they have Japanese nationals for wives and how are you going to split them up?"

June 3, 1944. Legion convention votes unanimously for deportation of Japanese after the war - a few voices in opposition gives view of one man from Langley who argued in favour of the Japanese Canadians. plus countercharge that the best educated Japanese are now in the Japanese army. Van Sun June 3, 1944, p. 13.

June 5, 1944 Van Sun P. 19 Van Alderman vote 4 - 3 to delay vote on repatriation question-those opposed called Disloyal - resolution sent urging repat of "Japanese born in Japan and a tribunal to inquire into loyalty of others distribution on a population basis to other parts of the Dominion all those Canadian-born Japs permitted to stay in the country".

(N. Cdn calls Cornett a Nazi which leads to hot press and demands for stronger controls on the N. Cdn).

June 1944 - Bill 135 episode - King Memo Vol 361 F3850
W.J. Turnbull to WLM King June 21, 1944 lists 30 communications received in one morning on Bill 135 from ministers Y's, individuals and Roger Obata.
C249529 has a list of 46 groups opposing bill.

July, 1. 1944, New Canadian p. 8. MacKenzie reported as remarking that he would not remain a member of any government or party that would allow Japanese to return to the Coast.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-60
www.nikkeimuseum.org

W. P. Bust Papers File #23

File 23 — 98 copies — 1944

REPORT MADE BY REV. K. SHIMIZU ON
RESETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIANS.

For the past three months and a half, I have been privileged, under the supervision of the Home Mission Board of the United Church of Canada and in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission, to work among the Japanese Canadians who had been relocated from British Columbia to Ontario and Quebec in consequence of the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The following is a summary report of the work.

1. THE PEOPLE WE SERVE

They are the Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast which was declared a "protected area" soon after the opening of the war. Deprived of their homes, their businesses, their friends, and their all, which they had built up during the past fifty years, they were evacuated into road camps, "Interior Housing" schemes, independent evacuation centres, and, in some cases, into internment camps.

They were next relocated to these eastern provinces to

(a) enable them to gain their own self support,

(b) utilize their man-power to relieve labor shortage, and

(c) set in motion the policy of "dispersal" and resettlement.

They are now entering into the third stage, namely, Resettlement.

There are, at the present time, roughly about 2,000 of these people within the area I have served -- about 400 in Montreal and about 1,500 scattered among many cities, towns and villages in Southern Ontario. These latter include Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Belleville, London, St. Thomas, Brantford, Guelph, Galt, Ingersoll, Beamsville, Jordan, Vineland, Grimsby, Chatham, Alvinston, Fletcher, Cedar Springs, Charing Cross, Blenheim, Windsor, and a few other points; as well as in what might be called the Toronto Suburban area, such as, Port Credit, Clarkson, Sheridan, Summerville, Islington, Mimico and Coleman. I have visited all these places once at least, in many cases more than once, and have come in contact with over 800 people so far.

2. THE PROBLEM

With practically no exception, those who were relocated to Ontario and Quebec are engaged in some gainful and necessary work; and, as such, they are contributing, directly or indirectly, their share in war-time industry, while gaining for themselves, and in many cases for their families, economic self-support. In spite of this fact, for many reasons which we shall enumerate later, they are not quite settled. The majority of them are restless, bewildered and unhappy.

A large proportion of those who have been relocated in the East are young people, a considerable number of them in their 'teens, who have been seperated from their homes for the first time in their lives. Away from their home ties and social control, these young people find themselves "lost" in many respects and, as "Sheep without a shepherd", they tend to go astray.

In order to serve these people in their perplexities, I was called to this work in March as "a personal counsellor". I was to go among them as their sympathetic friend, listening to their troubles, grievances, problems, difficulties, fears, hopes and desires, trying to help them in whatever way possible.

3. THE WORK SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED.

The past months have been spent chiefly in making a survey of the field, in acquainting myself with the problems of the people, in exploring their real needs, and in finding some practical means of helping them in their attainment of genuine resettlement.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The following are some of the means by which I sought to gain the end stated above:

(1) Taking Part in Church Activities.

(a) I preached to the Japanese congregation on Sunday afternoons in the Church of All Nations, Toronto. Those who come to this are mostly Issei . I had from 30 to 50 people present at these services.

(b) I took part in the Young People's Fellowship, led by Miss Florence Bird, the W.M.S. worker, which meets twice a month in the Metropolitan Church House. The attendance varied from 100 to 120.

(c) I also have had the privilege of speaking to the Bible Class, being held every Wednesday afternoon by Miss Bird.

(2) Personal Consultation.

I made myself available to any caller who wished to have a consultation on any personal and family questions by holding office hours - Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings - at the Church of all Nations; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the Metropolitan Church House office.

(3) Visitations.

Tied down with office hours and out-of-town visits, I have had less opportunity for visitation than I had hoped, but I made calls as far as possible.

(4) Group Meetings.

In small towns and hostels where a number of boys board together, I held group meetings, and had a profitable time in asking and answering questions, and discussing problems. I have been able to do much good through this medium.

(5) Family Gatherings.

Many a time, I was invited to homes for dinner when the members of the families and their friends gathered in intimate fellowship and informal conversations. I could gather many valuable facts by this means.

4. SOME OF THE FINDINGS

All able-bodied men I met, and also to a large extent women, are engaged in some gainful jobs, and are earning enough to live and to save somewhat. But they are far from being settled. Only a small portion of them, probably less than ten per cent, are being satisfactorily resettled. Some of the reasons may be enumerated as follows:

Occupational Maladjustment.

(a) Most of them are engaged in jobs totally different from those for which they were trained and in which they had been used to engage, and which they had hoped to follow. In especially difficult circumstances are the people who had been independent enterprisers, for now every Japanese Canadian has been reduced to being a wage-earner. Everywhere I found former fishermen finding it difficult to take orders from employees or foremen.

(b) The labor conditions in Ontario and Quebec are so different from what these people were used to back in British Columbia. Many people told me it would take some time to adjust themselves to these existing working conditions.

(c) Many girls who are doing domestic work are not happy because of a rigid class distinction found in this part of Canada. They are looked down on as "housemaids". The girls being trained as nurses in a hospital were told by the superintendent not to associate too much with those "maids"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

who are working in a sanatorium nearby. This is one of the reasons why our ambitious girls do not like to go into domestic work, in spite of the fact it offers a handsome remuneration. It may be that the Nisei girls are too highly, or wrongly educated.

(d) Although a far greater variety of jobs are being offered to our people than they were used to in British Columbia, very few so-called "White-collared" jobs are open to these people; so that specially trained college graduates find it difficult to get into jobs suited to their training. Even with a shortage of teachers everywhere, two of our trained teachers, both university graduates, find it impossible to find positions in the ordinary way.

Almost all regard their present jobs as temporary, and the feeling of 'temporariness' in the most basic need of man - earning one's living - is not conducive to resettlement.

Housing Difficulty.

The difficulty of securing adequate living quarters has not been confined to Japanese Canadians, to be sure; but, added to the general housing difficulty, they had to meet the exasperating experiences of being turned away because they are of Japanese origin. This worked adversely in two ways:

(a) The inadequate living quarters and lack of homelike atmosphere tended to make them restless and dissatisfied.

(b) The unpleasant and bitter experiences gone through in the first month or two after their arrival tended to foster resentment against things in general and created a wrong attitude of mind in these people. Moreover, the bad news they wrote to their friends back in British Columbia of their bitter and unpleasant experiences, served as a deterrent for the latter to venture East.

A Feeling of Uncertainty and Insecurity.

The lack of a definite Government policy in regard to Japanese Canadians, and the tendency on the part of the Government to 'give in' to popular clamours, even when they are unreasonable and unjust, led these people to distrust the Government, and fostered in their minds a deep feeling of uncertainty and insecurity. The Orders-in-Council which deprive them of many civil liberties, and the Government's agreement with the Provinces that they will be removed from their Provinces 'if requested' are interpreted by them in that light. They feel they are left at the mercy of the whimsical wills of a rumour-fed public and of self-advancing politicians. They feel they have no just power to appeal to, and are, therefore, very insecure and hopelessly helpless.

A Deep-Seated Resentment.

Because of many unfortunate experiences they have had to go through since the opening of the war on the Pacific, a deep seated resentment has been created in the hearts of many of these people - a feeling of injustice done to them by the Canadian Government and people. Among these experiences are:

(1) The seizing of fishing boats and automobiles, and disposing of them at low prices.

(2) The destruction and stealing of their properties, articles of furniture, etc. by ill-disposed persons.

(3) The compulsory sale of their homes and property by the Custodians who had promised to "protect them" while these people were away.

(4) The treatment of Japanese Canadians so differently from German and Italian Canadians, the Government thus dealing with citizens on the basis of race rather than on citizenship or merit. The most assimilated and loyal people were hardest hit, because their faith in Canada and Democracy has been shattered, and their long efforts at attaining good citizenship were rendered worthless while the most unassimilated and reactionary ones look on with a cynical remark, "I told you so".

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Disruption of Families

The disruption of the family is one of the inevitables of war, and is, by no means, confined to Japanese Canadians. But, in their case, the family tie has been particularly strong, and, in many cases, the young people, having been protected over much, are lacking in the training for independent living. Suddenly torn away from their home influences - and that under an abnormal wartime atmosphere - these young people are lost and are in danger of going astray.

Postponed and Frustrated Marriages.

For many reasons, such as the closing of a certain city like Toronto, restrictions on movements, and long seperations due to evacuation, marriages are often not only postponed but also frustrated in many unfortunate ways. Broken promises often occur. There is a tension felt among the young people. Sex distribution among the young people in most places is not even, boys exceeding girls by 3 to 1 in most centres. The universal desire of young people to congregate in large cities like Toronto is due partly to their desire to find suitable mates.

Adverse Public Opinion.

