1945 & 1944.

Through September and October The W.F.P and Bruce Hutchinson attavk Ian MacKenzie's"No Japs" statements.

get egs.

Special
Cabinet Committee on ~~Japanese Problem~~ Repatriation & Relocation set up with Mitchell , Labour Minister, as Chairman and Ian Mackenzie Vet Affairs, and Norman Robertson, Under Sec of State for External Affairs,and the three Ministers of National Defense and the Solicitor General. Cabinet Conclusions Sept. 5, 1945, Privy Council Records, RG 2/16 Vol 2.
Committee
Cabinet Recommends to Cabinet September 19, 1945 that Cabinet 1. enquire of MacArthur how soon repat movement to begin, 2. upon receipt of information from MacArthur to repatriate (a) all requesting repatriation except Canadian citizens revoking repatriation prior to September 1. 1945&(b) "all persons of Japanese race who were interned under Defense of Canada Regulations" 3. to take immediate action to revoke the staus of Canadian citizens and British subjects of"all persons of Japanese race" to be repatriated as above. 4. that the proposal for financial provisions set out by the Dept. of Labour be approved. 5. thst the Loyalty Commission be "deferred for further consideration". Cabinet Conclusion, September 19, 1945, Privy Council Records, RG2/16 Vol 3.

New Canadain September 19, 1945, p. 1. U.S. lifts order barring Japanese from the West Coast.

→ into Emerg Measures Bill to House

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Monthly Reports from centers?
kept? - where?

File #6 Lemon Creek Rev T. Konnijama
1942-1946
Rev. Jak. Konnijama
Letter from J to W. P Burt 4/9/45

"With the defeat of Jpn in the war, many Jpz people in these centers who signed repat papers are now regretting that they did so. Many of them would like to alter their decisions if the authorities ~~would~~ will allow it. I know that the RCMP are accepting applications to have repat decisions altered but there is no assurance that these applications will be granted. Many of the people thought that Jpn would win the war so that even though they did sign repat papers, they would not have to go back and by signing the papers they would not have to move to another centers but could stay where they were. However, now that things did not turn out as they expected, they are worried and restless. I know it is hard to believe but there are people who do not yet believe that Jpn has surrendered. Such is the atmosphere in these repat centers at the moment."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

J.H.

September 17, 1945 Meeting at Tashme with Dr, Arnup, Moderator of the United Church of Canada.
Arnup stressed those wishing to remain should make individual application at once. Representatives of the Japanese declared that although no influnce was exerted by the RCMP, indirect pressure "in the nature of alternative conditions to signing offered by Placement Officers. Many Japanese gave excuses to remain in B.C. but these were not accepted and those refusing to go east were threatened to be cut off the Commission payroll. On the other hand every encouragement was given to them to sign the forms. A Japaanese Committee mamber read the brief and stated that the people were given to understand that there would be no work for them in B.C. unless they signed the forms. Committee reported that Pickersgill could not answer some of their question and the Minister of Labour had not replied to their questions, that no assurance existed that they would be allowed to resettle permanently because of the existing Dominion-Provincial aggreementd. That families with small children felt it too risky to move and some were too old. Many felt it their duty to remain with their aged parents. Estimated that 75% of Canadian born signed because their parents did of in consideration of their wishes, and lastly that some were advised that they could change their minds later on even if they signed.
Arnup pledged his support "to do all he can to bring about a satisfactory solution".

Arnup statement re repatriation in Van. News Herald September 29, 1945.

Pickersgill to Arnup October 24, 1945 RG27 Vol 657 file 23-2-13-2 part 1. The survey was taken "to ascertain the number who did not intend to remain permanently in this country". The information was needed to plan resettlement. The large majority of those who signed are Japanese nationals or naturalized Canadians. Re his statement that the Canadian born have never been to Japan: is in error as "a number of them are Kibei who have received some education in Japanese schools and may have served in the Japanese army as well" [sic] Offers to acquaint Arnup with the procedures used ."when asked if signed forms could later be cancelled, I replied that I did not know, but if they were in any doubt of the validity of the documents, I advised them not to sign". [sic] Concludes that the Japanese in Canada should "in their own interest and in the general interest, distribute themselves more evenly throughout Canada". ..."Japanese Canadians wishing to remain in Canada should cooperate in meeting this policy".... Japanese Canadians who were engaged in essential self employment prior to the taking of the Survey, would not be expected to give up that employment to go East". said would listen to those with compassionate grounds.
Notes that Japanese were informed of travel expenses to the east, subsistance allowence for the trip and relocation aid available including 5 Placement offices. Claims "people

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

were never told by any government official that they would be sent out of the province immediately unless they signed applications for repatriation." "The duty of these officers taking the applications began and ended with explaining the Declaration Form, making sure the contents were clearly understood, arranging for an interpreter where this was required,and then asking them if they wished to sign or not."

"After indicating their desire those staying in Canada were directed to the Placement Officers for interviews" with respect to employment east of the Rockies. Kaslo has become a temporary housing center for relocatable Japanese Canadians "it would not be in their interests to leave them in the same settlements as those who expressed a desire, while the war was in progress, to be citizens of Japan rather than Canada. .... we were anxious to expediate the relocation of Japanese Canadians while there was a heavy demand for workers and a wide choice of employment was available". Asks Arnup to issue another press statement saying he has altered his judgement.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG 26 J 4 Vol 361.
File F 3850.
JIBC
RGR/LF
16.7.45.
C249592

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

From the large number of letters and resolutions that have recently been received from various members and organizations of the United Church of Canada throughout the country, it is clear that an organized effort is being made within that Church to have its members urge upon the Government a policy of tolerance with regard to the Japanese population. A number of the letters have praised your statement of policy of last year and the principal effort seems to be directed toward offsetting the vociferous groups within this country who have been urging extreme policies and particularly deportation. It is clear that the writers and organizations in most cases have some doubt about the applications that are being taken from Japanese for voluntary repatriation at the end of the war. They are inclined to feel that these applications reflect a feeling of discouragement and defeat rather than a voluntary preference for movement to Japan.

Somewhere around one hundred copies have been received of a mimeographed resolution which has apparently been circulated to the Church congregations. These resolutions express doubt concerning the applications for voluntary repatriation and then urge:

> "1. THAT the Dominion Government be asked to seek at once ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese origin to locate in the various provinces of the Dominion and to assure the provinces and municipalities that it is in the interest of this Dominion that permanent settlement should be encouraged by them, not only as a method of dispersal, but also as an implementation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.
>
> 2. THAT the restrictions with respect to the purchase of property by Canadians of Japanese origin be lifted.
>
> 3. THAT those desirous of settling east of the Rockies be assisted in re-establishing themselves in those lines of work for which by experience and training they are equipped.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249593

4. THAT all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a result of relocation be indemnified.

5. THAT those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly."

In conclusion the signatories urge that "in the interest of justice, Japanese nationals with a clear record be given opportunity to remain in Canada and take out Canadian citizenship after the war, and that in the meantime as many disabilities as possible be removed".

Typical of other resolutions that have been adopted by by Church organizations is the following extract from one passed on June 20 by the Presbytery of Perth of the United Church of Canada:

"That this Presbytery of Perth of the United Church of Canada has learned with deep concern and regret of the recent legislation of the Federal Government of Canada by which loyal Canadian-born citizens of Japanese descent have been disfranchised and deprived of their fundamental rights as citizens for no other reason than that their racial descent is Japanese.

"And furthermore, while making our convictions known on this particular action of our Government, we commend their action in distributing the Japanese throughout the different Provinces and express our hope that nothing will be done after the war to compel the removal of any of these Japanese-Canadian citizens from the bounds of our Presbytery merely on the grounds of their racial descent."

Many Church organizations have also adopted the following portion of a resolution passed by the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church:

1. "We urge that all persons born in Canada be admitted to citizenship on the same basis regardless of race or the national origin of parents and that all British citizens should be admitted to Canadian citizenship on the same basis.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249594

2. We oppose the principle that the defining of Canadian citizenship shall be delegated to the Provinces.

3. We oppose any wholesale or indiscriminate deportation of people from Canada unless legal proof of disloyal acts is forthcoming.

4. We urge the United Church Community to bear witness to human brotherhood as taught by Christ and the Church's teaching against racial discrimination of any kind and to stand courageously against unfair and unchristian attitudes to any minority group."

I think the Church organizations are perfectly correct in their belief that many of the Japanese who have signed applications for voluntary repatriation have done so out of a sense of discouragement and frustration and also out of a desire to keep families together rather than because of any feeling of preference for Japan. In connection with this, however, you may be interested in the following extract from a report that is being submitted by the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross to his principals in Geneva:

16/7/45

"It was charged by some Japanese Spokesmen that the demand for the signing of this declaration for repatriation must be called an 'act of intimidation'.

I have been particularly careful in the investigation of this complaint on the part of the Japanese population in Canada, and my finding is that there can be no question whatsoever of intimidation and that that word is used entirely wrongly. The proper reason for discontent amongst the Japanese and particularly so amongst the Canadian born, of Japanese race, lies, undoubtedly, in the fact that these people were confronted with two alternatives, both of which unpalatable to them, namely the alternatives of either returning to Japan or relocation east of the Rockies.

It is quite obvious that the decision between going back to Japan and re-settling in Eastern Canada was a most momentous one for these people because in either case they are facing uncertainties, difficulties and risks which

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-4-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249595

for some of these people, appear too great. While for the young folk, it is very easy to re-adjust themselves and to pick up their bearings in new surroundings. The same cannot be said in the case of the middle-aged and older people, who cannot re-adjust themselves readily and who, moreover, have the responsibilities for making this vital decision on behalf of their children.

From my inquiries amongst the various Committees, I would judge that a little over 50% of the total population of Japanese race have signed the application for repatriation, and it is claimed that a large proportion of these signed the declaration in order to remain in Canada as a family unit for the duration, rather than re-locate east of the Rockies, under uncertain conditions.

In all fairness, it must be stated that the R.C.M.P. Detachment which took the census amongst every person of Japanese origin, 16 years of age or over, required of all those who cannot speak English fluently, to bring along an interpreter of their own choice, in order to ensure that nobody would sign this declaration without being fully aware of its purport and significance. Wide use was made of this privilege and I am assured that no pressure of any sort was exercised by the Police to obtain the signatures from those who put their names on the applications."

The Delegate's report (which is the result of a tour of the camps made at the end of June) is favourable almost without exception. It seems clear that the camps are well and efficiently handled.

N. A. ROBERTSON

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-4-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Notes McSandalaw

Anti-Deportation reaction builds:

Rev W.R. McWilliams writes PM urging that those who signed and wish to stay be allowed to change their minds. "The voluntary element in that procedure was frequently so ambiguous as to border on pressure". Urges that signers be allowed to appeal to the Loyalty Tribunal.
United Church Presbytery passes resolution like McWilliams letter, Christian Science Monitor writes on repatriation situation. New Canadain October 3, 1945 p.1., p.1., p.2.

Hundreds Make Application to RCMP for cancellation of repatriation requests. See two new problems: citizenship status of repatriated children and losses suffered by evacuees whose property was sold by Custodian.
New Canadian October 10, 1945. p.1.

Cooperative Committee on Japanee Canadians seek nation-wide support to prevent compulsory deportation.
Meeting Oct 2, 1945 at Metropolitan Church House in Toronto,
Special Committee lead by Dr. Jarvic McCurdy, Professor of Philosophy at U of T and representative of the Toronto Civil Liberties Association, to inquire into legality of deporting Canadian citizens.
Education campaign coordinated by Mr. Ransome of the S.C.M, underway
Delegation to Ottawa
Delegation to Toronto City Council re licence restrictions.
New Canadian October 17, 1945, p. 1.

U of T Students organize meeting to protest repatriation move. Oct, 24, 1945 New Canadian, p.1.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MG 28-IV-1
CCF Papers
Vol 102

A. T. Alsbury
President

Harold Winch, M.L.A.
Leader in B. C. Legislature

C. G. MacNeil, M.L.A.
Provincial Campaign Manager

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

B. C. Section

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

F. J. McKenzie
Provincial Secretary

Phones:
MAyfair 9281
MAyfair 9282

712 Holden Building,
16 East Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Your Number

Our Number

October 26, 1945

Mr. David Lewis
National Secretary CCF
805 -56 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear David:

I enclose the clippings from the Vancouver newspapers for the details in the results of the British Columbia Election. In our first head-on collision with the Coalition, we suffered some serious casualities, including Grace and myself. I am not now trying to establish any alibis, but here are some of the factors, as viewed the morning after.

During the polling, it became quite obvious that thousands of our people were off the lists. I have never seen anything quite so scandalous. In many instances, carefully investigated, we found that people had actually registered, but were omitted. The registration staff was woefully inefficient. In numerous instances where a man and wife registered together, one would have a vote and the other would be off the list. We were hard-hit in this respect among the loggers and fishermen, where large numbers never even had the opportunity to secure the necessary forms for registration.

The condition of the lists had a discouraging effect on the vote, which was comparatively light. In the city ridings, dissatisfaction with regard to the lists spread, and discouraged many people from voting. To make matters worse, we had the worst storm of the year, with heavy rains. This kept many at home in the city, but became a very definite handicap in the country, according to reports received.

The electoral returns indicate that the LPP was not a factor in the voting. It should not be overlooked, however, that their persistent propaganda turned many voters away from the CCF; many refused to vote because of the "split" on the left. It looks now, as though they accomplished

B 5098-1944

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the defeat of Cameron in Comox, and Gammon in Cranbrook. Elsewhere, any totalling of CCF and LPP votes would not alter the situation.

In some areas, and particularly in the city, the Japanese question was a factor. Some of us, Grace, Gretchen and I were singled out. It is obvious that some of our former supporters would not vote for us, but at the same time did not vote against us.

In my personal opinion, the major factor was the weakness in our organization. I made a careful check on polling day, and found that even our best organized ridings were poorly equipped to get out the vote. No organization can get out the vote unless they know where their supporters are, Where poll organization had been established, and careful work done, we held our lead. This, plus the fact that the Coalition emphasized "sound and experienced government", and did a careful machine job, counted heavily against us.

In my own Riding, Burrard, the organization was working in high gear, but even so, lacked the required working personnel in a sufficient number of polls. Again, we have had a lesson, that we do not win campaigns in the final weeks.

I think the election writes finis for the LPP on the political field. It will also keep the CCF to the front as the alternative to Liberals and Tories and Combination. I cannot see how either the Liberal or Tory party can now effectively disentangle themselves for either provincial or federal fights.

The results place an inexperienced group in the Legislature, with a sadly reduced debating strength. If we could only have saved seats for Cameron, Steeves, the outlook in this respect would have been much brighter. Some of the new men, Harding and Corsbie, are good material. One further good result is that the organization is fighting mad, and we are going to move rapidly in the next few weeks, to consolidate our organization and get plans for more effective organization under way.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Grant MacNeil,
Campaign Manager.

GM:mbm

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A. T. Alsbury
President

Harold Winch, M.L.A.
Leader in B. C. Legislature

C. G. MacNeil, M.L.A.
Provincial Campaign Manager

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

B. C. Section

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

F. J. McKenzie
Provincial Secretary

Phones:
MArine 9281
MArine 9282

712 Holden Building,
16 East Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Your Number

Our Number

October 22, 1945

Mr. David Lewis
National Secretary CCF
805 - 56 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear David:

Possibly a general summary of the closing hours of the campaign will be of use to you when the results are made known in Ottawa after the 25th. As matters appear now, checking over the various ridings--those that appear to be safe and the possibles, we stand an excellent chance of a win, with a majority of two or three seats. As it appears, the results will either be very good, or very bad. There is no reliable index of trends, except that business interests appear to be hedging, and the coalition workers are displaying more and more ~~interest~~ anxiety.

The Coalition, at the last minute, have released a barrage of advertising, accusing the CCF of the intention to give the Japanese the vote. This advertising, appearing in various forms, has been particularly dirty, as it featured the recent atrocity stories by Japanese born in Canada, and mis-quoted Mr. Coldwell and Mrs. Steeves. Aftercareful consideration, we decided not to engage in advertising to counter-act this. In some ridings, where our committees reacted quickly, the net result was to focus attention on this red-herring, in the minds of the politically indifferent.

Harold has returned from a gruelling province-wide tour, and reports excellent meetings. The meetings of the Saskatchewan Ministers have not been sensational, although fairly satisfactory, but of course, Douglas will pack them in as he starts his three-day tour today. Nevertheless, resulting publicity was necessary and effective, for Coalition spokesmen on every platform featured gross misrepresentation of Saskatchewan activities.

OCT 27 1945

Both Harold and Fines are impressed with the campaign, which is perhaps the best that we have staged. We were short of money for policy display advertising in the daily newspapers, but we effectively advertised our broadcasts, and did more

B 5099-1944

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-6-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

policy advertising through a selected list of rural weeklies, than ever before. Our radio coverage has been excellent throughout the province, with special attention to advertising for free political time. This is important here, because large areas of the Province only receive CBC through repeater stations. In literature distribution, we concentrated on the program and six other leaflets, copies of which have been forwarded to your office. Our important slogan: "Plan, Build, Prosper", seems to have caught on. The other slogans: "100,000 new jobs", and "Power to the People", used briefly, also served their purpose.

Our poster display for candidates and meetings proved to be effective. In addition, we developed a very effective window display, with photographic enlargements of candidates, and graphic contrast between CCF and Coalition policy. Since the beginning of the month, two sound trucks have been busy during the lunch hour in and around industrial plants. Workers accompanied the trucks for distribution of literature. This has proved a very valuable feature in our campaign here.

It must be said that CCF workers in our constituencies rallied magnificently for a campaign so soon after the Federal Election campaign. While we have not realized our financial quota, the sum raised is creditable. In breaking down our organization from the Federal to Provincial Riding basis, we lost in efficiency, due to this cursed club basis of organization. There was a marked tendency in some sections for autonomous action. In the main, however, the ridings participated in the Victory Fund plan, and allowed the Provincial Victory Fund Committee to plan the financial appeal through various media. I fully anticipate, however, that we will have a deficit.

The attack of the LPP has been particularly bitter. The result will be damaging in the Vancouver Ridings and on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland. Not only are they taking votes away from us, but they are turning many people from both left parties in despair. The trend indicates that they will not poll as many votes as in the Federal Election, nor can they hope to elect a candidate in any riding. We have been thrown into a number of public functions where all party spokesmen presented their respective programs. On every occasion, we refrained from mentioning the LPP, but were invariably attacked, and required to state the reasons why electoral agreements were impossible. Every such occasion has been used by the LPP to foment unreasoning criticism of the CCF. However, on such occasions, we finally carried the audience with us.

If we fail, we will know that we require still more intensive organization. The factors against us are: First, prejudice against the CCF on the Japanese issue; secondly,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-6-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the LPP, and thirdly, the almost complete publicity blackout in the press. Due to employment conditions, we are also very short of workers in all ridings to get out the vote. What we have to beat is the carefully cultivated idea that the Coalition is a "sound, sane, experienced Government".

I am still sorry that Mr. Coldwell did not take part in the campaign, as it will now be seen that the Liberals and Tories, as well as the LPP, regard B.C. as the key to the situation. I think we should have done likewise. Mr. Coldwell would have gained publicity for his statements on the platform that would have had tremendous effect in this campaign. Anyway, we have done our damndest.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Grant MacNeil,
Provincial
Campaign Manager.

GM:mbm

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-6-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A. T. Alsbury
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Phones:
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712 Holden Building,
16 East Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Your Number

Our Number

October 18, 1945

Mr. David Lewis
National Secretary CCF
805 -56 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear David:

Many thanks for the information regarding the Manitoba situation. Based on your letter, I am forwarding comments for theuse of our Candidates, in case they find it necessary to deal with this question.

From all indications, our campaign here seems to be making excellent progress. Our people, despite the exhaustion after the Federal Election, have rallied magnificently. The Coalition forces obviously have the jitters, and are concentrating on us with the vilest sort of attacks. Only today, we are warned that they are reviving the Japanese franchise issue in the dirtiest way possible.

Under the circumstances, we have done a fairly thorough job in our coverage with speakers, radio, literature and advertising. Our weak spot is in canvassing, due to a shortage of workers. The LPP campaign is not nearly as vigorous as during the Federal election. Our chief headache in this office at the moment, is a financial one.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

OCT 2 1945

Grant MacNeil,
Campaign Manager.

GM:mbm

B 5098-1944

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-6-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MG28 II-1
CCF Papers Vol 87

F. Andrew Brewin, Q.C. Biographical Notes

Age 46

Born September, 1907 Hove, England

Father Rev. F.H. Brewing many years Rector St. Simon's (Anglican) Church, Toronto, at present resident of Cobourg, Ontario.

Mother Amea F. Brewin, daughter of Hon. A.G. Blair, Premier of New Brunswick, Minister of Railways, Laurier Government 1896.

Educated Ashbury College, Ottawa, Radley, England, graduated with honors Osgoode Hall 1930.

Practised law in Toronto with J.C. McRuer now Chief Justice of the High Court and with present firm Cameron, Weldon, Brewin & McCallum.

President Lawyers Club, Toronto, Chairman Junior Bar Committee of Canadian Bar Association.

Represented labour in Ontario Labour Court and in important cases before Ontario Labour Relations Board and in Court.

Drafted Saskatchewan Trade Union Act described as most advanced trade union legislation in North America, advised Saskatchewan Government on setting up provincial automobile insurance shheme and other legal and constitutional problems.

4 times counsel in The Judicial Committee of Privy Council, once representing Japanese Canadians in attacking validity of orders in Council for deportation after the war, once in defending successfully validity of Saskatchewan Trade Union Act.

Counsel in many constitutional and other cases in Supreme Court of Canada, e.g. Globe case against Newspaper Guild.

Member of Ontario & National Council and Executive of CCF for many years. Chairman Provincial Election Committee 1943 President Ontario CCF 1946-48.

Unsuccessful Candidate Provincial St. George's 1943 and Dominion St. Paul's 1945, 1949, 1953.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-6-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

104(s)-2

104(s)

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-5545

OCT 30 1945

WASHINGTON, October 29th, 1945.

EAA

WA-5545. Further my WA-5323 of October 15th and in reply to Mr. Wrong's letter to Mr. Pearson of October 27th respecting repatriation to Japan of persons of Japanese race in Canada. I have been advised this morning by State Department that a reply has been received from General MacArthur.

2. The reply is to the effect that he authorizes the immediate repatriation of some 160 special cases now held in the United States. In addition, repatriation of all Japanese now held in the United States and Canada who desire to return, or whose return is desired by the two Governments, is authorized subject only to provision of shipping.

3. State Department are proceeding immediately with the repatriation of the special cases and intend to hold a meeting within the next week to review the situation respecting the balance of the persons to be repatriated. A representative of the Embassy will attend the meeting and I would appreciate the following:

(a) Most recent figures on the number of Japanese in Canada who will be involved;

(b) Whether ~~any~~ my representative may offer to assist by the provision of transportation, and, if so, to what extent.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

104(s)-2

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

EAA

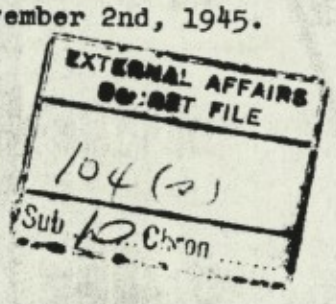
IMMEDIATE

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-5628

WASHINGTON, November 2nd, 1945.



FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

WA-5628. My WA-5545 of October 29th, repatriation to Japan of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

1. The following information was obtained at a preliminary meeting on this subject. Tentative plans for the shipment of Japanese include the following regulations:

(a) Japanese will be concentrated at various points from which they will proceed by rail in bond to dock-side.

(b) Embarkation will take place if possible at Seattle.

(c) Baggage allowance will be limited to 175 pounds total per adult, with a lesser amount, not yet fixed, for children. Bulky packages will not be permitted and furniture and stoves are specifically prohibited.

(d) A maximum of $10 United States currency permitted, balance of funds should be in travellers cheques or any form other than cash. Any cash over $10 will be seized.

(e) No weapons will be allowed.

(f) Passengers will not, repeat not, be permitted to enter the ship's canteen, and should therefore be provided with sufficient toilet articles, confectionery, etc. for duration of the voyage.

2. The movement is being conducted under War Department auspices and they would appreciate the following information:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

(a) Whether it is intended that repatriates will be concentrated at a point in Canada for movement by rail in bond to embarkation point. If so, the location of such concentration point or points.

(b) The amount of notice of pending embarkation that will be required, and the times that the journey from the concentration points to Seattle will take.

(c) The number of repatriates. Nominal rolls will be required dividing the repatriates into the following categories (in each case age and physical condition must be stated):

(1) Single men.

(2) Family groups (this item to include only members of family in good health).

(3) Women and children unaccompanied by men.

(4) Sick persons (with indication of nature of illness and whether litter cases or not).

(5) Mental cases.

3. The American authorities are planning to move about 2,800 as soon as possible. Health and legal difficulties will delay the departure of some 11,000 for an indefinite period pending recovery and decisions on the legal problems. // U.S.

4. I would appreciate as much of the above information as early as it can be obtained. It would assist if information readily obtainable is forwarded without awaiting the preparation of the additional material.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

10463(1-2

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

CANADA

Mr Read
" Macdonnell
D sec.

Ottawa, November 20, 1945.

BY MESSENGER

104 (s)
b

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
East Block,
O t t a w a.

Re: Japanese Repatriation

I enclose herewith two copies of report on recent meetings in Washington of officers of this Department and your Department with the United States Government authorities with reference to repatriation of Japanese in Canada on United States' troop transports.

The Canadian Embassy at Washington has requested that one copy of this report be forwarded for their record and it is for this purpose that the extra copy is enclosed.

We wish to express our appreciation of the excellent arrangements made and assistance given by the officers of the Canadian Embassy at Washington.

Enc.

Deputy Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

United States Policy and Procedure for Renunciation of U.S. citizenship by persons of enemy origin and for Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

Memorandum on Procedure followed by U.S. Department of Justice on depriving United States citizens of enemy origin of citizenship and in ordering deportation of enemy aliens.

The following information was obtained in course of discussion by Messrs. Brown and Pickersgill of the Department of Labour and Mr. Morrow of the Canadian Embassy with Mr. Rhoft of U.S. Attorney General's Department, Washington, on November 16, 1945.

A. Renunciation of U.S. Citizenship.

1. By public law 405-78th Congress (1944) provision is made whereby a U.S. citizen may renounce citizenship by "making in the U.S. a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such office as may be designated by, the Attorney General whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defence.

2. The procedure followed by the Attorney General has been to have one of his representatives interrogate each person who has previously applied to renounce citizenship to satisfy himself that the renunciation was made voluntarily and that the person adheres to the same. The major group involved has been persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the west coast of the United States and who were given an opportunity to renounce in 1942.

The legal point which is giving concern is the effect of taking citizenship away in instances where this will leave the person without a nationality. In other words is the procedure effective in order to form a legal basis for deportation under U.S. laws.

B. Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

The Dept. of Justice have established one committee of inquiry to deal with persons who are European enemy nationals, chiefly Nazis, resident in the U.S. and who are considered as prima facie cases for deportation. The number involved is a few hundred only and hearings are fairly well completed. The committee has established in the course of its experience certain criteria in dealing with these cases. Firstly, from the point of view of the extent of anti-American activities .

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

group (a) leaders of Bund or other active Nazi or Fascist organizations,

(b) active adherents of such organizations,

(c) sympathizers.

In dealing with the groups (b) and (c) other sympathetic considerations are also given weight by the committee such as the man having an American wife or children.

A similar committee has been established to deal with Japanese aliens of whom there are a great many more involved and the committee's procedure will be along similar lines with necessary modifications in the criteria used. The experience has been that such criteria can best be established on the basis of experience in handling a number of cases. The difficulties of the committee handling the considerable number of cases involved is causing some concern.

In the case of both committees hearings are not open to the public but the alien, after preliminary study of his file, appears before the committee for statement and is permitted to bring a friend who is questioned apart from the alien.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

UNITED STATES JAPANESE REALLOCATION PROGRAMME.

Report on Interviews with the U.S. Japanese Reallocation Authorities in Washington, November 15, 1945. Present: Messrs. Myers and others of his staff of Reallocation Branch, Mr. Bailey, State Department, Mr. Morrow, Canadian Embassy, Messrs. Pickersgill and Brown, Dept. of Labour.

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1. Of the initial 118,000 Japanese in Reallocation Centres, there are left on November 15, 1945, only 14,000 held pending outcome of repatriation and deportation proceedings and 2,200 others who will be cleared out in a matter of days.

2. In December 1944 the Reallocation authorities announced a programme of progressive closing of reallocation centres in 1945 and have carried out this programme close to schedule. About 5,000 have gone out this year. In each centre the Japanese have been given a minimum of 3 months' notice of closing of the centre. Any remaining in the centre at or immediately prior to closing date have been given transportation and returned to the place which was their place of residence immediately prior to evacuation. In practice, most of them have moved out voluntarily prior to the cut-off date.

Invalids, mental cases, etc., have been shipped back to country or state institutions in the areas whence they originally came.

This procedure was possible because the U.S. reallocation authorities have never accepted any proposition that the evacuated Japanese had lost any right of return to their places of residence prior to evacuation. No Japanese property was sold during the evacuation period except on consent or request of the owner. Only a limited percentage of property was sold.

3. About half of the evacuees have returned to their former places of residence in the west coast - balance are spread across the country. Prior to 1945 while the west coast was still a protected area, persons moving out of the settlements were in the main the younger and more progressive Japanese. After the west coast was thrown open in 1945 the major trend was still for reallocation elsewhere than on the west coast until confidence was restored in the matter of reception in that area. The trend in more recent months has been strongly the other way - for example in Sept. 1945, 86% of those moving out went to the west coast. The movement to the west coast includes the older age groups who have previously resisted reallocation elsewhere and who are now going back to former activities and residences in the west coast area.

Mr. Myers believes the great majority of those who have reallocated elsewhere than on the west coast will stay there but that there will be probably a drift to the west coast of those who are dissatisfied or who fail to successfully re-establish themselves elsewhere.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Secret.

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE.

Report of meetings on November 14, 1945, in United States Provost Marshall's office, Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, C. Morrow of Canadian Embassy, Col. Rogers and Capt. Diamond of Transport Division, U.S. Army, Mrs. Hawley and Mr. Clattenburg of U.S. State Dept. were present; and of November 15, 1945, in State Department offices at Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown and T.B. Pickersgill of Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, Mr. G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy and Mrs. Hawley of U.S. State Dept. were present.

Subject: Return to Japan of persons of Japanese race resident in Canada.

1. The Canadian Dept. of Labour representatives stated that a group of approximately 5,000 Japanese nationals (including therein 2,000 Canadian-born children under 16 years of age) had applied to be repatriated to Japan and that an additional group of 3,300 naturalized Canadians of Japanese race (including their Canadian born children) and 2,400 Canadian born persons of Japanese race over 16 years of age had applied to be sent to Japan and that the Canadian Government proposed to proceed with the repatriation of the Japanese national group in the first instance as soon as arrangements to this end could be made, together with such numbers of the other groups as continued to adhere to their request to be sent to Japan; and that the final action to be taken with respect to the remainder was still under consideration but that decision thereon would probably be made at a comparatively early date. Therefore the minimum number for immediate return to Japan would be approximately 5,000 of whom some 4,000 are in British Columbia. It was proposed that the initial movement of Japanese for shipment would be from the settlements in British Columbia administered by the Dept. of Labour, by rail to Seattle, or via rail to Vancouver and boat from Vancouver to Seattle.

2. In the discussion following the United States representatives set out the following conditions and arrangements which will govern the transportation of persons of the Japanese race from Canada to Japan via United States troop transports sailing from United States West Coast ports:

(i) The U.S. Army Transport Division at Washington, D.C., to be furnished by Canada with nominal rolls covering the firm group of Japanese available for shipment containing the following information with age and physical condition of each person listed

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(1) single men (unattached), (2) single women (unattached) (3) family groups (this to include persons in good health only) (4) women and children unaccompanied by men (5) sick persons (6) mental cases. Women pregnant 7 months or more not accepted for shipment.

(ii) The U.S. Army Transport Division proposes that to the extent that space is available from time to time in troop transports moving from Port of Seattle to Japan, they will fill such space from the nominal rolls of Japanese to be repatriated from U.S. and Canada. As troop ship movements from this port are very fluid at present, they are unable to give specific information at the moment as to how many persons would make up the average shipment, or how many may be transported within a specific period or the minimum period of advance notice they can give. Moreover, they are prepared to go ahead as soon as they are furnished with firm nominal rolls covering those to be shipped and upon the lodging with U.S. authorities of necessary requests by Canadian authorities set out hereafter.

(iii) It is proposed that Col. Mast, Deputy Director, Troop Movement Division, Seattle Port of Embarkation, using the information in the nominal rolls of Japanese furnished will, as space is available from time to time, advise the Canadian Government representative at Vancouver (Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour) of the number and types of Japanese required to fill available space in a specific ship and of the sailing date. Shipping preference will be given to U.S. repatriates to the extent that these are ready for shipment.

(iv) U.S. Army shipping regulations will restrict baggage to 175 lbs. personal belongings for adults with a scaling down for children plus handbag luggage - no furniture or household equipment permitted.

The Canadian authorities will also be required to furnish standard health certificates for each person shipped and all

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

such persons will require to have been immunised against small pox, typhoid, tetanus, typhus fever.

Copies of baggage and health regulations covering above to be forwarded to Ottawa within a day or two.

(v) Canadian Government will send the groups for shipment from the British Columbia settlements in bond, by rail to Seattle dockside or by rail to Vancouver and by boat from Vancouver to Seattle. The U.S. Immigration authorities at Vancouver will give formal blanket clearance for each group crossing into U.S. territory for shipment.

(vi) Canadian Government will send a civilian supervisor on the ship with each shipment of Japanese, who will act as liaison and Welfare Officer. Arrangements for return of such supervisors from Japan will require to be made with the U.S. War Department through U.S. State Department.

(vii) The U.S. authorities express a desire that the military guard personnel travelling on shipboard with each group to be furnished by Canada. Their regulations require 1 officer and 25 other ranks per 1100 adults. In each instance an officer is necessary regardless of the number of other ranks involved.

(viii) Delivery will be made of those shipped to the U.S. Area Commandant Japan by Canada upon reaching the point of destination, Japan. It was emphasised that the U.S. authorities will not take delivery at Seattle on account of the possible legal and other complications.

(ix) Repatriates may carry only $10 American funds - remaining funds to be carried in U.S. travellers' cheques payable without restriction as to place. Upon reaching Japan the U.S. army authorities will take over these cheques and give a receipt therefor which may be exchanged at U.S. army pay centres for Japanese currency at a standard rate of exchange (at present unknown). In the event that travellers' cheques as above cannot be purchased in Canada and it being necessary to purchase same in U.S. it will be necessary to clear with U.S. Treasury through U.S. State Department.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3. The U.S. group of repatriates consists of some 2500 Japanese nationals who have been in internment and other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation and are decided to go through with same. In addition there are some 6,000 other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation, whose repatriation is presently tied up in legal difficulties arising out of their requests for revocation of prior requests for repatriation, and citizenship status and who will probably not be ready for deportation for some months. To be added to this group are some 7,000-8,000 dependents.

U.S. army transport authorities are waiting receipt of nominal rolls covering the 2500 U.S. repatriates and concerning whom there are some details still to be cleared.

4. The U.S. authorities have no information on what arrangements have been made by U.S. army authorities in Japan for reception and turning over of repatriates to Japanese Govt.

SUMMARY

5. In summary the following steps have to be taken by Canadian authorities as a condition precedent to the transportation of persons of Japanese race from Canada to Japan on U.S. transports

(i) Letter to U.S. State Dept. from Can. Embassy for benefit of U.S. Customs and Immigration authorities outlining in general terms the proposed method of movement of repatriates on board ship at Seattle (draft copy of letter attached has been settled with Canadian Embassy of which they have a copy and which they will forward upon request from Ottawa).

(ii) Formal request through Canadian Military Director of Movement (Army) to British Army Staff, Washington (attention Col. Fisher) who will put same before Combined Shipping Board requesting the allocation of "X" number of spaces for transportation from west coast of North America to Japan of persons of Japanese race presently resident in Canada. Such letter to include reference to fact that Gen. McArthur has already notified U.S. War Department of willingness to accept delivery of any number of such persons.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(iii) Transmission to U.S. army authorities, Washington, of nominal rolls in form outlined above covering the persons to be sent to Japan. The delivery of this list to U.S. army authorities will constitute the basis for issue of all necessary administrative orders by U.S. army to get the shipping movement under way.

(iv) Clearance by Can. army authorities with U.S. army authorities re arrangements for Canadian military guards for ships. It may be that as a result of such discussion the U.S. army authorities may be prepared to waive their request for use of Canadian guards and use their own personnel.

(v) Local shipping arrangements to be completed on west coast between Col. Mast, U.S. Army, Seattle, and Canadian Government representative (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour, 360 Homer St. Vancouver).

(vi) External Affairs to authorize Canadian Embassy to give to U.S. State Dept. a guarantee for payment of costs of transportation of our Japanese to Japan.

Basis of cost will require to be settled later. Since it is stated that the U.S. army authorities will bill the U.S. Dept. of Justice for transportation costs of U.S. repatriates, this basis of billing may be used in the case of Canada.

(vii) Arrangements re transfer of funds of Canadian repatriates to be checked.

A.H. Brown.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 16, 1945.

No.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to conversations which recently took place between representatives of the State and War Departments, the Canadian Department of Labour and the Canadian Embassy on the subject of repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin from North America to Japan.

The conversations dealt mainly with the arrangements to be made to carry out the kind offer of the State and War Departments to transport the Japanese persons who are to be returned and who are now resident in Canada. In accordance with a request for a statement of the method proposed by Canada to transport the repatriates from their present places of residence to the point of embarkation, I am directed by the Canadian authorities to convey the following information. Lists of repatriates divided into categories and in the form requested by the War Department will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared. It is proposed to concentrate the repatriates available for immediate movement as near Vancouver as possible in order to reduce the length of notice which will be required. The initial movement is planned to take place from the Interior Housing settlements in British Columbia administered by the Department of Labour. On receipt of advice that shipping is available the repatriates will be moved in bond by rail or ship, depending on the length of time available, directly to the ship-side. They can then proceed to embark without the necessity of having living accommodation provided for them at the point of embarkation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The repatriates will, prior to departure from Canada, have received the necessary immunization, and a final inspection for infectious diseases will be made immediately prior to their departure for the point of embarkation. The regulations and instructions laid down by the War Department and other United States authorities with respect to possession of currency, valuables, prohibited articles and amount of baggage will be observed so that no inspection will be required on the arrival of the repatriates at the ship-side. In this regard I am to request that, in view of the proposed arrangements, the Department of State will give favourable consideration to requesting that no Customs or Immigration inspection will be required.

I am to suggest that it would be desirable to have detailed arrangements for each movement co-ordinated between representatives of the War Department and the Canadian Department of Labour. The War Department has furnished the name of the officer who will be in charge of the movement and I am to inform you that the appropriate Canadian officer who will coordinate the movement in Canada * is Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, 560 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. B. PEARSON.

GM:eh

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELETYPE

3363-D-40(11)

THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

DEC 28 1945

TELETYPE

WA-6419

WASHINGTON, December 28th, 1945.

EAA

WA-6419. Your EX-4267 December 20th, repatriation of Japanese to Japan, financial arrangements.

1. For the purpose of preventing Japanese civilians and troops from being able to return to Japan with money and property stolen during the course of the war in occupied countries and also to preclude there being too many demobilized troops with sufficient money to enable them to live without working, the Supreme Commander in Japan has ruled that -

(a) No person coming into Japan may have any Japanese currency in excess of 1,000 yen. (@ 15¥ = $1. = £66.)

(b) Foreign currency and other articles of value are to be surrendered to Customs officials. The disposition of the valuables so surrendered has not yet been determined.

2. It was to comply with these rulings that Treasury limited the amount of money that repatriates from the United States could take with them to Japan. However, it has been decided that the repatriates are in a different category to the other Japanese the rules were intended to cover and Treasury now proposes new financial arrangements for repatriates from the United States and Canada.

3. A meeting was held yesterday at the Treasury and a proposed procedure drafted, the text of which appears below. This procedure was prepared by Treasury officials in consultation with the former Financial Adviser to MacArthur

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

who has just returned from Japan. It is proposed to submit this procedure to the Department of Justice for its approval and it is being submitted to Canada for our approval. It will then be submitted to MacArthur. I am lead to believe that both Justice and MacArthur will approve the proposal.

4. The proposal would appear to be of such a nature as to permit Canada to carry out its commitment to the Japanese in Canada. You will note that the exchange rate is fixed at 15 yen to the United States dollar. It is an arbitrary rate at which the American troops are paid and is the only one in existence at present. Morrow attended the meeting yesterday and will be in Ottawa, January 4th, and will be available to discuss the proposal should you so desire.

5. The text of the proposal follows, Begins:

1. Under the policies being followed in Japan, repatriates to Japan are not permitted to carry in with them any non-Japanese currency or securities, any gold, silver or platinum coin or bullion, any Japanese currency in excess of 1,000 yen, or any evidences of property located outside Japan. Prohibited articles are required to be surrendered to the Japanese Customs officials. The eventual disposition of such articles has not yet been determined.

2. In order to meet the current emergency situation. It is suggested that the Canadian authorities integrate Canadian procedure with the policies followed in Japan by establishing the following interim procedures with respect to any property that they may desire to permit a repatriate

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to take with him:

(a) There are no restrictions preventing repatriates from Canada from bringing in with them their personal effects, such as clothing, household furniture, jewelry, etc. Consequently any such articles permitted to be taken out of Canada may be brought into Japan.

(b) If the property consists of Japanese securities, Japanese bank deposits, Japanese postal savings books, yen currency not in excess of 1,000 yen, or other evidences of ownership of property in Japan or of obligations of persons in Japan no restrictive action is required.