Undemocratic talks among responsible persons in political fields, and newspaper articles on "total repatriation" of Japanese Canadians create in the minds of the relocees both resentment and uneasiness. A Montreal girl told me recently, after the Montreal Star printed a lengthy editorial advocating the "total repatriation": "We were quite happy until this came out. This kind of thing let us down. When we are made to feel we are fighting for true democracy, the politicians seem to be resorting to the Nazi doctrine of racism". While there are many understanding people, they are not, as a rule, so vocal as our opponents.

Ignorance on part of the Canadian Public.

Although, in most places, the general public has been fairly good to these newcomers, unjust and unreasonable attitudes have been shown by some Occidentals towards these relocees, due mostly to ignorance, race prejudice and misunderstanding. That these people are Canadian citizens are lost sight of, and they are often identified with the enemy Japanese. In one city a Y.M.C.A. refused membership to Japanese Canadians, and in another town a fashionable Church was reported to be averse to their attendance.

Enforced Dispersal.

"Dispersal", as a broad policy, is both sound and reasonable; but it cannot and must not, be compulsory. It must be voluntary. When it is enforced, it will work adversely for resettlement. It must come gradually and by proper education and training. There is in the mind of many people a deep-seated loneliness, sometimes sub-conscious. It can become a cause for restlessness. A casual study of any other racial group in Canada will teach us that "dispersal" must be something to be attained by the people, and should not be taken for granted.

A Feeling of Hopelessness and Despair.

Because of repeated frustrations and rebuffs experienced by them through many years, these people, I found, are unconsciously forming in themselves a despair-complex. "It is no use trying" is an attitude taken by surprisingly many of them, even among the young people. "We tried to be good Canadians, industrious, law-abiding and loyal, yet we are treated as enemy aliens. The racial feeling is so deep-seated that it is impossible to overcome", many people told me, and they sneered at Christianity whose teaching as world brotherhood has not accomplished much in this respect. They are, therefore, resorting to the ways of "escape". One of these is a vague hope to go back to Japan as soon as the war ceases;"for", they say, "there is absolutely no hope or future for us in white Canada". Others will find escape in the life of momentary pleasure - drinking, gambling and sex-play. To my mind, this is the most serious cause of all kinds of evils. It must be overcome by a vital, positive faith in a just and righteous God.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. AIDS TO RESETTLEMENT.

Much has been done to aid the resettlement of these people.

(1) The placement Officer and his colleagues have done an enormous amount of work. They have not only opened up many new areas of occupations for these people and placed them in gainful jobs, but also have given them a valuable moral guidance. I have noted on many occasions in the office of the British Columbia Security Commission, when men come in dejected but go out of the office encouraged and cheered by a new hope. Many people misunderstand the placement officers, it is true; but it is only because most people see their problems only from their own individual and selfish standpoint, whereas the Placement Officers must see them from the standpoint of the welfare of the whole Japanese people as well as their long future.

(2) The Churches of all denominations have done much. The Anglican and United Churches maintain special workers for them. Individual churches welcome them into their various organizations, such as the Y.P.U., Young Couples' Society, Athletic Clubs, etc. The National Interchurch Advisory Committee, composed of the representatives of five major churches - Anglican, Baptist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Churches - has been making unpublicized but most substential contributions.

(3) The Y.M. and Y.W.C.A. everywhere are doing their utmost to help these newcomers feel at home. Probably the most outstanding of these is the Y.M.C.A. of Hamilton. Clubs are organized for them, and recreational facilities are provided for them.

(4) In many cities, advisory committees are organized to deal with the problems of resettlement of Japanese Canadians. The Co-operative Committee of Toronto, the Nisei Sponsoring Committee of Montreal, the Advisory Committee of London, and the Advisory Council of Hamilton have been functioning almost a year. I had the privilege of attending the meetings of all these Committees, and was deeply impressed with the good work carried on by them.

(5) Everywhere we find individuals who have been interested in this minority group problem and have been offering positive assistance. Among them may be mentioned the missionaries returned from Japan, the members of F.O.R., liberal minded business men and educationalists. Some employers co-operate admirably with the work of the British Columbia Security Commission.

6. THE PROGRESS MADE.

In spite of the fact that there have been many unfavourable factors at work, the process of resettlement has been proceeding remarkably well. When we consider the fact that the majority of those people have been in the East only a little more than a year, the results they have achieved is most encouraging. Even within the short period of six months, between my visit in September last year and my arrival here in March this year, I noted quite a difference. The people as a whole are becoming more settled, happier and more hopeful. Their moral stamina has been wonderfully sustained. While there have been some minor court cases and a few cases of mental breakdown, they are surprisingly low in percentage, and have not been so serious as some alarmists under war-time hysteria would have us believe.

Although there is yet a considerable number of those who still long for the British Columbia climate, its mountains and beaches, there is an increasing number of those who have decided to make their future home here in the East. If favourable conditions be provided for them, it is certain they will make rapid progress in the attainment of genuine resettlement.

7. SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Statement of Policy by the Government.

A statement by the Government of Canada's policy in regard to Japanese Canadians, assuring these people that justice shall be done to all citizens, irrespective of racial origin, is necessary as the basis of real resettlement. It will provide them with a definite purpose to work

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

for, a sure foundation for a hope by which to endure and overcome the present difficultics and hardships, and a proper motive for loyalty and sacrifice.

(2) The Removal of Hindrances.

In order to provide favourable conditions for resettlement, all unreasonable and discriminatory restrictions should be lifted, such as,

(a) The ban on the purchasing of property and land for residential and business purposes,

(b) The ban on the granting of licences for business enterprises, and

(c) The restrictions on free movements. The policy of the United States might here be adopted with profit.

(3) The Government Assistance.

Some Government assistance should be given to promote the resettlement of these people -

(a) The transfer of trade licences from British Columbia to enable them to enter into their accustomed trades and businesses, provided that necessary wartime industries exist.

(b) The transfer of monies accrued from the sales of their land and property, with a just indemnification for losses.

(c) Positive financial assistance for those who would enter farming.

(4) Inducement not Compulsion.

In urging the people in British Columbia to come East, some methods of inducement should be used instead of unnecessary and badly managed compulsion, because the resentment formed by the latter method definitely deters, if not destroys, the process of resettlement. The appeal to nobler motives more than an emphasis on the baser motives of fear and gain should be resorted to as far as possible. They have a wonderful capacity for cheerful endurance and hard undertaking if right motives are appealed to.

(5) Fostering Right Attitudes in Settlers.

Everything should be done to those coming East to foster in them a desire to settle in spite of everything. They should be made to realize that they are pioneering, so that they may be prepared to meet some difficulties with equanimity. At the same time, every care should be taken to eliminate unpleasant experiences upon their arrival, such as, the violation of promises, or the delay in the arrival of necessary furniture and baggage. A Housing Committee should be set up in each centre in order to assist them in finding adequate living quarters. They should be met upon their arrival and should be at once linked with the Church or some other friendly organization.

(6) Enlisting the Co-operation of the People.

The resettlement of Japanese Canadians will be impossible unless the people of the community into which they are relocated will show real co-operation and positive help. The Church and all christian-minded people should co-operate in educating the general public in racial tolerance and true christian brotherhood.

(7) Acceptance into the Armed Forces.

Although a general conscription of Japanese Canadians into the armed forces at this late date may not be wise, better consideration should be given to those young men who volunteer to serve in the armed forces. There are many young people who are anxious to fulfil their obligations to the last measure before they ask for privileges.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(8) Facilitating Proper Marriages and Family Reunion.

The young people should be encouraged to establish themselves in creative home life -

(a) By facilitating proper marriages,

(b) By making it possible to re-unite families as soon and as much as possible.

Life becomes purposeful when they have their homes to work for. The young people need home atmosphere to steady them and protect them from degenerating influences.

(9) Vocational Training.

In order to prevent the post-war unemployment among these people, the young people especially should be given opportunities and guidance to take suitable vocational training. They should be encouraged to acquire more education and training in night schools, or in wartime Training Schools, as some are already doing; with a view to serving more effectively the community and the nation in their task of the post-war reconstructions.

(10) Inspiring Confidence and a Positive Attitude.

After all, no outside assistance can do much good, unless the Japanese Canadians themselves are willing to do their utmost. An ability to maintain hope in spite of all contrary forces is of utmost importance. The Church can contribute much right here. To encourage them; to recover their hopes and to inspire confidence in themselves, in others and in their future; to guide them in healthy, industrious and ethical living by providing them with right vision and proper outlook is the task of the Christian Church.

I have been going among them for the past four months, and have taken every opportunity to remind them of the following points, and some good results have been noted -

(i) Understanding the meaning of the times.

How prevalent is pholosophy?

We must realize that this is wartime when family disruption, property and business losses, and restrictions of personal freedom are inevitable; and the majority of people everywhere must engage in "necessary" work, not always to their own liking. We must learn to like the necessary job, however difficult and disagreeable it may be; and must pride ourselves in the faithful performance of the task. In this way, we show our loyalty and community spirit.

When we compare ourselves with the people of other countries, such as India or occupied countries, we will find ourselves very fortunately placed.

(ii) Preparing for our Future.

While we must engage in "necessary" work during the war, we can at the same time plan for the post-war work and prepare ourselves for it. To this end:

Is this attitude of liberal Christian mind?

A. (a) We must have a purpose.
(b) Gain necessary knowledge.
(c) Accumulate experiences.
(d) Acquire necessary skill.
(e) Save money as much as possible - buying bonds, etc.
(f) Build a strong character.

B. We must try to make ourselves valuable and indispensable in the community in which we live, by

(a) being a good employee,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(b) harmonizing interests with fellow-employees,
(c) becoming a good neighbour,
(d) co-operating in all good community projects,
(e) assimilating in every way possible.

This is very important because, in a democratic country like Canada, our neighbours are in the end the makers of the Government policy. The Government can act in so far as the public sentiments allow them to act.

(iii)Take advantage of all good forces that are at work for us. There are many friends of racial justice. To this end -

(a) Try to appreciate the good work being done by the Christian Churches, the Y.W. and Y.M.C.A., the B.C. Security Commission, advisory Councils, etc.

(b) And co-operate with their work to the best of your ability. Join the Church and try to serve in whatever capacity you can.

(iv) The Point of Unity.

It is only natural that we find differences in thinking among these people. It is unfortunate that the group which stands for resettlement was set against that which hopes for repatriation. I believe we can find a point of unity in spite of differences of opinion. For, even those people who wish to go to Japan after the war, it is only honourable and reasonable that they behave as good citizens while they are here, trying not to impair in any way the future welfare of those who would stay in Canada, contributing as much as they can to the building up of their brighter future. Therefore, the attainment of resettlement is the one point where we can all unite our effort.

8. THE CHURCH AND RESETTLEMENT.

In view of the fact that the problem of resettlement is to a large extent psychological and spiritual, the Church must play a major role. A part of my work during these months was to link our people, as far as possible, to different churches, according to their denominational affiliations. I found not many of the christians had yet joined the Church although most of them attend some church on Sundays. A questionnaire conducted by me revealed the following facts:

	Toronto Y.P. Fellowship	Montreal General Public
No. of replies -	44	19
Going to Church on Sunday? Yes -	36 - 82%	14 - 74%
Have you joined the Church?	3 - 6.8%	4 - 21%
Have you joined some church or organization?	9 - 22%	3 - 16%
Are you serving in some capacity?	4 - 9%	2 - 16%

I have a feeling that, left to themselves, some Christian people may drift away, and only a small proportion of them become living members of the Church. There is a need of an understanding pastor for them who will act as a "link" between them and the Church and its various organizations.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation for the privilege granted me of serving the people in a small way for the past months. I have thoroughly enjoyed the work, and I pray that the work just begun may be continued under the guidance of the Almighty.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) K. Shimizu.

June 21, 1944.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-61-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Cabinet decide on Bill 135 on July 13, 1944. at Meeting number 37. see cards

King Speech Hansard Aug. 4, 1944.

? Campaign
~~Election~~ October 1944 - MacKenzie uses slogan "Not a Japanese from the Rockies to the sea". C249550 King Memo's Vol 361 file 3850.

Americans indicate to Norman Robertson their intentions to deport "disloyal" Japanese. Memo Robertson to King Nov. 17, 1944 enclosing a Memo from Mr. Clark of the U.S. Embassy dated October 23, 1944.

Segregation of voluntary repatriates to Japan proposed to Cabinet by Mitchell February 2, 1945. To occur simultaneously with resettlement of loyal Japanese . suggestions in a memo prepared by Dept of Labour after consultation with the External Affairs Department and R.C.M.P. and Minister of Justice. MacNamara to Heeney, December 12, 1944 and Mitchell to Heeney January 17, 1945. Mitchell asked for 1. continuation of negotiations for exchange of nationals 2. authorization to assure they can take the value of their property with them.3. auth for receipts for property owned by those already exchanged. 4. authorization to segregate repatriates from others, 5. consideration of transfer of authority over land purchases to Labour from Justice and 6. authorization to assure other provinces of federal responsibility for maintenance and welfare of relocated Japanese.

Should be mentioned in early 1943 also after U.S. "loyalty" survey - nothing done about it

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-62
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vancouver Office Report

July 28, 1944.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS IRELAND,
Department of External Affairs.

Re: Administration of Japanese Property

At your request and with the approval of the Custodian, I wish to give you a short summary of the action taken by the Custodian in the administration of Japanese property.

1. Enemy Property

This includes the property of persons residing in Japanese or Japanese occupied territory. It also includes the property of persons who have been detained under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Insofar as the property of these persons is concerned, it is administered in accordance with the general policy applicable to all enemy property in Canada. The Custodian, being the vested owner of such property, has the sole discretion to determine whether or not the property should be liquidated. Such property is liquidated where the Custodian comes to the conclusion that it would be economically unsound to continue the administration of same. The proceeds of the liquidation are recorded in the Custodian's books for the purpose of giving such accounting of the administration of the property as may be required by any Treaty of Peace. Any property that is liquidated, is sold by public tender after it has been appraised by independent appraisers.

2. Japanese Evacuee Property

This includes the property of persons of the Japanese race who were evacuated from the Protected Areas of British Columbia.

The property having been placed under the control of the Custodian, approximately one year was spent in an attempt to administer same and in the case of real estate efforts were made to find suitable tenants As a result of a year's experience, a report was made to a special committee of the Cabinet and the Custodian was instructed to proceed with a policy of liquidation.

Two independent committees were established. One is known as the Advisory Committee on Greater Vancouver property and is under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Sidney A. Smith of the Appeal Court of British Columbia. The other committee is known as the Advisory Committee on Rural Properties under the chairmanship of His Honour Judge Whiteside of New Westminster. There were Japanese representatives on both committees.

The Custodian asked both committees whether or not they would recommend a policy of liquidation and the members visited many Japanese properties and unanimously endorsed, with the approval of the Japanese members, a policy of liquidation. It should be pointed out here that both Japanese members shortly afterward resigned from both committees and no new Japanese appointments were made. Mr. Kishizo Kimura of Vancouver was the Japanese representative on the Greater Vancouver committee and Mr. Yasutaro Yamaga of Haney was on the Rural Committee.

The committees were then asked to make recommendations as to the method of liquidation and they recommended that catalogues be prepared listing the properties, that the properties be individually appraised, that they be not sold for less than the appraised value, and that public notices be published in the local press calling for tenders.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-63-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Insofar as the rural properties are concerned a sale of all parcels was made to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act; the Director apparently desiring to acquire property for the purpose of rehabilitating returned men. The sale price was agreed upon after the appraisals had been made.

Chattels have been sold on the basis of recommendations by the committees, that is, by public auction, except in those cases where the chattels are essential to the operation of farms, in which cases the tenant or owner of the farm has been given an opportunity to buy at an appraised value.

All offers received for land have been referred to the Advisory Committees and their approval obtained before any offers have been accepted.

You may be interested in a little of the background behind the policy of liquidation insofar as the Custodian's administration was concerned.

Immediately after the proposed evacuation was announced many Japanese became panicky and started to sell their property at ridiculously low figures in fear of confiscation of same by the Government but the Custodian's intervention prevented further exploitation of the Japanese, and the Custodian took over the problem of attempting to administer the property of approximately 23000 people; the administration being designed to protect the Japanese equity in such property. It was found that insofar as chattels were concerned, it was desirable to liquidate what were considered to be perishable chattels or chattels of a wasting nature such as fishing vessels, automobiles and stock in trade in various stores.

The liquidation of the fishing vessels was placed under the control of the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee, an independent body, who arbitrated sales between the Japanese and prospective purchasers, the Japanese consenting to all sales made. The committee was unable to dispose of 169 vessels which might be deemed the dregs of the Japanese fishing fleet and these were subsequently turned over to the Custodian, the Japanese having been given every opportunity to negotiate sales; and the Custodian proceeded to negotiate sales at the appraised value without the consent of the Japanese owners although in some cases the Japanese did consent.

In the administration of city property, it was soon apparent that with the housing shortage in Vancouver there was a great demand for space but owing to the substandard condition of most of the buildings, the City of Vancouver insisted on certain structural, electrical and sanitary improvements being made before they would consent to white tenants being placed on the premises. It was obvious that the Custodian, having no funds to make such improvements, would have to obtain rents before they could be made and in many cases, as a result of negotiations with officials of the City, properties were rented to white tenants on the basis that the tenants would make the repairs and improvements and obtain a credit from the Custodian on rents. The substandard condition of the buildings meant in many cases that the rents were not sufficient to pay for such improvements excepting over a long period and at the same time there were taxes and other charges payable, as well as creditors' claims which were received by the Custodian against the individual evacuees.

It being well known that the property was Japanese owned, there were many cases of breaking and entering which resulted in thefts, including plumbing fixtures, and it was impossible for the Custodian or the local police to give the necessary protection. In addition to this there were a considerable number of fires and while at first the Custodian could not obtain fire insurance coverage, he subsequently able to do so but had to debit the Japanese evacuee accounts for the premiums; the Japanese evacuees having been permitted by Order-in-Council to take all his cash and liquid assets out of the Protected Area.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-63-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Many of the tenants that the Custodian was able to obtain were anxious to purchase the properties if they were going to make any considerable repairs or improvements. The Custodian, having no information as to the duration of the war or the question of whether or not persons of the Japanese race would ever be permitted to return to the Protected Areas, was unable to ascertain whether or not there would be any equity in the property if he continued to administer it during their enforced absence.

As regards the agricultural land, it is well known that the majority of these lands consisted of small berry farms which required considerable stoop labour which the average white tenant was not prepared to perform. When tenants were found they were in the majority of cases not first class tenants and in many cases rented the farm to obtain housing accommodation only. These small farms quickly deteriorated, the value of the farm not being in the land as such but in the care and improvements on the land by the former Japanese owners. In most cases the farm buildings themselves were considerably below the standard required by white persons and rapidly deteriorated in value as did the property. Many cases of fire and theft were also recorded in the farm properties and a large percentage of farm lands quickly deteriorated in value owing to the neglect of the tenants and the fact that tenants could not be obtained. In the meantime taxes and charges accumulated and creditors were also pressing for payment of their claims.

It cannot be denied that some of the properties both in the country and in the city were revenue bearing and sufficient revenue could be obtained to take care of improvements and charges but in the administration of the properties generally, in view of the policy of liquidation which had been approved by the two committees and the Japanese members of such committees, it was apparent it would be extremely difficult to sell a house, a store or farm to a white man at any reasonable figure if he had no assurance that the property next door was being sold and that the Japanese owner would not ultimately return and be his neighbour.

All sales of property have been for cash and the cash has been credited in the Custodian's books to the account of the individual owner and it is at the free disposal of the evacuee provided he has not been detained under the Defence of Canada Regulations and provided he is not living in one of the interior housing schemes of the British Columbia Security Commission. Even in these two latter cases, the funds are made available to evacuees where it is found they are necessary for his maintenance and for the maintenance of his dependents, if any.