(c) If the property consists of non-yen currency or yen currency in excess of 1,000 yen, the property should be exchanged for a yen receipt upon the basis of the present military rate of conversion of 15 yen to the United States dollar. Non-Japanese securities, cheques, drafts, or payment instructions expressed in non-yen currency, and other non-Japanese obligations should be converted into cash and the proceeds exchanged on the same basis.

(d) The Canadian Government will establish a post-surrender dollar account in the name of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the value of the property so exchanged, and will make such account subject to the control and disposition of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(e) Arrangements will be made by SCAP whereby the receipts given to the repatriates will not be picked up upon entry in Japan, but will be cashed by any bank in Japan. When cashed they will be forwarded by the paying bank to the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELETYPE

From THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

WASHINGTON,

Bank of Japan which will credit the account of the paying bank and debit the account of the Government of Japan with the amount thereof.

(f) The Canadian Government will furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers a copy of the yen receipt form used, authenticated specimens of signatures used on receipts (for the Bank of Japan), and schedules of yen receipts issued. Ends.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-7-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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AUTHOR OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Hof Commons 9 George VI 1945

TITLE OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Sess Paper 120 C. - Returns showing data re applications received through New Westminster B.C. regional office, also data re Japanese farms available

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-8-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TUESDAY NOV 6 1945

122

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated October 29, 1945 showing:

1. How many applications have been made through the New Westminster regional office by veterans of this war for settlement under the terms of the Veterans' Land Act, (a) farms; (b) small holdings.

2. How many of these applications have been (a) approved; (b) rejected.

3. Have any of those rejected been reconsidered and if so, do they go before the local Advisory Committee.

4. How many Japanese farmers are available in the Fraser Valley Electoral District for sale under the Veterans' Land Act.

5. How many applications have been received for their purchase, and how many applications have been approved.

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

THIS FILE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE ... PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY ...

Paul Martin

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 122

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

Dated: November 5,1945

3 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-8-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Reference No. 122 **Year, 19** 45

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADA

Order of the House of Commons

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

Date: October 29, 1945

Votes and Proceedings No. 37 *Page* 192

SUBJECT:

How many applications have been made through the New Westminster regional office for settlement under the terms of the Veterans Land Act (a) farms (b) small holdings.

Ottawa, Oct.30 *19* 45

Referred to the Hon. the Minister of
VETERANS AFFAIRS
for Report.

By Command.

Under-Secretary of State.

Ottawa, November 3, 1945.

Department of the Secretary of State:

Return herewith.

F. L. Barrow,
Acting Secretary,
Department of Veterans Affairs.

1,000—6-45

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-8-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ORDER FOR RETURN

MR. CRUICKSHANK
Vo. & Pro. No. 37, Page 192

29th October, 1945.

MR. CRUICKSHANK: QUESTION:

1. How many applications have been made through the New Westminster regional office by veterans of this war for settlement under the terms of the Veterans' Land Act, (a) farms; (b) small holdings?

2. How many of these applications have been (a) approved; (b) rejected?

3. Have any of those rejected been reconsidered and if so, do they go before the local Advisory Committee?

4. How many Japanese farms are available in the Fraser Valley Electoral District for sale under the Veterans' Land Act.

5. How many applications have been received for their purchase, and how many applications have been approved?

ANSWER:

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT AND VETERANS LAND ACT

1. Applications from qualified veterans for financial assistance:
   (a) Full time farming . 25
   (b) Small holding 167
   Small holding coupled with commercial fishing 5

2. (a) 87
   (b) 93

3. Upon rejection of a particular property the applicant is invited to submit a new proposal. Any new proposal is considered by the Regional Advisory Committee, but, ordinarily, the veteran does not appear before the Committee personally. He is interviewed by the Committee at the time his application for qualification is being dealt with.

4. Records are not maintained by electoral districts. Approximate number of Japanese properties available in Fraser Valley constituency:
   Full time farms 167
   Small holdings 378
   A further survey of the small holding class of properties is contemplated but it is impossible to make a further breakdown at this time.

5. Four applications have been received to purchase Japanese properties. One has been declined because the property is to be subdivided. The remaining three are under consideration.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-8-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JCCD formed at Church of All Nations 13/12/44. Nisei Affairs 20/7/45. pl.
Gives summary of Gov't attitude to Jpz-Cdns up to late 1945.
UBC Archives

JCCD • CANADIAN • COMMITTEE FOR • DEMOCRACY •

Nisei AFFAIRS

Vol. 1, No. 2. Toronto, Canada August 28, 1945.

A NISEI SOLDIER SAYS:.....

In these troubled days of repatriation relocation and the army issue, a guide to constructive thinking and progressive foresight is of vital necessity. To the disillusioned and embittered victims of the evacuation, such a policy may be a very difficult and idealistic one. Nevertheless, if we are to share in building the foundation of a more democratic Canada our contribution should be the task of co-operation to eradicate any misunderstandings leading to race prejudice. In this respect the "Nisei Affairs" has an important role to play.

First and foremost lies the necessity of gaining the confidence and respect of our fellow citizens, sharing the same responsibilities and paying the same price for the right to live in Canada. Secondly, there follows the tremendous work of striving to remove the injustices imposed upon us because we are not fully accepted as citizens. While these restrictions exist we are not citizens and never will be. Total Equality can be the only answer to full acceptance as citizens of Canada.

The boys who have volunteered for Active Service are attempting to meet the first requirement for all people of Japanese origin in Canada. The second step is up to the people on the home front, and in that task there lies a responsibility which cannot be neglected. These two steps both of equal importance, must be closely co-ordinated, since one without the other is useless.

In this crusade against racial discrimination, the Nisei are making a valuable contribution to the welfare of Canada. Nothing could smear the record of a country more than the stigma of race persecution which helped to bring world chaos.

DELEGATION TO OTTAWA

For the purpose of seeking citizenship rights for loyal Japanese Canadians, a delegation of the following people presented a brief this month to the seat of National Government in Canada:

Mr. C.J.S. Reany - President of the Co-operative Council on Japanese Canadians in Hamilton.

Mrs. Hugh McMillan - Secretary of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians in Toronto, representing some 40 organizations.

Mr. Don Franco - President of the Humanist Club of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Eugene Forsey - Research Director of the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. Kinzie Tanaka - Chairman of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy in Toronto.

The delegation sought immediate government action on the following points:

1. That the Dominion Government now recognize the citizenship rights of Canadians of Japanese origin and grant them their full rights.

2. That the Government be asked to at once seek ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese origin to locate in the various provinces of the Dominion and to assure the Provinces and Municipalities that it is in the interest of this Dominion that permanent settlement should be encouraged by them, not only as a method of dispersal but also as an implimentation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.

(continued on Page 3.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-42-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

delegation to Ottawa:
(continued from page 1.)

3. That the restrictions with respect to the purchase of property by Canadians of Japanese origin be lifted.

4. That those desirous of settling east of the Rockies be assisted in re-establishing themselves in those lines of work for which they by experience and training are equipped.

5. That all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a result of relocation be indemnified.

6. That those who for any reason may have signed the application to go to Japan be informed that they are free to reverse their decision and to register their change of mind accordingly.

7. That a Federal Agency, similar to the Dept. of Veterans' Affairs, be set up to proceed with the rehabilitation of these people. Choice of personnel should be determined by their knowledge of the culture and background of Japanese Canadians, and by their ability and capacity to handle the job with skill and liberality.

8. That the Government study the legality of the existence of any organization that plans to have a minority group removed from Canada, solely on racial grounds.

9. That in the interest of justice and to avoid breaking up families, loyal Japanese Nationals be encouraged to take out Canadian citizenship after the war, and that in the meantime as many disabilities as possible be removed.

In an interview with Mr. Norman Robertson, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, he commented that Canada had done rather a poor job with the whole matter of the Japanese ever since they have been in Canada, so therefore, it might be better for them in their own interest to go to Japan. If this admission is the official attitude of the Government, it then is very clear and understandable why the notices and letters that were sent to all Japanese Canadians were couched in such words to encourage as many to sign for repatriation or expatriation, and why no letters or notices of an encouraging nature were sent to help these people to re-establish themselves across Canada. To the members of the delegation, this whole Government policy was coercive and weighted in favour for repatriation.

In an interview with members of the Dept. of Labour, Mr. Mitchell stated that the delegation was no doubt aware of the difficult position the Government was in at the time with pressure from British Columbia asking the removal of all Japanese from that province and the Japanese themselves not wishing to leave. Therefore, what could the Government do but to find some means to make the Japanese move. When asked why it was necessary to have the Japanese moved out of B. C., he stated that Canada is a democracy and the Government has to take some notice of public pressure. What he did not state was that this "pressure" came from a reactionary racist group which definitely is not a majority opinion.

Mr. Brown of the Labour Dept. stated that he was quite satisfied that no coercion was used to obtain signatures for repatriation and he had sent an investigator to report on the matter. When asked if it were not true that persons who did not sign for repartriation lost their jobs in the Government centres and were filled by those seeking repatriation, he replied that it was the job of his Department to get the Japanese out of B. C. It did not seem to matter whether the family was all broken up and there was no member of the family to look after the parents. It did not seem to matter whether there would be proper accommodation for these people if they did move east or whether they would be able to find suitable employment. In the words of one of the delegates, "The Government offers what amounts to a cash prize to go to Japan and nothing if they wish to remain in Canada."

It was pointed out that in spite of the wholesale eviction, many had co-operated with the Government and have tried to re-establish themselves into Canadian society and many were doing this well. Mr. Mitchell agreed to this. Now that the soldiers are returning and they need to be absorbed back into civilian life, on the question of whether an employer would retain a Japanese Canadian or give the job

(continued on page 9)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-9-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(continued from page 3)

to a soldier, the soldier would naturally get the job. Mr. Mitchell answered that the perseverance and diligence that have kept the Japanese Canadians going all along would keep them going and that they can hold their own. It was stressed that the Japanese were not asking for anything more than any other Canadians have, but that they be given an equal chance to establish themselves without the hinderance of all these restrictive measures.

It was pointed out that in order to reestablish themselves, many Japanese have sought trade licenses but have been refused by City Councils. Mr. Mitchell stated that to open a business was the worst thing a Japanese could do for he would immediately rouse the antagonism of the public. It was asked if it were not the responsibility of the Government to show leadership and educate the public that it was not in the interest of Canadian democracy to harbour such antagonisms against these Canadian citizens. It was pointed out that the United States is doing a very fine job in this same respect. Mr. Mitchell replied that such organizations as the Co-operative Committee were doing a good job in that regard.

(continued from page 4)

our trust is not in vain. Carry on. I for one am with you in the fight for what we have come half way round the world. I don't know exactly what the other 11 are doing now nor where they are, but in the four months I lived with them I have come to count them in my inner circle of friends - great fellows every one of them.

I am proud to state that I was the first to be posted and have now been on my job for nearly 1½ months and already feel like a veteran, what with five months overseas.

- B 90185,
Cpl. Albert S. Takimoto,
P.W. Division,
H.Q., S.A.C., S.E.A.

CANADIAN JAPS HELP OCCUPATION

Vancouver, Aug. 28 (CP). The Vancouver Province said in a newspage story today that 150 Canadian-born Japanese, many of them from the Pacific Coast, will help the Allies in liaison work in the occupation of Japan. As members of the Canadian Intelligence Corps, they will assist in the occupation of the Japanese homeland, the paper said. The first group, 21 former British Columbians, was inducted last March at No. 2 District Depot, Toronto

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We wish to thank the following people for their very kind donations to NISEI AFFAIRS.

Dr. Forrest LaViolette .....McGill University

Mrs. Holton ..... Ottawa, Ont.

Mrs. Allen ..... Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. G. S. Brown ..... Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. G. E. Trueman ..... Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Nathan van Patten..... Stanford University.

Ontario Religious Education Council Leadership Training Camp at Glen Mohr.

Miss Hannah Crisp ..... Toronto, Ont.

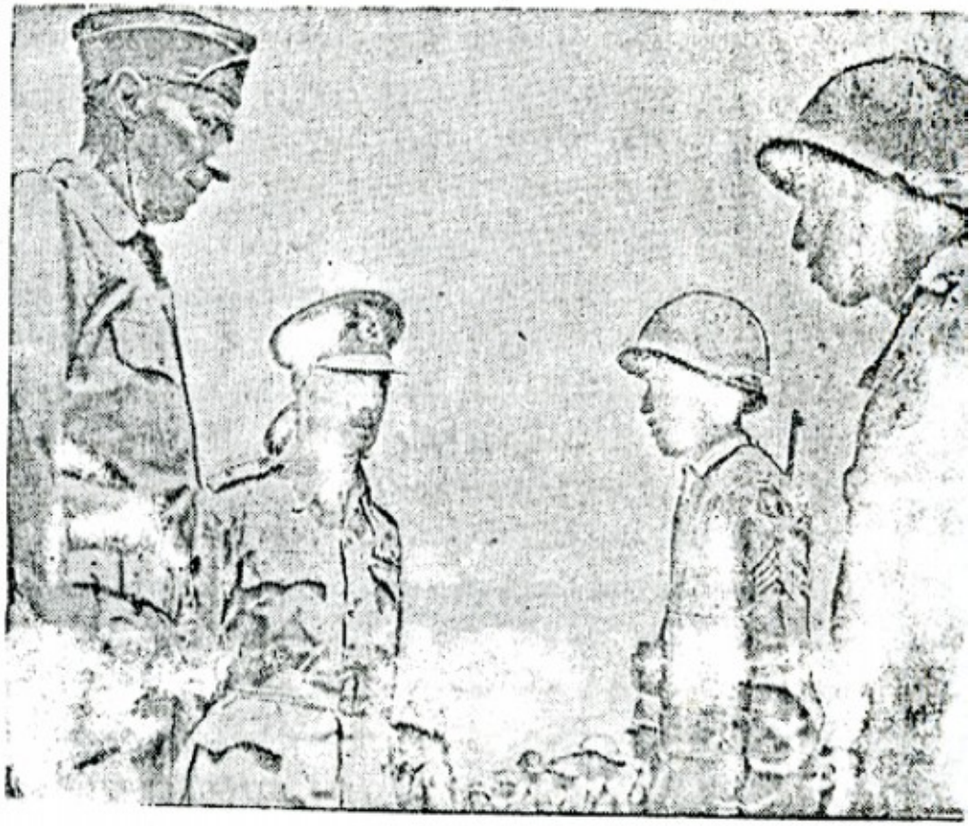
Gladys & Mitsu Goromaru .... Richmond Hill, Ont.

Mr. & Mrs. T. Yoshida ..... Hamilton, Ont.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-9-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

G6a
#104

What About the Japanese Canadians?



King George reviews Japanese-American Soldiers in Italy
Courtesy of "Ne

HOWARD NORMAN AND [illegible] CONSULTATIVE

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Londoners Aid Red Cross; Donating to Blood Bank

Nisei Groups and Individuals Joining in City Activities Proving Successful Integration Into Canadian Society; Plan Discussi[on]

Nisei American Unit Awarded 960 Service Decorations in Italy

Returns Home from Europe with DFC, Air Medal

Air Gunner Hero Seeks Service in Pacific

17,600 American Nisei Serve in U. S. Forces

King Reviews Japanese American Battalion In Italy; Presents Medals

U. S. Attorney-General Urges Tolerance

Nisei Give Lives For America

No Act of Sabotage Says B. C. Police Commissioner

Nisei Veteran of Dieppe Raid Home from Nazi Prison Camp

President Roosevelt Declares Japanese Americans Loyal

U.S. Nisei Sergeant Air Gunner Presented to King and Qu[een]

December 23, 1944

A NISEI SOLDIER SERVES IN ITALY

JA Unit Gathers New Battle Laurels In Livorno Drive

Gen. Mark Clark Praises Japanese American Unit

Amer[ican]

Sports

Fair Play

Nisei Amer[ican]

With [illegible] in Italy

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLISHED BY THE VANCOUVER CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL
FOR CO-OPERATION IN WARTIME PROBLEMS
OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

EXECUTIVE

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The expenses for the publication of this pamphlet have been raised by members of the Consultative Council and their friends. Subscriptions for the work of the Council should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. D. R. Poole, Room 813, Dominion Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Single copies of this pamphlet, 10c; 50 copies, $3.00. Orders, accompanied by remittances, should be addressed to Room 813, Dominion Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C., or to the United Church Publishing House, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.

ISSEI (rhymes with "this way")—"first generation"—means Japanese born in Japan who are resident in Canada or the United States, and includes both Nationals, *i.e.*, those that are Japanese citizens, and naturalized Canadian citizens (kikajin).

NISEI (rhymes with "leeway")—"second generation"—means persons of Japanese origin born in Canada or the United States.

KIBEI (rhymes with "leeway)--"return to America"—means Nisei who have lived for a time in Japan and returned to Canada or the United States.

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#104

FOREWORD

Shortly after the outbreak of the present war, a public meeting of members and delegates of a considerable number of religious, philanthropic and cultural bodies, broadly representative of all political parties and religious denominations, took steps for the organization of the Vancouver Consultative Council. Its special function is the serious and continuous study of problems of citizenship arising from or influenced by wartime conditions.

Among the problems to which most attention has been devoted is that incidental to the presence in Canada of Japanese-Canadians and Japanese nationals numbering, in total, some 8,000 workers and their dependents.

At the present time many questions are being asked regarding these people and many statements are being made that are not in correspondence with fact. Accordingly, the Vancouver Consultative Council has thought that it would be helpful to lovers of truth if as many as possible of such questions and allegations were assembled and briefly discussed in the light of very intimate knowledge.

The drafting of the manuscript was assigned to the Rev. W. H. H. Norman, B.A., S.T.M., minister of St. George United Church, Vancouver.

Mr. Norman resided for many years in Japan, speaks the Japanese language fluently and in other respects is qualified to discuss our Japanese problem with the authority of an expert. On various occasions and in connection with diverse matters, the governmental authorities of this Dominion have availed themselves of Mr. Norman's special knowledge of Japanese affairs.

The Consultative Council will welcome help in the dissemination of this pamphlet and in financing the policies which it represents—notably a projected appeal to the courts to test the validity of discriminatory legislation against the Japanese-Canadians.

NORMAN F. BLACK,
President, Vancouver Consultative Council.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

INTRODUCTION

"Somewhere in B. C.,
April 23, 1945.

"Dear ———:

". . . We are in a state of nerves and anxiety about all this voluntary repatriation or go east (i.e., of the Rockies). Roy is interpreting secretary for the committee here and has to go to all meetings, interviews, etc., though we know it is useless to protest. So many have signed to go to Japan; about 95 per cent at Lemon Creek because all that goes with signing that, is so much more advantageous than going east, but we have decided to go east. I would gladly go east except for one thing. The clause which says 'subject to relocation again after the war'. Do we have to move again then? Oh, Lord, when will this thing ever close! It means every time we move we have to leave all the improvements we have made and start all over again. The financial loss is considerable beside all the work we have put into it. Last year we made a new kitchen with new linoleum, large windows, even a door with glass and piped in our own water from quite a distance and now, less than eight months, and off we go again.

"Roy has a chance to go as a sawyer at $1.00 an hour, north of Kamloops, but he can't go unless he signs to go to Japan. If he signs to go east, X is waiting in the next room to push a job into your face. If you refuse to take it, you lose your job here and maintenance when Roy's not working. . . . If you have a big grown-up family who can all work, then farming is the best job, but where a baby and a mother can't do much and only one to do the work, it isn't very good.

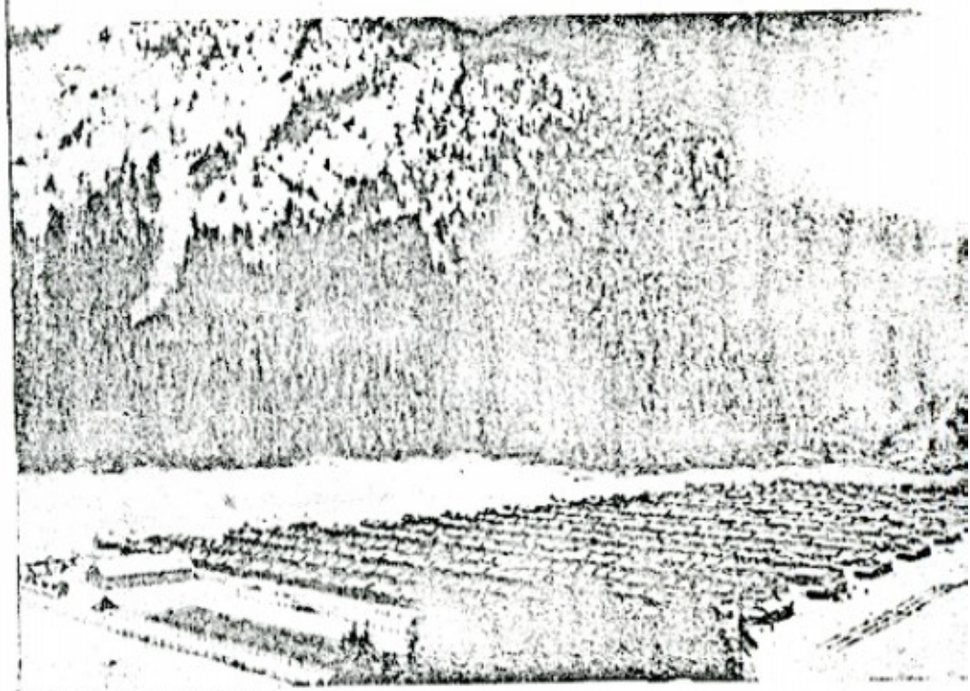
"We sign tomorrow and I hope many will sign to stay. To sign to go to Japan is to make everything so fine for now, but after the war what? To sign to go east may be hard now, but we hope for better later and I pray that I may be right in thinking so. I never did so much useless thinking and worrying before. Our minds get buzzing fiercely after so much arguing without a very certain future to look forward to. But I guess millions are suffering more than us, so why worry. We'll let you know what becomes of us as soon as we know ourselves."

"Yours sincerely,"

F.

I do not know the writer of the above letter, but I am informed by the recipient that she is a Canadian citizen, born in Canada. (Note that she values her Canadian citizenship, and is willing to make sacrifices for it). Her husband is a Canadian citizen born in Canada. Since it was written in confidence, and the writer had no idea it would be published, I have omitted some sentences and altered the names, but otherwise the letter is reproduced as it stands. . . .

As I write these words, Germany is almost out of the fight, but Hitler has won a victory in Canada. We have succumbed to his invidious doctrine of racism. Hitler's first step was to single out the Jews for attack. When he had finished with the Jews, it was easy for him to proceed with the destruction of other groups within



Courtesy "Canadian Girl"

Tashme Relocation Centre, British Columbia

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Germany on the grounds that they were a menace to the Reich, the Folk, and the Fuehrer.

In Canada, under the strain of war hysteria, we have singled out for persecution one of our smaller racial minorities, 75 per cent of whom are Canadian citizens, 61 per cent born in Canada—all innocent, on the declared word of our highest authorities, of any crime against Canada. We have not, of course, descended to Nazi depths of infamy, but we have slandered, insulted and harried them. We now have two laws in Canada—one for non-Japanese citizens, and the other for Japanese-Canadians: we have established the ghetto principle. This is no exaggeration. They are the only citizens any municipal council may debar from residing within its borders. We have continued to pass laws that had nothing to do with military security, which necessitated their evacuation from the Pacific Coast. For example, one of these laws, Bill 135, passed in the House of Commons during July, 1944, affected those Japanese-Canadians who were most thoroughly assimilated and most widely dispersed. It is nothing but a "spite" law, and cannot possibly be justified on grounds of wartime necessity.

We have stumbled, maybe unwittingly, the first step towards Nazism. The fact that we have not allowed the Japanese to starve, that we have given them excellent medical attention, paid relief to the dependents and so on, does not alter the danger of the principle we have established: Canadian citizens by law can be deprived of certain legal rights on the grounds of race. This is one of the cardinal points of Nazism.

The guarantee that we do not take the second step is the redress of the injustices we have committed against them, and the restoration of their rights as citizens. At the same time all disabilities affecting other racial minorities on the grounds of race should be removed.

I should like to acknowledge the generous assistance I have received from many friends (especially those of the Consultative Council) in the preparation of this pamphlet. We are indebted to Messrs. Tozier and Serwer of the Reports Division, WRA, Washington, D. C., for making several copies of "Nisei in Uniform" available to us, for permission to publish cuts, and for valuable information.

Most of this pamphlet is written in question and answer form. While the "questions" do not represent the views of the writer, they express honest misgivings and doubts on this problem, and also less responsible statements that have actually been made relative to the Japanese-Canadians. The index numbers refer to the notes at the end of the pamphlet.

—W. H. H. N.

Vancouver, B. C.,
May 1, 1945.



—Courtesy of WRA

Private Masao Okamura, U.S. Army
Wounded in active service in Italy.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

BACKGROUND

1. "Once a Jap always a Jap."

This represents a theory upon which Nazism is based, and violates the experience and observation of many responsible persons who have had intimate contacts with the Japanese-Canadians. . . .

For the past three years Japanese-Americans have been fighting in the United States armed forces in Italy and the Pacific. They are combat and intelligence personnel, not merely army service men in the rear. They have won numerous decorations for bravery and faithful performance of duty. In all essentials they are Americans, and so recognized by their officers and most of the American public.[1] Japanese-Canadians are of the same quality as their cousins across the border.

2. "Are these 'Japanese' not traitors to be fighting against their own motherland?"

No more than George Washington, hundreds of Englishmen, and thousands of descendants of Englishmen were to rebel against the tyranny of George III and his ministers.

3. "The 'Japanese' came to Canada as a fifth column, planted by the Japanese Government."

Anyone who knows the Japanese-Canadians knows that 99 per cent came to Canada just as other immigrants came—to better their lot. The Japanese Government has shown no interest in the Japanese who settled on the North American Pacific coast, but it has utilized injustices against these Japanese to whip up imperialistic propaganda within Japan.

Many Japanese who have come to Canada have clearly shown that they wish to be Canadian citizens. I think of H——. T——., who settled in Prince Rupert, broke his ties with Japan, would not register his children at the Japanese Consulate, took out naturalization papers, has been a good member of the church, and whose son, because of his father's record, was accepted in the Canadian Army.

The behaviour of 160,000 persons of Japanese origin in Hawaii, who were in a much better position, due to the location of the islands, and their proportionally great numbers, to embarrass the United States military and Naval authorities, but remained loyal to the land of their adoption, is further evidence on this point.

4. "The 'Japanese' are treacherous."

We are discussing the Japanese-Canadians, and there has been no treachery committed by any of the 24,000 Japanese-Canadians. On August 4, 1944, in the House of Commons, Mr. Mackenzie King said: "It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of the war." The same holds true of 100,000 Japanese-Americans in the United States, and the 160,000 Japanese-Americans in Hawaii. Since unfounded rumours have been widely circulated concerning the latter, we quote Mr. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI: "There was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that date."[2]

5. "The 'Japanese' are a cruel race."

There is no evidence for it among Japanese-Canadians. In Japan the people have been brutalized by fascism, as they have in every other country in the world where it has prevailed.

But ordinary people all over the world are decent when left to themselves. Samuel Heaslett, Church of England Bishop in Tokyo, was arrested at the time of Pearl Harbour. After third degree inquisitions, he was released on April 8, 1942, thanks to the efforts of his Japanese friends. They could not be too kind to him when he returned to his home. They brought him gifts of tea, sugar and coffee, which, of course, were severely rationed. Not by any word did they remind him of the victories Japan was winning over British troops in Hong-Kong, Burma, or Malay.[3] Among Canadians now in Canada who were in Japan after Pearl Harbour, and can testify to kindness they received from Japanese are Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Bott, Mr. George Grant, Misses Ella Lediard, Katherine Greenbank, May McLachlan, and Sybil Courtice.

We are not forgetting the atrocities committed by Japanese, and they will not be forgotten. The above instances of kindness merely show that cruelty is not a racial trait.

6. "Why should we treat 'Japanese' here well when they have treated our soliders and civilians so brutally?"

They are Canadian citizens. Moreover, to do as Japan does is to sink to Japan's level. How can we hope for a better world if we imitate fascists?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. "'Japanese' have criminal tendencies."

The following figures, taken from the 1931 census, show that the Japanese-Canadians are among the most law-abiding citizens in the Dominion.

Japanese and Other Inmates of 35 Canadian Corrective Institutions Released June 1, 1931, or During 1930.

Nationality or Race	*Institutions*	*Percentage of All Inmates*	*Percentage of Dominion Population*
Japanese	17	0.1	0.2
Chinese	175	1.1	0.4
British	8,654	54.0	51.9
Others	7,178	44.8	47.5
	16,024	100.0	100.0[4]

8. "White men could not own property in Japan. Why should we let 'Japanese' own it here?"

What was done in Japan has nothing to do with the scandal of denying Canadian citizens the right to buy real estate in Canada now. Japanese-Canadians are citizens by law, but are unable to buy land in the Dominion. Theoretically, they can do so on receipt of a licence from the Minister of Justice, but since P.C. 1457 was passed in February, 1942, "there have been sixty-nine applications for a license, either to purchase or lease. Of these applications only two to purchase have been granted, and in both those cases, the reason for granting the license was to permit the Japanese-Canadian in question, who had previously purchased the land, to obtain the title in order that he might convey the land to a non-Japanese to whom he had sold it."[5]

(However the eighth question is based on an incorrect premise. Foreigners were able to own land in Japan. My father, who was a Canadian citizen all his life, owned house and land in Japan. In August, 1940, I sold, on behalf of the United Church of Canada, a piece of land it owned in Toyama Prefecture. Those interested in the matter are referred to "Alien Land Tenure in Japan", by Robert K. Reischauer.[6])

ASSIMILATION AND DUAL CITIZENSHIP

9. "The 'Japanese' cannot be assimilated."

This question is based on a misunderstanding of the word "assimilation," which does not necessitate intermarriage. An oriental can be perfectly assimilated without marying a white. The physical differences of the oriental—skin, features, hair, stature are superficial. "Japanese" blood when taken from a donor is indistinguishable from "English" blood; it falls into the same four types. The chief organs of assimilation are social, spiritual and intellectual—commerce and industry, schools, churches, clubs. The chief vehicle of assimilation is language, which conveys ideas and ideals, songs, poetry, religion, law. First generation Japanese as a rule do not become perfectly assimilated for this reason; neither are first generation central Europeans. Second generation Japanese Canadians are usually well assimilated because they have been educated in our schools and speak English easily. Read "The Canadian", a newspaper published by Japanese-Canadians and note that their ideals are Canadian. They write, feel, argue and persuade as Canadians.

It should be remembered, however, that assimilation is a two-fold process. There is the person who is assimilated and the community which assimilates him. If some of our oriental Canadians are imperfectly assimilated, the fault is frequently ours. We hold them at arm's length.

10. "But the difference in colour between oriental and white is insuperable."

Here we are up against the inveterate racial prejudice of the white, evidenced, for example, in prejudice against the negro in the southern United States. Prejudice of this sort cannot be justified on any Christian, scientific, humanist, rationalist, liberal, socialist or Marxist basis.

11. "Marriage between white and oriental is impossible."

The facts are that successful marriages do occur. Though they are not common, they occur often enough to prove they can be successful. I think of a naturalized Japanese, at present in Canada, who has been happily married to a white woman for thirty years.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Their son is in the Canadian Army, and their daughter is married to an occidental.

12. "Intermarriage between occidental and oriental brings out the worst in both racial strains."

This is denied by sociologists. See "Race-Crossed Children" in the magazine "Asia", September, 1942, for one study of this. Of the dozen or so mixed marriages I have known personally, the marriage,



NISEI CANUCK SERVES IN MEDITERRANEAN
(February 26, 1944)

JIM OSHIRO
. . . on combat service

Bdr. James Oshiro of Kenora, Ont., is believed to be the first Canadian-Japanese to see combat service in the Mediterranean area. He is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Oshiro of Kenora, who are old-timers in that district. Born and educated in Kenora, he was an active athlete, playing hockey and basketball for the school team. A Kenora high school grad, he was a popular member of the local Young People's Society.

—Courtesy of "New Canadian"

and the children born of the union, if any, turned out well whenever the factors for success were present. In all marriages the success hinges on the character and compatibility of the principals, and the attitude of relatives and society toward the marriage.

We insist that if a young white wants to marry an oriental Canadian, that is his own business; he should be free to do so in a democracy. Racial prejudice of outsiders should not be permitted to ruin a marriage that otherwise would be happy.

13. "What about the dual citizenship of the 'Japanese'?"

If dual citizenship were such an offense to us, why have we not treated better many hundreds of Japanese who did not register their children at the Japanese Consulate, and those Japanese-Canadians who cancelled their registration? We whites run this country. Why did we not demand, as does the United States in such cases, that at twenty-one a man must declare his loyalty and renounce any other allegiance he may have? During the past three years why have not given Japanese-Canadians who are loyal to Canada a chance to declare themselves?

Dual citizenship, however, is not confined to persons of Japanese race in Canada. It is to be found in several countries. For example, British persons who are permanent residents of Britain or their children, have dual citizenship. It is a legal status and cannot be used to prove or disprove a person's loyalty.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

14. "The 'Japanese' birthrate is so high they will outnumber white Canadians."

In connection with this, the Department of Labour, which is entrusted with administration of Japanese-Canadian affairs, states: "During the period between the wars the average Japanese family in British Columbia was approximately four persons and the birth-rate was at or below the occidental level."[7]

15. "The 'Japanese' work for such cheap wages that they drive the whites off the market."

It must be remembered that white employers in the search for cheap labour were largely responsible for bringing orientals into the country. The Minimum Wage Laws worked out in such

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

a way that orientals were not covered by its clauses and employers were permitted to hire them at lower rates of pay.[8] Our orientals are not to blame for this.

It should be noted, however, that this problem is not limited to Japanese immigrants. Forty years ago, for instance, there was such an influx of central Europeans to the coal mines of Pennsylvania that American-born miners were thrown out of work. The European immigrants did not join the trade unions, which in many cases collapsed.

But the sons of these Europeans wanted the same wages as native Americans, and aspired to the same standards of living. They became good unionists. The same process takes place among Canadian-born Japanese. 61 per cent of our Japanese-Canadians were born here.[9] They make good unionists. The name of Buck Suzuki, for instance, is known to many fishermen as a good Japanese-Canadian unionist.

Isolation and segregation makes cheap labourers of the Japanese-Canadians. When they are accepted into our social groups, it becomes impossible to use them as a supply of cheap labour.

16. "The 'Japanese' have a lower standard of living than the whites."

No section of the community adopts a low standard of living by choice. However, the standard of living of the Japanese-Canadians has risen steadily since their coming to Canada. Isn't that why so many white hate them? "That the standard of living of the Japanese will at least equal that of the white groups is indicated by the rapid progress already made."[10]

What is our standard of living anyway? According to the 1941 census, the majority of the Canadian people have incomes of $1500 or less. Others must struggle along on $5000 or more.

17. "The 'Japanese' monopolized the fishing industry on the British Columbia coast."

This was never true. According to the "Monetary Times," October, 1944, page 34: "Before December, 1941, Japanese interests held less than 14 per cent of the total fishing licenses issued in British Columbia; supplied probably less than 10 per cent of the

labour, and not more than 5 per cent of the capital required in the industry."

A good many people in British Columbia, consciously or unconsciously, attribute their sufferings during the depression to Japanese and other oriental Canadians. These hardships, however, were largely due to the functioning of our society. The fishermen of Newfoundland and the farmers of Ontario, where there were no Japanese, also suffered.

18. "If the 'Japanese' are all right, why are they the objects of hatred in British Columbia?"

Quotations could be offered in support of the statement that many white citizens of British Columbia regard the Japanese-Canadians as good neighbors. One will be sufficient. After three years' experience of a large number of Japanese-Canadians in their midst, Greenwood Council declared: "We have watched them and may say that their record has been very good. They have been law-abiding under very difficult conditions. Their homes and property were taken from them, many of them lost the savings of a lifetime, and they were herded around more or less like cattle. In spite of this they have been cheerfully waiting for the end of the war . . . and we feel that, given an opportunity, they would be loyal citizens of Canada."

"The sentiment of the people of Greenwood is common to those of Kaslo, New Denver and Slocan City, other centres which have sheltered the Japanese since their expulsion from the coast."[11] In the fall of 1944, when the British Columbia Security Commission planned to close Kaslo as a relocation centre, white citizens petitioned that the Japanese-Canadians be allowed to stay there.

The dislike of many people in British Columbia for the Japanese-Canadians has been cultivated for the past fifty years, and includes, to a lesser degree, other orientals. For instance, the British Columbia Legislature defeated in its 1945 session, against the protest of its more enlightened members, a proposal to enfranchise 1200 East Indians—British citizens—that are thinly scattered through six large white communities in the province. Many of these East Indian Canadians, like other orientals, were born and educated in British Columbia.

Much of the dislike of orientals in British Columbia is synthetic; it is whipped up by political rabble-rousers or less repu-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

able publicists. It is similar to Hitler's use of the Jews as a political bogey.



—Courtesy of "New Canadian"

BUDDIES TOGETHER

Pte. Aida, Japanese-Canadian, lights up for Pte. Lee, Chinese-Canadian.

MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS

19. "The 'Japanese' knew the British Columbia coast better than the whites and had mapped it thoroughly."

This is one of the scaremonger cries of British Columbia. The writer would be glad of any first-hand evidence that Japanese fishermen mapped the British Columbia coast. When excellent maps can be bought at any ship-chandler's in the world, why should fishermen bother to make their own maps?

We do not deny the possibility of Japanese spies having been in British Columbia, just as Great Britain and the United States doubtless had their agents in Japan. Obviously, out of several

thousand Japanese born in Japan who came to Canada some might be dangerous to the Dominion. Yet altogether only 178 were interned by the R.C.M.P. shortly after December 7, 1941, as being "dangerous aliens."[12] Our whole contention in this pamphlet is that since the R.C.M.P. have interned the disloyal, and are competent to handle cases of treachery, we should dispel the poisonous fog of vilification, suspicion, and prejudice which persists against 99 per cent of the Japanese-Canadians without reason, and remove the legal disabilities against them.

20. "There are 6000 former British Columbia Japanese now fighting the Allies."

A typical rabble-rousing cry without evidence to support it, made by politicians anxious to secure votes. It is impossible to deal in detail with this charge. I have made inquiries of four Canadian authorities, official and unofficial, and they have all informed me that they do not have this information. These authorities include Professor Forrest LaViolette, probably the greatest authority in Canada on the Japanese-Canadians, who has had access to official documents. They all agreed, however, on the basis of such information as they had, that 6000 was greatly exaggerated.

21. "What have the 'Japanese' done to help our war effort?"

They would have done a great deal more if we had let them help us. Hundreds of Japanese-Canadians volunteered for the Army in 1939, but we refused all except a handful. The record of the Japanese-Americans has proved our mistake.

The Japanese-Canadians, according to Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, "have materially increased the production of lumber, fruit and sugar. They have helped railway repair, tanning, dry cleaning, hospital work and domestic serving."[13] In other words, they have done what we allowed them to do. If we had treated them intelligently their part in the war effort would have been much greater.

They have contributed to the Red Cross, bought Victory Bonds and acted as blood donors at Red Cross clinics.

22. "How could Japanese-Canadians, if enlisted, make any appreciable difference in our war effort?"

They would be invaluable as intelligence personnel. The United States has used Japanese-Americans, teamed with white

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Americans, as interpreters in Pacific combat areas. Obviously they are needed now in Burma and Malay by the British forces, for even if most Japanese soldiers commit suicide rather than surrender, one prisoner taken alive is sufficient to reveal valuable information.

In answer to a question by Mr. Angus McInnis, Mr. Mackenzie King revealed in the House of Commons that "Canadian-born Japanese have been recruited for war purposes at the request of Britain and other Commonwealth governments."[24] Why are they being enlisted?

If the Canadian Army authorities are planning to participate in the war with Japan, they must be training white Canadians to use the Japanese language. But no matter how hard our boys may study, they cannot expect in a short time to speak fluently and understand readily so difficult a language as Japanese. The only reason Japanese-Canadians have not been taken into our army—with a few exceptions—is race prejudice: if we take them into the army, we have to give them full rights as citizens.

The military minds of Great Britain and United States are neither concerned at the moment with racial problems, nor are they obscured by race prejudice. They are intent on winning the war, and they are using Japanese-Canadian and Japanese-American soldiers because the results have been justified.

Incidentally, it speaks pretty well for the loyalty of those Japanese-Canadians who are entering British armies abroad that the treatment they have suffered the past three years has not made them unwilling to fight for the Empire.

THE JAPANESE-CANADIANS SINCE 1941

23. "Have we not treated the 'Japanese' pretty well since Pearl Harbour?"

No, we have not. We have evacuated them from the Protected Area of the British Columbia coast, and left other enemy aliens there. We informed them that their property would be protected by the Custodian, and then shortly after they had been evacuated, we started to sell it. In the United States the Japanese-Americans were evacuated, but their property was not sold. We passed Orders-in-Council prohibiting them from obtaining hunting licenses and sporting and commercial fishing licenses anywhere in Canada.

They must have police permits to travel certain distances—not unlike the yellow passports that Jews had to carry in Tsarist Russia. None of these restrictions has applied to other enemy aliens, much less their children born in Canada. Yet most of the Orders-in-Council specify "persons of the Japanese race," making no distinction between Japanese nationals and second or third generation Canadians of Japanese stock.

24. "The greatest pains have been taken to see that they received a fair price for their property."

Farms and houses deteriorate very rapidly if left untended, and Japanese-Canadian property was left untended. In many cases the houses were broken into and robbed. Then—except for a block of farms in Fraser Valley that was bought by the Veterans' Board—the property was bought up by speculators. But when whites have to hand over their property for government purposes, it is expropriated and the owners are paid the full assessed value by the government.

25. "We housed them well, built hospitals for them, paid their dependents relief, and educated their children."