The policy of liquidation has resulted in the Custodian paying out large sums of money to the evacuees and paying debts on their behalf. It is felt that the policy of liquidation is entirely justified when one considers that the duty of the Custodian is not necessarily to maintain the property as such but to preserve the equity of the former owner in same and at the same time to protect the position of third parties.

GMcP/EC.

G. M. McPherson
Executive Assistant

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-63-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-AD-40C.

HFF/DG/MV

EAA

3464.AD 40 c
6

Ottawa, August 18, 1944.

To: F. Charpentier, Esq., Chief Censor of Publications,
Department of National War Services.

I enclose a copy of an article entitled "Confirmation of Interned Japanese" which appears on page 429 of the "Canadian Churchman" the national Church of England Weekly published in Toronto on July 27, 1944.

You will note the reference to Tashme as an "Internment Camp" and to the "Interned Anglicans" and "Interned Japanese".

As you know Tashme is a Japanese "settlement" and not an internment camp. The Japanese residing there possess considerable liberty sofar as living conditions are concerned and are free to move to Eastern Canada to undertake employment under National Selective Service requirements. The only internment camp for Japanese is at Angler, Ontario.

The Japanese Government has subjected Canadians and other Allied nations nationals in Japan and Japanese occupied territory to severe restrictions. If articles such as the one which I am referring to you are published in Canada they might be used to justify the "internment" of Canadian nationals in the Far East.

You might consider advising the editor of the "Canadian Churchman" that his use of inaccurate terminology in this article could produce the unhappy results outlined above and suggest to him that the word "settlement" be used in any future publicity on this subject.

H. Hoyt Keenleyside.

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-64-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

...S. Wilson.
...the Provincial Synod.
...were elected:—
... Canon F. J. Boyd, Rev. Canon G. ... Plumridge, Rev. T. H. St. Griggs, ... T. H. Broughton, Messrs. C. R. ...heson, W. A. Tozer, Crake, G. T. Martin.

CALGARY
Rt. Rev. H. R. Ragg, Bishop.

ARCHDIACONAL CONFERENCE

Clergy of the rural deaneries of Lethbridge, Macleod and High River, comprising the Archdeaconry of Lethbridge, were guests of Ven. S. Middleton, Archdeacon of Lethbridge, at St. Paul's Residential School, Cardston, on Whitsun Monday and Tuesday, attending an Archidiaconal Conference. Rev. Canon R. Axon, R.D. (Macleod) preached at Evensong, on Monday evening, followed by social hour at the school. The Archdeacon celebrated the Holy Communion on Tuesday morning. Conference convened at 10 a.m. and a warm welcome was accorded the clergy by the Archdeacon. Canon Axon gave an interesting paper on Anglicanism, which promoted lively discussion. Rev. L. L. Grant (St. Augustin's, Lethbridge) introduced a discussion on a number of topics much in our thoughts at the present time, which proved very helpful. Addresses at Morning and Evening Prayer were given by Rev. B. S. Greene, Principal of St. Cyprian's Residential School, Brocket; Rev. J. J. Evans, Taber, and Rev. E. J. I. Hoad, Okotoks.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PINCHER CREEK

St. John's Church, Pincher Creek, joined a group of churches in the Diocese of Calgary which have celebrated their diamond jubilee. Sunday, June 25, was a day of great rejoicing at the special services commemorating this event. In the morning the service was conducted by Rev. B. S. Greene, Principal of St. Cyprian's School, Brocket, and in the evening by Rev. L. L. Grant, Rector of St. Augustin's, Lethbridge. On Tuesday evening, June 27, a diamond jubilee banquet and celebration was held under the chairmanship of Rev. Canon R. Axon, Rector and Rural Dean of Macleod, who is in temporary charge of Pincher Creek Parish, when, in spite of extremely bad roads due to most beneficial rains, a capacity crowd filled the banquet room of the Masonic Temple, Pincher Creek. The Bishop was the principal speaker, and the following clergy were also present to bring congratulations for the past 60 years and good wishes for the future success of this parish: Ven. S. Middleton, St. Paul's School, Cardston; Rev. L. L. Grant, Rev. B. S. Greene, and Rev. R. W. Cowan, curate-in-charge of St. Mary's, Lethbridge.

BISHOP MOUNTAIN CENTENARY

Throughout the diocese, on Sunday, June 25, prayers of thanksgiving were offered and reference made in connection with the celebration of the Bishop Mountain Centenary. The Bishop preached a challenging sermon, based on this subject, in his Cathedral on Sunday evening.

On June 19 the Bishop was present at the inauguration meeting of the St. ...ke's Men's Club, Red Deer, (Rector,

...War Home, St. John's, we suggest that every rector in ... to his people, and urge that "what can be done in Ottawa ... There's nothing like a little healthy competition!

CONFIRMATION OF INTERNED JAPANESE

AT TASHME, B.C.

Few questions raised by the war are so fraught with problems as the question of the Japanese Canadians. This question is particularly pressing on the Pacific Coast, where prior to Pearl Harbour almost all Japanese Canadians resided.

That the Church is not allowing war-wrought emotions to interfere with ministry to these people was demonstrated in a visit paid by Bishop Heathcote recently to Tashme, internment camp in the British Columbia mountains. The Bishop was accompanied by the Rural Dean of Yale (Rev. Canon H. P. Barrett) and the rectors of St. Paul's and All Saints', Vancouver (Revs. G. P. Gower and Peter J. Disney), and the diocesan treasurer, Mr. W. H. Mathewson, who went to extend the right hand of Christian fellowship to the interned Anglicans.

The little church was crowded for the Confirmation service at which nine candidates were presented by Rev. W. H. Gale.

The missionary work at this camp is carried on by three women — Misses Helen Bailey, Frances Hawkins and M. Walker, all of whom have in happier days worked as missionaries in Japan. Mr. Gale, formerly in charge of the Holy Cross Mission in Vancouver, is superintendent of Anglican mission work amongst the Japanese for the whole Province of British Columbia.

The Bishop's party inspected this camp and can justify the fact that while interned Japanese are being treated fairly and correctly in every way and are well housed, well fed and well clothed, there is no "pampering". They were particularly impressed by the well-equipped and efficiently staffed hospital of fifty beds. They noted that educational facilities were provided for the large number of children. But what impressed them most of all was the devotion of our missionaries.

BISHOP AND ARMED FORCES

Bishop Heathcote is always ready to respond to any call for his ministrations from His Majesty's Forces. He demonstrated this over Dominion Day weekend.

On Dominion Day an Aircraft Carrier was dedicated for the Royal Navy by the Bishop in Vancouver Harbour.

On Sunday, July 2nd, the Bishop paid a visit to the No. 1, C.C.R.C., at Harrison Hot Springs to deliver the address at a special Dominion Day service conducted by Capt. the Rev. T. L. Rimmer, who also acted as the Bishop's chaplain. Major General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., G.O.C. in C., Pacific Command, read the lesson. The Bishop based his address on Nehemiah 4: 18. He stressed the two-fold obligation devolving upon Christian men today; (1) To carry arms to defeat the forces of evil. (2) To prepare spiritually to establish the rule of right.

CHIEF SCOUT DIES

Lord Somers, Chief Scout of the

PRIMATE' TAKES P HALF-M EN

LT. DAVID OWEN SOLDIERS SURV

(Courtesy Toronto

Caen, July 13.— noon a reconnaisse from an Ontario cross the river tha dian and German was to learn wh strength, the ene points on his side report on the disp defenses.

Eight hours lat had laid down an barrage of fire fro pon at his comman been practically gi men crawled back only had they b information they but by some mira was injured.

Leading the patr Owen of Toronto, Derwyn T. Owen.

I got the story c Tracey of Lindsay Bretteville-sur-Od to explore forwar battalion. In part learn whether th strong possession o manding position a patrol was hardly when the enemy o next eight hours t bellies in the wh chard, worming through grass in c half mile into Germ against whatever might have.

"Most of the tim But whenever the a moment we'd m Cpl. Tracey said. were pinned down minutes."

Obviously the G tars and shells and small band, held th strongly. But the the vicinity of the information. From ians they complete of enemy dispositic to lie prone unti screened their wit

Even after dark i to slide down the when their bodies against the water, night it was accom men crawled back along a dam, but across. Even the to cross under his

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-64-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

R.G. 27 Vol 458
Labour Papers

Subject: Proposed Loyalty Commission To Examine and Report on Persons of Japanese Origin in Canada.

I. Previous Discussion on Organization of Commission:

(a) In April, 1944, [illegible] Committee discussed treatment of Japanese in Canada, and an Order in Council was drafted to appoint a Commissioner to examine and report on persons of enemy alien origin in Canada. This was not proceeded with.

(b) The Prime Minister in his speech in the Commons on August 4, 1944, stated that a "quasi-judicial committee was needed in the very near future to examine the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of the race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit to be allowed to remain here."

(c) Another draft Order in Council was prepared in October, 1944, to set up a three-man Commission to examine and report as above to the Governor General in Council. After discussion and correspondence for several months on the best procedure, further action was postponed.

(d) In February, 1945, the Cabinet approved a survey of all Japanese in Canada to ascertain how many wished to go to Japan voluntarily.

II. Repatriation Survey:

(a) British Columbia Breakdown:

	Signers	Non-Signers	Undecided	Total
Japanese Nationals	4,018	2,662	129	[illegible]
Naturalized Canadians	1,854	1,514	18	[illegible]
Canadian-born	M 2,209 F 2,003	M 21 F	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	8,676	8,199	[illegible]	[illegible]
	37.68%	40.02%	1,63[illegible]	[illegible]

(x See Note 1 below)

(b) British Columbia survey has been completed and 7,676 have signed out of 19,101 or 37.68%. The eastern surveys are still proceeding, but the following estimate may be made:

Alberta - 33% signing, or 1,800 out of 5,400

Manitoba - 33%, or 870 out of 1,100

Ontario and Quebec - 10% or 375 out of 3,750

49% or 10,010 approximately out of 20,250

Note: (1) Children under 16 years of age are included with their parents in the above totals.

(2) Several hundred signers have already asked cancellation of their voluntary applications. These are being filed for the time being.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-65-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

III. Suggested Scope of Commission Investigation:

(a) To study the cases of persons in the groups listed below in (b), and to ascertain where their loyalties reside, and on the basis of the evidence to decide those who will be deported from Canada and those who will be allowed to remain in Canada.

(b) (i) All Japanese Nationals who have not signed for repatriation voluntarily.

(ii) All Japanese interness who have not signed for repatriation voluntarily.

(iii) All other naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born of Japanese origin who have not signed, and whose cases the R.C.M.Police and the Japanese Division (Department of Labour) consider should be adjudicated because of circumstances or evidence denoting unreliability, disloyalty and/or lack of co-operation with the Government of Canada since the outbreak of war with Japan.

(iv) All persons of Japanese racial origin who have voluntarily signed the declaration asking for repatriation to Japan and who subsequently have requested that their applications be cancelled.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-65-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

	Present Distribution of Japanese in Canada at June 30, 1945.	Proportionate Distribution on basis of population of 10,000 "loyal" Jap [illegible]
BRITISH COLUMBIA:	15,144	900
YUKON & NORTHWEST TERR:	28	28
ALBERTA:	3,640	900
SASKATCHEWAN:	153	900
MANITOBA:	1,108	900
ONTARIO:	3,194	400
QUEBEC:	599	4,600
MARITIMES:	1	3,900
		1,200
	23,867	13,028
	15144	
	8723	

4

ideal if distributed 13000 "loyal" evenly across coast?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-65-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum www.nikkeimuseum.org 2018-16-1-140-6554

Tabulation on Japanese Repatriation Showing Previous Address
by Sex, Marital Status and Citizenship

Previous Address	J.N.								N.C.								C.B.								No. Inf.				Total	
	Male				Female				Male				Female				Male				Female				Male				Male	Female
	S	M	W	D	S	M	W	D	S	M	W	D	S	M	W	D	S	M	W	D	S	M	W	D	S	M	W	D		
British Columbia																														
Allison Harbor		1				1																							1	1
Aldergrove										1							1				1								2	1
Britannia Beach		1																											1	-
Boglen		1		1		1											1												3	1
Clayoquet										1				1															1	1
Cloverdale							1																						1	-
Dundney																	1												1	-
Eburne			1														1	1				1							3	1
Fraser Mills			1																										1	-
Fanny Bay																	1												1	-
Glacier		1																											1	-
Great Central		3																											3	-
Gabriola Island		1																											1	-
Hancy	1	3				2											1					1							5	3
Hillcrest											1																		1	-
Kelowna		1															1												2	-
Mission		2				1											2					2							4	3
Nanaimo										4				2								2							4	4
New Westminster			1														1					2							2	2
Namur						1							1	1			2	1				4							3	7
New Castle Island																	2	1			1	1							3	2
North Kamloops		1																											1	-
Ocean Falls	1	10	1	1		2				1							2												16	2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-65-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Previous Address	J.B. Male S	M	W	D	J.B. Female S	M	W	D	M.C. Male S	M	W	D	M.C. Female S	M	W	D	C.B. Male S	M	W	D	C.B. Female S	M	W	D	NC. Inf. Male S	M	W	D		
tt Meadows		1				1												1											2	1
rt Alice	1	2				1												1				2							4	3
rt Essington			1																1			2	1						2	3
rt Hammond		2																											2	-
remier			1																										1	-
edonda Bay, Rendezvous Is										1				1				2				2							3	3
eena River											1																		1	-
illwater		1																											1	-
ave Falls																		1											1	-
eveston		4				3				15				9				12	2			17	4						33	33
moon Sound			1																										1	-
mberland		1																											1	-
luelet										1									1										2	-
ncouver	5	18		1		11	3		1	11				4				17	2			22	2				1			56	42
rnon	1																												1	-
oodfibre		3																											3	-
honock		1																											1	-
o Information					1																								-	1
otal	9	58	7	3	1	24	4	-	1	34	3	-	1	18	-	-		50	9	-	-	58	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	175	115

Tabulation on Japanese Repatriates

by Sex, by Occupation and by Citizenship

	J. N.		N. C.		C. B.		No. Inf.		Total	
Occupation	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AGRICULTURE										
Farmer	7		1		2				10	
Farm Worker	2	1			2	1			4	2
Gardener	1								1	-
FISHING										
Fisherman	6		24		8				38	-
LOGGING										
Logger	4				2				6	-
INDUSTRIAL										
Fish Canner			1						1	-
Grinder	2								2	-
Millwright	2								2	-
INDUSTRIAL (OTHER)										
Cannery hand		1	1	2		3			1	6
Factory worker	1								1	-
Mill hand	18		1		2				21	-
Pulp & Paper Mill worker	3								3	-
Saw mill worker	6		1						7	-
Labourer (Industrial)	2		1						3	-
CONSTRUCTION										
Carpenter	1		2						3	-
Painter	1				1				2	-
TRANSPORTATION										
Seaman			1				1		2	-
Fish Transporter			1						1	-
Truck driver	1								1	-
TRADE (own Business)										
Confectioner	1								1	-
Fish exporter			1						1	-
Grocer	2								2	-
Merchant	1		1						2	-
Travelling salesman	1				1				2	-
Restaurant trade owner			1						1	-
TRADE (other)										
Salesman	1				1				2	-
Baker	1								1	-
SERVICES (professional)										
Minister	1								1	-
Sign painter	1								1	-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-66-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

	J. N.		N. C.		C. B.		No. Inf.		Total	
Occupation	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nurse				1					-	1
SERVICES (Other)										
Caretaker	1	1							1	1
Cleaner, presser			1						1	-
Cook	3	2							3	2
Dressmaker		1		1					-	2
Houseman-housemaid		1							-	1
Shoemaker	1								1	-
Waiter, Waitress					1				1	-
Hairdresser		1							-	1
CLERICAL										
Clerk	1				2				3	-
Clerk, store	1								1	-
OTHER (N.E.C.)										
Housewife		21		14		8			-	43
Labourer (not stated)	2								2	-
Minor	2			1	37	38			39	39
Student						13			-	13
Unemployed						3			-	3
NO INFORMATION						1			-	1
TOTAL	77	29	38	19	59	67	1	-	175	115

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-66-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27 Vol658 File 23-2-17-1

Tabulation on Japanese Repatriates, Showing Year of Birth in 5 Year Groups
by Sex, Marital Status and Citizenship

Year of Birth / AGE	J.N. Male S.	M.	W.	D.	J.N. Female S.	M.	W.	D.	N.C. Male S.	M.	W.	D.	N.C. Female S.	M.	W.	D.	C.B. Male S.	M.	W.	D.	C.B. Female S.	M.	W.	D.	No Inf. Male S.	M.	W.	D.	Total Male	Total Female
1945 1																	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	-					6	5
1940 - 44 ..... 2 - 6																	14	-	-	-	16	-	-	-					14	16
1935 - 39 ..... 7 - 11	2	-	-	-									1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	11	-	-	-					7	12
1930 - 34 ..... 12 - 16																	11	-	-	-	10	-	-	-					11	10
1925 - 29 ..... 17 - 21																	2	-	-	-	8	-	-	-					2	8
1920 - 24 ..... 22 - 26																	11	-	-	-	7	3	-	-					11	10
1915 - 19 ..... 27 - 31	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-					9	11
1910 - 14 ..... 32 - 36	2	3	-	-	-	5	-	-					-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	-					9	7
1905 - 09 ..... 37 - 41	-	15	1	-	-	8	-	-					-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-					-	1	-	-	20	9
1900 - 04 ..... 42 - 46	-	14	2	1	-	3	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-													23	7
1895 - 99 ..... 47 - 51	1	12	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	-	-													18	8
1890 - 94 ..... 52 - 56	1	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	5	-	-													18	6
1885 - 89 ..... 57 - 61	1	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-																	14	1
1880 - 84 ..... 62 - 66	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	-																	5	3
1875 - 79 ..... 67 - 71	1	-	1	-					1	3	-	-																	6	-
1870 - 74 ..... 72 - 76	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-																	2	1
1865 - 69																														
1860 - 64																														
No. Inf.																					1	-	-	-					-	1
TOTAL	9	58	7	3	1	24	4	-	1	34	3	-	1	18	-	-	50	9	-	-	58	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	175	115

59 ♂ 68 ♀
Lost Canadian Status under PC 10773

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-66-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 182

SATURDAY AUG 5 1944

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated July 24,1944 showing:

1. Was one Noboru Yamamoto, a 21 year old Canadian born Japanese, charged with refusing to obey an order of Selective Service Officials and sentenced to a fine of $100 and costs or in default four months in jail.

2. Did the said Yamamoto communicate with or write to the Honourable Minister of Labour or to any of his officials on the matter.

3. What were the reasons given by Noboru Yamamoto for refusing to obey the order of Selective Board Officials.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Labour.

NOTE
THIS FILE SHOULD BE RETURNED
TO THE

Reference No. 347

Mover: Mr. Reid

Dated: August 4,1944

3 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-67-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

YEAR 1944

REFERENCE NO. 347

DATE: July 24, 1944.

MOVER: Mr. Reid.

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. Was one Noboru Yamamoto, a 21 year old Canadian born Japanese, charged with refusing to obey an order of Selective Service Officials and sentenced to a fine of $100 and costs or in default four months in jail?

2. Did the said Yamamoto communicate with or write to the Honourable Minister of Labour or to any of his officials on the matter?

3. What were the reasons given by Noboru Yamamoto for refusing to obey the order of Selective Board Officials?

OTTAWA. August 1, 1944

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Yes. Persuasive efforts to induce this man to enter useful employment having failed, and because, in addition, of his persistent refusal to do anything which would further Canada's War Effort, the British Columbia Security Commission requested enforcement action under the N.S.S. Civilian Regulations.