If housing two families that did not know each other before, in tarpaper houses, eighteen feet by twenty-four, is good housing, we did. (This has happened in many cases.) Making dependents of our most industrious racial minority is not a praiseworthy performance.

The children have been the greatest sufferers. The segregation of the relocation centres has meant a maximum of Japanese family influence, and a minimum of contacts with white, especially white children. For three years these children, born in Canada, have been denied chances that other Canadian children have enjoyed. Educational facilities have been inadequate and in some cases unbearably expensive. In Grand Forks, for instance, the Japanese children were at first denied admittance to the local school. Later they were admitted on the payment of fees. From 1944 the financial assistance lent by the British Columbia Security Commission was withdrawn, and the fee has been $5 per child per month. If the fee were overdue, the child was not allowed back. One father had four children, and had to pay $20 monthly. On December 22nd the School Board presented a bill for $185 for 37 public school

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

pupils only to the Japanese Parents' Group.[15] Most of these parents are evacuees whose financial resources have been exhausted. In this matter I do not blame Grand Forks only; we are all to blame.

Neither the provincial nor the federal government has assumed responsibility for secondary education. Three leading denominations have struggled to do this for high school children. They have had to use the "public school" rooms after the usual school hours.

26. "If life in British Columbia Relocation Centres is so unattractive, why do they not move east?"

It should be remembered that 8000 of the 24,000 formerly in British Columbia have moved east of the Rockies; most of these are fairly well settled. But they never will take roots in the east unless we allow them to purchase house and land.

Of the others, many are fearful under compulsion, and have had cause to distrust the government. They feel they have been made a political football, and that the Canadian government has no real concern for them as human beings, but yields to whatever political pressure is applied.

They are afraid of entering the unknown world of Canada east of the Rockies. When Lethbridge, Edmonton, or Chatham expels a dozen or so Japanese-Canadians who have been working there, or refuses to allow a Japanese applicant to enter, this is reported in the papers. The evacuees would "rather bear those ills they have, than fly to others they know not of." Living herded up against one another, the prey of the worst gossip-mongers, cut off from wider social contacts, unable to imagine a reasonable future, they are badly demoralized.

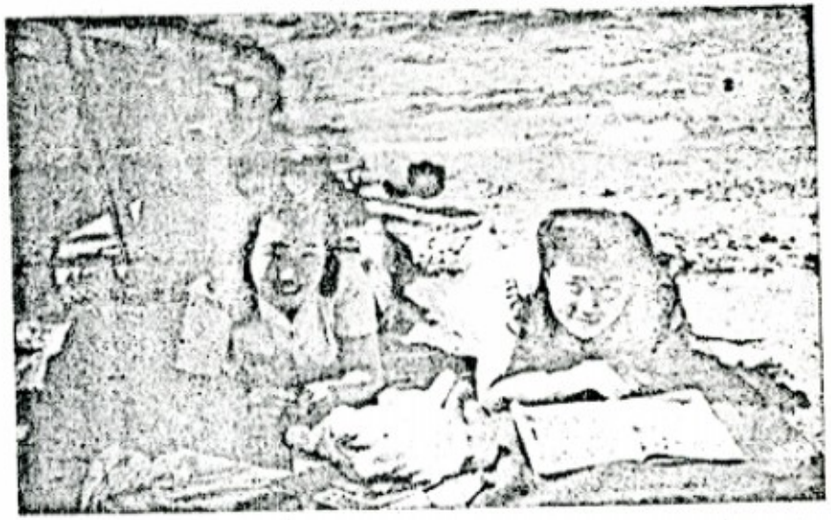
Many of them are too old to start life anew.

27. "Then why not send them all back to Japan, first, second and third generations?"

Canada's discrimination against them on racial grounds already sufficiently resembles Hitler's treatment of the Jews. To send them all back would indelibly stain Canada's name. By our law 75 per cent of them are Canadian citizens; 61 per cent were born here, and have citizenship as a birthright. We cannot legally deport Canadian citizens innocent of any crime. It would be unjust to deport the

nationals only, for many of them have been resident in Canada fifteen years or more, have applied for naturalization papers, and been refused them. (There is the case of E. O. who arrived in Canada with his parents when he was six months old. He is now in his late twenties, and is known to several occidental Canadians as a leader among his people in assimilation to Canadian ways. He has tried to secure his naturalization papers more than once without success). Only a few of the hundreds who applied for naturalization since 1923 have received it.[16]

It would be an act of social cruelty to send Japanese-Canadians to live in Japan. Prior to the war those who visited Japan, either for a short period, or with the intention of staying, were usually unhappy, and returned to Canada. They were accustomed to Canadian ways, and could not adjust themselves to a life that was lacking in social and political freedom. Japanese employers would not hire them; Japanese police, suspicious of dangerous (democratic) thoughts, hounded them; relatives were annoyed at their slips in Japanese language and thought their manners boorish.



—Courtesy "Canadian Girl"

Two Kindergarten Helpers, Somewhere in British Columbia

urce: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-11
w.nikkeimuseum.org

Some of them, of course, smarting under the discrimination they had suffered on this continent, stayed on in Japan, but large numbers returned here.[17] Incidentally this is further proof of their assimilation.

And we want to exile little children, born in Canada and knowing no other country, to a Japan prepared for them by the butchers of Nanking from within, and American Superforts from above!

28. "Send them to Japan as missionaries of democracy."

The hypocrisy and cynicism of this proposition, made more than once by public men in British Columbia, is shocking. What democracy could they tell of? One that had always denied them the franchise in British Columbia, sold their property by public tender, denied them civil rights, and then exiled them from the country of their birth? . . . How can a man be a missionary of democracy unless he goes willingly?

29. "Will not the 'Japanese' flock back to the coast if the restrictions on them are lifted?"

What is happening in the United States, where the property of Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast was not sold, and where the ban on their return was lifted on January 2, 1945, leads us to believe that this will not happen.[18] Give them a reasonable job, a chance of striking roots—and they will go where we send them. On account of racial prejudice the Japanese-Canadians need the right to acquire property to safeguard themselves. Their purchase of property could be supervised by duly appointed officials to prevent their congregating in communities.

30. "The eight provinces east of the Rockies say they will not keep the 'Japanese' who have been relocated there after the war is over."

Since the policy enunciated by the government is the only practical humane policy, it is up to you and all good Canadians to see that each province takes a proportion of Japanese-Canadians. National unity, seriously strained by the stresses of war, will be weakened still further if a town or city is permitted to refuse the entrance of Canadian citizens on the grounds of race. Every municipal body should co-operate in the settlement of this wartime

national problem—it is not merely a British Columbia problem—just as they do in other wartime problems.

The Japanese-Canadians are so few in relation to the total population of Canada that we do not even need to allocate them in strict proportion to population. Our total population is a little less than twelve million. Persons of Japanese race in Canada—men, women and children—number less than 24,000, and of this number 61 per cent were born in Canada. That is less than one-half of one per cent of Canada's population. There are twice as many Chinese in Canada, but they do not constitute as serious a problem—apart from the war line-up of China and Japan—because they are fairly well dispersed across the Dominion .

31. "What is the significance of the Government order issued to British Columbian Japanese on March 12, 1945?"

While the Order in question consists of seven parts, its outstanding features are embodied in the three extracts here following:

(1) The first informs "those who will be returning to Japan that provision has been made for their return." (Particulars in this connection are set forth in another notice issued on the same date and "HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN".)

(2) "Japanese-Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal."

(3) "Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal."

High officials have stated that these provisions do not necessarily imply a compulsory exodus of all persons of Japanese stock residing in British Columbia, but the official bulletins have in many cases been interpreted in some such terms as: "For God's sake go back to Japan—or else!"

The certainty of continued jobs or government support for the immediate future if they signed up for return to Japan was no small consideration in the case of middle-aged men who have already been once uprooted and have seen the fruits of years of labour vanish. Furthermore, many of them were bewildered and alarmed

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

by the formal verbiage of the official documents. Many were moved by intolerable anxieties associated with the disruption of families, the uncertainty and inadequacy of protection against discriminatory treatment if they went east, and the failure of the Government to make evident just how far it is willing to go in assisting the re-establishment of evacuees who act upon the Government order to migrate eastward. Would they be relieved of present restrictions upon the purchase or lease of real property necessary for economic security and the establishment of permanent homes? Was there any guarantee that this second evacuation would be the last?

The terms of the proclamation and the circumstances attending registration reduced to despair not only the older people—mostly Japanese nationals—but many of the younger Japanese-Canadians as well. The experiences of the last three eyars have left painful impressions of a Canada that seems intent upon denying to them an opportunity to attain things so supremely important to youth: equal chances in the educational field, a good job, fellowship, hopes for the future, the establishment of real homes. These unfortunate young people think in terms of the Canada that they themselves have known in the past three years. They are embittered or sick at heart, and inclined to welcome transfer to Japan as at least providing a change!

Moreover, parents who decided to return to Japan naturally wanted their young people to go with them. As might be expected, pressure, ranging all the way from the appeal based on family ties, to browbeating, scolding and nagging has been brought to bear upon the younger folk who wished to remain in Canada. It is not surprising that in these circumstances many of the young people have signed up to go to a land that most of them have never even seen and in which they will again find themselves to be foreigners!

In this pamphlet the writer has avoided all party politics. However, at the present time, when wartime passions are aflame and when the imminence of a general election provides temptation to make partisan issues out of matters upon which good citizens should stand shoulder to shoulder, it is perhaps inevitable that the Government orders will be employed for election purposes. Voters who hate all orientals, and particularly the Japanese-Canadians, will rejoice in the fact that a very considerable number of these Japanese-Canadians are choosing deportation to Japan; other citizens, who are concerned that public policy should accord with

the traditional principles of "British Justice" will be asked to find similar cause for satisfaction in the fact that the people to be deported have chosen to go "voluntarily".

There is no doubt that many evacuees in British Columbia have signed to return to Japan voluntarily. But we believe that many who have signed have done so because the "choice" was presented in such a way that tolerable life in Canada seemed impossible to them.

INTERNATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

Other statements that are frequently made relative to this subject could be included, but we must consider two aspects which are very important in the world of 1945—its international and commercial implications.

Many Canadians are frankly incredulous when it is said that our treatment of the Japanese-Canadians is one of the seeds of a future war. They should be wiser. The war between England and Spain in 1739 had more than one cause, but historians are agreed that it was the indignity offered to one Englishman, Robert Jenkins, which whipped up the war, and it is still known as the War of Jenkins' Ear. . . . In the summer of 1943 the government of the Union of South Africa introduced a law extending to Natal the practice of racial segregation as it existed in other states of the Union. Indignation ran high in India, and when it was finally passed, the Government of India passed through both houses an amendment to the Reciprocity Act, by which the same treatment is meted out to white persons resident in India from the Dominions in which there is any discrimination on grounds of race against Indians.

The western coast of Canada and the United States forms an integral part of the Pacific basin. On the other side of that basin are the peoples whom we call orientals. If we are to live and trade with them for our common good we must realize that they are human beings.

Our treatment of the Japanese-Canadians augurs ill for the future. The preceding pages have indicated the handicaps that have been imposed on them on racial grounds. No mention has been made of the insults in the press and on the platform. A typical

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-42-10-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

jeer is the sentence written by a Vancouver columnist when the Japanese-Canadians were assembled in the manning pool at Hastings Park preparatory to their relocation: "Stanley Park has its monkey cages," he wrote; "now Hastings Park has its monkeys, too." Read again "The Merchant of Venice" to see how Shylock felt about Antonio's insults, and then imagine ex-Japanese-Canadians taking their bitterness back to Japan.

Their departure will not be unnoticed by other orientals. Our racial prejudice is applied to East Indian Canadians and Chinese-Canadians in our midst—though to a lesser degree at present. China knows about it; India knows about it, and they, with the other countries of Asia, with all the vast store of raw materials in the Orient, with their increased technological skill, with their hatred of the white man, will join Japan against us if we continue in our present attitudes. Do not think we can forever keep them in subjection; they outnumber us three to one.

The matter of trade with the Orient is of special concern to British Columbia, and indirectly, with all of Canada. Prior to the war this trade bulked large in the prosperity of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia. "War prosperity" has made many of its citizens forget that when war industries fold up, and rehabilitation abroad is well started, they must again trade with the Orient. With Russia thrusting south in the Pacific for new trade, with the United States emerging from the war as the colossus of the Pacific, Canada will meet keen competition in its Asiatic markets. The use of the boycott by China against western nations over past years should remind us that trade is not merely a matter of dollars and cents. Justice and goodwill to orientals, both citizen and alien, within Canada and abroad, will pay dividends.

In a world gone mad with war, appeals to religious and secular ideals fall on cynical ears. But if the teaching of the New Testament and the future of the universal Christian church mean anything to Christians; if our precious British heritage of freedom, and justice mean anything to conservatives; if personal dignity and tolerance mean anything to liberals and humanists; if the brotherhood and equality of man mean anything to socialists and communists—we will unite to see that, amidst the much greater problems which confront Canada today, the problem of the Japanese-Canadians is justly solved.

STUDY THE PROBLEM. Get the facts; don't believe rumours. The Consultative Council will be glad to send further material to speakers and study groups.

STAND FOR JUSTICE. Let the candidates in your riding or your Member of Parliament know that you want a square deal for all Canadian citizens, Japanese-Canadians included. When the subject of the Japanese-Canadians is raised, speak a good word for a helpless minority. If your friends are stubborn, don't argue; give them this pamphlet.

STAY WITH IT. We are building a new world, and we cannot build it in a day.

A SUGGESTED POLICY FOR THE JAPANESE-CANADIANS

1. The Declaration of Loyalty. Since the R.C.M.P. have a file on every person of Japanese race in Canada, it is not necessary that each one should appear before the Loyalty Tribunal. Only nationals and those whose loyalty may be in question should be obliged to do this, and in each case the person should have a lawyer or interpreter if he so desires. For most Japanese-Canadians a form to be sworn before a J.P. would be sufficient. The disaffected and those who wish to go, of course, will be sent to Japan.

2. Removal of Restrictions. With the declaration of loyalty to Canada, restrictions should be lifted and disabilities removed. The Dominion and provincial franchise in all provinces should be granted to all oriental Canadian citizens now deprived of it, subject to the customary formalities.

3. Rehabilitation. The Japanese-Canadians are social casualties of the war, and in some cases need rehabilitation. Where necessary financial assistance should be given until self-support is attained. Many of them, like white dependents, will require social assistance till their death.

To rehabilitate Japanese-Canadians who are capable of self-support but in need of temporary assistance is good economy. At present the taxpayer is footing the bill for the administration of Japanese-Canadian affairs.

There is little danger of the Japanese forming "little Tokyos" again if the rehabilitation is administered wisely. If two or three families are convinced that they will be given rehabilitation if necessary, a fair job, and the chance to establish a home in a certain locality, they will go there. That confidence is lacking at present.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APPENDIX A

PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA

(Figures obtained from Canada Year Book and British Columbia Security Commission)

DISTRIBUTION

June, 1941: Resident in British Columbia, 22,274;
In other parts of Canada, 950.

As at March 31, 1945:

	Japanese Nationals	*Naturalized Canadians*	*Canadian Born*	*United States Citizens*	*Married to Whites, and Their Offspring*	*Totals*
British Columbia .	4,097	2,352	9,091	1	42	15,583
Alberta	785	420	2,342	1	7	3,555
Saskatchewan	33	35	84	—	8	160
Manitoba	212	158	666	—	5	1,041
Ontario	569	256	2,134	5	26	2,990
Quebec	90	53	391	2	8	544
Maritimes	1	—	—	—	—	1
Yukon & N.W.T. .	4	10	13	—	1	28
	5,791	3,284	14,721	9	97	23,902

	Children	*Adults*	*Total*
British Columbia . .	5,627	9,956	15,583
Alberta	1,178	2,377	3,555
Saskatchewan	112	48	160
Manitoba	720	321	1,041
Ontario	2,664	326	2,990
Quebec	456	88	544
Maritimes	1	0	1
Yukon & N.W.T. . .	20	8	28
	10,778	13,124	23,902

("Children" are all those under sixteen. On reaching the age of sixteen they must register with the R.C.M.P. and are listed as adults).

APPENDIX B

OUTLINE OF MEASURE TAKEN AFFECTING PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA SINCE 1941

(A summary of only the most important measures taken. The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to the excellent study, "The Wartime Legal Status of Persons of Japanese Race in Canada", by Kunio Hidaka).

1941

January—Order-in-Council P.C. 117. Voluntary registration of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

December 17—P.C. 9760. Compulsory registration of same.

P.C. 9761. Immobilization of all Japanese-Canadian vessels; later, impounding of same. Suspension of licenses issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese race. Government sale of these vessels begins.

1942

February 5—Government order: all male enemy aliens must leave the Protected Area (west of the Cascade Mountains, British Columbia) before April 1, 1942, and may not return without R.C.M.P. permission.

All enemy aliens to surrender cameras, radios, firearms, etc., in their possession. . . . This is later amended to include all persons of Japanese race, whether naturalized or Canadian-born, and is not enforced in regards to other enemy aliens. (It was found impossible, of course, to evacuate the Japanese-Canadians by April 1; this was not completed till August 31).

Adults are permitted 150 pounds, children 75 pounds, per person. If beds, etc., are taken, evacuees must pay freight.

February 24—P.C. 1457. No person of Japanese race permitted to acquire land. See Point 8 in the body of the pamphlet.

February 26—Government order. Dusk to dawn curfew is enforced on all persons of Japanese race in the Protected Area. Anyone breaking curfew is liable to 30 days' imprisonment. (Exceptions were made for doctors and certain individuals).

February 27—Creation of the British Columbia Security Commission to superintend the evacuation of persons of Japanese race. Commissioners are appointed early in March.

March 4—Persons of Japanese race to live only in places approved by the B.C.S.C. (This order was aimed at some Japanese-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Canadians who, sensing coming events, had already moved into the interior in British Columbia). B.C.S.C. in control of the life and movements of persons of Japanese race. All property must be registered with the Custodian prior to evacuation.

June 29—P.C. 5523. Survey of real estate of persons of Japanese race is carried out for purposes of appraisal. This forecasts the forced sale of such land for "the security, peace, order, and welfare of Canada", which is authorized, and proceeds from November 13, 1943.

1944

July—Bill 135 became law. (Persons of Japanese race born in British Columbia, i.e., citizens by birthright, have never had the vote in British Columbia. Since there was no racial franchise disqualification in the other eight provinces, these Japanese-Canadians would have had the vote when they crossed the Rockies to be relocated. Bill 135, while not depriving citizens of Japanese race already established east of the Rockies of the vote, prevented the evacuee Japanese-Canadians from exercising it).

REFERENCES

1 See "Nisei in Uniform", published by WRA and the War Department, Washington, D.C. This can be obtained from the Consultative Council at 2c to cover mailing charges.

2 *A Challenge to Patriotism and Statesmanship;* Norman F. Black. Christian Council of Canada, Toronto, 1944. p. 7. An excellent study on this problem. 10c at the Consultative Council.

3 *From a Japanese Prison;* Samuel Heaslett. Morehouse Gorham Co., New York, 1943.

4 *The Japanese-Canadians;* Young, Reid and Carrothers. University of Toronto Press. 1939. p. 92.

5 Figures obtained from the Department of Justice, Ottawa. April 4, 1945.

6 Transactions of the Asiatic Society in Japan; Second Series, Vol. 13. 1936. Kegan Paul, London.

7 Report of the Administration of Japanese Affairs in Canada, 1942-44; Department of Labour, Ottawa. 1944. p. 3.

8 *The Japanese-Canadians.* p. 44.

9 *Vancouver Daily Province,* April 14, 1945. p. 3.

10 *The Japanese-Canadians.* p. 73.

11 Both paragraphs from the *Vancouver News-Herald,* March 26, 1945. p. 4.

12 *Prejudice. Japanese-Americans: Symbol of Racial Intolerance;* Carey McWilliams. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. 1944. p. 150.

13 *Vancouver Daily Province.* loc. cit.

14 *Ibid,* April 10, 1945. p. 12.

15 From a letter written by the Japanese Parents' Group, Grand Forks, February 22, 1945.

16 The writer has been unable to secure figures for this. The estimate is based on the statements of a Vancouver lawyer who has handled large numbers of Japanese applications for naturalization the last thirty years; the Japanese minister of the former largest Japanese church in Vancouver, who himself, resident in Canada for twenty-five years or more, has been unable to secure naturalization, and others. The Secretary of State can refuse naturalization with no reason for refusal stated.

17 See *Prejudice,* by Carey McWilliams for similar experiences of the Japanese-Americans. p. 314 ff.

18 "Between January 2, 1945, when the lifting of the mass exclusion orders (announced on December 17) became effective, and April 14, about 1870 evacuees returned to the West Coast from WRA centres. During the same period about 3940 went eastward from centres." Letter from Arnold M. Serwer, Acting Chief, Reports Division, WRA, Washington, D.C.



A Japanese-American wounded soldier and his pal.
—Courtesy of WRA

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-42-10-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-10-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG 27 Vol 647
File 23-2-3-13

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
JAPANESE DIVISION

24 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO 1 - Ontario

CONFIDENTIAL

October 23, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

TRANSFER OF FAMILIES FROM KASLO TO SUMMERVILLE

With reference to my memo of October 2nd and your reply of October 6th in regard to the question of moving families from Kaslo on a "compulsory" basis, it would seem, from recent correspondence between Mr. Trueman and Mrs. Booth, that this matter is in abeyance for the time being.

Certainly, since October 2nd, the employment situation has changed for the worse, although there are still a few farm jobs available. This, however, does not in any event affect the necessity of maintaining these people whether it be in Kaslo or at Summerville. It should, undoubtedly, be easier to persuade them to take jobs offering were they in the Hostel.

With regard to the question of the proposed delegations to the Prime Minister on the Japanese problem, the fact of Mr. Mackenzie King being in Europe and the date of his return uncertain has apparently caused a change in the plans of the bodies concerned.

The National Interchurch Advisory Committee and The Toronto Nisei Co-operative Committee, both of whom intended sending delegations, have now decided on presenting memorials to Mr. Mackenzie King, copies of which I will try to obtain and send you. In addition, pamphlets are being prepared for broadcast among Church congregations and other public bodies. These are designed for the enlightenment of the public on the Japanese question and the arousing of public opinion in favour of the Japanese people and in opposition to the Government repatriation programme. *

In view of this, it might be politic to delay any action in respect to the Kaslo people for a month or so longer, by which time these memorials, etc., will have been completed and the initial effect have somewhat worn off.

(Over)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MG 26 J 4 Vol 361
File F 3850

WWII - Japanese Canadians

IHM/SR
26.10.45

C249599

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ST. LAURENT

P.10-4
V.4(c)

You sent me, with your letter of October 17th, a copy of Mr. Coldwell's letter to you of October 15th, urging that no further action looking to the repatriation of persons of Japanese origin should be taken until the Prime Minister returns. As I have not been directly involved in the consideration of this difficult problem in the Department, since it was handled by Mr. Norman Robertson, in consultation with the Legal Adviser and other officers, I asked Mr. Gordon Robertson to prepare a note on the situation. I am enclosing a copy of his note, which you might find time to look through.

We have no definite information as to when it will be possible to begin repatriation, as General MacArthur has replied, so far, neither to our own enquiry nor to similar enquiries addressed to him by his own Government. The indications are that it will be a good many months before shipping becomes available. There therefore seems to be no necessity of further action being taken until Mr. King gets back, and I should hope that you could give some assurance to this effect to Mr. Coldwell.

I recently sent you some comments on the draft submission to Council, prepared in the Secretary of State's Department, concerning the revocation of the nationality of repatriated Canadians of Japanese origin, and in so doing I suggested that the whole question might be dealt with in a single Order in Council covering the appointment of the "Loyalty Commission" promised by the Government and the special procedure for deportation, as well as the revocation of nationality. The major problem which is particularly agitating a number of people, is the suggestion that Canadian-Japanese who asked to be repatriated should not be able to withdraw their applications unless they have already applied before September 1st.

H. H. WRONG

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249598

HHW/SR
17.10.45

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HEENEY

In case the matter comes up in Council, you may be glad to have the following information, which gives the result of an exchange of several messages with the Washington Embassy during the last few days. We asked the Embassy, on October 10th, whether they could do anything to hasten a reply from General MacArthur about the movement to Japan of persons of Japanese race in Canada. We also enquired about a press report from Tokyo, which referred to our earlier request and said that no shipping would be available for some time.

The State Department have now told the Embassy that they have received no word from General MacArthur or from the War Department about our request, and that, furthermore, they have received no reply to earlier enquiries which they addressed to General MacArthur about the movement to Japan of persons of Japanese race from the United States. They also have no information about the press report from Tokyo.

You know already that they are considering in Washington what the legal position is of persons who opted to go to Japan and later changed their mind. This matter has been referred to the Department of Justice and we now learn that a ruling may not be given by the Department of Justice for some time. The point at issue is whether an individual Japanese, slated for deportation to Japan, has a right to recourse to law if he does not now wish to leave the United States.

H.H. Wrong

Acting Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

A.D.P. Heeney, Esq.,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Notes by M A Sunahara

Bill 15, Section"g":

Cabinet Seeks authority to Deport Japanese Canadians
Subsection "G" of Emergency Powers Bill Covers Departation and Revocation of Nationality: Widespread Protest is Foreseen
Bill 15 = National Emergency Powers Act, 1945 extends power of Governor-in-Council to "entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation and revocation fo nationality" - main purpose to continue the powers now held under the War Measures Act for a period of one year after the government announces the termination of the state of wartime emergency. - will allowthe government to deport any and all persons whom the government deems desireable and is thought to include those declared "disloyal" or suspected of "disloyalty" by the proposed Loyalty Commission. CC on JC will seek to have subsection G stricken from the bill.

CCon JC meeting October 29, 1945 (JCCA Doc file D271)é
To send a communication to Ottawa including the motion "that this meeting moves that the following provisio be added after the last word in clause (g) provided under the subsection: 'No person in Canada shall be deported or be in danger of having his nationality or Canadian citizenship revoked without a fair trial by a competant tribunal with an opportunity for an appeal to the Courts'"
decided to contact the local press, to approach a "liberal Liberal member of the House on this matter".

November 3, 45, New Canadian p.1. Protest Looms Against Bill 15, giving government Wide Powers to Deport, Revoke Nationality JCCD pass same resolution as CC ON JC Petition circulating among University Students, Church Goers and other Local Organizations. urges adoption of unprejudiced civil court proceedings for the proposed loyalty commission, encouragement of dispersal through positive aids and the removal of restriction.

JCCD JC meeting November 29, 1945 Andrew Brewin advises instituting litigation on repatriation issue. JCCA D271 *

Civil Liberties Meeting demands deletion of Clause G in Bill 15. in Vancouver November 27, 1945 Vancouver Labour Council (CCL) passes motion demanding the withdrawl of clause g as a "nefarious measure". New Canadian December 1, 1945 p.1.

New Canadian December 8, 1945 Redrafted Bill Will Not Give the Power to Deport, Revoke Nationality

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LETTER FORM FOR UNDER 16 YEARS AND OVER

(1) I am a Canadian Born British Subject.

(2) Date of birth and place of birth.

(3) School before evacuation (made many Canadian friends).

(4) Wish to remain in Canada even though my parents are sent to Japan. For 16 and over put: We are their main hope of support for the future.

Nationals and Naturalized with Canadian-born wives who have applied for cancellation are now permitted to remain in Canada.

The cancellations of Nationals and Naturalized, whose wives are Nationals or Naturalized, have not yet been accepted. For the benefit of this group, their children should write letters, using some of the above points, to have their parents permitted to remain in Canada. This work should be carried out immediately and the letters addressed to those whose names appear below.

Mailing Points:

(1) Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,	Prime Minister of Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
(2) Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,	Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Can.
(3) Hon. L. S. St. Laurent,	Minister of Justice, " "
(4) Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,	360 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.
(5) Mr. Hugh MacMillan,	126 Eastbourne Ave., Toronto.
(6) Mr. Angus McInnis, M.P.	House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada.
(7) Mr. F. A. Brewin,	c/o Mr. Kunio Hidaka, 506 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.
(8) Mrs. A. Roger Self,	412 Wesley Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
(9) Rev. W. H. H. Norman,	6464 Chester Street, Vancouver.
(10) Rev. MacWilliams,	Tashme, B.C.
(11) Dr. Jesse H. Arnup,	Wesley Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
(12) Mr. B. K. Sandwell,	Editor, Toronto Saturday Night, Toronto, Ont.

子供よりの親を留める願ひ手紙

一、私は力ナダ生れの英国市民である。

二、生年月日と出生地名

三、移動前の学校名及び場所
多くのカナダ人の友だちを持てた

四、たとへ両親が日本へ送還されても自分はカナダに止りたい。

十六才以上よりの要点、

前記一、二、三項に加へて両親を養ふ立場にある点を強調すること。

(帰化一世の取消者にして二世の妻を娶つてゐる者は当分に留まることが許された。)

十六才以下よりの要点

帰化人及び一般に妻が帰化及び一世の場合は未だ取消をうけられてゐないから之を有効にするため子供より至急歎ひ手紙を出させて下さい。

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-19
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JCCA
D279

DECLARATION BY CANADIAN-BORN BRITISH SUBJECT

(Japanese Registration No.)

.....

.....

.....(Address)

To:

The Minister of Labor,
The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell of Ottawa.

I,.....(.....), born.....
(M. or F.) (day,month,year)

registered as a Canadian-born British subject (Japanese Registration No.....) hereby declare and give you notice that I hereby renounce, abandon, and revoke my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan, and in which I requested the Government of Canada to arrange for and effect my "repatriation" to Japan.

It is my intention and firm resolve to retain and adhere to my rights and status of a Canadian-born British subject and as a citizen of Canada, as well as to fulfil all the duties and obligations that are thereby imposed on me.

Date.....1945.

....
Witness Signature

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DECLARATION BY JAPANESE-NATIONAL

(Japanese Registration No.)

.....

.....

.....(Address)

To:

The Minister of Labor,
The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell of Ottawa.

I,.....(.....), born.....
(M. or F.) (day,month,year)

registered as a Japanese-national (Japanese Registration No.....) hereby declare and give you notice that I hereby renounce, abandon, and revoke my desire to relinquish my Canadian domicile, and in which I requested the Government of Canada to arrange for and effect my "repatriation"to Japan.

It is my intention and firm resolve to retain and adhere to my rights and status of a Japanese-national and as a citizen of Canada, as well as to fulfil all the duties and obligations that are thereby imposed on me.

Date.....1945.

.....
Witness

.....
Signature

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIR MAIL.

9th October 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL.

A.H. Brown Esq.,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: COMMENTS ON SECRET MEMORANDUM OUTLINING PROPOSED FUTURE POLICY RE JAPANESE.

I have received your memorandum of October 5th and in view of the advice it contains, we will continue the policy that we have been following about Japanese nationals relocating East.

We have now begun typing the lists, by family groups, of those who have signed for repatriation. This is going to be a long task but I am hopeful that the lists will be in Ottawa by November 1st.

Your comment about the possibility of requiring a list of naturalized Canadians who have signed for repatriation, for the purpose of revoking their naturalization status, causes me some concern. You will remember my misinterpreting Order-in-Council No. 10773 and assuring all Japanese Canadians who signed for repatriation that their Canadian citizenship would not be cancelled until repatriation actually took place. My main reason for concern is, as I have indicated before, that if we do not adhere to all assurances given prior to the taking of the applications, we will just be putting more arguments in their hands for cancellation of such applications.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-20-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249600

P.10-9

V-4(c)

SECRET

Memorandum for Mr. Wrong.

re Policy regarding Japanese in Canada.

1. The letter of October 15 to Mr. St. Laurent from Mr. Coldwell regarding policy toward the Japanese in Canada is, I think, indicative of the embarrassment in which the government is likely to find itself unless certain aspects of the present policy are reviewed. In the course of a conversation yesterday, Mr. Coldwell said that his party were going to take the government heavily to task over the Japanese policy.

With regard to Mr. Coldwell's letter itself, I have ascertained that Mr. St. Laurent has not yet replied to it. It seems to me that, either through Cabinet agreement or simply with the concurrence of the Minister of Labour, Mr. Coldwell should be assured that no action with regard to deportation is contemplated until after the Prime Minister's return, and that rumours concerning immediate deportation are inaccurate. It might also be desirable to refute the suggestion that any "improper pressure" was put on the Japanese to get applications for repatriation. The instructions were specifically against any pressure whatever, and the report by Mr. Maag to the International Red Cross (about June of this year) was to the effect that there was no evidence of pressure. It is significant that none of the letters here requesting withdrawl of applications suggest any pressure or undue influence.

2. So far as the policy is concerned, I think that the government has not gone so far that it cannot withdraw somewhat without too much difficulty. The only public statement of policy has been that of the Prime Minister in the House on August 4, 1944. That statement was well received and so far as I know it has not been attacked except by some extreme "exclusionists". The "questionnaire"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

regarding repatriation can be defended as an entirely voluntary procedure, and charges of pressure can be refuted. It is not inconsistent with the August 4 statement. The point that seems to require review is the Cabinet decision of September 19, 1945, approving the Cabinet Committee report of September 5, 1945 to the effect that applicants for repatriation should be deported as soon as possible "with the exception of Canadian citizens who had made application for revocation of their request for repatriation prior to midnight, September 1, 1945". It was decided to allow no withdrawl of applications whatever in the case of Japanese nationals (or, rather, non-Canadian Japanese, since many are dual nationals.) It will, I think, be possible to defend the refusal to allow any withdrawal of applications by the non-Canadian Japanese, but it is becoming increasingly clear that it is going to be very difficult to refuse to consider withdrawals after September 1 from Canadian citizens, especially in view of the U.S. "Bill of Rights" protection in parallel cases.

3. The essential elements of policy in the Prime Minister's statement in 1944 were as follows:

(a) Examination of Japanese by a "quasi-judicial commission" to determine those loyal and those disloyal.

(b) Deportation of the disloyal - British subjects among these to have their status revoked.

(c) Loyal Japanese to be allowed to stay.

(d) Resettlement throughout Canada.

(e) No future immigration.

The questionnaire can logically be regarded as a preliminary to (a) in order to separate out those Japanese who do not wish to stay here and so need not be examined. So far as non-Canadian Japanese are concerned, it can be held that, as enemy aliens they have no right whatever to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

be allowed to stay in Canada, and that their application for repatriation will be held to be conclusive in all cases. But in the case of Japanese who are British subjects it can be well argued that those who applied and then withdrew may have been guilty of nothing more than an initial error that they tried to rectify. To hold them to their original application can be attacked as a denial of their rights as Canadian citizens and British subjects on straight racial grounds. There is no doubt but that in many cases the applications for "repatriation" reflected, not a desire to go to Japan, but dispair of ever securing a livelihood or fair treatment in Canada in the future.

4. There has been a decided increase in interest in the government policy with regard to Japanese, and the pressure now is almost entirely in favour of a moderate policy. The lead in this has largely been given by church groups and the Winnipeg "Free Press". It is significant that the Toronto "Star" and the Ottawa "Journal" also have taken the matter up in editorials this week. Apart from arguing in favour of a moderate policy in general, the most frequent specific demand is that Japanese who are British subjects and who signed applications to go to Japan, should be given the right to withdraw their applications.

To secure some indication of the trend in vocal opinion, I have checked the files here with regard to submissions received on the Japanese policy, with the following results:

Date	Submissions urging that all Japanese be deported.	Submissions for a moderate policy
1942	2	3
1943	2	1
1944	8	4
1945		
(a) until June 30	4	4
(b) June 30-Aug 31	2	36
(c) Since Sept. 1	1	37

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

On October 20 alone there were 7 letters and telegrams to the Prime Minister urging a moderate policy.

The organizations that have sent in submissions in favour of total deportation have generally been Boards of Trade in British Columbia, fishermen's and lumbermen's organizations in B.C. etc. Some of the organizations arguing a moderate policy are the following:

National Interchurch Advisory Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Canadians (Represents the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, the Baptist Church, the Presbyterian Church, and the United Church of Canada.)

Y.M.C.A'S

University S.C.M.

Toronto Welfare Chest

Canadian Friends Service Committee

Japanese Settlement Council, Hamilton.

The Vancouver Advisory Council.

Various church organizations and conferences, etc.

In addition to the above submissions, over 45 form letters have been received here urging a moderate policy and permission to Japanese Canadians to withdraw applications for repatriation. Many more have been received by External Affairs, Labour and Justice.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249603A

5. Any moderation of the present policy will be strongly opposed by B.C. members on the government side and by many in the province in general. However, there may be some significance in the fact that, with the C.C.F. in B.C. definitely committed to lenient treatment of the Japanese, it has not, apparently, been worth the other parties' while in the provincial election to make an issue of this. As a gauge of possible reaction in the country, the Gallup Poll of February, 1944, may also be of some value. It's results were as follows:

(a) On the question of deportation of Japanese nationals:

Deport	- 80%
Allow to stay	- 14%
Undecided	- 6%

(b) On the question of deportation of Canadian citizens of Japanese race:

Deport	- 33%
Allow to stay	- 59%
Undecided	- 8%

It was stated that the B.C. figures were in line with the above national averages.

On the question of principle and constitutional right there can be no doubt but that greater regard should be had for requests from Canadian citizens to withdraw applications for repatriation than that authorized in the recent Cabinet decision, and it is equally clear that the government is going to be strongly attacked if it does not recognize this. The embarrassment of the government last year over the elections act amendment indicates a strong feeling that treatment must be fair.

6. According to an analysis by Mr. Pickersgill, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, on August 31, the results of the questionnaire on repatriation are as follows:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Number involved in application for repatriation - 10,397

- Japanese nationals	- 3,020
- Naturalized Canadians	- 1,474
- Canadian-born	- 5,903
	10,397

Number of Canadian-born who signed declaration - 2,461

Number of Canadian-born under 16 who are included under parental certificates - 3,484

Number of Japanese nationals who did not sign -3,596

Number of their dependent children -2,230

According to the 1941 census, the Japanese population of Canada was as follows:

Born in Canada	- 14,078
Naturalized in Canada	- 3,135
Born in other British countries	- 12
Total British subjects	17,220
Japanese Nationals	5,911
Others	18
	23,149

The number of Canadian-born who signed applications is 2,461. Presumably all, or nearly all, of the naturalized group would be over 16 and would be individual signatories. Thus the total of Canadian citizens who signed is probably about 2,461 plus 1,474 = 3,935. There are no figures on the number of dependents with the group, so it is impossible on the basis of the available statistics to know how great the total might be who would be affected by a decision to extend the right to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

withdraw application for repatriation. It is stated, however, that the 3,596 Japanese nationals who did not sign have 2,230 dependent children. If the 3,020 Japanese nationals involved in applications similarly include about 2,000 children, the total group of Canadian citizens plus dependents may be about 10,397 minus 5,020 = 5,377 -- or about half the total.

7. It would appear from the above very uncertain figures and deductions that if it were decided to give consideration to any and all applications from Canadian citizens for withdrawal of applications, not more than 5,000 out of the present group of 10,000 could be affected. Probably the actual group involved would be much less. Up to August 31 the Commission had received 154 applications for withdrawal from Canadians. The Prime Minister's Office has received (and passed on) the following total:

to August 31	-	16
September	-	44
October	-	86
		146

The figures are steadily growing, but they are still only a small fraction of the potential total, it would seem.

8. It is clear that the whole matter is going to come up in the House - presumably on either the Labour or External Affairs estimates. I would suggest, for consideration, that what might be done would be to have a statement by the Prime Minister reaffirming the policy of August, 1944; explaining the purpose of the questionnaire; announcing that the Commission would be set up immediately; and stating that, to quiet any fears of pressure, applications for withdrawal from Canadian citizens would be accepted up to (e.g.) Dec. 31, 1945. At the same time it might be announced that restrictions on the holding and acquisition of land outside of the protected area of B.C. were being lifted to encourage resettlement eastward. Presumably nothing could be said

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C24960S

about arrangements with the provinces other than that they would be taken up after the Commission had completed its work of selection of the undesirables.

9. I do not know what immediate steps, if any, should be taken in this matter.

R.G.R.

R. G. ROBERTSON

24th October, 1945.

RGR/JMC

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-21-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Repat
JCCA

D 278.

Tashme, B. C.,
November 15, 1945.

Dear Kinzie Tanaka:

We have received a letter from the New Canadian mentioning the fact that the Co-Operative Committee in Toronto together with the Civil Liberties Ass'n. are taking the chief action in this fight for democracy. They suggested that we send you affadavits of different cases which made people sign the repatriation forms.

I am enclosing a set of copies of letters to and from Mr. T. B. Pickersgill prior to signing. Also seven affadavits to be used at your discretion, and a list of those who have requested cancellation.

unfile by date of letter

We appreciate the stand you have taken on behalf of us and request that we may have your continued support in the future. We shall endeavour to co-operate with you to the best of our ability.

Yours very truly,

Tashme Japanese Canadian
Citizens Association

per Fred Saigal..... Secretary

P.S. Sent under two separate cover
F.S.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-22-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Tashme, B. C.,

November 14, 1945.

I, George Tameo Aoki, do herewith submit the following statement:

My wife is in poor health and cannot travel long distances. I was told by the Placement Officer, Mr. Fred Aden, that if I did not go east of the Rockies, I would be cut off the Department of Labour, Japanese Division payroll and I would not be able to receive maintenance. Therefore, I had no alternative but to sign the "Repatriation" form.

This statement is given voluntarily and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed

Geo. T. Aoki

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-22-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Tashme, B. C.,

November 14, 1945.

I, Kameo Kumano, do hereby submit the following statement: I was willing to go east but my wife is confined in the New Denver Sanatorium and at that time I was told to go east and work on a farm. I have three small children with no one to look after them. I refused to sign at first but Placement Officer, Mr. W.E. Roberts, threatened to cut me off the Department of Labour, Japanese Division Payroll and also refused to give me maintenance. With no other alternative I had to sign for repatriation.

This statement is given voluntarily and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed K. Kumano

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-22-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

P. O. Box 874,
Hope, B. C.,
November 14, 1945.

I, Mitsuo Oikawa, do herewith submit the following statement:

I am in the employment of the Princeton-Trail Saw-Mills. At the time of signing, restrictions were made clear that if I did not sign, I could not keep employment in British Columbia.

My wife is in the New Denver Sanatorium and I could not go east and leave her in British Columbia alone.

I, therefore, had no alternative but to sign for "repatriation".

This statement is given by me voluntarily and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-22-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249609

Confidential.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Bill 15, S.3 (1) (g)

You wished to raise in Council the question whether this particular clause, giving the Governor-in-Council power over "entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation, and revocation of nationality" should remain in the Emergency Powers Bill, or whether the same powers already existed under another statute.

The answer appears to be that neither under the Naturalization Act, nor in the provisions of the new Nationality Bill, nor under Order-in-Council P.C.10773 of Sept. 26, 1942, is there an authority as wide as that which the clause under reference seeks to provide.

The powers sought are undoubtedly wide powers. They have aroused the apprehensions of various groups interested in the welfare of Canadians of Japanese origin, since it is feared that the powers conveyed by this clause would, if used at all, inevitably be directed against persons in this category.

Might it not be possible to omit this clause from the Emergency Powers Bill (Bill 15) and, if it were necessary, provide a separate authority for deportation of persons of whatever racial origin if the necessity arose? Such an authority might quite well require to be used in respect of persons of original nationality or racial origin of any state with which Canada had been at war. If so, I think it ought to be devised in such a way as to remove the fear that a clause of general application should be involved against one group of a particular racial origin only.

On this point, I agree that racially discriminatory provisions are undesirable. However, if Japanese is to be carried out, there must be wide power for deportation than would exist under the Naturalization Act. This can be secured in two ways: (a) by a statute dealing with the matter specifically or (b) by P.C. (S.3(1)(g)), or by P.C. (S.3(1)(g)) as now exists. The latter would either be general (and objectionable) or would itself require a statute to be passed dealing with the Japanese (and objectionable). I see no way of avoiding both difficulties. I am not sure that what is proposed in the present P.C. would not cover those persons who are wanted by P.C. or by statute. I think P.C. is preferable. If S.3(1)(g) is dropped the Govt. has to be prepared to fight a statute through, with all the attendant debate.

November 26, 1942

29/XI/42.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

206

YEAR 1945

REFERENCE No.

DATE:

MOVER: Mr. Reid

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. What have been the total amounts expended in connection with the Japanese in Canada since Pearl Harbour to the present time?

2. What is the total amount of money standing to the credit of Japanese in Canada from the sale of properties?

3. How many Japanese would share in the disposal of such money?

OTTAWA, November 30, 1945.

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. The total amount expended by the Department of Labour in connection with the Japanese in Canada from the attack on Pearl Harbour to October 25, 1945, was $9,797,141.72.

2. and 3. 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,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-24-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Question - Mr. Reid

1. What have been the total amounts expended in connection with the Japanese in Canada since Pearl Harbour to the present time.

2. What is the total amount of money standing to the credit of Japanese in Canada from the sale of properties.

3. How many Japanese would share in the disposal of such money.

The return to the above Order insofar as it relaties to the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property is as follows:

as at Oct 31, 1945

2.	1582 parcels of real estate sold for	$2,413,000.00
	Amount realized from sale of personal property including automobiles, fishing boats and accounts receivable -	980,000.00
		$3,393,000.00
3.	Remittances to persons of the Japanese race, evacuated from the Defence area, have reduced credits and the sum of now stands to the credit of 4076 Japanese accounts.	$1,836,000.00

F. H. Gibson

Under Scretary of State and
Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property.

Ottawa, December 11, 1945.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-24-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JCCA D278

Petition from Nelson Internment Camp (Lemon Creek, Slocan City, Popoff, Bay Farm, Tashme, Sandon, Greenwood, New Denver, Kaslo, Roseberry, Silverton, Rosebery, Retallack, Three Forks, Sproat Lake, Lemon Creek, Slocan City, Bay Farm, Popoff

D 278

Repat Facts Returns

Slocan City, B. C.,
December 6, 1945.

Mr. K. Tanaka,
84 Garrard St. E.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

We believe you have received our previous letter of Nov. 30th with the enclosed copies of petition requested by Canadian born and naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin. Again, for a further reference, we forward to you another copy of petition from Japanese Nationals in these segregation centres, four original copies of which have recently been forwarded to the Canadian authorities, namely the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Justice, and the Secretary of State.

In reference with the contents of the enclosed copy of petition, we believe, general outlines of the fundamental reasons for cancellation for repatriation of Japanese Nationals, will be comprehensible without much difficulty. Without any doubt, we, the Japanese Nationals, have been endeavouring consistently to educate our children after Canadian standards, and also have been urging upon them the full assumption of the obligations of Canadian citizenship. Moreover, we, ourselves, have been appreciating the democratic way of life; and in fact we willingly offered our lives for building up of the basic industries in British Columbia.

As far as the Japanese Nationals are concerned, we legally immigrated by virtue of agreements between successive Canadian and Japanese governments. Doubtlessly we have been obedient residents throughout our lives. This has evidently been proven through our contributions in many forms and our very act during the war - not a single case of sabotage, or misdeed, as was stated by our Prime Minister, the Hon. Mackenzie King himself. Consequently, we are unable to understand the real meaning of the government policy to deport us, the Japanese Nationals who desire to remain in Canada.

In order to enable you to secure sufficient materials as to defend us, persons of Japanese origin, we will forward to you from time to time, all possible references. Repeatedly we appeal to you to open a way to relieve us, helpless, disheartened people facing the most unfair policy of expulsion and deportation. Your persistent effort to this matter will be more than appreciated by all persons of Japanese Origin.

We beg to remain, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

Committees of Slocan District.

Per Representatives:

Bay Farm _____

Slocan City _____

Popoff _____ K. Goto

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-25-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JCCA. D278.

504 Talbot Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.,
Nov. 10, 1945.

To: Toshme Japanese Canadian Citizens Ass.

Awaiting further word from you, we have not yet publicized your petition, or have contacted other groups to go ahead. If you want this done let us know immediately. It is especially important to work this thing out fast, since some of the people in the sugar beets are not easy to contact, and the getting of petitions may take time.

We also wish to be kept informed, right up-to-date, on all that is being done in your centre. Otherwise we shall be unable to co-ordinate the action of other groups.

We are airmailing you a copy of the latest New Canadian. I wish to point out the Winnipeg Free Press Editorial in which court action is suggested as a necessity. It's best to be prepared to make such a move, and at this moment something is being done about it in Toronto. I don't know how far the matter has progressed, but one thing you must all realize is that the process may take some money.

Chief action will be taken by the Co-Operative Committee in Toronto (together with Civil Liberties Ass'n) and the Vancouver Consultative Council. The actions taken by these organizations will be co-ordinated to avoid duplication.

I have been instructed to inform you of following specific facts.

1. The C. C. F. at least will bring up the question of repatriation strongly in the parliament. Their most immediate need is proof to back up their contentions that the registrations were not fair. Therefore, those in B. C. are urged to gather some affidavits, of as many different cases as possible. For example: case of those who signed because they couldn't leave family. Case of a person who believed he had to go east unless he signed, and he was in a position where he could not leave. Case of a person who was made to believe he could change his mind later even if he signed then. Case of a person who was told definitely that he would be cut off commission payroll if he did not sign. There may be other cases for whom you may think advisable to secure affidavits. These affidavits must be got immediately. They are waiting for it now. It should be airmailed as soon as you get them to:

Mr. Kinzie Tanaka
84 Gerrard St. E.,
Toronto, Ontario.

(some duplicate copies of important ones to New Canadian.)

2. Make up a list of all those who want cancellations, and send copies to above address, to N. C. and to the Vancouver Consultative Council (may be through Mr. MacWilliams).

3. Start raising funds at once. It has been suggested by Toronto that an assessment of at least one dollar per person should be made. Once you get that started in Toshme and other ghost towns we can ask financial help from all organizations. We don't want to make them feel that they're doing all the fighting, and people in B. C. sitting back.

Here are some other information I received: First, there is an indication that those who signed these repatriation forms will be given chance to reconsider. I do not know the exact source, but the source has been described as "informed sources". This chance, I am told, will be given when they appear before the loyalty commission. Even if this is true, the danger is still there that the loyalty commission may be prejudiced against nationals, or those who made some fuss etc. These questions really should not have anything to do with matter of loyalty, and it may still be necessary to take the matter to the courts again. The government will try to hush the matter up as much as possible and get rid of as many persons as possible.

Of the B. C. Members of Parliament, Ian MacKenzie, Tom Reid, Cruickshank (Fraser Valley) and Gibson, are going to do all they can to get every person of Japanese origin deported. They have admitted this.

There is a danger in my opinion that the repatriates may split. For example the nationals may get a more raw deal. But they should be backed up too.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-26-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I suggested in my last letter that you start a petition to be signed by all those who did not request repatriation, or who requested repatriation and are going to Japan. This is to get the support of other Japanese so that the government will know that others think it's unfair too. I call your attention to the copy of petition printed in N. C. (which I helped draft). You may base your petition on that. Please let me know your decision on this at once. If you give the word, I shall do everything I can to have it spread throughout Canada. A petition could be provided for occidentals. I have already had a request for a copy from a hakujin in New Denver. They will back it up, I feel certain. In any case speed is essential.

Please contact other ghost towns, so joint action can be taken.

Please reply immediately.

There is one point I should like you to consider seriously, and bring to the attention of Shinwakai.

So far the government's action has been most unfair. It has tried to gloss over certain grievous injustices, and the same government can take some very harsh measures for which we may not be prepared. *

To prevent that, and to see that the repatriates will at least be given a fair attention, I would suggest that the repatriates consider the question of staging a passive resistance as a last resort. I mean gambari ...refusing to move. I think such a step will be fully justified if the government won't give them a fair chance to change their minds. But there must be no mistake like the half-hearted gambari of evacuation days. All ghost towns should be prepared for that step, but only as a last resort. Of course if the government wants to force everybody out, I know they can do it. But you can at least be certain that the matter will be given a lot of publicity, and there will at least be an inquiry. Justice loving people will be shocked into action. I make this suggestion after a carefull thought. You will see that a joint action of all repatriates will be necessary to make such a step a success, and they must be fully prepared to sit down when the time comes.

I suggest this matter should be taken up and given full consideration by the Shinwakai.

In the meantime we must do everything possible to bring the matter to the attention and sympathetic understanding of other Canadians. I am not the only person who believes Gambari as a last resort is justified. The government has tried to lull the attention of interested persons. I think it better to be prepared for the worst.

Sincerely,

Editor
N Cdn

We also have a letter from Mr. Kinzie Tanaka, President of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy who are working with the Co-Operative Committee. Please see the New Canadian for his requests as they are working together.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-26-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We acknowledge your various communications which includes: letter of Nov. 17, copies of affidavits, record of communications with Mr. Pickersgill etc., petitions, and list of names of persons changing minds.

Here is a brief report of what we have been doing here.

A committee has been organized (no name yet) including chiefly church representatives, as well as a returned Hong Kong prisoner, some Nisei, which will be an advisory body, as well as look after the follow through of the petitions.

A smaller committee will be in charge of the petitions from Japanese people, as the ones you sent in, and this committee will keep in touch with all organizations to keep you posted on any new developments, and any need for action. The New Canadian will direct this group, and make reports. For a while anyway, the New Canadian will not come out openly in any organized group, since our work is most effective when it takes an objective view, trying to bring out all the facts in an impartial manner and call for justice.

Educational campaign is going on strongly. I yself am scheduled to speak before a group next week, with others doing the same.

I feel it is best to keep away from over-optimism since the situation does not call for it.

I wish to ask one point regarding affidavits. Have they been made before a notary? If not I'd doubt if they'd carry weight.

One question that has occurred to me: Why haven't the nationals been pushed East? Even now. Is there any possibility that gov't will try to repatriate them even if they haven't signed for repatriation? I believe this point bears watching, since if that happens, a large number of Nisei will be involved too. Young children, as well as older ones who can't desert their parents to uncertain fate.

Another point: I understand that all cancellations going to R.C.M.P. is referred back to the files to see if these persons asked for repatriation before this spring. I believe considerable number have done so....through discouragement, and influence of friends etc. This is another point which bears watching.

In my opinion, there is a possibility that a compromise might be worked out under which a section of the people may not get complete justice....such as ones who asked repeatedly for repatriation. I think this point should be brought up, and it may be a good idea to see how many people in Tashme would come in this group. If there is quite a few, perhaps some study is needed.

The New Canadian copies continue to go to all the M.P.'s. Don't know what good it may do, but may have some value in influencing border line people, and in supplying full information to counteract adverse propaganda.

Shall take your suggestion at once to contact other ghost towns.

In the meantime, I think serious thought should be given to the idea of court action.... It's suggested by Free Press. We had a note from Ottawa telling us it's necessary. But Bob McMaster and other lawyers should be able to advise, as long as they are kept fully informed of every new development. Hope close contact is maintained at your end with Vancouver Consultative Council.

The notice put out by the J.C.C.D. asking all repatriates to contact them is primarily for purpose....so that all will be included in petition. Also, as soon as definite arrangement can be made for a body to collect funds for legal action purposes, the N. C. will go all out in soliciting assistance from Evacuees everywhere in Canada.

Yours truly,

The New Canadian

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-26-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

To All Nisei and Naturalized Canadians

Re: Cancellation

I am writing on behalf of the Tashme Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, a newly-formed organization consisting of Nisei and Naturalized-Canadians, working for the cancellation of the "Voluntary Repatriation Forms" signed earlier this year.

Since this is our first letter of introduction to your group, we feel that in order to let you know as much as possible about the work we have been doing, we are writing more in detail than the letter in Japanese.

This petition which I am enclosing is to be signed by every person who has already appealed individually to cancel their former request for "Voluntary Repatriation" to Japan. It was drawn up by a Vancouver Barrister, Mr. Bob McAlister, who is a leading member of the Civil Liberties League in Vancouver. He suggested that we should get the New Canadian to sponsor the petition in order to get the best results. We have, therefore, contacted the office of the New Canadian to ask if they would be willing to undertake the task and we are awaiting their reply.

I believe they are more than willing to accept our request because the nature of the issue is over all and common to all Japanese in Canada. Moreover, this problem, based on principle, is just what the New Canadian have been fighting for and would be a worthwhile victory when obtained. If they grant our request we will be forwarding to you original copies of the petition which should be signed immediately and forwarded to the New Canadian to be grouped and sent on to the offices of Prime Minister and Minister of Labour, Minister of Justice and Secretary of State.

We now find ourselves in the midst of a great peril. ----- ever since the evacuation days we have been constantly faced with problems in threat, fear and worry. However, we are fortunate in having supporters from groups outside of Tashme, who believe in justice to mankind. Amongst them we have Rev. McWilliams of the United Church of Canada and Rev. Gale of the Anglican Church who are acting as advisors to our group. We also have members of the Consultative Council of Vancouver, which includes such well known men as Dr. Dobson, Dr. Black, Rev. Norman, Rev. Hugh Rae and Rev. Alex Grant, all contributing to our cause by arousing public opinion in communicating with intellectual groups.

East of the Rockies we have Mr. B. K. Sandwell, of the Toronto Saturday Post, who has already taken a strong stand for the Japanese and the Civil Liberties Group of Toronto of which Mrs. Hugh McMillan is secretary. In Winnipeg we have Miss Betty Morrison who has said that she would help us in all ways possible.

Through their encouragement we have been spurred on to form this organization of Nisei and Naturalized-Canadian to take the lead in this present situation. We solemnly feel that our citizenship rights broadens our stand better than the Issei's and so we have taken the initiative and put up the justifiable front.

We believe that similar action should be taken by your groups and these petitions should be carefully studied and prepared to meet the situation.

We sincerely hope to hear from the Nisei and Naturalized groups in your locality and request your fullest co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

TASHME JAPANESE CANADIAN
CITIZENS ASSOCIATION

George T. Matsui

President

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-26-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

See Mitchell's statement p 11
21/11/45

Nisei AFFAIRS

Vol. 1, No. 5 TORONTO, CANADA Nov. - Dec., 1945

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT: EXPRESSION OF THE PEOPLE

Considering the important political and legal events in the offing, it may be slightly premature to issue a profit and loss statement at this date. However, a review and evaluation of our progress in the deportation matter is required to understand our present position and to get some indication of our course in the future. This is the first requirement in the formulating of a workable policy.

This issue, which is of utmost, finds its birth in the attempt of the Mackenzie King Government, under pressure from some members of the Cabinet and certain isolated sections of the House of Commons and general public, to deport forcibly some thousands of Canadian residents of Japanese ancestry.

On the profit side of our ledger:- the public outcry against this attempt to chase... been phenomenal. Across the country, all informed sections of the public have voiced their strong condemnation.

Support for this campaign, spearheaded by the Toronto Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and similar representative control organizations in other cities in different provinces, has come from all strata of Canadian society. The progressive, the conservative, urban and rural, employers, trade unions, religious organizations, political groups, the young and the old; in fact, all the diverse elements which make up the Canadian community. All informed, respected and responsible sections of the press have taken the forefront in the dissemination of the true facts and have brought out the real issues involved. All these groups and individuals are facing squarely without hedging, this matter as a violation and threat to our long-established and customary civil rights.

On the loss side of our balance sheet is the statement of the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, the minister responsible for the present impasse. The Government seems determined to deny its coercive policy in the face of incontrovertible evidence to the contrary. It is not the intention of the Government to honour, "voluntarily", the notifications of cancellation tendered by persons who were faced with the difficult alternatives of signing a declaration of intention to be repatriated, or to face the uncertainties of dismissal from work and removal from the province. When contemplating recourse to the courts, a real question is: will the Government place itself above the law; and continue its deportation program regardless of the undetermined legal position, until a judgment is rendered? This would be an unconventional ace, but it finds precedent in the sale of property by the Custodian. *

To sum up: legal answers to matters with moral content are not satisfactory. Should this matter come before the courts, due regard should be given to the human and social issues involved, by both parties. No legal circumvention should be attempted by the Government, as it is likely to do. To the public, the central issue of the case is moral, and if the Government will not face it as such and acknowledge its error and change its policy, the confidence of the people is lost. The courts too will, necessarily, follow their usual cannons of interpretation, but if the decision is not *

(cont'd on page 10)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In the early part of 1945, a survey was made to ascertain how many there were who desired to be repatriated to Japan. All persons of the Japanese race who could readily be located were requested to indicate voluntarily their wish in this respect. No coercion or force or any pressure of any nature was used.

There is a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary requests made for repatriation. Of this number, 6,844 actually signed requests - the remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age of those who signed. Those signing included 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians and 2,460 Canadian-born. Of the 10,347 involved in the requests, more than 70 per cent were residing in British Columbia when the survey was undertaken.

Up to September 2, 1945, the date of the signing of the Japanese surrender, only a very insignificant number had applied to revoke these requests. Since September 2, 1945, applications for revocation have reached us in considerable numbers.

As the first step in the repatriation of this group, the government decided that it was necessary to obtain the advice of General MacArthur, the supreme allied commander in Japan, as to when he would be prepared to receive these repatriates and we have been advised that he is prepared to accept them whenever shipping arrangements can be completed for the transportation of these people to Japan.

The government is of the opinion that, in general, all Japanese nationals who have requested repatriation, should be repatriated because it is quite clear that their loyalty is to Japan rather than to Canada.

On the other hand, the government is of the opinion that where any Canadian citizen of the Japanese race who applied for repatriation has subsequently submitted in writing prior to the Japanese surrender on September 2, 1945, an application to cancel his repatriation request, such cancellation should be permitted.

It is also proposed to review those cases of Canadian-born persons of the Japanese race who may have applied, subsequently to the Japanese surrender, to revoke their request to be sent to Japan.

(continued from Page 1)

in harmony with the morality of the people confidence in the justice of the courts will be injured. Should this come about, it will be the source for new legislation.

We end with a plea. The treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry by the Government since the bombing of Pearl Harbour by the navy of Japan may be likened to the plot of William Shakespeare's tragedy, "Macbeth". The Government has the role of Macbeth. The dramatic significance of the play is built up by one crime making necessary the perpetuation of the next, under the guiding of Lady Macbeth, until the inevitable nemesis is reached in heightened climax. Macbeth with his faith in the supposedly protective charms, shattered as a hoax, is killed and receives the castigation, "this bloody butcher and his fiend-like queen".

It is not too late for the Government to accept wise counsel and change its policy. Court action should not be required if the Government is willing to face the moral issues involved and which are found acceptable and central in the lives of all people in Canada and throughout all lands where democratic principles are respected. This would be one step ahead in the establishing of unity in Canada, and a body blow to those few persons who seek petty advantage in national disruption.

The genius of Shakespeare with its insight into human destiny is not to be disregarded and ignored, otherwise a political end similar to that of Macbeth and his queen is inexonable.

In a democracy the moral sense of the people must be maintained by expression, and must be heeded when expressed. It is stronger and more powerful than the charms of legal powers which ministers of the Crown may possess, and in which they place faith.

Our observations during the war years, and the response given to this campaign to stop forcible deportation, has convinced us that Canadians do not hesitate to take their turn at tramping out the vintage from the grapes of wrath, as expressed in the important battle hymn of the American Civil War.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-27-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

LABOUR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NOVEMBER 21, 1945

The Japanese Division of the Department of Labour has been engaged during the past year in the supervision of approximately 24,000 Japanese across Canada, of whom 75 per cent are Canadian citizens and 61 per cent are born in Canada.

We have had to provide maintenance for 3,900 unfit people and education for 4,000 children. A royal commission last year, and various inspectors since that time have described our welfare and educational facilities as reasonable and adequate.

Of the Japanese in Canada, 61 per cent are living in British Columbia, 21 per cent on the prairies, and 18 per cent in eastern Canada. We have continued to use adult Japanese in various forms of labour, on fruit and sugar beet farms and in lumber camps. We have at the present time 9,000 Japanese in useful occupations.

On August 4, 1944, the Prime Minister spoke at considerable length in this house, outlining the policy which was to be followed respecting people of Japanese origin living in this country. This is on the record and does not need repetition by me. I should like, however, to summarize briefly the main features of this policy and then to review the steps which have been taken to give it effect.

First, the Prime Minister expressed recognition of the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of again having concentrated within its borders virtually the entire population of people of Japanese origin in Canada. As he stated, in the past this has led to so much bitterness and strife that it must be avoided in the future. This should be done, not only in the interests of the people of British Columbia, but also of the people of Japanese origin themselves.

Second, for the future protection of people of Japanese origin who have remained loyal to Canada during the war, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, a basic feature of the policy was that those who have shown disloyalty to this country during the war should not have the privilege of remaining here.

Third, that in the years after the war without any declaration which would be binding indefinitely into the future, Japanese immigration should not be permitted.

Finally, and most important, even though problems of assimilation are extremely difficult, people of Japanese origin who have been guilty of no disloyal act or who have not displayed any disloyal intent, must be treated fairly and justly. As stated by the Prime Minister:

> For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

The Prime Minister then outlined tentative measures for carrying out the policy. He said it would be necessary to establish a quasi-judicial commission to examine into the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of the Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who should not be allowed to remain here. The government's intention was to have these persons, whether Japanese nationals, British subjects by naturalization or by birth, deported to Japan as soon as physically possible. He said also that there may be some who voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, he said, no further examination would be required and whatever their national status they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as could be arranged. Then he stated that the remainder, if properly admitted to this country and wishing to remain here, should be allowed to do so, but added for the reasons cited:

> They should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia.

My purpose in reviewing the main features of the policy is to make it clear that the repatriation policy on which I now wish to make a statement is part of the general policy as announced by the Prime Minister and represents no departure from it.

At various times during the war, groups of persons of the Japanese race have indicated that it was their desire to go to Japan during the war or as soon thereafter as possible.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-27-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

row of victory they return to the
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39. The ancient and evil conspiracy
list, the lobbyist and the politician
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upon a crucial phase of postwar
must soon be made. Do we propose
in a world hog-tied and choked by
kind? Or, on the other hand, do we
ward the major goal of more gener-
icies which will mitigate and finally
past?

Government's first approach to it is

Will We Betray Our Fighting Men?

Among the things Canadians fought for during the war was the right of every Canadian citizen, regardless of color or creed, to full Canadian citizenship. They did not fight so that some people born in Canada, or naturalized here, should, because of their color, be considered second class citizens. To our fighting men, even the very phrase "second class citizenship" is anathema.

Here is what the Maple Leaf, organ of the Canadian Army Overseas, has to say about the proposed ejection of Canadians of Japanese origin from this country:

"The whole question of the Canadian-born Japanese is one that urgently requires a complete investigation—and a democratic one.

"Certain facts must be considered, and these are foremost:

"In spite of mass internment of the Canadian Japanese at the outbreak of the war with Japan there has been no single case of espionage or disloyalty announced by the Government.

"The most intolerant spokesman of race hatred in the west were spewing their prejudice long before the war and for purely economic purposes."

These are plain words. They are a message from the men overseas to the people of Canada, warning Canada that there must be no discrimination against minorities in this country because of their color or creed. Here speaks the authentic voice of Canada's fighting men, who offered their lives in the cause of human liberty. Now that the shooting is over, are they to be betrayed by their own kin?

Reaction Strengthens Control in Argentina

Latest developments in Argentina, including the restoration of the dominant power of Colonel Peron, show that the opponents of free democratic government are much stronger than was supposed. The democratic movement had

The Facts Behind the—

22/10/45
p13.
W.F.P.

Tar... The Cabinet Pr... Drive for a...

OTTAWA: In the view of many Liberal members it is remarkable that the Government should have chosen the occasion of an interim budget—designed only to carry through until next spring—to decide, in favor of protection, a long drawn out controversy such as this one on boiler pipes and tubes. Such a decision, it is pointed out, tends to set the tariff mood for the reconstruction period. Industry, generally, would be justified in so believing.

A Small Amount But Definite Trend

This is more true when tariff item 648 B is considered. This item covers diamonds for industrial use and applies to a war industry located, it is understood, at Toronto. Such diamonds have always been permitted free entry but now tariff protection of ten per cent is granted to it. The amount is small but the trend is definite.

Inquiry shows that several factors appear to have been decisive with the Government in these tariff questions. It may be helpful, however, to set out the way in which the tariff is administered. Tariff matters come under the national revenue department, not the finance department. The minister of finance in considering tariff policy for the budget has his own advisers who are more or less independent officials. To the extent that there is collaboration in working out tariff changes it is between the finance minister and the minister of national revenue.

When it comes to broad trade policies, as distinct from tariff

The University Is—

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-28
www.nikkeimuseum.org

liam Scraba. Mr. Dardal
seful member for he had
him a long background of
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C.C.F. voters went down
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ful members. Mr. Swailes
active trades unionist and
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andor and conviction of the
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erm, a record equalled only
on. D. L. Campbell, N. L.
nsky and R. H. Mooney.
IcDiarmid is rounding out
h year as minister of natural
ces. Both men received
deserved tribute from the
s in recognition of their
es. Mr. Stubbs and Mr.
sh will return to their labor
e in criticizing the Govern-

singers try to get their voices up a couple of registers and the result is a musical shambles.

This explanation sounds reasonable enough. There are few more moving anthems than The Star Spangled Banner — when played by a brass band with an augmented drum corps. But because it is so difficult to sing by mixed voices our neighbors have worked out a good compromise. In large meetings the audience stands at attention while a professional singer does the lyrics. That, at least, surmounted the national anthem problem with dignity. And it seems more humane than the only other alternative that comes to mind — passing a law against soprano singing in public places.

Our Japanese Issue, Vital

The question at stake in the present government policy regarding those of our citizens, either by birth or naturalization, who are of Japanese racial origin, far transcends in importance the fate of a few thousand men, women and children, important though that is in itself.

What has happened is that, temporarily at least, we have as a nation given way to racialism and this dangerous and dreary road is one which has a precipice at its end. Saturday night puts the matter with truth and pungency as follows:

"It is highly desirable that Canadians should realize that the present anti-Japanese campaign of certain elements (much too numerous to allow us any complacency) in British Columbia is not merely a campaign against a particular kind of our recent enemies. It is a campaign against all Orientals and all non-whites as such. It has been admitted to be so by B.C. members in the House of Commons. It is proven to be so by the nature of nine-tenths of the arguments used in support of it. It merely happens that it is easier at the moment to denounce the Japanese and to ignore the Chinese, the East Indians, the Negroes and the other races against whom prejudice exists but is not at the moment so keen.

"The Vancouver Province contained last week a letter from a reader describing how he had seen in Vernon, B.C.—one of the loveliest and in other respects most civilized of Canada's smaller cities—a Chinese in the uniform of the Canadian forces refused admission to a movie theatre. This, and some of the recent speeches at Ottawa, are the kind of thing which, far more than any squabbles about spheres of influence in the Balkans, makes us doubt whether the world can escape an atomic-bomb war—and whether Canada will make a very creditable showing in it."

young. The only requirement for registration is interest in the subject. There are 24 of them.

Many people are having fun planning the house they are going to build, so there is a course on that, all the way from the foundations . . . no idle thought in Winnipeg . . . to the paper father will hang on the wall.

If you hope to change the living room about, the course in decorating is the one for you, or, if making

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W.F.P. 19/10/45 p. 11

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-29
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Lycee, published by
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Brief features on inci-
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BITUARY

NISHIKAWA

B.C.—The death is re-
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Mr. Kanji Oikawa of
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VER, B.C.—According
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election to decide
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...ariet, played both games for Rev-
elstoke.

Mike Maruno, anotner ex-Asahi, has played with the Revelstoke Spikes this season, holding down his old position at short stop.

Thank you for donations...

The New Canadian wishes to thank two anonymous persons in Alberta and Manitoba for their very generous donations.

Repatriation Forms are not Valid

(Continued from page 1)

Declaration by Canadian-born British Subject
(Japanese Registration No.....)

.....

.....(Address)

To:
The Government of Canada;
The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister & Minister of External Affairs;
The Minister of Labor;
The Secretary of State of Canada;
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
The Commissioner of Japanese Placement;
All of Ottawa, Canada

I....., (.....), born.....
m. or f. day, month, year
registered as a Canadian-born British subject (Japanese Registration No.....) hereby declare and give you notice that I hereby renounce, abandon, and revoke my declaration heretofore made by me in which I declared my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan, and in which I requested the Government of Canada to arrange for and effect my "repatriation" to Japan.

It is my intention and firm resolve to retain and adhere to my rights and status of a Canadian-born British subject and as a citizen of Canada, as well as to fulfill all the duties and obligations that are thereby imposed on me.

Date.....1945

.....
Witness

.....
Signature

.....
Interpreter

REPATRIATION FORM

The repatriation forms which were provided for the Canadian-born or naturalized citizens stated:

"I.....hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan. Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the statement of the Minister of Labor, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents under sixteen years of age as listed hereunder . . ."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-30
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Freedom of Trade,
Liberty of Religion,
Equality of Civil Rights.

Winnipeg Fr

WINNIPEG, THURSDAY, OCTO

Winnipeg Free Press
18/10/45 p 13

Manitoba Can Take a Lead

The wartime dispersal through the Dominion of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin is now raising problems for the provinces whither they were sent, problems at least of a moral if not a legal kind. More than a thousand of these Canadians are resident in Manitoba today under conditions and restrictions which are, to say the least of it, highly undesirable.

The dispersal policy was accepted in 1942 for reasons of security. With these there could be, and there is, no quarrel. But the Dominion at the time dispersed these citizens only in accord with agreements which it sought to sign with the provinces. Only one agreement was actually signed—that with Alberta. But the Dominion exchanged letters with the other provinces and considers itself bound by the Alberta agreement.

The terms included a promise to remove these dispersed Canadians at the end of the war from the provinces whither they were temporarily sent. It agreed that its agent, the B.C. Security Commission, would be responsible for their housing in their new places of residence, that they would be constantly supervised by the R.C.M.P., that no municipality would become liable for relief, medical services, or hospitalization, that if any school district objected to the presence of the children of these citizens in its schools, they would be removed.

It is obvious from these terms and from other acts undertaken at the same time in the same connection that a policy of the most extreme discrimination was adopted and, apparently, is being maintained even though the danger to national security, the original reason of the practices, has long since vanished. The Dominion not only did this on its own account, but it made the provinces partners to it by deferring unnecessarily to the provinces to each of whom it virtually handed powers of exclusion and eviction over Canadian citizens of a certain racial origin.

This principle is so vile in itself and so destructive of the value of Canadian citizenship that the sooner it backtracks, the better for Canada, for the Government's self-respect, and for the self-respect also of every Canadian who values freedom and decency.

* * *

So far as is known the Government intends to pursue its announced policy of revoking the nationality of those Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who, under the extraordinary psychological and economic pressures of the dispersal policy, signed documents asking to be sent back to Japan. The new Emergency Powers bill now introduced into Parliament contains a special clause asking for that right, presumably to bolster up the weak and obscure legal basis for the original action in presenting these citizens with the chance to sign requests for their own deportation. That power should not be granted by Parliament, and the rest of the policy towards this unfortunate class of citizens promptly revised.

The provincial governments can play a useful and enlightened role in this regard. More than a thousand of these citizens are, for instance, now resident in Manitoba. Premier Garson has an opportunity to play a liberal and honorable role. He can explain without delay that Manitoba is prepared to waive whatever understandings were arrived at in 1942 when the dispersal took place, and express Manitoba's readiness to accept the citizenship and residence of Canadians of Japanese origin on the same basis of equality as it accepts the right of Canadians of Polish, Scottish, Irish or Ukrainian origin to live here and exercise the rights and responsibilities of their citizenship. He could say further that this freedom is one that emanates not from the province's but from the Dominion's constitutional powers.

* * *

Until this is done Canadians cannot generally protest against the apparent racial animus in British Columbia. As a matter of fact most of the people there are viewing the Japanese problem with evident sanity. No single act of violence against any Japanese has been reported. White industrialists and farmers have willingly employed the Japanese who were moved from the coast. Chinese growers of the potato and tomato industries of the interior also have hired the Japanese and find them good workmen. They have been widely used in the maintenance of railways, even during the war, which does not suggest that they are dangerous to the operation of vital communication lines.

Much more significant is the fact that, in the current election campaign, the Japanese issue has hardly been mentioned so far, with two trifling and contemptible exceptions. The Hart government has not used the C.C.F. policy of enfranchising the Japanese as a political weapon, as many predicted it would do. The C.C.F., with laudable courage, has never abandoned this policy to get votes and does not seem to be suffering for its views. The temptation to use the racial issue against the C.C.F. may yet prove too strong for some candidates of the government but up to now it has been almost entirely absent from the campaign.

The press of British Columbia likewise is treating the matter with moderation. The Vancouver Sun alone appears to be on fire with hatred of the Japanese, but the other large newspapers are refusing to follow the Sun's line.

There can be little doubt that most British Columbians are eager to prevent the concentration of the Japanese on the coast again and, if this were likely to occur, the agitation against them would doubtless flare up and create a dangerous situation. But, even though British Columbia has been grossly misled by the statements of its cabinet minister, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, who has insisted that no Japanese shall ever live in the province again, it is generally keeping its head. And certainly it is right in saying that no other Canadians have a right to criticize its racialism if other provinces refuse to allow Japanese to remain within their borders.

Name a School For Fred Dixon

Of course, a school should be named for Fred Dixon. The suggestion of the Trades and Labor Council is one which all sections of our community will endorse without dissent. One of Fred Dixon's great qualities was the way in which he gained the respect even of his enemies and among his legion of friends there were few indeed who were better loved.

Winnipeg remembers Fred Dixon because he was one of the great labor leaders to develop in our [illegible] but that he was better [illegible] man. He was a man of great in[illegible] which will long remain in other circum[illegible] an ornament

series of personal tragedies with fortitude, though in the end his health forced his retirement from active politics. He died in Winnipeg at the age of 59 in 1931.

Mr. Dixon came to Winnipeg from his native England in 1904 and quickly rose to the top of the trades union movement. In 1914 he was elected to the Manitoba legislature by the greatest majority ever recorded in Manitoba. Before the last war, with Mr. S. J. Farmer, he was a leader of the single tax movement. He was as well a militant free trader. Declining health forced him to give up his seat in the legislature in 1923.

The [illegible] Conservation [illegible] by Mr. Dixon in 1916. It was seconded by Mr. J. W. Bleakney who only recently retired from

Mr. Ilsley Meet Mr. Claxton

Like several other budgets since the war began, Mr. Ilsley's latest effort does not give parents much of a break. According to an official calculation by the Canadian Press here is how the new tax rates compare with the old in various income brackets.

Married, No Dependents

Income	Old Rate	New Rate
$2,000	$229	$192
$3,000	567	477
$4,000	916	769

Married, Two Dependents

$2,000	106	89
$3,000	317	266
$4,000	624	524

Under the old rates, a married person with two dependents paid $123 less taxes than such a person without dependents. This worked out to a difference of $61.50 per child. Under the new rates the person with dependents pays $103 less than the other or an allowance of only $51.50 per child.

Moving up to the next bracket, a person with dependents getting $3,000 a year paid $249 less income tax than a person with no dependents. Under the new rate the difference is reduced to $211.

In the $4,000 bracket the person with dependents paid $292 less and now $245 less. Apparently the income tax department operates on the principle that people in low income brackets should have a smaller allowance for their children than those in the larger brackets.

If, instead of reducing the income tax 16 per cent, Mr. Ilsley had cut it 50 per cent the gap between parents with children and those without would have been narrowed considerably.

While the income tax department is clearly doing its best to discourage parenthood, another Government department is trying to encourage parents by payment of family allowances. Somebody, it seems to us, should introduce Mr. Ilsley to Mr. Brooke Claxton so that the right hand will know what the left hand is doing.

Social Welfare Work Under Discussion

Two events sponsored by the Winnipeg Council of Social Agencies during the next few days will afford persons interested in the Council's work an opportunity to hear discussions of many aspects of social welfare work.

On October 18, 19 and 20 a aroun leaders' institute course will be held in Westminster church, during which the whole question of group leadership, with particular emphasis on programme planning, craft skills and music, skits and games for small groups.

Meetings of, perhaps, more general interest will be held by the Council in the Marlborough hotel on October 22 and 23 at the regional conference on social work. Lectures will include such diverse subjects as repatriation of soldiers and of British wives of Canadian soldiers, the Dominion-provincial conference, the Manitoba public welfare survey, city planning, family allowances and juvenile delinquency.

This stimulating programme should ensure a large attendance at the forthcoming conference.

Belsen Trial Criticism Unjust

Criticism by S. Victorov, a commentator on Moscow radio, of the British-conducted hearings of Joseph Kramer and 44 guards at Lueneberg, could have been avoided if Mr. Victorov had prepared his broadcast with greater care than was apparently the case.

Mr. Victorov asserted in his broadcast that both the court and the defence in these hearings had attempted to justify the butchery practised by the defendants. He claimed that Fascists everywhere have been encouraged by the trials.

In preparing his broadcast, Mr. Victorov could have greatly fortified the truth of his conclusions by studying ordinary British court procedure. He would have found, as any school child in Canada knows, that all men caught in the clutches of the law are innocent until proved guilty. This has the advantage of withholding from the police a great deal of arbitrary power.

In addition, it is the duty and obligation to the court of a defence counsel to defend his clients. His task is to bring to light every little fact in defence of his client which will have some bearing on the case. The court places all the onus of proof on the prosecution.

The continental system of court procedure, on the other hand, places the burden of proof on the defence, for an accused person is presumed to be guilty until proved



Steps in t

Life Should Be More Attractive for—

Our Profes

DECISION of the Government to base the size of its peacetime armed forces on the international obligations which Canada will be called upon to meet reveals a clear-sighted attitude on the part of the Government toward the meaning of collective security.

Our armed forces, in other words, will not be required to consider the defence of Canada's frontiers as their sole duty. Rather, they will be the instrument by which Canada can fulfil whatever commitments she may undertake to the United Nations Organization to help maintain a unified front against aggression everywhere.

Pay, Allowances To Be Reviewed

In his statement to Parliament on Tuesday, Mr. Abbott, the minister of defence, said a special committee has been set up to review the pay and allowances for Canada's peacetime forces, with a view to obtaining uniformity within the three services. The pay structure, he indicated, would provide remuneration comparable to that received from civil employment.

This is an excellent step, and one that should have been taken long ago. The discrepancies in pay between, for example, the air force and the army have been ridiculous, and can only be explained away by the fact that the air force chieftains maintained far too parochial an attitude with regard to other branches of the service. They for having the their own bra at heart, but t chiefs of the va considering the and allowance question from the armed forc merely that o ticular branch.

Providing a the peacetime give a man a to that which civil employm tract capable ar men into the Should the arme be made attrac young men, th difficulty in ma of 25,000 men i as is now envi in maintaining air force and n

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The Guiding Genius of—

Canada's Indu

Canada Owes Much to the Dr Carmichael, an Unsung Gi

By Cheste

OTTAWA: One of the unsung giants of the war behind the war is a man named Harry John Carmichael whom few average Canadians know, and probably never will know due to his innate modesty. Yet they owe him a great debt.

From Baseball To Hardware

Harry Carmichael, born in 1891, was once a promising baseball player at New Haven, Connecticut, high school. An injury to his pitching arm, fortunately for Canada, wrecked his ambition for a place on a college team. This big league baseball possibility was directed by fate into the hardware, carriage and motor car business, learning it from the shops up. By 1936 he was vice-president and general manager of General Motors of Canada.

Instead of a big league baseball flash, Harry Carmichael eventually graduated into much bigger leagues. In fact, he was a star player in the recent sanguinary world series when John Bull and

base its judgment on the truth. But there is an important principle involved in the difference in court procedure — the principle whereby an individual is entitled to protection from the state. Continental countries, in their courts, place the rights of the state above the rights of the individual. In British courts, and in all courts which pursue the British practice, the individual's rights are protected against the state.