   Yamamoto has resided in Japan for 15 of his 21 years and the Security Commission reported a total lack of cooperation on his part.

2. Yes. A copy of a letter from Yamamoto to the Honoumble the Minister of Labour is attached. This letter was not acknowledged.

3. Yamamoto was served with a written direction requiring him to accept employment as a labourer with J. W. Sherbinin and Sons (sawmill) of Midway, B.C., and that direction advised him of his right and method of Appeal to a Court of Referees within seven days. No appeal was filed and I have no information regarding any reasons Yamamoto may have had for failure to comply with the direction to employment, other than those given in his letters appearing in Order of the House of July 24, 1944, reference No. 351, by the Honourable Member for New Westminster, tabled today.

Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-67-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

Naboru YAMAMOTO,
Registration No. 03283,
Canadian Born Japanese,
GREENWOOD, B.C.
May 22, 1944.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour:

I am very sorry to interrupt your precious time for stating my concerns, but I think you will be kind enough to listen and judge to what I state under the following order.

Now I am already 21 years old. Speaking from this standpoint I must be working or otherwise, be serving in the armed forces in this country, however, as I came here from Japan just before the war, 1940, after being educated 11 years school course there; I have no desire to be working for this country especially in this war time because such a work would be considered as though I were helping this country to win the war against Japan.

I feel very sorry to Japan if I do work, as you might have been already noted that the Japanese have very strong patriotism to their mothers country, especially in the war time; they are willing to offer everything that they have to their country even their life if they asked to do so.

There is no exception in my case to this conclusion particularly as I have been under the Military training while in the school course there.

I know that there is left only two ways by which I can keep my living in this country. The first and best thing is to keep my studying until the end of war. By doing so, I would neither hurt Canada nor Japan. The next thing is to be interned or imprisoned until the end of war however this would hurt Canada.

Although I have no intention to hurt this country, there is no alternative course left for me, but to be interned or imprisoned if the Selective Service or Commission (B.C. Security Commission) would force me to work.

I here professed my suggestion so that there will be left nothing indefinite between us.

Will you be kind enough to tell me if there is left any chance by which I could keep my study in the East?
I hope to receive your answer as early as possible.

I have the honour to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sgd.) Naboru YAMAMOTO.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-67-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 182G
SATURDAY AUG 5 1944
CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated July 24,1944 showing:

A copy of all correspondence passing between Noborou Yamamoto and the Minister of Labour or any of his of officials in connection with selective service regulations.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Labour.

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 167, House of Commons.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 351

Mover: Mr. Reid (New Westminster, B.C.)

Dated: August 4, 1944

5 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-68-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

YEAR 1944

REFERENCE No. 351

DATE: July 24, 1944

MOVER: Mr. Reid:

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

For a copy of all correspondence passing between Noborou Yamamoto and the Minister of Labour or any of his officials in connection with selective service regulations.

OTTAWA. August 1, 1944

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Attached are the requested copies of the following letters which constitute all correspondence passing between Noborou Yamamoto and the Minister of Labour or any of his officials:

1. Letter dated May 22, 1944, from Yamamoto to the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

2. Letter dated May 30, 1944, from Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour to Mr. F. J. Mead, Deputy Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Ottawa.

3. Letter dated June 26, 1944, from Yamamoto to the National Selective Service Officer, Penticton, B.C.

A. MacNamara
Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-68-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Naboru YAMAMOTO,
Registration No. 03283,
Canadian Born Japanese,
GREENWOOD, B. C.
May 22, 1944.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour:

I am very sorry to interrupt your precious time for stating my concerns, but I think you will be kind enough to listen and judge to what I state under the following order.

Now I am already 21 years old. Speaking from this standpoint I must be working or otherwise, be serving in the armed forces in this country, however, as I came here from Japan just before the war, 1940, after being educated 11 years school course there; I have no desire to be working for this country especially in this war time because such a work would be considered as though I were helping this country to win the war against Japan.

I feel very sorry to Japan if I do work, as you might have been already noted that the Japanese have very strong patriotism to their mothers country, especially in the war time; they are willing to offer everything that they have to their country even their life if they asked to do so.

There is no exception in my case to this conclusion particularly as I had been under the Military training while in the school course there.

I know that there is left only two ways by which I can keep my living in this country. The first and best thing is to keep my studying until the end of war. By doing so, I would neither hurt Canada nor Japan. The next thing is to be interned or imprisoned until the end of war however this would hurt Canada.

Although I have no intention to hurt this country, there is no alternative course left for me, but to be interned or imprisoned if the Selective Service or Commission (B.C. Security Commission) would force me to work.

I here professed my suggestion so that there will be left nothing indefinite between us.

Will you be kind enough to tell me if there is left any chance by which I could keep my study in the East? I hope to receive your answer as early as possible.

I have the honour to remain,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sgd.) Naboru YAMAMOTO.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-68-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4

Ottawa, May, 30, 1944.

Mr. F. J. Mead,
Deputy Commissioner,
R.C.M.P.,
Justice Bldg.,
OTTAWA.

I am enclosing for your information and action letter received from Mr. Naboru Yamamoto, a Japanese Canadian of Greenwood, B.C.,

In view of the attitude which he expresses, I believe that this man should be carefully checked and appropriate action taken if deemed necessary from a security point of view.

A. MacNamara.

HTP/JB

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-68-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

No. 3 Building,
Greenwood, B.C.
June 26, 1944.

National Selective Service Officer,
Unemployment Insurance Commission,
Penticton, B.C.

Dear Sir:

It has been long time since I received your order written on June 1, 1944, which ordered to me that I had have to go out to work for the Midway Sawmill from the June 7.

At that time I was still going to school and due to my special circumstances I did not go out to the work as I was directed.

Weeks later from the due date I was asked by the Mounted Police at Grand Forks the reason why I was not going. At that time I expressed my reason very clearly.

Then the two weeks passed but still there is no sign from the Mounted Police, also no sign from your office up to this moment.

I wonder what has happened.

Generally speaking if the man who refused the order of National Selective Service must be imprisoned at least six months.

I also have stated my reason fully to the General Spanish Consul.

Under these circumstances please notify me at once your regulation with regard to this case refering to my reason to the Mounted Police of Grand Forks.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Noboru Yamamoto
Reg. No. 03283

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-68-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ottawa, October 4, 1944.

Dear Mr. Atherton:

You will recall the conversations we had some time ago concerning the treatment of persons of Japanese race in the United States and Canada. In connection with this, I think you will be interested in a report which has recently been put out by the Department of Labour here on the administration of Japanese affairs in Canada. I think the report is quite good on the whole. It covers the entire period from 1941 up to and including the statement by the Prime Minister on post-war policy which was made in the House of Commons on August 11 last.

As I mentioned to you previously, I think that in handling this matter it is desirable that the policies in the United States and in Canada should have regard for what is being done in the other country and consequently I should appreciate it very much if you could forward to me any information that may be available as to the plans that are being laid in Washington for future handling of this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Honourable Ray Atherton,
United States Ambassador to Canada,
United States Embassy,
O t t a w a.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-69-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ottawa, October 4, 1944.

NO. 1433

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose herewith four copies of a report which has recently been put out by the Department of Labour on the administration of Japanese affairs in Canada.

The report is quite complete and I think very useful. You may wish to bring it to the attention of the United States authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for the Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Canadian Ambassador
to the United States,
Canadian Embassy,
Washington, D.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-69-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Chilliwack Progress
Oct. 11, 1944

p 1 of 2

Speeches, Interruptions, Questions

Gathering Of 800 Hears Japanese Problem Speakers

Three panel speakers, a fighting Liberal MP, a CCF candidate, a somewhat buffeted chairman and a willing group of would-be questioners combined to make Tuesday night's CCF discussion of the Japanese question an oratorical free-for-all at United church hall. Tonight the Fraser Valley's newest political attraction moves on to Mission for its second night stand.

"We want no Jim Crow setup in Canada, no first, second and third classes of citizenship," was the ringing declaration of Mrs. Grace MacInnis, CCF member of the provincial legislature.

In sharp contrast was George Cruickshank's fiery challenge to those in the audience who "want the Japs back in B. C. after the war." When no one rose the member for Fraser Valley gave the retort, "that is George Cruickshank's answer. That is the Liberal government's answer."

An estimated 800 persons jammed the big hall to hear three hours of discussion that was climaxed by excited passages at arms between CCF speakers and the Liberal member, punctuated with frequent interruptions and climaxed by a cross-fire of questions that included panel speakers and Mr. Cruickshank.

Brought to Canada as Cheap Labor

Dr. Norman F. Black, panel speaker, declared that the Japanese group in Canada consists of ,000 adults and their dependents, hat only 2 per cent of Japanese migration has come to Canada, nd that of this group two-thirds eaving Japan have returned to hat country. Their birth rate was igh at first, because average age of the women was 25, of the men 31. This birth rate has since ropped, is now lower than some ther racial groups in Canada.

Mrs. MacInnis stated that Japnese came here because they were ncouraged by big interests notably he Canadian Pacific.

Officials of the CPR have admitted that 9½ Oriental seamen an be hired for the wages of one white sailor.

Tracing the early history of encouragement of Japanese immigration, she declared that even such odies as Vancouver Board of Trade once supported it.

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, United church minister and a former missionary in Japan, declared that from the standpoint of "an effort o adapt themselves to Canadian ustoms" the Japanese group tood high.

Social behavior of the Japanese as been of a commendable nature, e said.

Their crime record could be twice as large as it is and still be no worse than any other racial group, he asserted. No instance of sabotage has been proven against a single Japanese, "something worthy of our respect," the speaker said.

"They have amazing faith in us and our democratic institutions," he said. "Few boys and girls among them are bitter. Some are confused, bewildered, frustrated, but very few feel like giving up the struggle to be Canadian citizens."