This principle is now being fol-

Uncle Sam beat Hitler-Hirohito- much more deb may add, than t

It was Harry C and energy whic share of these quickly.

Those who re days of 1941 rem confusion, the d fumbling and st of the great pea fearfully beating tractors and guns and tanks not a second to fantastic turmoi with a cool hr sense of order, a steel will b personality.

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GIVEN one d told to do it by the Canac Mr. Carmichael sistant chairman Requirements B endous organiz genius of the Ge type in getting C and Americans soon made him d the gun and branch of the Munitions and Washington as Ottawa; w him; he for valuable to of Canada. the moment, his integrated the Canada and the

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018 - Contributed by
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Cabinet Conclusions October 31, 1945 Privy Council Records, RG 2/16 Vol 3.
Approval now received from MacArthur for the repatriation of persons of the Japanese race in the US and Canada subject to the provision of shipping - provisions of shipping referred to the Sp. Committee on Repatiation and Relocation and also "Certain other questions relating to the position of persons desiring to withdraw applications for repatriation and to the preparation of Orders in Council required before repatriation could be initiated also remained for decision"

Liason in November 1945 between T.B. Pickersgill and A.H. Brown of Dept. of Labour and the Provost Marshall's Office in Washington. re negotiations re the repatriation of Japanese after the war. B.C.S.C. Vol 34 file 2202 State Department and the Attorney Generals' (US) office also involved.

Cabinet Conclusions November 20, 1945 Privy Council Records RG 2/16 Vol 3.
"substantial shipping could be made available for this purpose" (repatriation) felt that it is necessary that a statement of government policy be made . Mackenzie King pointed out that the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Repatriation and Resettlement should form the basis of the statement.

Statement by Mitchell:
Labour Minister says Japanese Nationals who asked for repatriation should be deported as Disloyal (Cdn Press) Deport 1. Japanese nationals who applied "because it is quite clear that their loyalty is to Japan rather than Canada" 2. Canadian citizens who apply to cancel thier applications before September 2, 1945 should be permitted to cancel 3. the cases of Canadian born Japanese who applied subsequent to surrender should be reviewed.
"No coersion was exercised in taking of requests for prepatriation from persons of Japanese race."
New Canadian, November 24, 1945. p.1.

First Group of Repatriates to Sail in January
900 single men Vancouver Province November 24, 1945
will receive $200. grants each to keep them from starving once they get to Japan.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-32
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Deportation by Order-in-Council

By George T. Tamaki, B.A., LL.B., LL.M.

WITH THE END of the war with Japan, there has reappeared with increased intensity in certain sections of the British Columbia press and public vociferous demands for "repatriation" of persons of Japanese racial origin. This movement on the part of B.C. racialists was anticipated, but what was less expected was that, apparently, Ottawa should also fall victim to the plague which germinated in the minds of the B.C. race-baiters, whose admitted aim is to persecute other racial minorities after dealing with the Japanese.

WHAT HAS CANADIAN LAW to say about all this?

The situation may be briefly summarized. Long centuries of struggle against arbitrary executive power in England, and indeed in Canada, have established the fundamental rule of democratic government that no government or government official may do anything without the express or implied sanction of the legislatures — for our present purpose, the Parliament at Ottawa.

IF, FOR EXAMPLE, the will of the people as expressed through an Act of Parliment expressly decrees that all persons of Japanese race shall be forthwith banished from Canada, there is little that can be done in law to combat such a universal expression of inhumanity. The will of Parliament is supreme in this respect. But there is no such Act. Then, it may be quite naturally asked, under what authority were the Japanese uprooted from the West Coast and under what authority does the government propose, if necessary, to banish them now from the whole of Canada? There was no Act of Parliament enabling anyof peace, the courts may well scrutinize any executive measure in order to ascertain whether it may properly be called a war measure exerciseable by the Governor-in-Council or even in certain constitutional matters by the Parliament at Ottawa.

IT MUST BE EMPHASIZED, of course, that a great many orders and regulations have been passed by the Governor-in-Council during the late war, and that the Japanese question has been only one of a number of measures taken, the total of which cover at least a dozen volumes. Of the many other measures—to mention only three— are the prices and wages control orders, and the selective service regulations. There has been a great deal of protest against this "Government" by Order-in-Council, and on the return of peace, the Government was faced with the prospect of possible legal action to contest the validity of many of its wartime orders — notably the three above-mentioned measures. In order to circumvent any such legal action, the Government has asked Parliament, in the form of a proposed National Emergency Powers Act, to extend the Executive Government's wartime emergency powers for one year to cope with postwar problems.

Thus the Government proposes to continue to rule by Order-in-Council in spite of the end of the war. This in itself of course is not an unusual or censurable measure. The Labor Government of Great Britain has just been given such emergency powers to extend for five years, and it was anticipated that to a great extent a free hand ought to be given to the executive government in order govern by order-in-council under authority of the proposed Act are matters of entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation, and revocation of nationality. The result then is htat the Government by order-in-council may attempt to over-ride the provisions of the present Immigration Act, the Naturalization Act, and the newly proposed Canadian Citizenship Bill.

Canadians, in contrast to their American cousins, are a notoriously politically complacent people; but if the above facts were generally known to them, it is doubtful whether Parliament would be allowed to pass this proposed Emergency Powers Act without some safeguard of their rights. The Immigration Act, as well as the Naturalization Act contain ample provisions dealing with deportation and revocation of nationality on grounds of disloyalty as proven by a properly constituted tribunal. If the Government seeks to use the proposed National Emergency Powers Act to circumvent the provisions of the Immigration Act and the Naturalization Act, it would be taking a step precedent in Canadian constitutional law.

IT OUGHT TO BE NOTED too that by this proposed Act legal machinery will be set up for dealing in the same manner, with any person in Canada under the color or emergency action — whether such persons be suspected (but not necessarily proven), Communists, Nazis, or indigents. Although it is probably not politically expedient, it is not inconceivable that the new power of the executive may be attempted to be used, in case of widespread unemployment, to denaturalize or deport naturalized and other persons in Canada who are forced to seek

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-33-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

authority were the Japanese uprooted from the West Coast and under what authority does the government propose, if necessary, to banish them now from the whole of Canada? There was no Act of Parliament enabling anyone to order the Japanese from the Coast, and it is extremely doubtful that an Act exiling all persons of Japanese racial origin from Canada would carry Parliament.

The answer is that Parliament has, through the War Measures Act, given to the Executive government wide powers to cope with war, invasion or insurrection, to take what measures that may be deemed necessary. In other words by reason of a real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, Parliament has delegated wide powers to the executive government, the Governor-in-Council. It was, of course, under this power that the executive has purported to remove persons of Japanese race from the B.C. Coast, to restrict their movements, to sell their property, and to curb their civil rights. It is to be noted, however, that the War Measures Act is merely a temporary measure designed to expediate the prosecuting of the war or to combat an invasion or insurrection, and that the provisions of the Act and measures taken under it become ineffective when the need for them disappears. The problem, of course, is to decide when the need for government by Order-in-Council as contrasted to Government through Parliament, disappears. It does not necessarily end with the declaration of peace—there may be many matters which ought properly to be left to the executive, which problems arose out of the war, such as for example, the care and welfare of the returned servicemen.

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, it is the Courts of the land which decide whether the executive has over-stepped its bounds. Of course, during war when the nation's very life is at stake, the courts are loath to question the actions of the Executive, but with the return measure. The Labor Government of Great Britain has just been given such emergency powers to extend for five years, and it was anticipated that to a great extent a free hand ought to be given to the executive government in order to deal with the postwar problems of reconstruction.

HOWEVER, WITH RESPECT to the question of "deportation" and persons of Japanese race in Canada, there is the danger that this Act may be used to work injustices without the matter receiving the considered attention of Parliament. It is reported that among the fields of activity in which the Government proposes to that the new power of the executive may be attempted to be used, in case of widespread unemployment, to denaturalize or deport naturalized and other persons in Canada who are forced to seek relief from the Government.

WHAT CAN WE DO? It is not suggested here that the whole of the proposed National Emergency Powers Act is to be condemned. It is admitted that certain powers should be given to the Executive Government to cope with post-war problems. However, with regard to these measures, it is well that certain safeguards be

(Continued on page 7)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor, The New Canadian,

I note that in the editorial of the November 10 issue, you have drawn attention to a number of Nisei groups across the country suggesting that some voice of opinion or protest ought to be made to the government about Bill 15, subsection (g).

From such an editorial, I gather Mr. Editor lacks first hand information as to what each city is doing about this question. Fortunately or unforutnately, all of the centres do not publish their activities in The New Canadian. The truth of the matter is many are doing far more than we would imagine. The London Nisei group is one of them. To the best of my knowledge, the Niseis here have accomplished considerably in the light of current issue at stake and also in the issues that lie years ahead.

I would like to enlighten Mr. Editor with some of the things this group has done. They have contacted various organizations of the city, including political and religious bodies. As a result practically all the citizens of the community are conscious of our position, namely, "aliens in a native land." Only a few weeks ago, Council of Social Welfare, Y.P.S., C.I.O., and Advisory Council of London not only forwarded interdependently a strong petition to the federal government on our behalf, but also published in the London Free Press the facts regarding unnecessary racial prejudice in its making.

The London Niseis themselves sent a telegram to Mr. King and also petitions to all the opposition leaders in the House asking for fair play. Several replies have been received to the effect that they will do their utmost to bring about a "Christian Democratic" solution.

Might it not be true that other centres are doing the same although we hear so little from them? Of course it would be impossible for Mr. Editor to drop in on scattered groups now and then to find out for himself what they are doing, so why not follow his good counsel and let him know what we are up to.

Needless to say, it isn't the loudest bunch that accomplishes the most, but thanks a lot for awakening us when we are asleep.

J.J.K.

LONDON, Ont.

Editor's Note: We like receiving complaint letters of this nature, and only hope we could receive more of same from other Nisei groups.

17/11/45 p.2.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-33-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Chinese Canadians To Publish Bulletin

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Chinese Canadian Publishing Association, which will issue a monthly bulletin directed toward elimination of racial prejudice against Orientals in B.C., has been formed and registered under the Societies Act.

It is announced that the association aims to serve as a medium between Chinese Canadians and Canadians of other racial origin, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between all members of the United Nations and with China in particular.

Deportation by Order-in-Council

(Continued from page 2)

provided so that no person in Canada shall be the object of unjust treatment. This may be simply done in the case of deportation and revocation of nationality by an express proviso in the Act stating either that the provisions of the Act shall not be construed to enable the Governor-in-Council to implement any measure contrary to the Immigration Act or the Naturalization Act, or that no person shall be deported or have his nationality revoked under the said Act unless he has been proved disloyal by a competent tribunal where he is given an opportunity to be heard in his defence and an opportunity to appeal to the courts of law. It is suggested that, failing this express proviso, a less satisfactory compromise is that the Government ought to be asked to give a formal statement of policy declaring that no person will be deported from Canada or be in danger of having his nationality revoked under the provisions of the proposed National Emergency Powers Act unless he has been proven disloyal after a fair trial by a properly constituted tribunal.

Lucky Strikes Widen 'Peg 5 Pin Loop Lead

WINNIPEG, Man. — The high-riding Lucky Strikes widened their margin on top spot of the Winnipeg Mixed Bowling League to five full games last Saturday, November 10.

Snipers and Five Aces are locked in second place with 15 wins and 12 losses each. In a third place tie are the Dynamiters and King Pins with a 11-16 record, while trailing far behind are the Bombers with 9 wins and 18 losses.

Speed artist, Mas Oikawa, hit pay dirt with a sparkling 293 to cop the single honors, while steady Sniper captain Tony Fujishige rolled 670 for aggregate honors.

In the ladies' department, Kay Takenaka spilled the pins for 250 high singles and racked up 524 points for high aggregate.

A played shortage is seriously threatening the league since a number of members have left for work at Dryden. Anyone who wishes to join the league is requested to contact any of the league members.

Hurry!

Have you asked The New Canadian to carry your season's greetings in the special issue?

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wet weather, deliveries are made only to subscribers by the troops and patrols. Other magazines are being sold at the Scout Den during week nights.

Games were enjoyed by everyone present. Folk dancing—we found that advisor Dr. Shimokura cuts a mean rug when it comes to folk dancing—was held for the leaders, executives and advisors. A light refreshment was served and the evening ended with a sing-song.

* * *

SPORT CLUB BANQUET

The Princeton Trail Sport Club held a banquet in honour of the 1945 Tashme Baseball Champion Yamatosx in the "D" Building on Saturday, November 3.

All staunch supporters of the team were invited. Speeches were made, and no one suffered very much from lack of food.

The second half of the evening was enlivened with vocal renditions by several volunteer singers. The Yamato team was found to have a potential Frank Sinatra. His technique at the mike was superb and so was his swoonful delivery!!!

There was a flurry of excitement when the lights went out twice during festivities. The food seemed to disappear uncommonly fast while the lights were out.
—C.O.

World War I Veteran Passes Away at Slocan

SLOCAN, B.C. — The death is reported of Hiroma Yano, 58, veteran of World War I, at the Slocan City Hospital on October 20.

LOS ANGELES — Only 8,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry now remain in five war relocation centres, exclusive of the 16,000 at Tule Lake, Paul G. Robertson, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, announced on Nov. 3.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-33-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NCdn 24/11/45 p1

Mr. Mitchell's Announcement

The Minister of Labor, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, has announced to the House of Commons that the government proposes to accept the cancellations or review the cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who requested and later revoked applications for repatriation to Japan, but that all nationals who made similar requests and similar cancellations will, in general, be considered disloyal and they will be deported without further examination. This modification of the government's previous stand on the repatriation question is a move in the right direction but it does not go far enough.

The Labor Minister's announcement can clearly be interpreted as a compromise from an impossible government stand to deport forcibly Canadian citizens and Japanese nationals who were lured into signing documents requesting repatriation to Japan. Now the government apparently wants to deport without examination only the Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian citizens.

It is not at all clear on what grounds the government proposes to review only the cases of Canadian-born and deny the same privileges to the naturalized citizens and the Japanese nationals, or why the nationals should be considered guilty of disloyalty only on the word of the Labor Minister, or why any distinction should be made between Canadian-born and naturalized Canadian citizens.

It is ridiculous to conclude without examination that these people revoked their requests for repatriation because Japan signed the surrender, especially when they had good reasons not to revoke their requests until repatriation became imminent.

The nationals have been shown no more guilty of disloyalty to Canada than the Canadian-born. They are legal immigrants into this country. A great many of them are unwilling to go to Japan. Affidavits and witnesses can be produced in large numbers to prove that, they, like the Canadian-born, were unwilling to sign the repatriation document; that they signed only because they believed themselves forced into it for economic or family reasons; that they signed because they believed they could later change their minds; that they signed because they were confused and scared and didn't want to go east without a reasonable assurance that they would be allowed to stay over there; that they signed because they saw in it a temporary refuge from a frightening future uncertainty.

There should at least be an examination of these evidences.

It should be noted that if this present policy is carried out, it would result in the deportation of not only the nationals but several thousand Canadian-born children of these people as well as the grown sons and daughters who cannot abandon their parents to an unknown fate in Japan; we believe considerably more than half of the 10,347 people (Canadian-born, naturalized Canadians and Japanese nationals) who signed those documents would be faced with unwilling deportation.

If there is to be compulsory deportation of any person who is a legal resident of Canada, such an action should be permitted only where it is backed up by unimpeachable justification and supporting evidences.

We believe that the present policy is not in keeping with the Prime Minister's statement of August last year, that those who had been guilty of no disloyal act should be treated "fairly and justly," nor with the covenant of the United Nations Charter—to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all regardless of "race, language, religion or sex."

Vancouver Newspaper

VANCOUVER, B.C. A smea attack on British Columbian "from Toronto and other cities" is charged by the Vancouve Sun's leading editorial on Nov ember 15.

The Vancouver newspaper cite as example a statement in th "Nisei Affairs" No. 4, publishe in Toronto by the Japanese Cana dian Committee for Democracy which referred to "the plagu (demands for deportation of Can adian Japanese) which germinat ed in the minds of B.C. race baters, whose admitted aim is t persecute other racial minorities after dealing with the Japanese".

The Sun charged that the state ment was a deliberate falsehood

"British Columbia has merely said that it refuses to retain with in its borders any greater propor tion of Canadian Japs than on population justifies", the news paper said.

U. S. Niseis Eligible For Navy Enlistments

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Un ited States Navy is accepting en listments of citizens of Japanes descent, the Associate Press re ported on Nov. 14.

A Navy spokesman told a re porter that an administrativ order was issued "a week or 1 days ago" opening enlistments t them in any kind of service.

They were barred from Navy and Marine Corps service durin the war although 22,532 served i the army.

J.A.C.L. MADE REQUEST

The new order is believed t have come as a result of a reques made by the Japanese American Citizens League to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, asking him to open Navy enlistments t Americans of Japanese ancestry

Admiral Nimitz' reply contain ed in his letter of Oct. 21 to the J.A.C.L. stated: "I am fully aware that the majority of Americans of Japanese ancestry are loyal Americans, willing to serve their

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-33-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In April, 1941, I informed the committee that there were 40,000 men of military age unaccounted for. More than 300,000 mobilization orders subsequently were issued. As of November 3, 1945, the number of men unlocated had dropped to 10,649. This figure represents 0·57 per cent of the total number of men in the designated age classes. The R.C.M.P. and commercial reporting agencies were of great help in tracing these men.

We located others through the order compelling employers to report to divisional registrars the names of those who were not in good standing under the mobilization regulations. This order was repealed on June 26 last.

In order to dispel any doubt as to the accuracy of the statistics both in Ottawa and in the offices of the divisional registrars, we retained the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, chartered accountants of Montreal, to audit the mobilization records. Our statistics were found by this firm to be accurate within the margin of error of 2·2 per cent.

Early last spring we undertook a spot check of designated men who had been granted postponements to work on farms. The check proved that these men were living up to the conditions under which they obtained postponement.

We have, of course, this year continued to co-operate with the provinces under signed agreements to secure the highest possible diversion of labour to farm work, especially for the seeding and harvesting seasons. It was appreciated that Canada had to produce large quantities of food to meet the urgent needs of Europe, as well as of our own country.

More than 1,000 men from the prairies came east during the latter part of June to help in Ontario and other provinces and 5,000 men went from eastern Canada to the prairies this past autumn.

There was quite a large movement of women workers from Saskatchewan and Alberta to British Columbia for fruit-picking in the Fraser and Okanagan valleys. The federal Department of Labour has paid all the expenses of moving workers from one province to another and has shared equally with the provinces the expenses of movements within the provinces.

The navy, army and air force again co-operated by granting leave to several thousands of men to assist at the peak of farm activities and we have also used prisoners of war.

In order to maintain adequate production of coal mines from the military call-up to the coal mines was suspended.

We have, of course, given special attention to essential civilian production such as meat packing and fish canning plants, flour mills, building construction, coal delivery, ice harvesting and delivery.

The importance of meat packing plants has been continually before us. In September, 1944, the total number employed was 15,800. By the middle of December we had increased this figure to 20,000. We were able to divert a large number of farmers to the packing plants during the winter months.

The threat of a stoppage of work in packing plants across the country in October was averted, I am glad to say, because of the good sense displayed by the employers and workers and the action taken by the government.

The production of timber has always been important. In view of the continued high demand for pulp for the newsprint and other industries, last winter, as in former winters, we directed idle farm labour to the woods. There were twenty-five per cent more farm workers engaged in these operations during the winter of 1944-45 than during the previous winter.

We have used the services of prisoners of war in lumbering camps. At present more than 9,500 are so employed. Altogether there are now about 15,200 prisoners of war employed, the others being on farms and in manufacturing establishments.

I should interject here that during the year about 2,000 prisoners of war, together with about 3,500 Japanese evacuees, have been employed on sugar beet farms in Alberta and Manitoba.

Let me say in passing that had it not been for the Japanese and the prisoners of war we would have had no sugar beet crop in Alberta nor, I think, in Manitoba. It was just one of those jobs of organization, where we had to move in quickly in order to save the crop.

Such employment has been reflected in the current sugar beet crop which is the largest ever harvested in Alberta, amounting to 355,000 tons. This, according to sugar company officials, will yield over 115,000,000 pounds of sugar, exceeding the record 1942 production of 103,000,000 pounds.

Mr. MacNICOL: Is that for all Canada?

Mr. MITCHELL: No. The figures I have given are for Alberta only.

We gave top labour priority to the building of veterans hospitals. Where tradesmen or skills were not to be had in one part of the country, they were brought from other sections and the government paid the transportation costs. As a matter of fact, we are giving labour preference to all housing construction financed under the National Housing Act.

We undertook housing surveys in various centres to determine not only the minimum housing needs but also the availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour. In addition, a registration was taken of all men who have had experience in the building or construction trades so that they would be released from the jobs they are doing and returned to the building industry.

I cannot pass on without expressing my appreciation of the work of the national joint conference board of the construction industry. With representatives of employers and employees sitting around the table, there has been developed a real appreciation of the interests of both sides. Much study has been given by this board to problems involved in the change from war to peace and there is a desire that this board shall continue to function during the years ahead.

The Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel has been an important branch of the Department of Labour. With demobilization and the closing down of war industries, the Bureau's attention is now being directed to the reconstruction programme and to the replenishment of engineering and scientific staffs of large employers.

The Japanese division of the Department of Labour has been engaged during the past year in the supervision of approximately 24,000 Japanese across Canada, of whom 75 per cent are Canadian citizens and 61 per cent are born in Canada.

We have had to provide maintenance for 3,900 unfit people and education for 4,000 children. A royal commission last year, and various inspectors since that time have described our welfare and educational facilities as reasonable and adequate.

Of the Japanese in Canada, 61 per cent are living in British Columbia, 21 per cent on the prairies, and 18 per cent in eastern Canada.

We have continued to use adult Japanese in various forms of labour, on fruit and sugar beet farms and in lumber camps. We have at the present time 9,000 Japanese employed in useful occupations.

Mr. COLDWELL: Are they all Japanese or Canadians of Japanese origin?

Mr. MITCHELL: They are in all three categories.

Mr. COLDWELL: The 9,000?

Mr. MITCHELL: I could give my hon. friend a break-down of the figure if he wants it and if we have it.

On August 4, 1944, the Prime Minister spoke at considerable length in this house, outlining the policy which was to be followed respecting people of Japanese origin living in this country. This is on the record and does not need repetition by me. I should like, however, to summarize briefly the main features of this policy and then to review the steps which have been taken to give it effect.

First, the Prime Minister expressed recognition of the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of again having concentrated within its borders virtually the entire population of people of Japanese origin in Canada. As he stated, in the past this has led to so much bitterness and strife that it must be avoided in the future. This should be done, not only in the interests of the people of British Columbia, but also of the people of Japanese origin themselves.

Second, for the future protection of people of Japanese origin who have remained loyal to Canada during the war, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, a basic feature of the policy was that those who have shown disloyalty to this country during the war should not have the privilege of remaining here.

Third, that in the years after the war, without any declaration which would be binding indefinitely into the future, Japanese immigration should not be permitted.

Finally, and most important, even though problems of assimilation are extremely difficult, people of Japanese origin who have been guilty of no disloyal act or who have not displayed any disloyal intent, must be treated fairly and justly. As stated by the Prime Minister:

For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

The Prime Minister then outlined tentative measures for carrying out the policy. He said it would be necessary to establish a quasi-judicial commission to examine into the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of the Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who should not be allowed to remain here. The government's intention was to have these persons, whether Japanese nationals, British subjects by naturalization or by birth, deported to Japan as soon as physically possible. He said also that there may

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

proceed to Japan. For these, he said, no further examination would be required and whatever their national status they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as could be arranged. Then he stated that the remainder, if properly admitted to this country and wishing to remain here, should be allowed to do so, but added for the reasons cited:

They should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia.

My purpose in reviewing the main features of the policy is to make it clear that the repatriation policy on which I now wish to make a statement is a part of the general policy as announced by the Prime Minister and represents no departure from it.

At various times during the war, groups of persons of the Japanese race have indicated that it was their desire to go to Japan during the war or as soon thereafter as possible.

In the early part of 1945, a survey was made to ascertain how many there were who desired to be repatriated to Japan. All persons of the Japanese race who could readily be located were requested to indicate voluntarily their wishes in this respect. No coercion or force or any pressure of any nature was used. On the contrary, every precaution was taken to see that there could be no basis for a charge of coercion.

There is a total of 10,347 involved in the voluntary requests made for repatriation. Of this number, 6,811 actually signed requests—the remainder are dependent children under sixteen years of age of those who signed. Those signing included 2,923 Japanese nationals, 1,461 naturalized Canadians and 2,460 Canadian-born. Of the 10,347 involved in the requests, more than 70 per cent were residing in the interior housing settlements in British Columbia when the survey was undertaken.

Up to September 2, 1945, the date of the signing of the Japanese surrender, only a very insignificant number had applied to revoke these requests. Since September 2, 1945, applications for revocation have reached us in considerable numbers.

As the first step in the repatriation of this group, the government decided that it was necessary to obtain the advice of General MacArthur, the supreme allied commander in Japan, as to when he would be prepared to receive these repatriates and we have been advised that he is prepared to accept them whenever shipping arrangements can be completed for the transportation of these people

The government is of the opinion that, in general, all Japanese nationals who have requested repatriation, should be repatriated because it is quite clear that their loyalty is to Japan rather than to Canada.

On the other hand, the government is of the opinion that where any Canadian citizen of the Japanese race who applied for repatriation has subsequently submitted in writing prior to the Japanese surrender on September 2, 1945, an application to cancel his repatriation request, such cancellation should be permitted.

It is also proposed to review those cases of Canadian-born persons of the Japanese race who may have applied, subsequently to the Japanese surrender, to revoke their request to be sent to Japan.

Let me say, with all the emphasis at my command, that no coercion was exercised in the taking of requests for repatriation from persons of the Japanese race. I would not stand for it for one minute, neither would the government nor the people; this is a free country. To support that contention I should like to refer to the fact that recently a thorough investigation was made by the International Red Cross with respect to this very matter. A charge was made by Japanese spokesmen that there had been intimidation, and the report of the commissioner is to this effect, that there could be no question whatsoever of intimidation, and that the word had been used wrongly.

We now come to our old friend the conscientious objector. On September 30 we had registered 10,873 as conscientious objectors. About 70 per cent of them have been employed on farms. There are 196 in alternative service work camps. These are men who have refused to abide by our regulations.

Under P.C. 5980 we discontinued on November 3, the reserve labour pool of longshoremen at Halifax. This plan has worked out well in expediting the turn around of ocean vessels. The arrangements with regard to the pool provided for a government guarantee of a minimum weekly wage.

Payments under the guarantee naturally were higher in the summer seasons but as ship loading picked up in the autumn and through the winter, disbursements by the government were reduced.

In January, 1945, the average number of man-days worked was nearly 50 per cent greater than in January, 1944, and the net cost to the government under the guaranteed

wage plans was only $6,300 as compared with $75,000. The daily average volume of cargo handled over the wharves, exclusive of the Bedford basin, was 6,500 tons as against an average of 4,200 tons in 1944.

During the fiscal year 1944-45 the contributions of employers and employees under the Unemployment Insurance Act, administered by the unemployment insurance commission, amounted to $63,730,896. Under the Act, the dominion government contributes 20 per cent of the combined employer-employee contributions which amounted to $12,746,179.

Interest on investment securities and profit on sale of these totaled $6,195,927, bringing the revenue up to $82,673,002 for the year.

Claims allowed during the year numbered 83,175, and benefit payments amounted to $1,966,483, leaving a net revenue for the year of $77,706,519.

The balance at the credit of the unemployment insurance fund on March 31, 1944, was $190,327,941. When the net revenue for the twelve-month period of 1944-45 just referred to is added, it will be seen that the fund on March 31 last stood at $268,034,460. The amount at September 30 was $296,779,305.

There has been some comment on the necessity of continuing our national registration. It was of the greatest possible use in connection with military call-ups as well as tracing persons for the dependents allowance board and relatives of those discharged from the armed services, in assisting the immigration branch in locating and checking alien merchant seamen and refugees, locating members of war-dispersed families for the International and Canadian Red Cross, and helping the Department of Veterans Affairs in finding veterans and their relatives. National registration cards are being used for identification purposes in the cashing of family allowance cheques.

Before taking my seat, Mr. Chairman, I should like to make brief reference to the international labour organization.

Canada, as you know, has been a staunch supporter of the I.L.O. since its formation twenty-six years ago. For several years we maintained a permanent office in Geneva; and when in 1940 the I.L.O. was forced to move from Geneva, we were glad to furnish it with a temporary home in Montreal.

The I.L.O. was set up to deal with vital problems following the first great war. It accomplished much. To-day a much greater post-war job is facing it.

The 26th session of the International Labour Conference held last year in Philadelphia was one of particular importance. The Canadian government, employers and organized labour were well represented.

The Conference reaffirmed among other principles, in what is known as the Declaration of Philadelphia, that "labour is not a commodity", that "poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere", and that all international economic and financial policies and measures should be considered in the light of these great axioms.

The Governing Body of the I.L.O. met in Quebec last June. This was the first I.L.O. meeting ever to be held on Canadian soil. I then had the honour, on behalf of the government, of welcoming the representatives of the sixteen countries participating. At this meeting methods of securing a high rate of employment in the reconversion and post-war period took top place.

Canada was represented at the 27th session of the International Labour Conference which was held in Paris during October and extending into November this year.

I now ask that the following statistical statements be reproduced in *Hansard*:

1. Employment operations of national employment offices.
2. Wage trends.
3. Cost of living indexes.
4. Comparison of changes in cost of living indexes.
5. Cases dealt with by the National and Regional War Labour Boards.
6. Cases dealt with by the Industrial Selection and Release Board and committees.

Table 1

Employment Operations of
National Employment Offices

Vacancies notified and placements effected by local employment offices during period March 30, 1945 to September 27, 1945:

Provinces	Vacancies Notified	Placements Effected
Prince Edward Island—		
Males	2,491	1,720
Females	1,369	1,116
Total	3,860	2,836
Nova Scotia—		
Males	31,809	21,271
Females	10,641	6,734
Total	42,450	28,005

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

difficulties will end, and I say that in all seriousness. Until we find that the plan I suggest does not work I hope no one in this committee will say one word which will injure the possibility of its really working.

Now, broadly put, I say that I believe in collective bargaining, and by collective bargaining I mean bargaining by a strong union. You cannot call it bargaining honestly if the employer has all the money. That just does not make sense. I believe in staying out of the legislative field just as far and as long as we can with respect to things contemplated and things which might be negotiated. We should not feel that we have failed until that conciliation body has had an opportunity of going there and giving one judgment in which the people of this country will believe. Someone may ask me if I believe in an appeal from that judgment. I would say yes, but only one, and that to the Supreme Court of Canada which as a rule delivers only one judgment. I would make it so that there would be only the one judgment at any time.

I close by saying that I know that some people on both sides of the house will not like what I have said. I never knew of legislation that pleased everybody, particularly where you are going to say, "for you, Mr. So-and-so, this is best". I have endeavoured on our behalf to make some contribution, although it may not be complete in detail—I know it is not—to the industrial peace of this country, without which there can be no decent standard of living. We have no greater task; we have no finer ambition and no greater goal could be achieved by the hon. members of this parliament.

Mr. MacINNIS: Mr. Chairman, I am sure the committee is grateful to the Minister of Labour for his report of the operations of his department. So far in this appropriation we have been dealing with war departments whose appropriations have been less this year because of the ending of the war. I note that the appropriation for the Department of Labour is somewhat larger than it was last year. I am not complaining about that because I realize that the labour department will be equally as important in the years ahead of us as it has been during the war years.

It would be well if we were to admit at once that the Minister of Labour had a most difficult task during the war. He was dealing with human elements on both sides of production. On the one hand, he was dealing with [illegible] On the other hand, he was dealing with industrial workers who for the first time were being brought together in great numbers in industrial establishments where organization was not only possible but inevitable. He was dealing with a situation where both sides were inexperienced in the work of collective bargaining, and consequently his task was a very difficult one. I agree with the Minister of Labour and with the hon. member who has just taken his seat that if we are to have progress, peace and prosperity in this country, the cooperation of labour and management and the government as representing the public is an absolute necessity. I will go with the hon. member who has just preceded me and tell the Minister of Labour, or whoever may be sitting in his place at any time while I am here, that he will have my cooperation.

The minister said that he was opposed to regimentation. I imagine we are all opposed to regimentation; no one likes regimentation, but I am inclined to believe that organized labour and labour generally objected much more to the regimentation of the poverty they had to endure before the war than they did to the regimentation of national selective service which they accepted during the war. I know of a worse state than being frozen in your job; this is, to be frozen out of it. We must avoid, not only the regimentation that may come from official coercion, if you like, but equally the regimentation that comes from the poverty which occurs when mass unemployment takes place.

I noticed the minister's reference to P.C. 1003 and the criticism which that order in council has encountered. My attitude toward P.C. 1003 was that it was a step in the right direction but that it did not go far enough. It left out many things that should have been in it and possibly contained some things that were objectionable. But I think the minister is wrong when he says, if I understood him aright, that P.C. 1003 encouraged the organization of trade unions. I do not think it did. What encouraged the formation of trade unions and what made trade unions inevitable and imperative was the war production that brought workers together and into relations with their employers. That is what added to the growth of the trade union movement in this country, and not P.C. 1003. It may have made the situation a little smoother, but whether or not P.C. 1003 was there, trade unionism in this country was bound to grow.

Mr. MITCHELL: I agree with my hon. friend.

Mr. MacINNIS: Then the minister dealt with the wage control order. I think every member of this house agrees that the government made a fair job of controlling prices during the war; we have said that time and time again. But what I have always contended, and what I think is absolutely true, is that the burden of maintaining prices rested on the shoulders of the low-paid workers. I think that was also the opinion of the national war labour board which, following its inquiry, made recommendations to remedy that condition. I do not think the minister is on very strong ground when he compared conditions in this country with those in France, Belgium and Holland, because the conditions are not at all comparable and he is only making his own case worse by making such a comparison.

Mr. MITCHELL: Just go across to the United States.

Mr. MacINNIS: That is quite true. I think we made a better job of it than the United States.

Mr. MITCHELL: Or Mexico.

Mr. MacINNIS: Quite true. But then there is Great Britain, where the situation was much more difficult than here, and Australia, where the situation was equally difficult, and New Zealand. They all made a good job of it because we have learned something all around since the last war.

Mr. MITCHELL: We started the ball rolling.

Mr. MacINNIS: If the minister insists on taking credit for it, far be it for me to take it away from him.

The minister went on to refer to the international labour office and the resolution which was passed at its 1944 conference, that labour was not a commodity. But surely that must be in contradiction with the government's wage control order which controlled prices and wages; it controlled wages because labour is a commodity and wages is the price of labour. The commodity nature of labour will not be changed by passing resolutions at I.L.O. conferences or anywhere else. Labour will continue to be a commodity so long as it is bought for a price—wages. We shall not get away from that condition until labour receives its fair share of the nation's wealth because they are entitled to it as human beings. Labour then will come into its own. In saying this, I am not disparaging the work of the international labour office. I think it is doing a great work and I hope that it will continue to do so.

In the time that is left to me I am going to deal with a matter that is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour, a matter over which I have felt and still feel great concern because I consider that we did not deal with it as a democratic nation should have done. I refer to our treatment of persons of Japanese origin who were removed from the Pacific coast early in 1942. I am convinced that our treatment of those people, seventy-five per cent of whom, as the minister pointed out, are Canadians—Canadians, as much as you and I, Mr. Chairman—violated every democratic tradition and every Christian principle. In our dealing with this question there are some things which we should keep constantly before us.

First, our population of Japanese origin is here by our consent. They are in Canada; they came to Canada by virtue of agreements between successive Canadian governments and the Japanese government. That is, those who are Japanese nationals and those who are naturalized Japanese. The seventy-five per cent or more who were born here are here because we allowed their parents or grandparents to come here. I think it is important to remember that.

The second thing we should remember is that the conditions under which they came into this country and under which they have resided here ever since indicated that we accepted them as permanent residents of this country. The granting of naturalization is an indication of that. Until they were removed from the Pacific coast defence zone in 1942 no question ever arose of returning them to the country of their ancestors. That question was never raised.

The minister mentioned the numbers. According to the 1941 census—the total and the categories have changed slightly since—persons of Japanese origin in Canada numbered 23,149, of whom 14,073 were born in Canada, 3,135 were naturalized, 5,890 were Japanese nationals, and persons of Japanese origin, citizens of countries other than Canada or Japan numbered fifty-one. Of the 23,090 here in 1941, 17,200 were Canadian citizens by either birth or naturalization.

The third point which we should keep in mind, but which we very often forget, is that these people were no more responsible for the military aggression of the Japanese government than any other citizen of Canada. Indeed they were not nearly as responsible as the government of this country which insisted on sending war materials to Japan while she was waging war on China.

The fourth point we should keep in mind is that, despite the way we treated them, despite the fact that we uprooted them from their homes; despite the fact that we denied them the rights enjoyed by every other citizen

AP 2384-2393

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

not one disloyal act has been committed by any Canadian-born Japanese, or, as far as I know, by any person of Japanese origin. Let me quote the Prime Minister, who, speaking in this house, on August 4, 1944, said this, as reported in *Hansard*, at page 5915:

Secondly, account should be taken of the fact that for the most part the people of Japanese race in the country have remained loyal and have refrained from acts of sabotage and of obstruction during the war. It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war.

Yet they have been accused of disloyalty and we never gave them an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty. They wanted to enlist in our armed services; we would not accept them. Why? For fear that when the war was over, they might make claims to citizenship rights which they should have in any event. After repeated requests by the British government for the services of Canadians of Japanese origin to be employed in the Pacific war area a small number of Canadian-born Japanese—some 150 or 160—were allowed to enlist. Some of these are now in India and other parts of the British empire. Some are training in Vancouver, where their fathers and mothers are not allowed to live. Remember, they have enlisted to protect this country. An even worse feature is that after these few were allowed to enlist, a complete censorship was imposed on that fact, and not a word of it came out through press until I brought up the matter here with a question on the order paper.

To demonstrate that our treatment of this people has come to a point where it makes neither sense nor reason, let me point out that while the finest of our young men were fighting to destroy the concept of building a world order based on race hatred and the master race, we were dealing with this problem solely on the basis of race. Our citizens of Japanese origin were guilty of no crime, and none has been charged against them. Yet because of the colour of their skin and the [illegible] they were made [illegible] Canada [illegible] the whole of a lifetime was [illegible] without [illegible] allowed to [illegible] —justice was refused them [illegible] to quarterly appeals made to the courts in 1943 still remain unanswered. We have heard [illegible] about the rights of citizens and the [illegible] individual. The hon. member for Lake Centre, speaking here the day before yesterday, said this, as reported in *Hansard*, at page 2264:

Why was recourse to the courts denied?

That is, to the Eldorado people.

Why was it necessary to deny any individual brought before the commission set up under the order in council the privilege of being represented by counsel? Why was it deemed necessary to deny any person aggrieved the right of appeal to the courts? Why was it deemed necessary to deny the principle that was enunciated here this afternoon by the Right Hon. Clement Attlee, namely the rule of law, the great principle of this country and of the empire? I protest against this order in council that denies equality under the law, the right of recourse to law, the right to be represented by counsel and, finally, the right in 1945 not to be hailed by subpoena before a star chamber set up by the government for investigation purposes wherein the individual enters and has no opportunity to defend himself against an investigator who has been invested with powers far and beyond those ever granted to any judge.

Why the necessity for denying any individual rights which have been the rights of freemen since the days of Magna Charta? I think of one paragraph in the Magna Charta which reads as follows:

"To no one will we sell, to no one will we refuse or delay right or justice."

Now, if that applies to this particular company, surely it applies to the 23,000 souls who have done nothing wrong and against whom no charge has been brought.

Mr. CASE: Would the hon. member permit a question? Is he pleading that the Japanese be allowed to return to British Columbia and to Vancouver?

Mr. MacINNIS: No; I am not pleading for any such thing, but I am pleading that the Japanese in Canada be treated the same as every other Canadian is treated. That is all I am asking, and that is all they are entitled to. No man is entitled to more and no man should receive less. Let me tell my hon. friend something. The people who are making this problem more difficult than it is, the people who are making it impossible to settle the Japanese across this country, are the people who, because of race hatred and race prejudice, are keeping this situation constantly in a state of unsettlement by refusing to grant the rights of citizenship to the Japanese Canadians. Until we do give them citizenship rights we shall be faced with the menace of their return to the Pacific coast, once the emergency of the war is over; and the responsibility will rest on those who refuse to make a reasonable settlement possible.

[illegible] people are treated as enemy aliens. A case was brought to my attention, a few days before I left home, of a German who

was a naturalized Canadian. His naturalization was revoked, and he told me that he would like to have his Canadian citizenship restored. I took the matter up with the Secretary of State and asked him for a report. He very kindly showed me the whole file on this man. Here was a man who was definitely proven to be a nazi agent. But he was free, and so far as I know he could go anywhere he liked in Canada. One man could move wherever he liked, although he was proven to be a nazi agent. Early in August I had a letter from a lawyer in Toronto asking me to try to do something to enable a Canadian of Japanese origin, a man born in British Columbia, to return home to one of the reallocation centres to see his father who was dying. The father sent for his son who was in Toronto. A son and a daughter were living there. This man could not travel without a police permit, although he was a Canadian born in Canada. He had committed no crime and no crime was charged against him; yet he could not go to see his dying father without a permit. He was working; his sister was not; so he gave his permit to her. When the sister arrived at the home the father insisted on seeing the son. He was his only son, his first-born, and he wanted to see him before he died. I took the matter up with the commissioner in Vancouver, and although it was Saturday afternoon and the office closed, he immediately took steps to get in touch with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and instructed them to issue a permit for this man to travel. He got his permit, but before he reached his father's home his father had died. Can anyone tell me why that man should not be allowed to travel the same as you and I. I will tell you why. The Prime Minister mentioned it in his speech on August 4, 1944. He said this; as reported at page 5917 of *Hansard*:

We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the nazi system everywhere.

The reason he could not travel is that we have dealt with this problem solely on the basis of race. May I point out here that despite the fine speech made by the Prime Minister on August 4, 1944, nothing has been done up to the present time to solve this problem. The problem cannot be solved until we restore the rights of citizenship to these people. That is a first condition. When he spoke earlier in the evening the Minister of Labour said that there was no coercion used in getting these people to sign the repatriation certificate. I deny that. Only the day before yesterday I was in the office of the Minister of Justice; I saw some of the notices issued; I saw the advertisements. The advertisements said that refusal to move east might afterwards be taken as disloyalty and he used to ship them to Japan. Remember that when they were asked to move east, they were asked to move east as enemy aliens, without a single right of citizenship, without the right to buy property, without the right to move from one place to another without a police permit.

Mr. MITCHELL: Six thousand moved east.

Mr. MacINNIS: Quite so.

Mr. MITCHELL: They did cooperate.

Mr. MacINNIS: That is all the more reason for treating them differently. These people have shown all along that they wanted to cooperate.

Mr. MITCHELL: Six thousand cooperated and the rest did not.

Mr. MacINNIS: That is not the way to put it. Under the same conditions I am sure that the Minister of Labour himself would take the same stand as these people took. As a matter of fact, in his speech the Prime Minister said the refusal to accept the conditions which were imposed upon them should not be taken as disloyalty, because those conditions were not right. In making his statement last year, the Prime Minister pointed out that our policy for dealing with this problem should be based on certain fundamental principles. The first fundamental principle was that steps should be taken so that these people would not return again in large numbers to the Pacific coast. The concern in British Columbia was that this might happen. As I have already said, the danger still remains because of the way in which we have handled this situation.

The minister pointed out to-night that 9,000 of these people are still in British Columbia, but if we had dealt fairly with them, given them the right to acquire property, to acquire social and economic rights in other parts of the dominion, these 9,000 people would not now be in British Columbia.

Mr. CASE: We should deal with them in the way in which they dealt with the Canadians at Hong Kong. That is the way to treat them.

Mr. MacINNIS: Speaking in another debate in the house, someone said that we should not have made peace with the Japanese; but that we should have driven the rats into the sea. The Ottawa *Journal* dealt with that very well in an editorial. The editor said that

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

there were big rats and little rats, and if we were going to drive the little rats into the sea, what was the punishment for the big ones?

Mr. CASE: Drive them in, too.

Mr. MacINNIS: But these people in British Columbia were not at Hong Kong, and neither were the Germans in Canada at Belsen. People who talk like that are talking without an understanding of what British freedom and British justice means.

Mr. COLDWELL: Nor what Christianity is.

Mr. MacINNIS: Nor Christianity.

Mr. COLDWELL: These people wave the flag all the time too.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Which flag?

Mr. COLDWELL: Yes, which flag?

Mr. FERGUSON: The flag you fellows have taken down. You forget that flag; that is your trouble.

Mr. COLDWELL: We practise what we preach.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: And don't fight for it.

Mr. MacINNIS: The second principle enunciated by the Prime Minister was read by me a little while ago, namely, that no Japanese in Canada had been guilty of any sabotage or disloyal act. The third fundamental principle was in regard to future immigration into this country. In 1936 I moved a resolution in this house proposing that we do not allow any people into this country to whom we do not extend the full rights of citizenship. That would have applied to the Japanese at that time. But every Liberal member and every Conservative member in the house on that occasion voted against that resolution and, consequently, voted for the continued immigration of Japanese into Canada. That resolution was defeated by 186 to 15. Only the C.C.F. group and some of the Social Credit group voted for it.

Mr. GREEN: It meant votes for the Japanese.

Mr. MacINNIS: It did not mean votes for the Japanese at all. I will read the resolution for my hon. friend's information. Nothing was mentioned in it about votes for Japanese.

Mr. GREEN: It was a double-barreled, trick motion.

Mr. MacINNIS: It was not a double-[illegible] introduced by the then member for Comox-Alberni to prohibit Japanese immigration in 1908, I voted for it. But it also was turned down. My resolution was as follows:

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 those groups to whom we do not grant the full rights and privileges of citizenship.

That was the resolution, and the reason it was turned down was that we had good trade with Japan at that time when she was making war on China.

Mr. REID: That was not the reason why some of us voted against it.

Mr. GREEN: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the hon. member cannot make a statement of that kind. He has imputed motives to those who voted down the motion. It was not voted down because of trade but because it was a trick motion that could be interpreted either way.

The CHAIRMAN: I think both hon. gentlemen have emphasized their points too strongly. Of course, the words "trick motion" are also out of order.

Mr. MacINNIS: The wording of the resolution is quite clear. It was well drafted; I drafted it myself. The Prime Minister, when he asked me to withdraw the motion, pointed out that it was a motion for exclusion.

When he spoke in the house on August 4, 1944, he said that he was stating government policy. I doubt very much if it was government policy, even though the Prime Minister stated it. When his followers came to British Columbia they repudiated that policy, although they had not repudiated it on the floor of parliament.

Mr. REID: I never changed my views either in this house or out of it. Do not blame me for that.

The CHAIRMAN: The hon. member's time has expired.

Mr. REID: Let him go on.

The CHAIRMAN: He may continue with the consent of the committee.

Mr. MacINNIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Because of your courtesy I shall be brief. I have two or three proposals to make which I believe are absolutely necessary. I [illegible] we shall have to deal with this problem on the basis laid down in united nations

charter which we adopted in this house a few days ago. At the very beginning of that charter we find the following:

We the people of the united nations, determined to safeguard succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained

And in the first article we find the following:

To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity of the principles of justice and international law, the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion . . .

That, in my opinion, is only one way in which we can deal with this problem. Deal with it in accordance with the principles laid down in the united nations charter. I suggest, therefore, to the Minister of Labour and to the government that if they want the Canadian Japanese to settle in the other provinces, the first thing they will have to do is to approach the provinces and get the cancellation of the agreements made with them when these people were moved in. That is essential. It is essential because, if these people's rights as Canadian citizens in other parts of Canada are not guaranteed, we can never settle the problem.

The second thing we should do is to remove the restrictions that now prevent them from buying and leasing real property, so that they can buy property to assure their economic welfare, acquire social and economic roots, and they will have more reasons to remain where they have been settled. These are the things which I believe the government will have to do, and if it begins to do these things immediately, I am sure that this problem will be much more easily solved than we now think possible.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I wish to congratulate the hon. member for Calgary West on the speech which he gave. I enjoyed it very much, and I thought he made a constructive contribution to the debate. In fact, I thought it was one of the most constructive speeches I had heard a gentleman of the legal profession make for some time. He was rather underestimating the value of the conciliation boards to this country during the very difficult war period. I have had some experience during the last three or four years. I have had an opportunity of serving on three quite important boards, one of which dealt with a serious shipyard situation. From my experience on that board I learned a great deal, and I was amazed, when I came to deal with problems confronting men who came from different backgrounds, with different approaches to life and different outlooks, how much stability had been built into these unions in such a short time. I think these conciliation boards have performed a great service during the war years. I am of this opinion, from my experience, that until we have a national or general labour code, which incorporates labour's rights and labour's responsibilities, we are not going to settle industrial problems, as far as the workers in this country are concerned.

Representing a constituency in which thousands of Japanese have lived since their evacuation from the coastal areas, I wish to say a few words to-night on this important question. It is one which is of serious concern to many of my constituents. I represent a riding which holds a strong affection for the principles of democracy. Their views are not coloured by racial animosity, and they are a people who spring quickly to the defence of democratic principles.

In introducing this subject, I could not give a better background than to read the introduction to the first report made by the security commission to the Department of Labour. This introduction is written in excellent language, and is a good introduction to the subject. I read this from the introduction to the report submitted by the security commission:

The colourful pages of early Canadian history have ever been a recital of action and movement.

The settler, the family, the community; dissension and compromise; a continual readjustment of human lives and their relationships; the urge to seek new and virgin fields, all comprise a tale of natural growth and expansion and inevitably a westward trek.

Since the linking of east and west by steel, the pattern of our lives has become more uniform and stabilized, our problems more similar—the great war, the boom days and subsequent depression were factors common to the whole country.

Canadian historians could no doubt reveal that, whilst this nationhood is in no small measure the result of the efforts of statesmen and industrial leaders, the ordinary citizen has also been a contributory factor of considerable importance in the development of Canadian life as it is to-day, and it is significant that the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-5
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latter, many of whom still bear the mark of foreign birth or parentage, represent diverse racial origins.

Canadian people as a whole may have been unmindful of the fact that scattered throughout the dominion were comparatively small groups of people which had not become completely assimiliated into their present environment. This, however, could not be said of the people of British Columbia, who have been constantly kept aware that within the confines of this province, with its wide untenanted areas, lived seven thousand Japanese who had been born in Canada, and sixteen thousand others who had immigrated to this country in the past fifty years.

The lure of this vast continent of plenty had caused most of them to leave their homeland for ever. In general, they were representative of the poorer class in Japan, therefore the most menial work in their new home offered them greater rewards and comforts than those to which they had hitherto been accustomed. They proved quick to familiarize themselves with the laws and customs of this country, and their apparent slowness to become assimiliated into community life has been, quite probably, due to the existing colour prejudice and the provincial denial of the right to vote. It has been inevitable that the denial of the franchise, and also the restrictions against their entry into certain professions, have of necessity driven them to concentrate their initiative and energy in those channels of business available to them, and to which they were especially suited. At the outbreak of hostilities, the Japanese in British Columbia were chiefly employed in the fishing industry, boat building, cultivation of truck farms, berries and fruits, and in multifarious types of small businesses such as restaurants, boarding houses, dry-cleaning establishments, and small fruit and grocery stores.

By their industry and self-sacrifice, they had established their homes, families and businesses, seldom becoming public charges, and at all times trusting that some day, they, or at least their Canadian-born children, would have the full privileges of Canadian citizenship.

However, in December of 1941 these hopes were quickly shattered by the unprovoked action of their native countrymen in viciously attacking Pearl Harbor without warning, and this group of people numbering over 23,000 were immediately classified as "alien." Here were represented Japanese who still retained their natural loyalty to the land of their birth. Here also were the indifferent, interested only in their physical and material well-being; and others, Canadian-born, torn between family ties and an appreciation of this country which they had come to consider their own. There were also others who were entirely uninfluenced by ties of parentage, real Canadians, possessing that spirit of independence which they cherished as their rightful heritage. This group of people of varied objectives, conflicting loyalties and diverse aspirations were now the victims of the cruel action of their race.

I have read that because it is the introduction to the first report of the British Columbia security commission to the Department of Labour. Following Pearl Harbor, as we know the government had to take action.

Internments took place, and some were placed in camps. An order for the disposal of Japanese fishing vessels was set up; there was a surrender of moving vehicles, cameras and weapons, and their property was handed over to the custodian of alien property. A registration of all the Japanese took place, showing at that time 23,312 Japanese resident in British Columbia.

I should like to quote one further paragraph from the report where it deals with the creation of the British Columbia security commission. It states:

> The government of Canada took no further definite action until public sentiment became inflamed and the members of parliament from this province became so vehement in their denunciation, and the press so vociferous in its expression of indignation that finally, faced with the necessity of establishing some security against possible attack from within as well as without, on March 4, 1942, the government of Canada—

—established the Japanese security commission.

In passing I wish to say this, that the members of that commission were: Austin C. Taylor, chairman; F. J. Mead, assistant commissioner and John Shirras, assistant commissioner. Those gentlemen performed an excellent service to the country and carried out their duties at a very difficult time. A realization that there was a possibility of imminent attack on the coast, and that there was tension throughout British Columbia made the duties of those gentlemen difficult. I give them credit for performing this service in an excellent manner and in most difficult circumstances.

In addition, I wish to associate with those names the names of assistant commissioner Colonel Hill and assistant commissioner Caulkin, both of whom have done excellent work in connection with the Japanese question. When the government was faced with the urgent problem of reallocation of the Japanese in the interior, many people in my constituency offered their copperation. Officials and residents of municipalities and villages made a definite contribution to the war effort by taking such a democratic and public-spirited approach to the question during those years.

Some minor protests were voiced in my constituency, but they received little general support. Some people who formerly objected to the reallocation of Japanese in my riding are now staunch supporters of the rights of these people as Canadian citizens. There was considerable opposition in British Columbia and there is at the present time. As hon. members know, opposition has been voiced against the government's policy concerning the Japanese. A few members of parliament representing coastal constituencies have been persistent—and I should think, under the circumstances, somewhat inconsistent—in their opposition to that policy. Some public bodies in British Columbia have taken a similar stand, but even those bodies have had a vacillating policy. I am glad to say that many other public bodies and associations have taken a strong stand for the rights of these people. I find that the more the Canadian people know about this situation, the more they understand these people and the circumstances; the more inclined to be tolerant they become and the more ready they are to give these people the justice that they deserve.

The policy of the government was outlined by the Prime Minister in his statement last year to the house. The Conservative party has no policy. The attorney general of British Columbia announced that during the last provincial election. Mr. Maitland said that the Conservative party had no policy in connection with the Japanese question. I imagine there are too many decent people who are members or supporters of the Conservative party who do not believe in racial discrimination. That is why the Conservative party has no policy with regard to the disposal of Japanese in British Columbia.

Public bodies have expressed their opinions on this matter, but I want to show how vacillating those opinions have been. I might say that in my own district the farmers' organizations have taken a strong stand against this racial discrimination against the Japanese. The central farmers' institute of Kootenay West stood firm against racial discrimination. In June, 1943, a meeting of the eastern municipalities of British Columbia held in Kaslo, which I believe is the birthplace of the hon. member for Vancouver South, was opposed, without dissent, to the repatriation of persons of Japanese blood. In August, 1943, at a meeting of the eastern section of the municipalities of British Columbia held in Nelson, a resolution from Richmond, which is a Fraser Valley town, urging repatriation was turned down with no dissenting voice.

In September, 1943, the union of British Columbia municipalities meeting at Port Alberni passed a resolution in favour of repatriation after considerable discussion and with a strong minority vote. In September, 1944, the union of British Columbia municipalities, meeting at Nelson, turned down a similar resolution after debate by a vote of fifty-nine to twenty-eight. In July, 1945, the eastern section of municipalities of British Columbia, meeting at New Denver, turned down a similar resolution with not a single delegate voting for it. In September, 1945, the union of British Columbia municipalities, meeting at Victoria, passed a similar resolution in favour of repatriation with hardly any discussion.

The above shows that there is a strong sentiment against this policy of repatriation, as well as a sentiment in favour. The resolutions passed in favour of repatriation were passed after a great deal of debate and by narrow majorities. So far as my own constituency is concerned, in the winter of 1943, the Nelson citizens' rehabilitation committee, after a number of discussions, finally adopted a brief urging that Japanese-Canadians should be encouraged to disperse across Canada and that they should, upon due examination, be given full responsibilities as Canadian citizens and should also bear responsibilities, such as fighting in the armed forces, which they were ready to accept if they had the opportunity. Church and women's organizations and other groups, both in my constituency and throughout British Columbia, are taking a strong stand against this racial discrimination.

I have in my hand a copy of a letter which was circulated by what is known as the white Canada research committee of Fort Langley, British Columbia. This is dated October 2, 1945. I am informed that the sponsors of this committee are the hon. member for New Westminster, the hon. member for Comox-Alberni, Mr. A. W. Neill, Mr. J. H. Bose, Major R. A. Payne, Henry L. Edmonds, D. F. Mackay of the native sons of Canada, with Charles E. Hope as honorary secretary. I do not know what is meant by white Canada research committee. After hon. members have heard the contents of this letter, I think they will agree that there is no research connected with it. This letter was forwarded to all the farmers' institutes in British Columbia in envelopes provided by the superintendent of the farmers' institute. I do not say that he had knowledge of it, but the fact is that the province of British Columbia supplies stationery to the farmers' institutes and this letter was circulated in those envelopes. The letter reads:

> Our committee has been urged to get up a province-wide petition asking the government to repatriate all people of Japanese ancestry now in Canada.
>
> While we are primarily responsible for getting up the enclosed petition, it was thought better to put it out under the name of the Japanese "repatriation committee," as the name "white Canada" brings up the Chinese and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Hindoo questions which might be somewhat controversial, whereas the Japanese question is a problem to itself.

I am enclosing two copies of this petition, also some releases covering different angles of the question. The farmers' institute at its last annual meeting of the advisory board passed some very strong resolutions on the subject—

That is quite correct; that was at the meeting of the advisory board at Victoria, and the farmers' institute of my constituency opposed the resolution.

—and we have received a great deal of support from many members, and Doctor Munro, deputy minister of agriculture—

I may say that Doctor Munro is not a doctor of agriculture. He received his doctorate degree as a result of a thesis on the Indians of the Pacific coast. Personally it does not seem right to me that a gentleman who wrote a thesis concerning a native race should assist in the promulgation of this type of doctrine. The letter continues:

—and secretary of the advisory board, is also giving us his strong support. Can I ask you to take an active interest in this petition and get signatures in your locality?

Anybody, both men and women, can sign it, whether they are farming or not (storekeepers, railwaymen, et cetera) and if you have a women's institute in your district they also should be asked to get signatures, as this is a matter of the most vital importance to everybody in this province, and indeed to all Canada.

There have been some similar petitions circulated, but there is no reason why all these petitions should not be signed by the same people but I should caution you that no one should sign more than one copy of the same petition, and no one under the age of fourteen should be asked to sign; above that age I think they should, as in two or three years this Japanese question will be vital to them also.

I might just say in passing that these are the very same people who raised such a strong objection to anyone being allowed to vote at the age of eighteen years. The letter continues:

If you are not able to handle this yourself, could you get two or three of your neighbours to handle it, taking a day or two each. Time is important and we should have all the petitions ready for presntation to parliament within the next month or two.

I also enclose a subscription list which was got out at the suggestion of the native sons' organization at New Westminster, and successfully circulated there. If anyone in your locality cares to subscribe anything, his contribution will be welcomed, no matter how small. Perhaps your institute would like to help. The total cost will be about $800, no salaries of any kind are being paid, but printing, stamps and stenography cost money. I want, however, to strongly emphasize that the signatures to the petition are the important thing [illegible]

[Mr. Herridge.]

Mr. Austin Harris of Steveston is kindly helping to circulate these petitions and correspondence in connection with these should be directed to him; he will also send you further copies of the petition on request.

Hoping for your wholehearted cooperation, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Charles E. Hope, honorary secretary,
per Austin Harris.

I realize fully the difficulties the government has encountered in connection with this question. Considering the time of war and the outlook of the people in general, I believe that on the whole the government policy has been reasonably fair and reasonably decent. It is only fair to say that, because this whole movement of people no doubt has been carried out under great difficulties. I know something about it, because I had something to do with the commissioners. Thousands of these people lived in my district; I moved among them a great deal and tried to get to know them and to know the facts. Undoubtedly injustices have been done. Mistakes have been made by officials, and no doubt that was inevitable in time of war and stress, but every effort should be made to rectify them.

I wish to make a few criticisms of government policy. The government made a great mistake in not enlisting Japanese men of military age. If we had followed the policy pursued in the United States, a satisfactory solution of this problem would be much less difficult in the days to come. After the statement of the Prime Minister, Canadian-born citizens of Japanese racial origin were enlisted in the Canadian army. The public are largely unaware of the fact that hundreds of them enlisted and that every one was a general service man.

With regard to the sale of assets, the Japanese property at the coast was handed over to the custodian of enemy property on the definite understanding that it would be held in trust for them. Instead, it has been sold without the permission of the owners, and very often at ridiculous prices. The Japanese war veterans who received a grant of lands after the last war have now had it taken from them. Goods of real value were sold without the owner's knowledge, while, in some cases, articles of only sentimental value have been returned to their owners. Things for which there was no market have in many cases been destroyed. Test cases were brought before the exchequer court to determine the legality of the government's action in selling their property. The court sat in June, 1944; but as yet, November, 1945, no decision has been handed down by Mr. Justice Thorson.

In the meantime, although the matter is before the courts, the sale of property has been pressed. Very few of these people still retain very much of what they possessed at the coast, and the proceeds of the sales have been used to support the owners so that now very few have anything left at all. From inquiries I have made—and I am not one to make rash statements in a matter of this kind—I believe that a grave injustice has been done to thousands of Japanese people. Their property is being sold at ridiculous prices on what the labour department reports is a seller's market.

Mr. MITCHELL: I might inform my hon. friend that the labour department has nothing to do with the sale of the property.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I quite appreciate that fact.

I should now like to say a word on the repatriation policy. In April a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with selective service placement officers came to all the larger Japanese settlements in British Columbia offering them this alternative: You may choose to go to Japan after the war with your way paid and all your assets, or you may choose to remain in Canada; but, if you choose Canada, you must move east of the Rockies, or it will be a black mark against you when the loyalty commission comes around. This commission to determine the loyalty to Canada of persons of Japanese origin was promised by the Prime Minister in August, 1944, but as yet is not in existence.

In the proclamation announcing the choice before all people of Japanese origin, citizens and aliens alike, it was made to appear that to choose Japan would be far more profitable than to choose Canada. A very large majority chose "return to Japan". But when their reasons and intentions are looked into it does not appear that many really desire to go there. Although Japanese nationals were given to understand that if they chose Canada they would have to go east immediately, now when they try to go they find it is almost impossible to get a permit. Some nationals, it is true, have been able to get a permit and go, but they are definitely exceptions. The fact that these men and women are nationals rather than Canadian citizens in a great many cases does not reflect upon them. In many cases it is due to one of three reasons: (1) the vagaries of our naturalization laws; (2) lawyers who were charged with putting through their clients' applications for naturalization failed to do so; (3) naturalizations which have taken place since 1922 are not accepted as valid. The result of all this has been to create a great ferment in the minds not only of the people of Japanese origin but of many occidentals in Canada as well. Business men, women's institutes, women's auxiliaries and women's missionary societies up and down the valley as well as missionaries of the United and Anglican churches, have wired or written the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labour, and leading church authorities. At present an appeal direct to the throne is being considered. So far the results seem to be nil.

Without a doubt the present situation is, in my opinion, absolutely opposed to the principles which Canada is professing to support in the united nations as outlined in the preamble to the charter. It is also opposed to the words of the Prime Minister of this country in 1944, when he stated that racial discrimination will not be allowed to gain a foothold in this country. The root of the whole trouble appears to be in the delay of the government in admitting the rights and duties of Canadian citizens. If the government would make up its mind as to what Canadian citizenship means, the whole situation would be rapidly simplified. People of Japanese origin in this country know that in the panic days of Pearl Harbor it was inevitable that some injustices should take place. They are very fair in that respect, I know, because I have spoken to hundreds of them, but if they are given a square deal any sense of injury and personal injustice will, I am sure, rapidly fade away.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I am sorry to interrupt my hon. friend, but would he mind adjourning the debate because I am going to ask the permission of the house to go into supply before eleven o'clock, if that will not disturb the sequence of his argument.

On motion of Mr. Herridge the debate was adjourned.

SUPPLY

The house in committee of supply, Mr. Macdonald (Brantford City) in the chair.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I should like to call three items in the Prime Minister's department, under three heads, and ask that the items stand.

Mr. COLDWELL: This is a new way of doing it.

Mr. MACKENZIE: A quicker way.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

39. Departmental administration, $526,085.

Item stands.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

professor, had something drastic to say about those of us who hold the views I do. We have been called un-Christian and other names as well. Last evening the hon. member for Vancouver East and the leader of the C.C.F. party spoke about certain members holding views and referred to them as un-Christian. Well, I want to tell him and the other members of his party that when I want views on Christianity I will not go to any of that group to find out what Christianity really means, nor will I go to Doctor Sedgwick or Professor Angus or even some ministers of the gospel who are doing a great disservice to this country in making the remarks they are making.

I hold the views I do rightly or wrongly. When we speak about hatreds in this country, to me the most dangerous hatreds are those that have been built up since 1933, ever since the C.C.F. party came into being. That party has built up hatred of one class against another in this country. You can sense it everywhere at the present time. In almost every district in Canada where I have gone I have felt it; I have felt it in my own district, the hatred of one class of another. This is to my mind a bad thing to do. Members of that group get up and accuse us of raising racial hatreds. Others say that some of us should be put behind the bars. I know whom I would put behind the bars. There are some members of the legal profession, the ministerial profession and some professors whom I think it would be well for Canada to restrain in some way or other.

Mr. IRVINE: Fascism.

Mr. MacINNIS: They did that in Germany.

Mr. REID: I now wish to deal with the matter without any degree of rancour at all. I want to deal with it in a practical way, and put forth some arguments to the committee and the country which so far have not been answered. There has been a lot of sentimental slosh outside the house, and there has been a lot of sentiment placed on the record here which I shall try to expose or correct. At least I am going to put some practical questions and practical matters before the committee and the country, and I hope that some hon. member will get up and answer them if he can.

With regard to the statement made by Sedgwick and others that the Japanese were removed from British Columbia at the time of Pearl Harbor because of the hysteria which existed in British Columbia, may I correct that immediately and put it right? Is there a man in this house who will rise in his place

Japanese would never attack British Columbia? Just think back to the time of Pearl Harbor. Our defences were then next to nothing. No one knew where and when the Japanese navy or aircraft would attack. For safety reasons the government did a splendid thing at that time by immediately taking all the boats of the Japanese fishermen and removing the Japanese into camps or into the interior back from the coast.

May I make this statement. This year I happened to go up the coast, and the captain of the C.P.R. boat pointed out to me, so long as daylight lasted, that in all the long inlets all the way from Vancouver to Prince Rupert, at all strategic points on our coast, there were Japanese houses. Does any hon. member say that that was not by design, that it was just accidental that these Japanese houses were right at the head of bays looking up the long bay and out to the ocean? Will any man say that if the Japanese had been left on the coast of British Columbia and Japan had attacked us, the Japs would not have helped them? If he does I shall tell him that he had better go back to the people of British Columbia and tell them that story, and I have an idea what kind of answer he would receive because no one would believe him.

It is all very well to talk of their loyalty now. I am going to put this practical question to the committee. I realize it is very difficult to say who is loyal and who is not; but it is my view, sir, that they kept quiet under the hand of the higher-up Japanese. If the Canadian born are loyal Japanese, why is it that no mention has been made of Japanese atrocities or even the defeat of Japan in the Japanese paper published here, called the *New Canadian*? This paper is published by young men and women born in this country who have been educated in our schools and colleges, and who those foolish professors and unwise preachers contend are truly Canadians. I ask them this question. If they are truly Canadians, why have they been silent and were silent in their own paper for the entire month of August and the following months as well? Not a word was said about atrocities, no. Not even a word was said about the defeat of Japan. I can understand their not saying anything about atrocities. Probably they did not want to raise any hatreds. I can forgive them for that. But why, if they were Canadians, did they not publish anything in their paper about Japan being defeated? Strange they did not mention it. Not one voice was raised in that paper. I am particularly pointing my

finger at the C.C.F. group, because they are the ones who say that the Japs are truly Canadians.

Mr. IRVINE: You are the ones who brought them in.

Mr. REID: You cannot lay that at my door.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: We are the ones who moved them out.

Mr. REID: May I now deal with the next point, namely, about their being loyal Canadians. I have asked this question of various groups; I have asked it from ministers and professors; I have asked it in this House of Commons, and I am going to ask it again, and shall be pleased if any hon. member following me will rise in his place and answer the question. Can a person who is born in this country be a truly Canadian citizen if he owes first allegiance to the country from which his father came? Every Japanese in this country was, before the war—and I believe they still are—duly registered with Japan; and as such they have been looked upon by that government as Japanese citizens. As a matter of fact, when Japan was counting the number of fishermen employed she always included in that number the number of Japanese fishermen in British Columbia. And when a Japanese died the undertaker had to send his birth certificate and death certificate to the government of Japan, even though the man was born here.

I ask this further question: If they are Canadian citizens, then why has not one of them got up and publicly renounced the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese government? Why have they not stood up and said, "I am a Canadian; I was born here of Japanese parents, but I am a Canadian. I have no allegiance to Japan. They do not have any hold on me at all."

But, no; a great silence from all the Japanese here. And I ask those people who are criticizing me and holding up the Canadian-born Japanese, to answer this question: Why has not one of those Japanese renounced his allegiance to Japan? My advice to the government is not to make one of them a Canadian citizen unless they did so.

We come now to the question of assimilability. I know that many others and I differ on this subject. Some of them say that they are assimilable and that intermarriage with the Japanese should be carried out. But I notice they are always the ones who want that kind of experiment tried out on someone else's family, not on their own. If I were in a carping mood this afternoon I would certainly take grave exception to the statement made by a former C.C.F. member of the legislature who, thank heaven, was defeated in the last election but who said in Victoria that in her opinion the Scots were harder to assimilate in this country than the Japanese. I can assure you of this, sir, that if I had been present when it was said in the provincial house there would have been more said and done about it than was said or done. No greater insult has been lodged against any race than for a member to get up in the legislature of British Columbia and say that the Scottish people were harder to assimilate than the Japanese. The Japanese cannot be assimilated.

Mr. MacNICOL: The Scots are the most generous people in the world.

Mr. REID: These are the people who are saying that I am raising racial cries; yet they expect us to swallow these insults. I could say plenty about what has been said about myself, about being a foreigner.

An hon. MEMBER: You are.

Mr. REID: Who said that?

The CHAIRMAN: If that statement were made it should be expunged from *Hansard*.

Mr. REID: I thought I heard it; I hope I did not.

The CHAIRMAN: I am directing *Hansard* that if the statement were made it should not appear in *Hansard*.

Mr. HANSELL: On a point of order, I do not wish to take issue with your instructions to *Hansard*, Mr. Chairman, but I think you are going beyond your authority when you issue such instructions. That cannot be done without unanimous consent of the house.

Mr. REID: As no one answered when I asked who said it, I do not suppose it is on *Hansard*, so that we do not have to worry about it. But if it is, I will take care of the matter. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the interruption.

I am placing these practical matters before those who hold views which are opposite to mine. I am not raising any racial cry, but I maintain to those people that the Japanese are a non-assimilable race, and that as such they are a danger for the present and future of Canada. Second, I have spoken against dual citizenship. At one and the same time they cannot be citizens of two countries.

I know that sometimes it has been asked: Why not criticize the Germans in this country? Why not criticize the Italians? Why pick

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

on the Japanese? There, again, I should like to explain some of the reasons why I have taken issue with the Japanese. So far as I know, neither of the countries mentioned has laid claim to those born in Canada, nor have I ever heard of a German or an Italian born in this country going back to do military duty in Germany or Italy.

I make the statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Japanese came to this country under a definite plan of the Japanese war lords. It is true that in the first instance they were brought here because they offered cheap labour, but later they were brought or sent to this country under that definite plan of their war lords, one which looked toward the day when Japan would strike for the supremacy of the Pacific.

Mr. MacINNIS: Has my hon. friend any definite authoritative evidence on that point?

Mr. REID: I have this authority: I have one of the Japanese year books which shows that the Japanese government lent millions of dollars to their citizens to settle on the Pacific coast. And I cannot see a government like that of Japan lending their nationals great sums of money just for the welfare of those Japanese who came here.

Mr. MacINNIS: Can the hon. member quote from the Japanese year book to that effect?

Mr. REID: Yes, I can quote from the Japanese year book; and if the hon. member will look up the records of this house he will find that I mentioned it on another occasion. I quoted the Japanese year book for 1934 in that speech, showing that in that year 52 million yen were sent back by the Japanese on the Pacific coast to Japan. That was returnable money, as shown by the Japanese records. Will my hon. friend suggest that they would put it in the year book if it were not true?

Mr. MacINNIS: How much money did they really send; that is what I am talking about?

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: We do not send professors over there to find out the things we want to know.

Mr. REID: The 52 million yen of which I have spoken were not by way of gifts, but rather in the paying back of loans for their establishment in Canada. It was not a straight gift at all. I am not speaking about gifts. I am speaking about a different matter entirely, about a business transaction carried out years ago by the Japanese government.

Let me come now to some statements which were made the other night by the hon. member for Vancouver East and the hon. member for Kootenay West. I have always differed with the hon. member for Vancouver East regarding the resolution he placed before the house in 1936. I make no bones about the matter: I voted against it. Why should I make any bones about it? I believe it was he and Mrs. MacInnis that published a booklet and spread it widely throughout the Fraser Valley in which they mentioned particularly Tom Reid. I do not mind that. The publishing of the book has done me no harm, because I am still a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. MacNICOL: It would be free advertising.

Mr. REID: Yes, but of a doubtful kind. Be that as it may, I would ask hon. members who are interested in the matter to look at *Hansard* for February 20, 1936, the day the resolution was introduced by the hon. member for Vancouver East. Any hon. member who is interested will find that, although the resolution, as he read it to us last night, quoting from one of the little pamphlets that were circulated, states specifically:

> 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 those groups to whom we do not grant the full rights and privileges of citizenship . . .

—the fact remains that at least eighty-five or ninety per cent of his entire speech was devoted to the Japanese. Very little was said about other orientals included in the resolution—the Chinese, or those who come from India, and whom we describe as Hindus. The question of Indians was involved in that resolution and they are British subjects. The question of the Chinese was also involved. While they are orientals, they represent a diminishing problem in British Columbia. But if you look over that speech carefully and without bias you will come to the conclusion that the resolution was aimed—this is my opinion at least—against the Japanese. I have often wondered why the hon. member for Vancouver East, when he was devoting his speech to the Japanese, did not mention the Japanese specifically in his resolution.

The resolution had another weakness. It asked that we exclude from this country these races to whom we do not give the vote. Please note that would refer to one province only, because in all the other provinces Hindus, Japanese and Chinese can vote.

If the Japanese are worrying about losing the franchise it seems to me strange that they should be reluctant to stay in those provinces which grant them the franchise. But no; they

are all willing to come back to British Columbia if we allow them to. If I know the people of British Columbia, and I think I know them just as well as any member from that province; I know that if you put that to a vote—I am willing that it should go to a vote—they will state in unmistakable terms that all be returned to Japan.

It was stated by the Minister of Labour last night that 10,000 or so may be returned and that the remainder will be spread throughout the other provinces. I am wondering under what act we shall be able to keep people from travelling from one province to another. I doubt if it can be done. I feel in my heart and mind that once the restrictions are lifted, every last Jap will go back to British Columbia.

I should like to offer some criticism of some of the provinces that criticize us. These provinces seem reluctant to keep the Japanese. They contend, however, that British Columbia should take them but they do not want them. This is now a national problem and the future of the country is involved. The only way to handle this unassimilable race is to send them back. As is well known, over 10,000 of the Japanese signified their willingness to return to Japan. The hon. member for Vancouver East has disputed the minister's statement, but he made it again most emphatically. I am glad the Minister of Labour did say that no duress or compulsion had been used. I would point out to the hon. member for Vancouver East and the rest of the committee that before any step was taken by the government, before the R.C.M.P. went around and asked them to sign that paper, a great number of Japanese, many Canadian born, wrote to the Spanish consulate of their own volition and asked that they be returned to Japan.

Mr. NICHOLSON: How many?

Mr. REID: I cannot give the exact number and the hon. member will just have to take my word for it, but my information is that there were something like 2,200, most of them Canadian born, who requested the Spanish consul to have them returned to Japan. I realize that some of these Japanese may be loyal citizens, but when I visited the camp that was set up in Hastings park in Vancouver I found that there was a group there who had made it abundantly clear, when the Spanish consul visited the camp, that they were in this country at the request of Japan, and that they looked to Japan for protection. Of course they thought Japan was going to win, and they boldly said, "We will put it all over you; you will be working for us when Japan is the boss." These same bold Japs in the camp at Hastings park were making it known that they did not care what happened, that we could do what we liked with them. Some of the same Japs later infiltrated into the various camps throughout the country.

I should like to refer to one or two of the statements made last night by the hon. member for Kootenay West. He referred to various meetings that had been held at which resolutions had been passed in favour of keeping the Japanese here. He mentioned the British Columbia municipalities. It is true that on two occasions when a resolution was brought up at their convention it was turned down, but there was a reason. I should like to remind the members of the Liberal party, of the Conservative party and of the Social Credit party that they could take a leaf out of the book of the C.C.F. party on political manipulation. They have seen to it that, wherever possible, members of their organization shall belong to municipal councils.

A great majority of the council members who attended those conventions were members of the C.C.F. and opposed any move to send the Japs back. They could not do otherwise because their leaders had spoken. At the first convention the resolution was lost, but in 1945 there was a different story. The hon. member for Kootenay West said that in the eastern part of British Columbia they had passed resolutions in favour of the Japs, but he did not tell the committee about the west. One of the largest conventions of municipalities was held at the coast in 1945, and they passed a resolution containing views similar to those which I and others hold.

With regard to the meeting at Richmond, to which he referred, which is in the riding that I have the honour to represent, he did not tell the committee the whole story. I had nothing at all to do with the first meeting called, but I was invited to attend. There were 450 fishermen at that meeting, and the hon. member made no mention of the fact that, with the exception of one man, who I understand was sent there to speak in their favour, the meeting was unanimously against the Japanese.

Then a small group of men who were endeavouring to have the Japanese repatriated attended a later meeting. The information I have is that that meeting was plugged by a group from the university, engineered to a great extent by this same Doctor Sedgewick. I was not at the meeting, but that is the information I have. The meetings were held at places only five miles apart. I thought it strange that at one meeting the members were unanimous for the repatriation of the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-9
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Japanese, and yet at another meeting, held two weeks later and only five miles away, a motion to repatriate them was lost. My further information is that a row developed, which I understand was engineered in an effort to mix up the meeting by somebody from the university who came for that very purpose. They did not belong to the municipality; they lived in Vancouver and other districts.

Mr. POULIOT: They are dangerous people.

Mr. MacINNIS: Who, the university people?

Mr. REID: I think I have said all I need say without covering ground that I have covered before. Would there be anything wrong with giving the boys who fought and bled for this country an opportunity to say what they would do with the Japanese? Why are the people to whom I have referred afraid to leave the matter to our returned men? I have not projected into the argument this afternoon certain revolting stories, because one feels that he should not introduce particulars of atrocities, but I am just wondering how these foolish professors and unwise teachers really can believe in their own hearts that we have produced in this country a group of completely civilized human beings who are only one generation removed from savagery. If their attitude is right, that because these people have been born in British Columbia and raised in our schools, that makes them equal to our own citizens, we are perhaps wasting our time in sending missionaries to Japan. If their views are correct, why not bring more of the Japanese here to become civilized? I have often wondered if that thought has not percolated through the minds of those who hold this theory. But that is what they are saying, that all the Japanese who were born here are highly civilized, the equal of our own citizens. Yet one could mention, although I am not going to do so, case after case of Japanese who are at least accused of being the perpetrators of the very worst kind of crimes to our soldiers in Japan—men born and educated in the province of British Columbia. I leave that thought with this committee, and I want those who disagree with it to answer the questions I have raised: the question of dual citizenship, the question of assimilability; and to give the reasons they have, if any, why the Japanese paper published by Canadian-born Japanese has kept absolutely silent both on the atrocities of Japan [illegible] very noticeable that this seeming change of heart by the Japanese who now want to remain here, has all taken place since Japan was defeated.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, there are many new members in this House of Commons, and during the discussions this session I have noticed that they have given very careful consideration to serious issues that were brought before them. This afternoon I should like them to follow me in my discussion of the Japanese question, because it has now ceased to be the problem simply of those Canadians who face the Pacific and has become the problem of all Canada. I shall discuss it from that point of view.

Before doing so, I should like to say a word about my good friends the hon. member for Vancouver East, a member of the C.C.F. party, and the hon. member for Kootenay West, an ex-member of the C.C.F. party but who apparently is still thoroughly in accord with the C.C.F. on their Japanese policy. On this question as on many others they fail completely to face the facts. It reminds me of their attitude when Canada went to war. Here we were entering a life-and-death struggle, and yet that party took the stand that Canada must not send one man from her shores; it would be all right to send munitions or to send food, but we must not send one man. They were totally wrong then. They failed at that time to face the facts, but it was just what one might have expected from them because in the years preceding the war they had done everything they could to break down the defence forces of Canada and had advocated a one-sided disarmament. Their heads completely in the air, their feet right off the ground, they failed to face the problems that had to be settled by the Canadian people.

That has been their attitude. And last night they presumed to say that on this Japanese question they represent Christianity. Well, that is a tall order. I sometimes think they take themselves far too seriously. Certainly they have no corner on representing Christianity, any more than they have a corner on representing the common man—another title they claim so often. But I am sure of one thing, that on this Japanese question they do not represent the people of British Columbia. Their overwhelming defeat in the provincial election in British Columbia a few weeks ago showed that, when they had ten of their sitting members defeated, lost ten of their leading men, and yet their provincial candidates did not go nearly as far on this issue as the hon. member for Vancouver East; they rather hide their heads when he takes his stand on this question.

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The present Japanese situation is the result of the failure of the Canadian people to heed those Canadians who live west of the Rocky mountains. They failed to heed them right down through the years, for half a century. This issue first arose nearly fifty years ago. When the Japanese started to come to Canada our predecessors in this house protested against their admission session after session. The dominion government failed to do any thing about the matter. The imperial government recommended to Ottawa that Canada should pass a Natal act similar to the act passed by Australia and South Africa, under which there is a language test which has had the effect of keeping the Japanese out of those two dominions. The British Columbia legislature passed a Natal act six times, and six times it was disallowed by the dominion government, in several cases at the instigation of the Japanese consul general in Vancouver, who complained bitterly each time British Columbia passed such an act. There were riots in Vancouver about 1907 or 1908 over this Japanese question because the Japanese were being allowed to come in by the thousand. As a result of the riots, a gentleman's agreement was entered into, and the number of Japanese coming in was reduced; it was reduced again in the twenties, but there were Japanese coming into Canada right up to the time that Japan struck on December 7, 1941.