Declaring that Canadian-born Japanese desire the franchise, he pointed out that in the United States American-born Japanese have it.

British Columbia-born Japanese went to France in the first World War, fought and died there. "They were brave men and they fought well," he insisted. U. S. troops in Italy include Japanese, he said. "Our own King met them recently," he told the audience.

United States has even used Japanese troops on Pacific fronts, he said. This country sent Canadian-born Japanese to Japan to obtain military information prior to the present war, he charged.

"We can trust these young men and women as sincerely as they trust us," he asserted.

Attack Minimum Wage

Japanese never loomed large in the fishing industry, Dr. Black stated, quoting license figures in support of his contention. When crowded out of some industries they came to Vancouver to set up "little Tokyo," and to the Fraser Valley.

Admitting that they capitalized on the family group, he stated that "the poor have to capitalize on the family unit."

"We should have made the necessary laws to prevent it," he insisted.

Declaring that British Columbia minimum wage enactments had permitted the hiring of a percentage of cheap labor, he declared this "tongue in cheek" legislation had encouraged cheap labor to crowd out good labor.

Mrs. MacInnis quoted the Monetary Times as authority for the statement that Japanese had only 14 per cent of prewar fishing licenses in B. C., 10 per cent of the labor force, and 5 per cent of the capital invested in the industry.

In a $35,000,000 industry fishermen themselves controlled only $6,000,00 of invested capital, the remaining nearly $29,000,000 being controlled by large companies.

Organized labor at first caught on "hook, line and sinker" to the idea that the yellow-skinned man was labor's enemy, she said. Later both AFL and CIO affiliated organizations passed resolutions urging equal opportunity for all labor and no racial discrimination.

"Why blame Orientals or any other race," she asked, when their exploitation has been permitted for 50 or 60 years and governments have not acted on the matter.

Rev. Mr. McWilliams pointed out barriers to Japanese taking up professions in British Columbia, stating that they were barred from jury duty, school board service, and that a Japanese could not "plead a case at the bar."

"And they are still no good as lawyers, sir," stated D. A. Sturdy from a front row seat.

Mr. McWilliams continued, tracing difficulties of Canadian-born Japanese in obtaining standing in dentistry, medicine and nursing.

Mrs. MacInnis charged the government with pursuing a policy of inaction, of "sins of omission," for many years.

Dr. Black scored injection of race in solution of the Japanese problem, declaring that scientists have "almost abandoned the word" as having significance of meaning.

He called for a settlement of the question on the basis of British fair play and Christian spirit. In a world "torn by Nazism and Fascism" such attitudes are needed, he said.

'Mr. King is on the Right Track'

"I imagine I agree with Mr. King more than Mr. Cruickshank does," Mrs. MacInnis told the big audience. Declaring that Mr. King should not wait until after the war to set about solution of the problem, she stated that "Mr. King is on the right track but he is moving too slowly to be effective."

Rev. McWilliams stated that there is danger in an attitude which makes for "creation of another Quebec."

"More Japanese children have learned the Japanese language in the last two years than ever before," he said in reference to the Japanese in Canada.

Mrs. MacInnis summed up the policy of a CCF government "if placed in power" as favoring:

1. Prompt action.
2. Help to settle Japanese in small family groups, of which she said less than 2,000 Japanese would come to B. C. in a cross-Canada settlement scheme.
3. Transfer of their assets to assist in rehabilitation of Japanese.
4. Use of churches, service clubs and similar groups to aid them in establishing themselves.

Following the panel speakers the collection was announced, and Mr. Cruickshank was on his feet at once with the suggestion that since there were "a lot of Liberals and Conservatives" here, the profits, after expenses of the meeting had been paid, should go to the Chilliwack Red Cross.

Rev. H. T. Allen, CCF constituency campaign manager, promised that consideration would be given to Mr. Cruickshank's suggestion. (Following the meeting Mr. Allen told *The Progress* that the constituency committee would give a decision tonight, following the Mission meeting.)

When Chairman Wheeler proposed to call on H. P. Tyson following the panel and permit Mr. Cruickshank to be the last speaker, argument broke out at once.

Despite Mr. Wheeler's view that Mr. Cruickshank is "a guest and the sitting member," members of the panel through Mrs. MacInnis asked the right of rebuttal. She offered Mr. Cruickshank "as long as he desires" but insisted on rebuttal rights for the CCF.

When Chairman Wheeler attempted to press his views there were cries from the audience of "sit down, sit down" and "stay right in there, John."

"I was challenged to come here," the federal member cried. "The chairman of this meeting was chosen by the CCF, not me. I am the sitting member and the only person on this platform with federal responsibility on the Japanese question. They have had three speakers ahead of me, now they want one after me. Where is this British fair play we have been hearing about?"

Calling for support for Mr. Cruickshank's request, D. A. Sturdy remarked "if he doesn't speak I don't blame him a bit."

Rev. H. T. Allen attempted to speak, got out the words "I think" only to be met with a barrage of "sit down" and "platform."

Vaulting to the platform, he made a statement concerning his letter of invitation to Mr. Cruickshank to attend the meeting.

"Are we, or are we not to hear Mr. Cruickshank tonight?" D. A. Sturdy asked. Terming him "the sitting member and most respected person here," he called for a vote of the house on the chairman's ruling re order of speakers.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-70-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Chilliwack Progress
Oct 11, 1944
p 2 of 2

Japanese Question is a B.C. Issue

Argument was finally settled by Mr. Cruickshank himself, who plunged into the fray with the remark that he "was not afraid of a last speaker."

He read the CCF challenge to himself and his letter of invitation

(Continued on Page Five)

More About JAPANESE PROBLEM

(Continued from Page One)

from and reply to Mr. Allen. When interrupters taunted him to "say something," the member invited one of them to the platform with the tribe "I don't mind two or three more of them up here."

Calling the meeting "the biggest crowd here since Cruickshank spoke in 1940," he declared that the Japanese problem is not a new one. British Columbia has fought it as a B. C. problem for 40 years.

Chilliwack, he said, had but one Japanese family prior to the war. In Maple Ridge there were 300, he charged, and in such communities the problem was a serious one.

When "some prominent men" visited Japan as guests of Japan, the Japanese problem soon became "a political football."

After Pearl Harbor 15 of the 16 B. C. members at Ottawa fought to convince the government and private members from the east of the seriousness of the situation here. Due to their efforts planes and anti-aircraft guns were rushed to B. C.

"I dare contradiction when I say that no race hatred was shown by these 15 members," he cried.

Mr. Cruickshank defended Canada's record of treatment of the Japanese removed from coastal zones. Truckloads of meat have gone through Chilliwack to Vancouver when stores and restaurants here were short, he charged.

Declaring that berry ceiling averages based on years of Japanese production would not permit returning soldiers to make a living, the member also attacked Japanese inroads into the poultry industry.

Citing Greek-Turkish population exchanges after the last war, and contemplated Russian-Polish exchanges now, he admitted favoring a policy of "ship them right back to Japan." If this is not possible then he favors "none west of the Rockies."

His question "who wants the Japs back in B. C.?" was the member's closing retort.

Not Pro-Japanese

Henry P. Tyson, CCF candidate, insisted that he is not pro-Japanese. Canada, he said, has an opportunity to become the home of the world's peace group. He urged taking "an adult view" of the Japanese problem, warning his hearers that "every one of you must adopt a statesmanlike attitude to this situation."

A government which controls the means of production and distribution can solve any economic threat of a group of 8,000 workers, he said.

Declaring that it was a fascist trick to pick on a little group, he said the 8,000 Japs are only "a red herring."

"Hitler had them remove by law Germans who had been Germans for 500 years," he reminded his hearers.

"Who knows what particular group of Canadians would come next?" he asked.

Queried from the audience as to his nationality, Mr. Tyson rejoined "I happen to be a Canadian. I was born in North Dakota, and came to Canada at the age of seven."

He declared it was wise to move Japanese from the coast area, and said "I am not wishing them back here. Neither is any CCF member. Neither is anyone here."

He scored "people sitting in his cabinet" voicing policies that are "a direct negation" of the one Prime Minister King has enunciated.

Concluding, he called for Canadians to prove they can live in harmony with their brothers, and provide a fitting home for "the world's peace group."

Mr. Cruickshank and members of the panel faced a spirited question volley at the conclusion of the meeting. Space does not permit *The Progress* to attempt a summary of the questions and answers.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-70-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Report on the Eighth Annual National Convention (CCF) 29/11/- 1/12/44

(36) "This Convention believes that the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

"This solution can only come about through the elimination for all Canadians of economic insecurity which is the underlying cause of all racial antagonisms.

"The present proponents of repatriation, the representatives of big business and reaction, base their proposals on a return to the old pre-war conditions of unemployment and resulting racial jealousies and hatreds. These reactionaries who shout so blatantly for repatriation were the very ones who encouraged the entry to Canada of cheap labor for purposes of labor exploitation.

"While the CCF was in favor of evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area for reasons of defence, it must be noted that such demands immediate action by the Dominion Government to avoid aggravation of social and economic problems in British Columbia during the post-war period. In this connection the following facts are noted:

"The majority of the Japanese families are now being maintained and housed in crowded and temporary quarters at public expense in a few centres in the interior of B.C. Arrangements for limited relocation in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario have been negotiated only for the duration of the war. Opportunities for productive employment have been negligible and their financial resources are being exhausted. Partial education of Japanese children, financed by the Dominion Government, is mainly under the direction of the Japanese themselves. Substantial investments, now under Government administration, are still held by the Japanese in various business enterprises in B.C.

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"It may therefore be anticipated that upon cessation of hostilities pressure will be exercised by the Japanese and by the provinces and communities where they are now resident, for their immediate return to the Coast area. This confronts communities in this area with acute problems during the demobilization period. Japanese workers have been displaced in their former occupations, housing accommodation has been re-allocated, and educational facilities are over-taxed. It is therefore imperative that the Dominion Government should now plan to protect the Coast area against any sudden return of an impoverished Japanese community, seeking re-establishment as a racial group, at a time and under conditions provocative of disturbances.