Practically all of them settled on the coast of British Columbia. The Minister of Labour gave the figures last night. About 95 per cent remained in British Columbia, and remained right in the coastal area. We had twice as many Japanese in proportion to our population in British Columbia as the state of California and three times as many as the state of Washington, which adjoins us on the south. There these people were, settled on the British Columbia coast, in contact with Japan all the time, with Japanese merchant vessels coming into our harbours, with fishing boats coming over, and with in many cases, the Japanese in British Columbia sending their children back to be educated in Japan. There were 1,500 children of Japanese in British Columbia in Japan at the time of Pearl Harbor. Those young Japanese in many cases went back and took military training and in due course came back to British Columbia. The city of Vancouver was the centre of Japanese activity in Canada. It was not here in Ottawa where the ambassador resided, but in Vancouver where the consul general had his office.

In 1940 the Japanese government took a census of the Japanese in Canada, and I have here a newspaper clipping of that time in which the census is explained in these words:

It is the regular ten-year census taken of Japanese at home and abroad.

Births in Canada were registered with the Japanese consul in Vancouver so that they might not lose their status as Japanese subjects; help was given through the consul's office so that the Japanese might buy up farms and engage in fishing and other industries; and, the most serious aspect of all, Japanese are emperor-worshippers; the emperor is their god. Hon. members have seen how this summer the Japanese emperor had merely to say the word that the war was over and Japanese armies stopped fighting in every theatre, showing the total power of the Japanese emperor over these people. How can one expect the vast majority of them to be loyal Canadians first? I have no doubt there are some, but how can one expect the vast majority, the rank and file of the Japanese in Canada, to have loyalty to Canada first and to Japan second?

Something has been said of naturalization. It is an accepted fact that the great majority of the Japanese who became naturalized did so in order to get fishing licences. They could not fish without becoming British subjects. A commission inquired into this question as far back as 1900. I am not going to quote their finding; I did that two years ago, but any hon. members who are interested can find it in the sessional papers of this house for 1902.

The hon. member for New Westminster has pointed out that they were located at strategic points on our coast. They had 1,100 fishing boats. They knew the coast far better than our own people did. There was spying. We hear the statement made at different times that nothing which was at all improper was done by these people. Just six days ago dispatches appeared in the press across Canada; I have one here from the Vancouver *Sun*:

Jap spies busy here during war.

Japanese spies in Vancouver were instructed to attempt to secure information during the war on such matters as ship movements, military mobilization and geographical facts, according to a report to-day from Washington, D.C.

These disclosures were made when exhibits were placed before the congressional committee investigating the happenings which plunged the United States into war and temporarily broke the backbone of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Copies of a message seeking such information were forwarded to Jap agents in Vancouver and Ottawa, it was stated, but its source was not identified . . .

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

This spy activity began months before Pearl Harbor.

One need not be surprised at that finding, because they were spying everywhere that the Japanese landed. I do not suppose anyone will question that fact. I have here, for example, a press dispatch of February 24, 1942, from London, headed:

Tremendous extent of Jap espionage becoming apparent.

It points out:

Japanese espionage has encircled the world. The latest disclosure of its efficiency comes from Darwin, Australia, where the accuracy of the recent bombing by the yellow air raiders has been such that knowledge of every important target must have been gained by the enemy.

Remember, for many years Australia has not allowed Japanese to enter, and had only about 2,500 when the war broke out.

Also, among Dutch people in London, it is well known that for years past Japanese fishermen throughout the whole Netherlands East Indies collected military information on a wholesale scale.

That is the background. These are some of the happenings which so worried the people of British Columbia. On December 7, 1941, Japan struck at Pearl Harbor. In the previous year, on September 27, 1940, she announced her alliance with Germany and Italy. I very well remember, the night after Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, we were warned that Vancouver was to be attacked. We had our first black-out. Then we heard over the radio the order that all Japanese fishing boats must report at certain centres. The boats were called in right away. That was a very wise move on the part of the government. But after that was done nothing else happened. The Japanese were allowed to remain sitting in these different locations. I myself was taken by the commander of the Vancouver defence area some weeks later to see the gun position defending the mouth of the Fraser river. Between the huts in which the men lived and the guns was the home of the leading Japanese in that particular centre, and the army men were worried about the situation. Another friend of mine commanded a post out on the west coast of Vancouver island. He served with me in the last war. He said, "I have not my guns set up to protect against invasion; I have them trained on the Japanese village; that is where my trouble will come from if it comes." At that time we had on the Pacific coast fewer aeroplanes than could be carried on one Japanese aircraft carrier, and all but a handful of them were obsolescent. We had a divided command—a commander of the army, a commander of the navy, a commander of the air force—just as the Americans had at Pearl Harbour when the Japanese struck there. Our position from a defence point of view was hopeless if the Japanese had cared to strike.

I have here a dispatch from Elmore Philpott, one of the leading columnists of Canada. He happens to be a very liberal-minded commentator; he was largely or partly responsible for the election of the hon. member for Kootenay West; he went there and helped him in his campaign; he also advocated the election of many members of the C.C.F.; and he advocated my own election. He lives in my riding; so that was what counted.

Mr. ABBOTT: Pretty broadminded!

Mr. GREEN: I have here an article of his which appeared some time in February, 1942. He says:

I do not know one responsible B.C. official, cabinet minister, police, forester or otherwise, who is satisfied with things as they are on the Pacific coast. Unfortunately the service men can't speak out.

Nobody needs to be a secret service agent to know that a Japanese fifth column will work wherever the Japanese government wants it to work. It is not a question of the loyalty or disloyalty of individual Japanese, native born or otherwise. In a total population of some 25,000 there is no conceivable way of keeping the Japanese government from planting or employing active fifth columnists to do whatever it wants done.

The entire Japanese population should be moved from this coast as soon as it is humanly possible. That means now—before an actual military action can take place.

As it is the government has only begun to deprive them of their radios, short wave or otherwise, on which they can take daily code messages. The government has not only allowed them to stay right beside guns—but it has left them close to vital power plants which are so poorly protected that they could be destroyed far more easily than the *Normandie* was fired last week.

There was grave danger of an attack on Canada's Pacific shores. That was the time when sabotage would have taken place. Had troops attempted to land they would have expected support from the local residents. A dispatch appeared in February, 1942, from the United States to this effect:

That's when the campaign of sabotage is to be waged. The reason there has been no outbreak of sabotage in the United States so far is that the Japanese government has ordered the Japs in this country to withhold such activities until the military attacks.

If the Japanese fleet had not been defeated at Midway, if the Japanese task force had not been turned back on its way to take Dutch Harbor in Alaska, there would probably have been a landing on the shores of British Columbia. I emphasize these things, since the cry is now raised that these Japanese were removed only because there was a lot of race prejudice on the coast; there was a lot of racial hatred, and so the government moved them out. The demand for the removal of the Japanese came from the commanders of the forces and from public men. I have here a wire I received dated February 21, 1942, sent to me at Ottawa, signed by twenty-one or twenty-two of our leading citizens, among them Harold E. Winch, M.L.A., leader of the C.C.F. in British Columbia and Grant MacNeil, M.L.A., one of their outstanding figures, a man who served ably in this house from 1935 to 1940. The telegram says:

Owing to widespread public alarm over enemy aliens on the Pacific coast and especially respecting those astride vital defence points and with a view to stabilizing public opinion and in the interest of public safety the undersigned met and now urge:

1. That military authorities be immediately authorized to remove enemy aliens from any and all points considered by military authorities essential in the interests of proper and adequate defence and public safety.

2. That the evacuation of all those of Japanese origin from the Pacific coast area be proceeded with immediately and plans to this effect announced.

That wire does not show race prejudice but it does show deadly peril. A protected zone was set up extending 100 miles from the coast and including Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte islands and other islands. In due course the government set up what was known as the British Columbia security commission, and an advisory committee to that commission was appointed. One member of the advisory committee was Mr. Winch, leader of the C.C.F., and the secretary of the advisory committee was Mr. Grant MacNeil. The Japanese were moved away from the protected area and settled in the interior of British Columbia. A few were sent east of the Rockies. But the provinces—and this is where the other provinces come into the picture—insisted, in the agreements which were made with the British Columbia security commission concerning these Japanese, that after the war the Japanese must be removed on the request of the particular province. I have here the agreement with Alberta dated May 6, 1942, of which paragraph 10 reads:

The commission agrees to remove or to have removed from the province, upon the termination of the state of war now existing between Canada and Japan, the Japanese temporarily placed or maintained within the province pursuant to the terms of this agreement as requested so to do by the province.

There was a similar agreement with Ontario and a letter containing the same understanding with Manitoba. I believe there was either a letter to or an agreement with the province of Quebec; the minister can correct me there if I am wrong—and also, if you please, with the province of Saskatchewan.

Mr. MITCHELL: There was nothing with Quebec.

Mr. GREEN: Some of the Japanese from the coast were interned. At one time over six hundred were in an internment camp in Ontario, and on October 31 of this year there were still interned in Ontario 416, of whom there were 168 Japanese nationals, forty-two naturalized Canadians, 203 born in Canada and three United States citizens. That number were still in internment camps. As time went on, the government decided on a dispersal policy. They did not say very much about it and I do not think they have been as frank with the Canadian people on this question as they might have been.

Mr. MITCHELL: I think my hon. friend will admit that we have done a good job.

Mr. GREEN: They have not said very much about it. They have not explained the position and they did not persuade the provinces to withdraw this provision.

Mr. MITCHELL: I think we have done a good job notwithstanding some people in the last parliament.

Mr. GREEN: I suggest that the government could have done a better job and I will show some ways in which they could have done so. May I eat it six o'clock, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Before the committee rises, I wonder if I might appeal to hon. members to finish to-night. Are there many questions which hon. gentlemen wish to ask the Minister of Reconstruction later in regard to his estimates? I am most anxious that we should finish the whole measure to-night so that we may go on to-morrow with the emergency powers bill, which is vital to the progress of the session.

Mr. MACDONNELL: The minister seems to be looking in my direction. I shall not detain the Minister of Reconstruction long this evening.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Thank you.

Mr. STIRLING: When the Minister of Reconstruction was speaking to his estimates he volunteered to give a good deal of information that he was not prepared to give at the time. It would look as though this might be the only opportunity available.

Mr. MACKENZIE: We shall endeavour to finish with the Minister of Labour after eight o'clock and then have the Minister of Recon-

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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[illegible] such questions as are put to him. I trust that we shall have the resolution passed, reserving all rights to hon. gentlemen to ask questions under civil estimates which have not yet been dealt with.

At six o'clock the committee took recess.

After Recess

The committee resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. GREEN: Mr. Chairman, when the committee rose for the dinner recess I was outlining the moves which were taken to get the Japanese away from the protected area on the Pacific coast. The great majority were sent into the interior of British Columbia, but a small percentage were sent east of the Rockies where, in almost every case, they were under an agreement with the particular province in which they were settled that at the end of the war they would be returned to British Columbia upon request by that province. As the months went by the government tried to carry out a policy of dispersal by persuading those Japanese to move east of the Rockies, and the younger and better ones west. Many of them have settled in eastern Canada on a permanent basis, and they deserve credit for having done so. Those who remained in British Columbia have been very hard to persuade to move. They have been very little interested in settling east of the Rockies. I think their whole plan is either to go back to Japan or to settle once more on the Pacific coast.

One feature which has not been emphasized during the debate is the attitude of many of the eastern centres. For example, take the city of Ottawa. This city has refused to allow any Japanese to settle, and yet the two Ottawa papers have been quite free in expressing their opinions editorially as to what British Columbia should do about the Japanese.

I hold in my hand the *New Canadian*, which is the publication of the Japanese. In the issue of November 25, 1944, we find the headline, "Canadian citizens refused trade licences in Toronto." Then in the issue of September 2, 1944, we find this: "No Evacuees, says Chatham." There are many other cities in Canada which have refused to take any step to help solve the problem. Therefore we come to this position as of October 31 of this year; there were in British Columbia at that date 14,824; almost two-thirds of the Japanese in Canada are still in British Columbia; Alberta, 3,703.

Mr. MITCHELL: Would my hon. friend like the latest figures? They are slightly different.

Mr. GREEN: I would rather finish my remarks on this basis. These are the figures I got from the minister's department as of October 31. Saskatchewan has 160. Of those 160, only seventy-one have been evacuees. The others were there before the war. Manitoba has 1,171; Ontario, 3,509, which includes 416 who are interned; Quebec, 671, Nova Scotia one, and he was there before the war; New Brunswick ten, the Yukon and Northwest Territories twenty-nine, Prince Edward Island, none, a total of 24,078.

Last summer the Prime Minister announced the policy of the government. In brief, it was to return to Japan those who wished to go; to set up a loyalty commission to decide upon the loyalty or disloyalty of those who had not expressed a wish to go back; to send back those found disloyal; to disperse the rest across Canada, and that there would be no further immigration. Eventually a survey began early in this year, 1945, of those who wished to go back to Japan. The people of Japanese origin across Canada were asked to make a choice. If they asked for repatriation, in each case they renounced their status as British subjects.

I hold in my hand another issue of the *New Canadian*, which gives the form they sign. It reads as follows:

> I, ... hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan. Further, I request the government of Canada under the conditions set out in the statement of the Minister of Labour, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents under sixteen years of age as listed hereunder.

Where the Japanese was a Japanese national, he did not, of course, request the relinquishment of his status as a British subject. While this survey was being taken, the *New Canadian* kept advising these Japanese not to sign; it pleaded with them not to sign it, so that there is not much doubt about their knowing what they were doing. A large number did sign. I have here the figures as of August 31. They are a little different from those given last night by the minister; but they show by provinces: British Columbia, 8,941, and if every one of those went it would still leave British Columbia with 6,000 Japanese; Alberta, 571; that would leave about 3,100 in Alberta; Saskatchewan, two; Manitoba, 405, which would leave Manitoba with about 750; Ontario, 325, which would leave Ontario with 3,200; the maritimes, none; the Yukon and Northwest Territories, none; internees, 216 of the 416 asked to be sent back to Japan; a total of 10,178. The minister gave a total of 10,347 last night.

After the survey had been completed, those Japanese who wished to be repatriated were moved into repatriation centres so that they could be sent back to Japan without further difficulty. I understand that since V-J day some have been trying to change their decision, and they are being stirred up constantly not only by the *New Canadian*, but also by pressure groups which have been formed in various parts of Canada. I think these pressure groups have little idea of helping to solve the problem. They do not seem to be worrying very much about the final solution of this problem. I suggest to the committee that what they are trying to do is to show how very broadminded they are at the expense of the people of British Columbia. That is pretty cheap business on an issue of this kind.

As yet no loyalty commission has been set up as promised by the Prime Minister, although the Department of Labour, through their British Columbia security commission, have extensive records of all those Japanese. Mark you, I think some of the most dangerous and some of the ones who are least Canadian are just cute enough to decline to sign the form to go back to Japan. They are waiting until the smoke blows away, and they plan to go on as they were doing before the war. For example, we have 200 internees who were sufficiently dangerous or obstreperous to be confined for several years. They have not asked to go back and presumably they are planning to stay here.

Then, I believe that all the Japanese nationals, as distinguished from naturalized Japanese, or those born in Canada, were not asked to sign one way or the other. I am told that by some of the officials of the British Columbia security commission. There was no requirement that all Japanese nationals should sign, and I believe quite a large number of them did not elect.

Mr. MITCHELL: They were all invited to sign, if I might put it in that way.

Mr. GREEN: They may have been invited to, but they were not required to. We should know what the government intends to do with those nationals who have not signed one way or the other.

The greatest omission in the minister's statement last night was that he said nothing whatsoever about the Japanese who are in the other provinces, under an agreement to be taken away upon request at the end of the war. The attitude of these provinces is most significant. I have here another issue of the *New Canadian*, dated February 3, 1945, in which the hon. Mr. Fallow, acting premier of Alberta, is quoted as having said this:

> When the war is over, these birds will have to get out.

He was referring then to Alberta. Then, the premier of Quebec, on March 16, is reported in this fashion:

> Premier Duplessis told British United Press in Quebec city the provincial government would take constitutional means to prevent the establishment of Japanese there.

The premier of Ontario is quoted as follows on March 19:

> It was not our choice those people should come into this province. As we understood, it was entirely a safety measure to move these people from British Columbia when it was thought there was possibility of invasion by Japanese forces. There is no reason an emergency measure of this kind should be employed to settle in this province Japanese whom we never sought and whom we would not have welcomed at that time.

I would ask at this time to hear from hon. members from those provinces as to what they think about this matter. What are they saying should be done with the Japanese in their provinces? Are they to be allowed to stay there, or are they to be put out? New Brunswick has only ten; yet the authorities at once gave an assurance to the people of that province that the Japanese were there only during war time, and that they would go out when the war ended.

If they are to be allowed to remain in the other provinces, they must have the right to buy land and the right to go into business. They have not any of those rights at the present time, nor have they had since they were moved out of British Columbia.

So, you see, the problem is not yet being faced. This gives grave concern to the people of British Columbia, where we still have 14,824 Japanese. In addition, we may have all those sent back that the other provinces do not want. Then, after that, we might get those who will come back of their own free will, and who prefer to live in British Columbia. This means that the problem will be back exactly where it was before the war. That, I suggest to members of the house from other provinces, is unfair to the people of British Columbia.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Hear, hear.

Mr. GREEN: And we do not intend to be put in that position.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-34-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. MACKENZIE: Hear, hear.

Mr. GREEN: We do not intend again to see the Japanese gain a foothold on the Pacific coast shoreline of Canada.

I suggest that some attention should be paid to what is said by those lads who have returned from Hong Kong. I have here a dispatch which puts on record the attitude of ten of those men who returned on October 4. They said:

"Don't let any Japanese settle in Canada. Their mental processes are different from ours and they will never adjust to the occidental way of life."

That's the unanimous indictment of the ten Canadian repats from Manila who arrived here yesterday on the United States transport *General Longfitt*."

I suggest these steps to the minister: First, the protected zone in British Columbia should be extended from the point 100 miles from the coast, right to the eastern boundary of the province. This should be maintained into the peace-time period, at least for a sufficient number of years to enable what Japanese remain in Canada to be properly settled elsewhere.

That was the policy of the Progressive Conservative party during the election, and for years prior thereto. The hon. member for Kootenay West said that we had no policy. Well, I think he was so busy quarreling with his C.C.F. friends that he did not have time to check up on a good many policies.

Mr. MacINNIS: Do not worry; before the next election you and the Liberals will have the same policy.

Mr. GREEN: In the second place I suggest that the government should send back those who have so requested. The minister spoke last night as though he might be allowing a whole lot who were not Japanese nationals to change their minds. There may be some cases where injustices have been done, and those people should be given a further chance. But the vast majority knew what they were doing when they signed for repatriation, and the government should not be weak enough now to allow them to make any change.

Those who are found disloyal by the commission which is to be set up should be sent back. I think there is agreement on that point, on all sides of the house. However, that will still leave those who are not acceptable to the other provinces. And, by the way, this policy of making the whole of British Columbia a protected zone is the policy not only of the Progressive Conservative [illegible]

Affairs. A meeting on June 6, 1944, of the dominion convention of the Canadian Legion is reported as follows:

If the Japanese come back to British Columbia after the war, Hon. Ian Mackenzie will quit politics. That is by his own word.

Then, he said this at the time he was nominated—and I give him credit, because I think he meant it; a report of September 19, 1944, when he was nominated, credits him with this statement:

Not a single Japanese from the Rockies to the sea. I ask my fellow citizens of Vancouver Centre, and of British Columbia as a whole, to range themselves beside me on this issue and to serve notice on the rest of Canada that we will not have Japanese in this fair province.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Hear, hear.

Mr. GREEN: Then, as I have said, there would still be those who are not acceptable in other provinces. I suggest to the minister that consideration be given to making the request that, in the peace treaty with Japan, arrangements be made for resettling these Japanese in the Pacific, with adequate financial compensation and, if necessary, under united nations trusteeship. There will have to be many shifts in population provided for in the peace treaties. I believe that already the Chinese are sending all the Japanese out of China, and that the British have done the same in Singapore. Population shifts will have to be made in many parts of the world, and I suggest that this is a proposal which should be given serious consideration by the government.

For fifty years, half a century, the voice of British Columbia has not been listened to on this question, although British Columbians were the Canadians directly affected. And now, from this new parliament, I ask that we be given a final solution of the problem.

Mr. ROSE: I can think of no more urgent problem which could be discussed in this chamber than that of the estimates of the Department of Labour; and when I refer to an urgent problem I am not referring to the Japanese issue, which has received such lengthy debate. It is unfortunate, in fact, that the matter of the Japanese who reside in Canada comes under the Department of Labour, because surely there is sufficient to discuss in the field of labour-management relations in Canada, and especially at this time when we are in a state of reconversion from war to peace.

During the years of war all members of this house and all Canadians recognized that labour did a very fine job. Men and women worked on day shifts and night shifts; women and [illegible] girls left the small towns, the villages

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and the farms to take up work which was quite hard for them to do. Men changed from town to town, from one job to another, and worked hard to produce the materials necessary for victory. Speaking last night, the minister paid a tribute to the workers who produced the weapons of war. He said:

I would be remiss if I did not say how splendidly our men and women played their part during the war years.

These are fine words, but the fact is that these people whose efforts were being praised, and they deserved to be, are to-day being confronted with many difficult problems. These workers through their unions adhered during war time to a "no strike" policy, but to-day in many industries they are being provoked into strikes. During the war many workers often felt that they had no other resort than to strike, and then their labour leaders would try to urge them to stay on the job despite all provocation. I saw a couple of union leaders who had received black eyes because they had urged the workers in a shipyard in Montreal to go back to work. It was not easy for trade union leaders to convince the workers that they had to stand for all kinds of dirt because the weapons of war had to be produced.

As a reward, labour to-day is being faced by a certain attitude on the part of some employers and, unless the government steps in, we shall have difficult times and instability for a long time to come. During war time I attended quite a number of union meetings in Quebec; I spoke to many workmen, and I have always been proud of the fact that it was lodge No. 712 of the Montreal aircraft workers, which contained a majority of French Canadian workers, that brought forth the idea of labour-management committees to increase production. They, too, are confronted to-day with difficulties.

There are some employers who unwillingly accepted collective bargaining in war time because there had to be production, but before the war was over they were planning to go back to what had obtained during pre-war years. The most outstanding example of this is the anti-union Ford Motor company. After seventeen months of boards and more boards, the workers had no alternative than to strike. There comes a time when workers ask: What do we do next? Then comes the strike. The workers at Ford went out on strike and this strike has become a test for post-war labour-employer relations. It is also a test, as far as I am concerned, of the government's attitude toward rewarding workers who did such a fine job during war time. I must say that the government's job has not been the best; it has not been encouraging to labour.

On a number of occasions in this house we have heard the minister give the reasons for the delay in settling this strike. The company offered the alibi that the power-house was closed and that their executive staff could not get into the offices. We were told of the calamities that would befall the city of Windsor and the Ford Motor company if the power-house were not opened. That was the reason given for sending the police to Windsor. The R.C.M.P. went there; the provincials went there. The Ford Motor company does not seem anxious to open the power-house.

Acting in what I thought was a most conciliatory manner, the union offered to reopen the power-house and give the executive staff access to the offices. Negotiations were opened between the union and the company and every one hoped that an agreement would be reached. The minister spent a few days there in a sincere effort to bring the two parties together, but sincerity does not always get results especially when one is confronted with an anti-union element that is ready to do everything in its power to smash the union.

In a statement issued yesterday the company now charges that the union's offer to open the power-house was a hollow offer. On the other hand, the union states that when they got together with the company a few days ago for a discussion there was a basic understanding that the company would discuss the twenty-two points in dispute. But here is what happened, according to the union's statement:

We were amazed to discover at to-day's session, however, that the company was only prepared to discuss six minor points of the twenty-two in dispute.

And again:

On the union security issue the company definitely refused to discuss any phase of the issue, even in exploratory fashion. When asked if it would discuss a mild form of union security as a tentative settlement pending further negotiations in order to bring about the resumption of the plant in the interests of the workers and the nation, they gave a definite no.

A number of other suggestions were offered in the form of compromises but the company indicated in no uncertain manner that they were not willing to discuss any but the six points. They displayed a complete irresponsibility to the needs of the hour by refusing to discuss such vital issues as veterans' seniority, seniority, severance pay, hospitalization, insurance and reconversion committee, which are basic requisites to bargaining in good faith.

There are other employers, some anti-union, who are to-day watching the Ford Motor

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will solve nothing. What is needed is bolder action by this government, and particularly by the Department of Labour, and I hope that such action will be taken in order to avoid strikes. Nobody wants strikes if matters can be settled otherwise.

I was not going to say anything about the Japanese problem, but I feel that some remarks on my part will be in order at this time. It is always dangerous when you start "picking against" one group. When it is suggested that some one group is different, and that the people of that group just cannot become Canadians, the next thing we may expect will be attacks upon another group, and then upon another. Maybe the next time it will be the Italians, or perhaps the Jews. It so happens that I am unable to see what is supposed to make these people so terribly different. I cannot understand why they should be discriminated against as compared with Germans or Italians. Why are the Germans treated differently from the Japanese? Surely the Germans in this country, or at any rate some of them, were as active on behalf of nazi Germany as were the Japanese on behalf of Japan, yet nobody would suggest that the Germans should be deported. Is it because of a difference in colour? It is dangerous to start differentiating against any race because of its colour. That is exactly the ideology against which we fought in this war. Speaking on this matter last year, I pointed out, and I want to repeat it to-day, that if we wish to make sure that the Japanese will constitute no problem, no threat to this country, let us eradicate militarism and shintoism, and everything which is rotten in Japan. Let them stand up and say that they do not want the emperor to remain on his job. Let them say that they want to break up the feudal system and take away the land from the wealthy landowners, those who plotted the war, and give it to the people. Give them a real taste of democracy. Let them uproot what is rotten in Japanese life, and the Japanese people here will constitute no problem. It is always bad to treat a problem superficially. That is true of the Japanese question and it is also true of labour relations: we have to get down to the basic issues confronting the people here and elsewhere. Only then shall we be in a position to make solutions which will be in the best interests of the people.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: I have some difficulty in following the previous speaker. He has an advantage over me: he is the whip, the leader and the critic of his party. But I suggest that possibly he should have stayed

first, because he may know something about that, and certainly he knows nothing about the Japanese problem.

Mr. ROSE: May I tell the hon. member that I went out in 1938 to Vancouver to give information to the people of that city about Japanese espionage, but I could not get it over the air because the Japanese consul had so much power in Vancouver.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: The hon. member might be able to give the people of Vancouver some information, but as to the rest of us in British Columbia, I do not think he can give us information on the Japanese. Upon one point I quite agree with him; that is, when he says that we should assist Japan to get rid of her present system; and if he will come up to my district when he is again in our province, I will see that he gets half an hour on the radio free. When he says that some things could be done to solve the problem by educating Japan, I certainly agree with him. If we want to wipe out imperialism and shintoism I agree that the best way to do so is to educate them. I say to the hon. member for Cartier and to the members of the group immediately opposite me that I think Canadians have done very well in the past in sending missionaries to all these countries which practice cannibalism and every other kind of ism, to try to convert them to democratic ideas. But I also say to my hon. friends across the way, would they tell me any way which would be easier, quicker and cheaper to get 20,000 missionaries to teach Canada's democratic way of life than by sending the Japanese back to Japan to tell their friends about it? I do not think there is any better way. I do not believe that the members of the Liberal and Conservative parties generally wanted to get into this debate, and certainly I had no intention of doing so until I heard what in my opinion was one of the most racial speeches ever delivered in this house since I have been here. That speech was delivered by the hon. member for Vancouver East. I should think any party that claims to have the interests of labour at heart, especially under present conditions, when we read the headlines in the newspapers and think of the struggle that is going on among the ranks of labour, would have addressed itself to the problems of labour instead of discussing the subject that has been brought up. But so far only two members of that party have tried to contribute anything to the welfare of labour, at least as far as I can see. One of them is the hon. member

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for Qu'Appelle and the other the hon. member for Cape Breton South, who always earnestly, conscientiously, and I think brilliantly, defends labour.

But we did not get any contribution of that kind from the hon. member for Vancouver East. I can understand the position of the members of that party, however, and even the position of the Progressive Conservative party. They are not very strong—

Mr. FRASER: They are getting better all the time.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: You need to get a good deal better. However, I would say to the Liberals and the Conservatives that perhaps we should adopt something of the policy of the C.C.F. and prepare for the future, because there will be elections coming on again not only in four years' time but in eight years, twelve years, sixteen years and so on. Possibly one of the reasons my friends of the C.C.F. are planning their programme as they are is this very fact. At least, according to the Vancouver *Daily Province*, a responsible newspaper, they may be looking to the future for votes, because I see by the *Province* of October 4, 1944, the headline, "Possible solution to Jap problem; C.C.F. suggests intermarriage." Maybe that is the solution for the future from the point of view of votes. The newspaper to which I am referring gives a report of a meeting, and I see that at that meeting a suggestion was made which perhaps proposes one way in which they might be able to get a class of voters who would endorse some of their policies. One speaker at that meeting suggested:

> If one hundred of the best white boys were married to one hundred of the best Japanese girls they would have a product Canada would be proud of.

What a suggestion!

An hon. MEMBER: Who said that?

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: A C.C.F. speaker at a C.C.F. meeting in the city of Vancouver. That may be one way of getting satisfactory voters in the future, and it may be one reason why in Saskatchewan only two of the Japanese have been asked to be sent back to Japan, I do not know.

I almost wept last night when the hon. member for Vancouver East told us about the old Japanese father. I am not trying in any way to poke fun at this poor old Japanese father, because I admire any father, of any race, who expresses a wish to see his son before he dies. But, as I say, I almost wept when the hon. gentleman told us of this dear old Japanese in British Columbia who before his death was so anxious to have his son visit him and who was unfortunately confronted only by the return of his daughter. Well, I thought of some of the mothers in my own riding who to-day have not yet got their sons back from Hong Kong because those boys are in hospitals. I thought of other mothers in my riding whose sons will never return, and then I did not weep so much.

I am not one of those who are afraid to speak of atrocities when we hear all this claptrap about such dear, delightful Japanese men who are so loyal to Canada and who must not be sent back. I heard the leader of the C.C.F. party, perhaps rightly, defend the league of nations, but I would like him to check up on some of the actions of the league of nations after the last war when they moved hundreds of thousands of Greeks, Turks and Armenians from their own native land. I have not heard so much from my hon. friends of the C.C.F. about Russia whose system they so proudly boast of. Perhaps I am treading on dangerous ground when I talk about international affairs, but I have not heard so much about those people who were taken from Poland, from their own country, and moved elsewhere. Not a word about them.

I should like to say a word with reference to my friend the hon. member for Kootenay West, because he is a good friend of mine. He has the advantage of coming next door to me. He is something like the hon. member for Cartier, because he is in a sort of no-man's land, in a party of his own. He has the great advantage of having been a Liberal in the past, and I forgive him a good deal because I do not think he knows anything about the Japanese problem. If he is so anxious to have them in his riding there will be no quarrel in Fraser Valley should his wish be fulfilled. I would point out, however, that prior to Pearl Harbor and the evacuation of the Japanese from the coast, there was exactly one Jap in his riding. I also had some of those letters from people in his riding, from the ghost towns where merchants were bankrupt until the Japs moved in. I had letters from certain organizations. I can understand the interior saw mills wanting cheap Jap labour, but I do not understand the remarks we have heard from people with reference to that terrible word, not leprosy, but expatriate. Let me quote something from the Vancouver *Sun*—if you can quote from two good papers like these, you will get your name in both to-morrow. I quote the following:

> We, the undersigned Canadian-born Japanese . . .

I have not the time to read the whole of this article, but I want the committee to mark

those words, "Canadian-born Japanese". A little further on they are referred to as "loyal and patriotic Japanese", and further on still:

. . . we Japanese people regard our imperial family as divine and whose sanctity is inviolable. A recent editorial in the Vancouver *Sun*, unjustly condemning the peace-loving imperial Japanese of militarism . . .

This is from Japanese, and I can give their signatures if necessary. I quote again:

If the Canadian public in general had kept their eyes open during the recent visit of Prince and Princess Chichibu they would have observed that no Japanese looked down on the august procession of their imperial highnesses from the windows above, so great is our respect for the divine persons of our imperial family.

This is from loyal Canadian Japanese.

That no objection was made—

Mark that.

—to Canadians and other foreigners from doing so was merely a concession on the part of the Japanese people concerning those who do not as yet fully appreciate their highly patriotic feelings.

Lower down I read:

We Japanese are a proud and sensitive people, and the imperial Japanese empire has a way of dealing with those people and nations who show their insincerity by disregarding and flouting our most sacred sentiments and feelings.

A threat of what they would have done to us! I do not want to go into details. The hon. member for Vancouver South and the hon. member for New Westminster have given the opinion of the people of British Columbia, supported by vote a short time ago in the provincial election, when the most influential members of the C.C.F. party in British Columbia fell by the wayside, including one who, as the hon. member for Vancouver East knows better than I do, has two-thirds of the brains of the C.C.F. party in that province. Unfortunately she fell by the wayside in that election. Why? Because the people of British Columbia do not and—I impress this upon the government—will not allow the return of the Japanese.

I wish to say one thing to the government and I absolutely agree in this with the hon. member for Vancouver East and the hon. member for Vancouver South: when you get south and east together, Fraser Valley can get in the middle. It is time for the government to state what they are going to do about this agreement. Only two members from eastern Canada have told me they disagree with our stand on the Japanese question, and those two were from Ontario. I should like to ask them a question. I am not going [illegible] constituency [illegible] over there. Only two members said that they would like the Japanese in their district. I am going to suggest to the premier from my own province that when he comes to the conference on the 26th, he use as one of the bargaining powers, before he makes any further concessions to Quebec or Ontario, a demand from the Prime Minister of Canada an official and final stand as to where Canada stands on the Japanese question. It is time we did that. We are not trying to wish them on you people; we think they should go back to Japan, but we are definitely saying it is a federal and dominion responsibility now and you people must accept your responsibility on the matter. If you do not want them here that is your privilege, but when the Minister of Labour says that we have no agreement with the province of Quebec, and when we remember that the province of Quebec has one-third of the population of Canada and only 671 Japanese, it is time that something was done.

On the elevator last night one hon. member from New Brunswick asked me what a Japanese looked like. He said that he had never seen one in his life. It is time they had a few there. You do not want them; that is the point. Then, see that we do not get them. The city of Toronto has a larger population than the whole province of British Columbia. They refuse to accept them; yet I am asked to go back to the taxpayers of British Columbia, who do not get paid federal money on federally owned land, and justify why we spend hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars in trying to beautify this town. If you spent ten million dollars you would still only have the parliament buildings, Karsh and some bad restaurants. I am not objecting to spending that money, but when I find the capital of Canada will not accept any of their share, then I say we from British Columbia are justified in asking private members from all parts of the Dominion of Canada to stand by us.

We do not approach the matter from the racial hatred point of view; we have none for the Japanese. Hon. members may think it is racial hatred, but we put up with some of the rest of you people in Canada. We are asking you people to take your own fair share of the problem; we shall take ours, if needs be.

I should like to say this: Probably for the first time in the history of British Columbia are, not one hundred per cent—I will not say that—but in spite of the C.C.F., at least ninety-four per cent unanimous on this problem. Do not think for one minute that every person who voted for the C.C.F. party in British Columbia is in favour of their stand on the Japanese question. I know they are not and the C.C.F. members know they are not. There are too many fine men and women in British Columbia who belong to the C.C.F. party to endorse any such ridiculous attitude as that. We know that we have ninety-four per cent of the people of British Columbia behind us. We British Columbia members, Liberals and Conservatives, are warning the government and the members of parliament that no longer will British Columbia be pushed around on the Japanese problem.

Mr. LOW: I hesitated quite a long time before deciding to take part in this debate on the estimates of the Minister of Labour; but several phases of both problems which have been mentioned prominently here since last evening I believe it would be wise for us to have placed before the committee. I am not going to take very much time in placing two matters quite firmly before hon. members to-night for their consideration. Before I do so, however, I should like to say this: I have gone carefully over the report submitted last night by the Minister of Labour, and I must say that reading the report, and having a knowledge of some of the things that he has been doing over the years, I must congratulate him on a job well done. I know he has a very difficult position to fill, and I do not intend to complicate it at all by anything I shall say here to-night. Rather it is my hope that I shall be able to give a suggestion or two which might help. First, I wish to deal briefly with the Japanese problem, chiefly because for a good many years I have been familiar with the problem, and also because as minister of education of Alberta it was I who insisted on having written into the agreement between the British Columbia security commission and our department that clause which requires that the Japanese shall be resettled after the war.

Certainly I have no prejudice against the Japanese; I have no hatred; but I know their problem, and I want to present three or four facts for the consideration of hon. members so that they will understand a little better what the government is trying to do, and the problem the government faces.

I recall many years ago, when a sugar factory was first established in the town of Raymond, Alberta, that the beet growers brought to this country, particularly into southern Alberta, a good many Japanese. They thought they were getting cheap labour, and they did. For a number of years the Japanese did the field work. They did it cheaply and they did it well. They lived in the community in harmony and at peace; they bothered nobody. They increased in numbers; their birth rate was high. They established a Buddhist church in the community of Raymond. They brought the Buddhist priest into the community and he taught the people. I went into that community as a school-teacher and I taught the boys and girls, the sons and daughters of the original Japanese settlers. They were in every class that I had in high school in all the years that I was there. From them I learned to know some of their problems. I met their fathers and their mothers. I saw and observed the work they were doing on the farms.

In the years between 1902 and 1926 the original Japanese settlers who came in as cheap labour showed exactly what Japanese can do. Not only were they cheap labour to begin with, but they lived so economically and with such care, every one of the family working industriously in the fields, from the little child up to the grandmother; out in the fields labouring among the beets, that by 1925 and 1926 they owned the land and the white people in the community were working for them. That became a problem, because just as soon as a group of people like that, who are considered to be a non-assimilable minority, form a community, as they will form a community in order to find happiness—and we do not deny them the right to seek happiness and abundant living; that is their right—but whenever they congregate into communities and they try to live their own lives in their own communities and come into conflict with the white people in the field of labour and in the ownership of the best land in the district, it is inevitable that bad feeling will arise. I saw that feeling gradually rise higher and higher. Eventually there grew up in the community between 600 and 1,200 of these people, and they constituted a real problem. In all of the time I lived in that section of the country, I can recall only one Japanese who ever married into a white family—just one, in all those years. So that when we talk about intermarriage, I think it is pure stupidity. It just does not happen in this country.

I shall make just one reference to the one family where there was intermarriage with the whites. The children became outcasts on both sides, and unhappiness resulted.

One thing further I wish to mention. By the time war broke out and a serious situation had developed in British Columbia, the government set up what was known as the British Columbia security commission. At that time we had a real problem in Alberta, particularly in the southern part of the province. As hon. members will recall, the provincial government was up against the necessity of taking action

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in connection with another minority group which had proved to be non-assimilable in that province. Those were the Hutterites. In order to save those people from being burned out of their homes, their barns and their belongings, we had to put through what was known as the land sales prohibition act. Having taken the stand that we would help these people, and that we would preserve peace, order and good government in the southern part of the province, we found ourselves up against the federal authorities who had brought these people in under a special dispensation. The federal government disallowed our land sales prohibition act and left us without the means of protecting these people. The Hutterites had established themselves in communities. They had grown in numbers in those communities or, as they were called, colonies. Their birthrate was such that every now and again they would have to swarm, like bees, and they would go into another section of the country a short distance away. With their accumulated communal savings they were able to buy up the best land in the province. The people in the country began to get vexed, because their sons were overseas fighting to preserve what is best in our way of life, and offering themselves up as a sacrifice for those things; and while they were away the older folks could not work the land, with the result that the Hutterites would buy it up, with cash—they would pay good prices—and in this way obtain the best land in the country. Alberta's people found it necessary to ask their government to put through a law which would prohibit the buying of further land by those people for the duration of the war.

The same was true of the Japanese. They were getting hold of the best land. They were moving in, in a communal way. Their labours were such and their standard of living so low that they could save money. They can outdo a white man any time in saving, because of their simple wants, and they can accumulate gradually until they own a place.

That is the situation we faced. There was no wonder the authorities in Alberta insisted upon having written into the agreement between the British Columbia security commission and the government of the province that clause which requires resettlement of the Japanese when the war is over. I believe we have about 2,800 of them.

Mr. MITCHELL: I believe the figure is 3,683.

Mr. LOW: I am speaking particularly of those who were brought in by the commission. They have constituted a real problem ever since they came in, not because of their lawlessness, not because they do not mind their own business and not because they are not good workers—because they are. They are splendid workers in every respect. My sympathy goes out to them. They are good people. I know.

This is the situation, as I observe it. In southern Alberta the white people treated those Japanese with the utmost respect and decency. The first time I visited those people, in the capacity of minister of education of the province, I went into the schools and found out how they were getting along. Some of the Japanese boys and girls said to me, "This is the first time we have ever been accepted in a community, the first time we have been allowed to go to dances and to enjoy ourselves with the other children in the schools." But one could see that they were not happy.

The problem, however, was that, as they came in from British Columbia, the Japanese became the preponderant group in many of the school classes. Now, if they are to be allowed to stay in Alberta, all of those communities in southern Alberta will, without question, become Japanese. What are we going to do about it? Japanese teachers in the schools; Japanese professionals? It is inevitable that the white people in these communities would gradually have to move out because, as I say, the Japanese are non-assimilable with the whites. They do not wish to mix with the whites. I am not taking the white man's side of it. But many of those boys and girls did tell me this: "We are not happy".