"The proposed repatriation does not offer any practical solution of the problems likely to arise in the period immediately following the defeat of Japan. Years may elapse in the stabilization of affairs in the Orient, and before the peace conference. Canada cannot act in such a matter independently but must act in conference with the United Nations having reference to a similar situation in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Eventually all matters affecting racial minorities must be dealt with as an international question at a world peace conference in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"As immediate measures possible to Canada, and designed to facilitate post-war reconstruction and minimize racial friction, this Convention advocates:

"1. That Japanese be now assisted to obtain productive and permanent employment outside the protected area, and in other provinces at prevailing rates of pay to protect labor standards, and under conditions enabling them to resettle with their families. This will substantially relieve the present manpower shortage and mitigate against any future concentration on the Coast in B.C. In this connection attention is directed to the fact that a similar policy is being carried out in the United States to the point where loyal Japanese-Americans are being enrolled in combatant units of the American Army.

"2. That transfer of investments held by Japanese in B.C. to other sections of the Dominion be facilitated.

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Library, Special Collections Division,
University of British Columbia.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-71-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Report of the Eighth Annual National Convention (C.C.F.). 29/11-1/12/44.

"3. That education of the Japanese children be conducted in strict conformity with Canadian standards and under qualified Canadian teachers.

"4. That responsibility for the satisfactory resettlement of Japanese across Canada be fixed now with the Dominion Government."

Carried with amendment.

(37) "Whereas alliances, the League of Nations, and the attempts to maintain the balance of power have failed to preserve world peace;

"Be it resolved that the Canadian government should take the initiative in promoting the idea of an International Government representative of all peoples and work toward the establishment of a world authority which shall have jurisdiction over:

"a) Vital natural resources and their utilization for the benefit of all the peoples.
"b) International labour standards.
"c) World currency and the organization of international trade and investment.
"d) The establishment of minimum international standards of education.
"e) The administration of backward areas with a view to educating them for self-government as soon as possible.
"f) An international police force for the purpose of the enforcement of international law.
"g) World Postal and Communication Systems."

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Library, Special Collections Division,
University of British Columbia.

Substitute resolution to cover National Council Resolution 6, B.C. 18, Ont. 67, in printed resolutions.

Carried after amendment.

(38) "Whereas a simple statement of CCF principles is needed as a focal point for the people's enthusiasm in their own movement, the CCF in National Convention endorses the following social contract between the citizen and the freely elected representatives of the citizens of Canada: It is the duty of Canada, through her Federal, provincial and municipal governments to take full responsibility for the health and welfare of the people of Canada; to guarantee every citizen actual equality before the law, to protect her citizens from physical or financial exploitation; to plan the business of the country for its greatest production; to issue credit to enable this production to be distributed; and to see that educational and cultural needs are fully satisfied.

"It is the right of each citizen to have physical care throughout his life; to follow a free education to the extent of his ability; to earn a living wage in return for regular work; to enjoy decent housing; to be secure in his old age; to exercise free expression of his ideas and to worship as he chooses; and to associate freely in political groups, cultural units, co-operative, trade unions or other economic organizations.

"It is the duty of each citizen, in return for these rights, to engage in a socially useful occupation according to his ability; to take an active interest in political affairs, using at all times his right to nominate and vote for representatives of his own choosing; to obey the laws made by the majority of his democratically elected representatives; to take full advantage of the health and educational opportunities his country offers; and to urge at all times the use of co-operation rather than force in the settling of the affairs of men. On this basic exchange of duties and privileges, the world of the future must be built.

"Therefore, this Convention directs the National Executive to prepare for inclusion in a Canadian Constitution, a Bill of Rights in accordance with the above social contract."

Tabled.

Session adjourned 6:45 p.m.

Angus MacInnes Collection
U.B.C. Box 50

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-71-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Appendix I

28. Resolution dealing with same subject as previous one and covered by it.

29. Resolution re supplying food to needy masses of Europe.

Covered by No. 2 above.

30. Be it resolved that the co-operative societies of Europe be considered among the agencies for distributing food and supplies in the period of rehabilitation.

Carried.

31. Resolution regarding a United States of Europe.

Tabled.

32. Whereas the Nazi Government of Germany has openly declared its determination to wipe out, not only the Jews of Europe, but all labour, socialist, intellectual and religious leaders who might form a focus of anti-Nazi resistance, and is, in fact, carrying out that policy today with a deliberate programme of mass slaughter; and

Whereas many refugees from Nazi-occupied countries are stranded in Portugal awaiting reception in friendly lands; and

Whereas only a few hundred refugees have been permitted entry into Canada since the war began;

Therefore be it resolved that this Convention urge the Dominion Government to facilitate the entry of bona fide refugees into Canada as a temporary, emergency measure, and to set up a special placement agency to assist such refugees to find suitable work; and

Be it further resolved that, concurrently with the taking of such action, the people of Canada be appealed to on the grounds, not only of humanity, but of common sense, so that the present prejudices arising from ignorance of the actual situation may be broken down, to create a favourable and co-operative attitude toward the whole refugee question.

Carried.

33. Resolution re citizenship.

Tabled.

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE [illegible] WITHOUT PERMISSION

34. Whereas those resident in areas contiguous to the United States have for a considerable number of years been aware that Canadian citizens have been deported from the United States in a manner which has caused much suffering to them; particularly in cases where married people have been separated where one of them was of foreign birth and was not allowed to enter Canada and may be deported to their native land - thus separating married people whom it should be the aim of our Christian countries to keep together;

And whereas Canadian citizens who have home and family in the United States are in many cases not able to afford legal help to protect their interests;

And whereas many Canadians who have lived in the United States and worked there for years may be deported because of some technical breach of the immigration law;

And as certain young citizens who may visit across the border for an evening and have been convicted of some violation of some municipal ordinance, are liable to be detained at immigration headquarters for perhaps several weeks, thereby losing their jobs and causing great hardship to their families;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-71-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

104(S)-2

E.A.A.

SECRET

RGR/SR
21.12.44

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

On November 4th I sent to you a memorandum on the Commission to investigate Japanese persons in Canada, together with a draft Recommendation to Council, which would establish and define the terms of reference of the Commission. I think you were of the view that action should be taken on this matter at an early date, and a development in United States policy with regard to the Japanese which was announced on Sunday makes this especially important.

General Pratt, Commander of the United States West Coast Area, announced on Sunday that the ban on Japanese returning to the West Coast is being lifted "because existing military necessity does not justify control over American citizens who have been determined not to be potentially dangerous." He stated that the return would be controlled and, in any case, officials of the War Relocation Authority have estimated that possibly not more than ten percent of the evacuated Japanese will wish to return to the Coast in view of the antipathy there is toward them on the part of many people and organizations in that area. General Pratt stated that no evacuees will be allowed to return until they have been "screened thoroughly" by a panel of about thirty officers, who will visit all W.R.A. centres, examine records and talk with the evacuees. He estimated that by January 2nd an exclusion list would have been established and that after that date all other Japanese persons would "resume their normal duties as citizens of the United States". He stated that the information now available has led to the conclusion that "the great majority of Japanese have severed all connections with Japan and are prepared to assume the responsibilities of their situation as Americans". For purposes of resettlement, Japanese persons receive transportation to their places of destination, plus $25.00 cash. Those returning to the Coast will be similarly treated.

The general screening procedure now under way in the United States seems to be similar to, though less formal than, that contemplated here through the Commission. There have been organizations in the United States, just as there have been here, that have attempted to have a policy of total exclusion applied after the war, but the United States authorities are proceeding on the assumption that the elimination of those proven disloyal will be sufficient to enable a general settlement of the remainder.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-72-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

[2-5]

By coincidence, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision on Monday (December 18th) on the same general subject of Japanese. Deciding a case before them, they ruled unanimously that Japanese-Americans of unquestioned loyalty to the United States could not be detained in war relocation centres. The judgment stated that "Loyalty is a matter of the heart and mind, not of race, creed, or colour".

Secretary Ickes, under whom the W.R.A. comes, has announced that they hope to have all W.R.A. centres closed within a year. At present, out of 110,000 evacuees, 35,000 have been relocated in other parts of the United States.

18,700 Japanese are at present held in a special camp in the United States as disloyal or having expressed a desire to return to Japan. This camp is expected to be transferred to the Department of Justice. No indication is given of plans for deportation or other disposition.

The Minister of Labour is anxious to proceed with further disposition of the Japanese problem here and, under date of December 15th, he wrote to Mr. Heeney, enclosing a memorandum asking approval by Council on the following points:

(a) continuation by External Affairs of attempts to negotiate exchanges of nationals with Japan;

(b) authorization to the Minister of Labour to give assurances to persons of Japanese race making voluntary application for repatriation to Japan that they will be allowed to take the value of their property with them;

(c) authorization for the Custodian to give receipts for property left in Canada to Japanese repatriated as a result of exchanges negotiated during the war;

(d) authorization for the Minister of Labour to segregate Japanese who are to be repatriated from those who are to remain here;

(e) approval in principle of the transfer of authority over land purchases by Japanese from the Minister of Justice to the Minister of Labour; and

(f) authorization for the Minister of Labour to give

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-72-2
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assurances to Provincial Governments of Federal responsibility for indigence of Japanese moved into any Province, the assurance to cover a period of ten years.

A suggestion for a Government statement on point (b) was included in my memorandum to you of November 4th. The approval sought here would be compatible with it. Points (e) and (f) are desirable, I think, if the resettlement policy is to succeed. Points (a), (c) and (d) are largely administrative and I think there is no objection to them.

I have told Mr. Heeney that I think it would be desirable to have the Minister of Labour's memorandum held up until you are ready to proceed with the Recommendation covering the Commission, but the United States action has made the Department of Labour especially anxious to proceed and they would clearly like to have their recommendations considered as soon as possible, whether the Commission is delayed or not.

[R G Robertson]
[for N.A.R.]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-40-72-3
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