Why? There is a right good reason, and we should take note of it. This has not been mentioned to-night in all the debate. Any time you have in your country a non-assimilable minority, those people cannot be happy because eventually they will build up an inferiority complex. A racial inferiority complex can end in only one thing, and that is racial prejudice and hatred. That is the problem we have to face, more than anything else.

They have a right to happiness; they are seeking happiness. My judgment is that we in Canada have the responsibility, in the first place of bringing them here and of settling them here; and it is our responsibility to see to it that everything is done to help them find happiness. I think the only place where they can find happiness is among their own kind. When I say that I mean no disrespect to them. But get them among their own people. It seems to me we can afford to help them get back to their native land, back among their own, and help them to reestablish themselves over there. If it is necessary, after they get back there, I for one will press for assistance to come from this country to help them to live—if it is necessary, as long as they live.

I think that is the Christian way of looking at the matter. I know there are quite a number of Canadian citizens among those people, and I do not want to see them mistreated or treated in a non-Christian way. But I do say that my observation of the problem leads me to the conclusion that they can never be happy as long as they are a minority among white people.

I think that is about all I wish to say on that subject. I appreciate the position in which the minister is placed. So far as I am concerned—and I believe I can speak for this group—we are very happy to be able to help him in trying to find a solution. But we in turn would like to have some assurance on the question of where Alberta will be when this situation is cleared up.

Now, in conclusion, I have a question to ask. When the British Columbia security commission moved those Japanese out of the coastal area, some 3,000 were brought to Alberta. We received them, and did everything we could to treat them decently. There is no race prejudice out there in any part of the province. But, as I said, we did insist upon that clause being written into the contract, that they would be resettled elsewhere after the war. I would ask the minister to make a note of this, and when he speaks to give us an answer: Since British Columbia has determined quite definitely that it will not receive them again—and quite rightly so; I must admit that I agree with them—and since the Prime Minister on August 4, 1914, suggested that in his opinion they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia—and this was quoted last night by the minister—then referring to those Japanese who under the announced policy of the department prefer to stay in Canada, and who will be allowed to stay in Canada, will the minister please tell us where he will take them?

Mr. FRASER: That is the $64 question.

Mr. LOW: I do not know what the position is in Saskatchewan, but from what I have heard to-night I would suggest that that is where they should be put. I will just leave that question with the minister.

An hon. MEMBER: They will drive out the C.C.F.

Mr. LOW: There is another matter I should like to refer to just briefly.

Mr. MITCHELL: That is not the $64 question; that is the jackpot.

Mr. LOW: I should like to speak for a moment or two on the general labour situation in order to clarify the position which my group takes regarding labour problems. Last night I sat in this committee and listened with great interest to the hon. member for Calgary West. I deeply appreciated the splendid spirit in which he gave his address. As I said, he ought to be made a judge because of that speech.

Mr. MacNICOL: That would be too much of a loss to parliament.

Mr. LOW: It would be, but eventually that should happen. He does not have to pay me a commission for getting him that judgeship. Speaking seriously, however, he made a great contribution to this debate. The minister also made a real contribution when he laid this whole report before us as the basis of this discussion. As I listened to the debate on the technical questions of union security and the check-off and about the negotiations between labour and employer, I wondered if we were not skating around and around the real core of the problem and trying to keep as far away from it as we could.

I quite agree with hon. members who have spoken that eventually we must find a solution to this demand on the part of labour for union security. We must give them every opportunity to bargain collectively, and we must see to it that every protection is given them in their great fight. I have sympathy for them, and I want the members of the committee to understand that this group stands ready to help labour in all these matters. I am not so sure exactly what is the solution of the whole problem of union security, careful as I have been in listening to the hon. member for Calgary West and other hon. members. But there is one phase I should like to discuss briefly.

Labour unrest in this country is not concentrated entirely around union security; it is not concentrated entirely around the check-off or collective bargaining. In my judgment there are two things which are causing labour unrest more than anything else. First, of course, is agitation. Everybody knows there is plenty of that and everybody knows pretty well where it is coming from. I am satisfied that there are some members who are perhaps within sound of my voice who may know more about that than I do.

It seems to me that of all people in our country, labour is the most realistic. Labouring people are realistic, because they have to go out day after day and get right down at the root of things and grub out a living with their hands. They know what it means to face difficulties. They know the problems of

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But under certain conditions it is inevitable that that be done, and it was done each year during the period of active hostilities and it is being done again at this session of parliament. When war breaks out, the War Measures Act, which was passed in 1914 and which is now chapter 206 of the revised statutes of 1927, contains a delegation of legislative powers to be exercised by the governor in council as circumstances may require. The statute provides that the issue of a proclamation declaring that a state of war exists is conclusive and that state of war is deemed to exist until another proclamation declares that it has come to an end, and technically that might be sufficient to enable the governor in council to carry on for a protracted period. But it was the intention of that War Measures Act, I submit, to delegate these extraordinary powers to the governor in council for the purpose of making such orders and regulations as he may by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion, or insurrection deem necessary or advisable for the security, peace, order and welfare of Canada.

I believe it was intended to delegate these powers for the purpose of enabling the governor in council to take such expeditious measures as might be required to secure the safety of the state against the immediate dangers resulting from a state of war; and though it might be technically correct, it would not be within the general intent of that statute that the governor in council exercise under that statute extraordinary powers to protect the safety of the state against dangers arising out of the economic disturbance consequent upon war.

On the former occasion that aspect was gone into and it was stated by many hon. members that such was their view. Resolutions or recommendations or reports submitted to the Canadian Bar association were invoked to show that that had been the view of a committee of the Canadian Bar association, and there were specifically cited portions of that report which I venture to read again, because the argument I wish to submit is strengthened by the language used there, to which I could find none preferable. I quote from page 699 of *Hansard*:

> 1. Continuation of controls after the war. There appear to be many who believe that some measure of control, specially in relation to ceiling prices, should be had and continued for some time after the war as a transit and adjustment period policy. Otherwise prices might jump suddenly to extreme limits, and bring a chaotic situation.
>
> 2. Should the necessary controls be continued [illegible]

It is expected by some, feared by others, that the federal government, for such controls as may appear necessary to maintain, will continue to rely on the authority of the War Measures Act.

And the view was expressed that that should not be done.

Your committee recommend that the proclamation declaring that the war no longer exists be issued as soon as the war with the enemy is really at an end according to the established principles of international law.

Let us make the distinction here between the war emergency itself, which is the fact of a state of war, an an economic emergency, which, though a consequence following the war, is not the war emergency. It may be an economic emergency. The calamity against which we have to protect the nation is not the war itself, or a consequential defeat of our arms, or the invasion by the enemy, but is an economic state of affairs that may be most serious, and that may, or may not be adequately coped with by the provinces. If the federal administration feel that, after the war, and in relation to such economic conditions of the country, a state of emergency exists, of a most serious character, and national in scope, let them face the issue directly and submit to parliament a new law affirming the existence or the apprehension and determining the exact nature of the new emergency.

That is what had been decided even before this report was made. At the time I exhibited to the members of the house this bill which I had received from the printers on August 28 last designed for the purpose of submitting to the house the belief of the government that a state of national emergency existed, and asking the house to pass upon that question and declare whether or not it shared the view that there still existed a national emergency which gives to some of the matters that normally fall within the provisions of section 92 of the British North America Act aspects which are not proprietary and civil rights in their normal acceptation but which are something more vital to the safety and well being of the state as a whole.

Hon. members will recall that at that time I quoted a sentence or two from a speech which had been delivered by the leader of the opposition in April of this year and which I placed on *Hansard* at page 690. I will not read it again to the house but will simply paraphrase it. The statement was that it would be dangerous to cut off all at once the controls that were found to be necessary during the war period; that they constituted something which would have to be unwound carefully and according to careful planning.

Once again I deplore that this has to be so; but if it is so, neither the government nor parliament would be discharging its responsibility to the Canadian nation if it did not adopt appropriate measures to cope with the situation. And it is not only in this country that such a situation has arisen. Hon. members doubtless know that there has been recently adopted by the parliament of the United Kingdom a bill dealing with supplies and services, and transitional powers to continue for a period of five years the delegation to His Majesty in council in respect of regulations which had been made for the purpose of meeting conditions arising out of the war.

Hon. members know that the parliament of the United Kingdom adopted in 1939 the Emergency Powers Defence Act, which provided that:

> Subject to the provisions of this section, His Majesty may by order in council, make such regulations . . . as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the realm, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.

This bill of 1939 had been passed for a period of two years subject to its being extended from year to year if an address were presented to His Majesty in that behalf by each house of parliament. The last extension by address would have expired on August 24, 1945, and the coalition government had introduced a transitory powers bill for a period of two years. Before the resignation of the non-Conservative members from the coalition government, it had not been possible to have the bill considered and passed.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: The country was still at war.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Yes. The caretaker government modified the project and provided for a bill that would extend it for a period of six months, to February 24, 1946. But after the general election and the constitution of the new government, a new bill was introduced to enable His Majesty in council to exercise those extraordinary powers for a period of five years. The bill was the subject of animated debate in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, as one would naturally anticipate it would be; because I have always felt that there no people were more careful of the preservation of their constitutional rights and the traditional functions of parliament than the British people.

The criticism of the bill seems to have been predicated on its duration, not on its principle. I understand that Mr. Eden declared in the debate that had it been restricted, as was the original bill, to a period of two years, opposition would not have been raised against it. Here the situation is different. Of course in the United Kingdom they have only one of the two questions before them which I mentioned in opening my remarks. They have no problem of distributing the legislative powers as between themselves and any other authority. They have only the problem of distributing the legislative functions as between parliament and His Majesty in council. Here we have the other problem, which is a serious one. On Monday we are to resume the deliberations of the dominion-provincial conference. This parliament and this government have a responsibility to respect in its terms and in its spirit the provisions of the constitution. I think that only a declaration of this parliament will be sufficiently impressive upon the Canadian people to be accepted as to whether or not there exists a condition which gives to some of the things normally within provincial jurisdiction aspects which require that they be dealt with in another sphere in the national interest. That is a matter upon which each member of this house will have his responsibility to assume by his vote upon the principle of this bill, because the adoption of the motion for second reading would imply that in the opinion of this house there exists a situation in which some matters which would normally be of provincial jurisdiction have to be dealt with by a central authority, by the state as a whole, through this parliament representing the people as a whole. This is a serious matter, one not to be passed upon lightly, and not to be passed upon without good and sufficient reasons.

On a former occasion I suggested that I did not think there was any member of this house who would have been prepared, since the cessation of active hostilities, to take the responsibility of declaring that the war had come to an end and that everything which had been done under the War Measures Act had ceased to be operative. I suggested to hon. members on that former occasion that a very interesting reference book on economic controls had been placed before the dominion-provincial conference, in which the situation was discussed and in which the reasons for its appearing to be necessary to maintain for a time some measure of control, and to decontrol gradually, were set out. I hope that hon. members on that former occasion that sidering the thirty double-column pages of that interesting reference book. I am not going to read it into the record at this time; I am merely going to summarize it and to state it is my view that if all the remaining controls were removed to-day the consequences would be immediate, drastic and far-reaching. Prices would rise sharply; the cost of living would move steeply upward; exist-

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ing shortages in food, housing accommodation, and clothing, which are the three most important items in living costs, are such that sharp price advances would appear to be inevitable. The immediate price increases resulting from the hungry market and the removal of subsidies on such key commodities as milk, bread, butter, cotton textiles, would accumulate rapidly as workers sought to protect themselves through wage increases, as producers raised their prices in response to rising wages and material costs, as buyers scrambled for goods and shelter to protect their individual needs, and as the speculative tendency gained momentum. It would be difficult to say how high the cost of living would go before the inevitable collapse. At first, higher prices in the United States and in other countries would stimulate increases here. Later perhaps price levels of the United States, if that country maintained some measure of control, might provide a ceiling.

Nevertheless it seems to me clear that the increase in the Canadian cost of living before the recession set in would be very substantial, and the consequences of this would appear to be serious. The weaker producer groups in the community would be unable to increase their incomes to compensate for the higher cost of living. Savings of the whole Canadian people would depreciate. The returned service man would get poor value for his gratuity and re-establishment grant. Dependents of those fighting men who, unfortunately, did not return, would face serious privations. Pensioners and others who have made provision for their old age, through life insurance or other means, would find that that provision would be imperilled and their security materially lessened. Many citizens would not get a fair share of the necessities now rationed, and those who did would do so only at a very substantially increased cost. And above all our post-war objectives would be lost or indefinitely postponed in the atmosphere of confusion, bitterness and class conflict that would certainly ensue. Orderly reconversion to a high level of peace-time employment would not be possible under such circumstances.

It may be said that, according to correct international principles, the war is still continuing—and that is so. We still have troops in the occupational forces. But the adoption of measures designed to cope with economic conditions, under the War Measures Act, in the manner in which it is drawn, would not appear to be desirable. The War Measures Act was enacted for the purpose of protecting against the immediate consequences of the state of war; and it would not appear to be

that act to deal with matters which were not intended to be included by the parliament which sat when the terms of the act were drawn.

It is submitted to the house that it is preferable to face the situation. The emergency which now exists overlaps the war emergency, and is a consequence of that war emergency, but is not in itself a part of the war emergency with which it was intended the War Measures Act should deal. I would not be prepared to say how far the courts would go in holding that measures adopted now were for the purposes envisaged by the War Measures Act, though technically the act is still in force and still provides a delegation of powers therein contained. It must be remembered that parliament can delegate only that which is within its jurisdiction; and one of the important questions for the consideration of the house is this question of fact: Is it or is it not true that some matters normally of provincial jurisdiction have aspects at this time which are other than their normal aspects as dealt with in the subsections of section 92 of the British North America Act?

I think all hon. members will agree that it is necessary that those controls which were established during the war period should not be abrogated at one fell swoop. I mention bread, milk, butter, the prices of which have been controlled by the payment of subsidies. If these controls were removed the prices would jump to much higher levels, and it would not be possible to maintain wage controls. The whole of these controls are integrated, and each part is necessary to the harmonious functioning of the whole system. A large number of the controls have already been removed, and all are under active consideration by the respective departments which are administering the regulations made under the War Measures Act. The Department of Justice is in the fortunate position of having been able to recommend the repeal of practically all that had to be administered by its officials. Nearly all the defence of Canada regulations have been repealed, and those small portions which remain to deal with such matters as prisoners of war and with the troublesome question of residents of Canada of the Japanese race, et cetera, and are constantly under active consideration for the purpose of effecting restriction to the greatest possible extent.

The bill as drawn will of course be subject to very careful scrutiny, as to each of its sections, when it is considered in committee. This is not the time to discuss the extent to which its provisions go. When the bill has reached the committee stage I expect to be

able to supply much information which will be required by hon. members. At this time however there are only the two questions I mentioned in my opening observations which require consideration. Are we still in a condition of national emergency such as to affect the distribution of legislative powers between the dominion and the provinces, and, as a practical proposition, such as to affect what should be the distribution of legislative functions as between parliament and the governor-in-council?

Though active hostilities have ceased since V-J day, I would ask hon. members to bear in mind what took place after the first great war. To refresh their memories I would point out that the cost of living index in November, 1918, showed an increase of 54 per cent above that of 1914, and in July 1920 it showed an increase of 92 per cent above 1914. The wholesale price index in November, 1918, showed an increase of 100 per cent above 1914, and in May, 1920, showed an increase of 155 per cent over 1914. It will be seen that the economic consequences of the disturbance brought about by war conditions were more serious following the cessation of hostilities than they were during the period of hostilities. That is something which might very well be anticipated as likely to happen again—and with increased violence this time, because the amount of purchasing power which has been distributed and saved by the Canadian people is very much larger than it was in 1918, and the shortages of essential supplies, housing and so forth appear to be greater now than they were at the end of the other war.

I submit to the house that without in any way departing from its attachments to the traditional constitutional practices of a free parliament, there is a situation which requires to be dealt with in an extraordinary way, and for that purpose there is required the extension of some emergency powers. This bill provides that it shall be in operation for no more than one year, unless before its expiry the houses of parliament by an address request that it be extended for a further period. That is not only because we are more modest than the government of the United Kingdom; it is because we think it is necessary that there be frequent consideration by parliament of the real situation as it exists, and that the only safeguard for the kind of legislation which was found to be necessary during the war, and which overrides the ordinary aspects of property and civil rights, would be a declaration, not by the government but by parliament, representing the nation as a whole, that parliament considers that that situation still exists. And there should be at periods not exceeding one year a review by parliament of the situation. No other declaration would comply with the language used by the privy council as a decision of statesmanship. The courts will be loath to interfere, only if it is made by a parliament representing the nation as a whole after due consideration of all the factors and the consequences involved.

I submit that the principle of this bill should be adopted, and I suggest that as expeditiously as may be convenient, we should get to the committee stage so that we may determine there the extent to which emergency powers should be provided for at this time.

Mr. J. G. DIEFENBAKER (Lake Centre): Mr. Speaker, first may I say to the Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent) that I followed with much interest his remarks in regard to this bill. It was an address delivered without any suggestion of partisanship, and in what I have to say I intend to follow a similar course.

May I say at the outset that I felt that at times the minister was struggling as he endeavoured to explain why it was necessary for the government to ask for the extensive powers that are requested in this bill. He expressed the opinion that the principle to be decided on second reading was this: First, is there an emergency? Second, by reason of that emergency should certain powers that ordinarily rest in the legislatures of the provinces be allocated to the dominion for a period of one year?

I found myself in agreement with him when he stated that certain controls were necessary, and when he referred particularly to the necessity of controlling prices and goods in short supply in order to assure a fair distribution of scarcity. But I draw the attention of the house to the fact that while the government asks that certain controls be continued, the government through the minister does not designate what those controls are to be. The minister quoted with approval a reference in the speech from the throne wherein the governor general used these words:

> You will be asked to approve a measure to extend certain specified emergency powers to meet emergency conditions in the period of reconstruction.

Mr. LALONDE: Do I understand my hon. friend to say that he thinks the minister should have given a list of controls?

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: If the hon. gentleman will permit, I should like to follow through my argument. I want to know what controls are being asked for. I do not want

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to be misunderstood, because I think the question is a proper one; but at the moment I was leading up to the point I wished to make. When the minister stated that there was a principle at stake in this bill, the only control he referred to was a control with reference to prices. In order to bolster up his argument he went back to the prices that prevailed during the inflation days following the last war. He says that no reference should be made to the details of the bill. I contend that parliament, in a desire to assure that there shall be a fair distribution of scarcity and that the dangers of inflation shall be prevented, will be in general agreement provided that specific measures are brought before it. What the government in fact is doing under the guise of this bill is to introduce a measure which goes farther than any other ever introduced in this parliament or any other parliament in the empire, and which far exceeds the powers asked for by the government of the United Kingdom within the last six or seven weeks, and it need hardly be mentioned that in that country there is in power a Labour government which intends to change the whole economic system and bring into effect socialism by the socialization of banks, coal mines and other great industries.

Let me point out that the powers being asked for in the bill that are objected to are not the powers that were referred to by my learned and hon. friend; they are powers that cover everything that any province could possibly do under its constitutional powers, as well as everything that parliament can do. If, as the minister says, all the government is asking for is the power to impose certain controls, I say to them: Bring in a measure to that effect and tell us how they are going to operate. The government should not be permitted through a measure conferring upon them general powers, to ask for the powers that are vested in them by this legislation.

Only the other day the Minister of Finance enunciated a proposition with regard to cabinet government which was a return to the days of Charles I. It was of interest to me to note that in the quotation the minister gave at the end of his remarks he indicated that he had been reading of the period of Charles I and Charles II. Here is what this government is asking for. It is asking parliament to delegate to the governor in council the following powers: First, all the powers under the War Measures Act as it exists to-day. Then the bill says this:

In other words the War Measures Act does not give the government sufficient powers. It goes on:

—it is hereby declared that the powers of the governor in council extend to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated.

Let me refer to those subjects:

(a) production, manufacture, trading, exportation and importation.

Everything under the sun that business or agriculture could do in Canada is covered by that. And the powers asked for are over and above those contained in the War Measures Act is contained in that paragraph. Then "(b) foreign exchange." I am not going to argue about that, realizing the necessities of the moment and the agreements among the united nations. Then "(c) transportation by air, road, rail or water." If the only control the government wants is the control over prices, as has been stated, why ask for control over transportation by air, road, rail or water? What is the purpose of that? Then the next:

(d) supply and distribution of goods and services, including the fixing of prices;

(e) employment, including salaries and wages.

These are the only two controls to which the minister made reference. Next (f):

(f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof, including the control of rentals and occupation.

Why does this government ask for the power of forfeiture of property? If the only control that is necessary is one over prices in order to ensure a fair distribution of goods in scarcity, and to prevent inflation, I ask again, why does the government ask for the power of forfeiture? Little wonder that the minister was somewhat apologetic when he stated how difficult it was to come before parliament and ask that these undemocratic powers be vested in the governor in council. I am pleased with what the government did in regard to the legislation in dispute in the province of Saskatchewan, in that it has left that legislation to the courts. That is democratic; it is proper; it is the course, I say with deference, that should have been followed. But under this act it asks for powers that no socialist government taking power in this country could ever surpass; in fact, a socialist government could with much fewer powers change the entire economic system of this country.

I go on to the next:

(g) entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation, and revocation of nationality.

Sir, what has that to do with controls over prices and the assurance that everyone shall receive a fair share under rationing and at

reasonable prices? This paragraph is a denial of the rights of British citizenship and it is asked for and placed in a measure introduced by a government which has said over and over again that irrespective of one's racial origin British citizenship means something. Instead of the government bringing in a bill to revoke British citizenship, it brings it in by the back door by giving power to the governor in council to deport anybody, no matter how many generations he may have lived in this country. Sir, there is more in this paragraph (g) than the principle to which the hon. Minister of Justice referred.

And then finally:

(h) imposition and recovery, in connection with any scheme of control contained in or authorized by orders and regulations, of charges payable to the Receiver General of Canada or into such fund or account as may be ordered.

There may be an explanation of that. But it is a comprehensive section of this bill which the government asks parliament to approve. I shall refer later to some other sections of the bill, which in effect would constitute an abnegation by parliament of its rights.

I said at the beginning that I accept the need for certain controls. But why is the government, in taking this means of continuing these controls, adding powers which by no stretch of the imagination are capable of being used for the purposes indicated by the minister in his speech? In moving the second reading of the bill the minister on behalf of the government is asking us to say that there is a national emergency. Here let me refer for a moment to the declaration of the committee of the Canadian Bar association, which the minister quoted with approval. Let me quote one part of it with approval—nay, all of it, in fact:

Let them face the issue directly and submit to parliament a new law affirming the existence or the apprehension and determining the exact nature of the new emergency.

I ask the minister, when he replies, to tell us where in the speech he delivered he determined the exact emergency that requires the vesting in the governor in council of control over production, manufacture, trading, exportation and importation; transportation by air, road, rail or water; appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property; entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation, and revocation of nationality.

We accept the principle of the need of some controls being continued as enunciated by the minister; we accept it with approval. But we say to the government, bring in your bill defining in precise terms what the nature of the control is to be, and in respect of what matters. I realize that in a time of war it is axiomatic that the survival of the state is paramount; the maintenance of democratic symbolism is of lesser importance. But I also say this, that subject to the immediate needs and necessities which should be determined and placed before parliament, unnecessary abridgments of undemocratic rights must end with the return of peace.

This bill is epoch making. If it become law it makes the governor in council all-powerful for a period of one year, without regard to the desires of parliament. Sir, parliament has been a casualty of this war, and it must not remain so. Under the proposals contained in this bill as drafted the only right which parliament will possess will be the right to determine supply. It not only grants to the governor in council the powers to which I have referred, but it gives the governor in council power to delegate them to someone else. In support of that contention I refer to section 3, subsection (1):

The governor in council may do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations, as he may by reason of the existence—

The authority for delegation is contained in the words, "and authorize such acts and things." Parliament will be supplanted for one year, and the bureaucracy which this country has built up during the period of the war is perpetuated.

Look at the powers asked for. The minister would not let members look at them; we are just to look at the preamble and then we are to vote on a question of principle. I say to you, sir, without fear of contradiction that section 3, coupled with the preamble, contains a comprehensive and all-inclusive dictionary of the powers which were or could have been in the contemplation of the draftsman. There is not a field of economic welfare, not a field of business, not a field of life itself in all its ramifications that the governor in council will not have absolute power over, as will those to whom he will delegate the power. It goes beyond anything suggested in the speech from the throne of September 6, the words of which, I repeat, are these:

You will be asked to approve a measure to extend certain specified emergency powers to meet emergency conditions in the period of reconstruction.

Is this emergency such that there is no power under the sun which the government will not need?

The governor general in his speech said "certain specified powers". The government introduces a bill with no specification, but simply an enunciation of all the powers which

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can be contemplated under the War Measures Act and, "without restricting the generality of the foregoing," the other additional powers. What parliament is being asked under this bill as it stands is to give the governor in council a blank cheque of power authorizing the governor in council or those delegated by him to exercise all the powers under the War Measures Act and all the additional powers comprised in section 3, subsection 1. This bill pretends to place the War Measures Act in peace-time garb, whereas in point of fact it clothes the governor in council with greater powers than ever before.

Parliament ceased to exist, legislatively speaking, during the period of the war. The legislation in the main was passed by boards and controls and deputy ministers under the War Measures Act. There are six volumes of these acts and regulations. Boards were multiplied on every hand, new agencies were created, and every board and every agency became a little parliament of its own having the right to legislative authority.

The first principle as I apprehend it that we must follow in this house is to assure a fair distribution of goods; to take measures necessary to prevent inflation; to give private enterprise an opportunity to do a job for this country as it did during the period of the war, both in industry and in agriculture. The people of this country want jobs, and they expect parliament to create an atmosphere of confidence in government instead of the uncertainty that now prevails. No man knows what the next control is going to be, or the next interpretation of controls already effected. I believe that an end must be put to the uncertainty of having one board giving the green light to business and to industry, and another, almost at the same time, giving the red light. I believe in the maintenance of economic equilibrium, but economic equilibrium cannot be secured or maintained by the establishment of administrative anarchy under a bill such as the one now before us.

The minister mentioned Great Britain, and spoke of the powers parliament had delegated to the executive for a period of five years. Powers were granted, but parliament was left in control by a provision of the British act that any orders in council passed under that act should be laid on the table of the house for a period of forty days, during which any member of parliament may on motion ask parliament to revoke or repudiate or discharge the order in question. There is no such power here. Why was not that power included if it was not intended that absolute power without recourse to parliament was to be exercised on the part of the governor in council? The only provision in that regard is contained in section 3, subsection 4:

Every order in council made under this act shall be laid before parliament as soon as may be after it is made.

No provision such as is made in Great Britain, where a socialist government, carrying out its great programme as it sees it, took steps to see to it that parliament should have the right to review at any time the acts of the king in council. Re-read the powers to be conferred under this bill. If the government exercise these powers it will be but a short step from regulation of business by government to government in business. I believe that the government has a place in the control of business to assure fairness and square dealing and to prevent cartels, and it has a place too in certain monopolies—electricity and the like. But, sir, no country can exist one-half private business and one-half government enterprise, each in competition with the other in the field of business and commerce. If another government came into power to-morrow all the powers which are conferred permit of just that.

Now I come to section 5, for the description of which it is difficult to find suitable words. How many hon. members in this house realize the import of that section?

The orders and regulations made under the War Measures Act or pursuant to authority created under the said act in force immediately before the day this section comes into force shall, except for the purposes of subsection 4 of section 3 of this act—

That is, those already revoked.

—be deemed to be reenacted on that day under this act or pursuant to authority created under this act.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: The reference is not to those already revoked; that is already provided for. The reference there is to the requirement to table. They have already been published.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: The correction is properly made. I thank the minister for it. That section means that all the orders in council that have been passed since 1939 will, on the day that this bill becomes law, be deemed to have been enacted by parliament and to be thereafter in effect. The minister said that the government was proceeding rapidly in the matter of decontrols. Well, here is the record. The promise in May and June, during the election campaign, was that unnecessary controls were to be removed, and the Minister of Reconstruction made the statement in one of his speeches as reported in the press that eighty per cent would be removed immediately after the end of hostilities in Japan.

I do not believe in wholesale decontrol. I realize that there must be a degree of gradualness. In this regard the minister saw fit to compare Canada with Great Britain. Let us compare them, then, from the point of view of the speed with which the two countries have respectively decontrolled. In Canada, between V-E day and October 22, 1945, the total number of orders in council that had been dealt with, which had been passed under the War Measures Act, were: revoked, 13; revoked in part, 5. Since V-J day there have been revoked in their entirety, 21 and revoked in part, 5.

In Great Britain the home secretary, when introducing the measure in the House of Commons on October 10, pointed out that as far as possible the government to which he belonged would ensure that parliament maintained control over controls and that orders in council would be revoked with dispatch, particularly those that were undemocratic. This is what he said—as reported in the press—speaking in the House of Commons:

The government intends only to retain those war-time powers which were desirable in the public interest during the period of transition from war to peace.

The government of the United Kingdom do not want all the powers this government is asking for, and in the main, are keeping the power to control prices and to make sure that all will receive a fair distribution. He goes on:

On May 8, V-E day, there were in existence 342 defence general regulations and 315 other regulations; a total of 687. On the next day the present Lord President of the Council, then the Home Secretary—

Mr. Morrison,

—announced the withdrawal of 84 of the general regulations and 95 others, a total of 179.

He then points out that since the Attlee government came into power it has been doing the same, and the result is that to-day the total number that has been reduced is 219 general regulations and 241 others, a total of 460. The only powers that Britain is retaining in its government are the powers that affect activities that must be continued during the period of transition if chaos is to be avoided.

What is the situation here under section 5? The total number of formal acts of the governor in council up to September 28 is 94,731 including 58,402 orders in council. These are orders in council that have been brought to light. How many are there that have not been brought to light? How many secret orders in council is this parliament asked to approve under section 5, making them law on and after the date on which this bill becomes law? Only the other day the Eldorado order in council was brought to light, two months after it had been passed. The seamen's order, which denied a man the right to have counsel, and placed him in the position where he could be brought before a board and made to give evidence against himself and be sent to prison thereunder, came to light in the prosecution of an unfortunate in British Columbia.

Section 5 ratifies everything that the government has done under the War Measures Act and all the orders in council in effect on the date when this bill becomes law. If this bill had become law when it was first introduced; or two or three or four weeks afterwards, parliament by passing the measure would have been unwittingly approving the Eldorado order in council, although it was a secret order, however tyrannical its operation and however detrimentally it might have affected justice. I do not know how many orders in council were passed under the War Measures Act, and neither does the minister, because he told me so in answer to a question some weeks ago. No one knows. The minister said it would require a careful examination over a considerable period to find out, first, those that were passed under the provisions of the War Measures Act, and second, those which, while not designating the War Measures Act as the parent, had nevertheless been in effect passed thereunder.

I repeat, under section 5 parliament is asked to give approval to orders in council passed under the War Measures Act, sight unseen, in some cases unheard of by parliament. That section when it was introduced, had it been translated into law; would have afforded the commissioner under Eldorado an opportunity to exercise tyrannical powers and would have denied anyone affected by this provision recourse to the courts, because it would have been considered to have been passed by this parliament, and as the minister stated if parliament declares that there is an emergency the courts will accept a lawful emergent legislation passed in consequence, and cited in support of his contention the Fort Frances case.

Parliament should not be asked on second reading or on any other reading to approve and adopt as its own star chamber legislation which it does not know anything about, the production of which was denied—held back is possibly a better way of putting it—and in respect of which the government refused or neglected for one month to answer questions I asked on October 5. Under the guise of giving support to certain controls we are asked to stand up manfully in this parliament and say to the government: We place

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Confidential.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Bill 15, S.3 (1) (c)

You wished to raise in Council the question whether this particular clause, giving the Governor-in-Council power over "entry into Canada, exclusion and deportation, and revocation of nationality" should remain in the Emergency Powers Bill, or whether the same powers already existed under another statute.

The answer appears to be that neither under the Naturalization Act, nor in the provisions of the new Nationality Bill, nor under Order-in-Council P.C.10773 of Sept. 26, 1942, is there an authority as wide as that which the clause under reference seeks to provide.

The powers sought are undoubtedly wide powers. They have aroused the apprehensions of various groups interested in the welfare of Canadians of Japanese origin, since it is feared that the powers conveyed by this clause would, if used at all, inevitably be directed against persons in this category.

Might it not be possible to omit this clause from the Emergency Powers Bill (Bill 15) and, if it were necessary, provide a separate authority for deportation of persons of whatever racial origin if the necessity arose? Such an authority might quite well require to be used in respect of persons of original nationality or racial origin of any state with which Canada had been at war. If so, I think it ought to be devised in such a way as to remove the fear that a clause of general application should be involved against one group of a particular racial origin only.

J. A. C.

November 26, 1945

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to their ceilings. Even if there were no significant price increase for the released article, the freedom to rearrange the price structure concerned, unencumbered by basic period prices, would be regarded by many manufacturers still subject to price control as a very real advantage. There is the further difficulty that ceilings once removed would be extremely difficult to reimpose both from an administrative and public relations standpoint.

It is true, however, that on all procedures of decontrol in all fields parliament should have something to say, and the proposed committee could safely do the work through subcommittees for the various kinds of controls. Why not have, as in the United States, a special committee on economic planning and policy? Such a committee, given the necessary powers to report on government and board regulations and orders, and procedure of decontrol, could at the same time assemble further material for the preparation of still more definite plans for Canada's economic future under normal conditions.

Let me say that we cannot dive into the future, into the dark of the unknown and risk the obligation of finding expedients when a sudden storm arises as we sail on the sea of laissez-faire. We cannot go blindfolded to a return of the economic conditions of 1929-39. Some planning has to be done.

If I am for individual freedom, I am against the abuse of it. I am against the unavoidable disappearance of economic and social freedom and security in a world of laissez-faire. I do not mean that government controls should remain when supply and demand are normal. I do not mean that the provinces should not get back their complete autonomy and parliament its complete sovereignty. But parliament has the responsibility of looking ahead to normal times. It has the duty of planning Canadian economy and enacting laws to avoid the errors and faults of a regime which many hypocritically call free enterprise, but which due to such errors and faults is apt to bring about a real enslavement of the people through monopolistic and cartel methods.

To conclude in a few words, Mr. Speaker, we need government economic control for the period of reconversion. We need planning for the future in order to attain two main objectives for the people of Canada: one, the establishment and maintenance of world and interior peace; and two, the provision of a higher standard of living and of economic and social security for all Canadians.

Mr. JOHN T. HACKETT (Stanstead): Mr. Speaker, to repel the onslaught of totalitarian peoples, Canada found it necessary to adopt their methods. At this moment we are endeavouring to extricate ourselves from the situation created by these methods. May we fearlessly review the situation? When war came, the dominion government invaded the provincial field, and the cabinet took over the law-making for the dominion. This invasion of the provincial field by the dominion was carried out under an interpretation of the constitution. It was held that in the emergency of war the dominion had power over matters which normally fall within the provincial field; and under the War Measures Act the cabinet assumed powers which ordinarily reside in parliament to legislate for the people of Canada.

The war is over. During the emergency of war the War Measures Act gave powers which are mentioned in sections 3, 4 and 5 of that act; but the emergency came to an end when the war was over; the validity of all orders in council enacted since the end of the war may be properly questioned under section 6 of the War Measures Act, which says that the act shall avail only as long as the state of war exists. If anyone doubts this proposition he has but to turn to the preamble of bill No. 15, where it is so stated in terms.

What is to be done to get the Canadian people back to normal methods of government? Bill No. 15 has been brought down. It declares frankly that an emergency exists other than an emergency arising from war. There has been brought into this house and distributed to hon. members another bill No. 15, which I will style the second edition. It has been stated that it is not competent to hon. members to discuss the second edition of this bill until it has been introduced. I doubt very much if that be the government's wish. It is quite apparent that the government found that for reasons good or bad it could not maintain the position it took in bill No. 15, first edition, so that it caused to be distributed bill No. 15, second edition, as an intimation of its intentions. I assume that it was to preclude the necessity for two debates that bill No. 15, second edition, was made available to hon. members, in order that they might direct their remarks to the legislation the government intends to enact, provided that the second edition of the bill does not meet with the same sorry fate that was meted out to the first edition.

I do not think, Mr. Speaker, we need be very much disturbed in discussing the second edition because, with the exception of section 3(g) of bill No. 15, first edition, which is something in the nature of a combination of a naturalization act, an immigration act and an extradition treaty which would confer upon the executive power to deal in stringent fashion with people in the country as well as those who wish to come into it, the terms of the second bill in the result are identical with those of the first. Possibly with this exception, that bill No. 15, first edition, is clear; everyone understands what it means. Bill No. 15, second edition, is confusing; it has succeeded in confusing everyone a little.

Mr. MITCHELL: Not everyone. Speak for yourself.

Mr. HACKETT: Possibly the minister has had more experience with confusion than I have had, and I will let him speak to that point. But I would ask him to listen for just a moment, and perhaps he may have an opportunity later on to explain what this means. In bill No. 15, first edition, we find there is an emergency; here is the language:

. . . the War Measures Act be continued in force and that the governor in council be authorized to do and authorize during the said period such further acts and things and make such further orders and regulations as he may by reason of the national emergency resulting from the war deem necessary or advisable . . .

The second edition is not quite so clear. It is in these terms:

. . . and certain orders and regulations made under the War Measures Act be continued in force and that the governor in council be authorized to do and authorize such further acts and things and make such further orders and regulations as he may deem necessary or advisable by reason of the emergency and for the purpose of the discontinuance, in an orderly manner as the emergency permits, of measures adopted during and by reason of the emergency . . .

Now that the Minister of Labour (Mr. Mitchell) has composed some of the great difficulties with which he has been confronted, I wish he would turn a few moments of his leisure when opportunity offers to the paragraph which I have just read and enlighten the house as to its meaning. There are a few of us who are perplexed by this multi-emergency, which seems actually to mean that there is and there is not an emergency. If I grasp the significance of the terminology, it means that there was an emergency, that there is not an emergency now, but to retreat from the emergency we must have emergency powers. That is what I believe the bill means.

If there be an emergency, it is not a war emergency. If there be an emergency, it is an emergency which arises from the totalitarian legislation which we enacted to fight and defeat a totalitarian people. That distinction is important. A system of controls can be effective only in so far as it is all-embracing. We have it on the high authority of the minister who said at page 2452 of Hansard: "That the whole of these controls are integrated, and each part is necessary to the harmonious functioning of the whole system." If it be necessary to maintain all the controls in order that they may function and we have an emergency arising out of the operation of these controls, I submit that it is futile to perpetuate controls for the purpose of releasing ourselves from controls. It does not make sense.

I do not criticize those who had the responsibility of enacting the legislation that brought these controls about. They were anxious to win the war. They had but one aim in view, and they have achieved that aim. But to achieve it they paid a price. I say to the hon. member for Montmagny-L'Islet (Mr. Lesage) that the Canadian people paid a price which is spelled out in liberty and freedom and that a price in that coinage is too high to pay for anything but life itself. When we come to consider our present situation and determine what course we should follow, we cannot hope to get back to normal without going through some turbulence, without experiencing some inconvenience. Anybody who takes a stimulant, anybody who develops artificial energy within himself must pay a price and Canada just cannot afford to taper off in a matter of this kind.

I submit that the emergency which confronts Canada to-day is not a war emergency; it is an emergency which arises out of the legislation which we enacted to win the war. We cannot ease ourselves out of it, because that is impossible. You cannot dam half a river; a dam to be effective has to go all the way across. I would draw to the attention of the house the fact that bill No. 15, whether it be edition No. 1 or edition No. 2, goes farther than the War Measures Act. It reenacts everything that was passed under the War Measures Act and it adds everything that was forgotten or omitted in framing the War Measures Act. We are told that this is being done for the purpose of maintaining order.

Somebody has threatened us with terrible trouble, with great evils, unless these controls be continued. What are these great perils? The hon. member for Montmagny-L'Islet tells us that flour went up, that sugar went up in price. Supposing it did; supposing it goes up again. Is that to be weighed on the same scales with the intolerable situation in which the Canadian people find themselves now that the war is over? I submit that the control of prices is the first step in the first mile toward a situation which makes of a

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contracts and to fix the quality and prices of goods and services. And as the privy council ruled in 1937:

> The apportionment of powers as between the dominion and the provincial legislatures is one of the most essential conditions, and very likely the most essential one, of the interprovincial pact to which the B.N.A. Act gives effect.

If controls are necessary, they should be exercised under the authority of the dominion or of the provincial legislatures, as the case may be, but within their own jurisdiction. I am afraid that this legislation is a further step leading to the centralization of powers, in order to gradually deprive the provinces of their powers. I am opposed to that.

Let us respect provincial autonomy.

Mr. LESAGE: And invite economic chaos.

Mr. RAYMOND: I say that it is an encroachment on the part of the dominion upon the rights of the provinces. This legislation is null and void and *ultra vires*. I call the attention of the house to section 9 of the original bill which reads as follows:

> This Act shall come into force on a day fixed by proclamation of the governor in council and on and after that day the present war shall for the purposes of the War Measures Act, be deemed no longer to exist.

Well, should this bill be passed and subsequently be declared *ultra vires*, what would be the consequences? It would cease to be in force. More than that, it would be considered as never having been in force, as it would be null and void *ab initio*. And all the consequences of the act would disappear at the same time. As section 9 says that, for the purposes of the War Measures Act, war shall be deemed no longer to exist from the day that this act shall come into force, the War Measures Act would have continued and would continue to be in force.

Whether this bill is *ultra vires* or not, we are asked thereby to grant dictatorial powers to the government, and to strip the provinces of their rights.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. ANTHONY HLYNKA (Vegreville): Mr. Speaker, the bill before us, an act to confer certain powers upon the governor in council during the national emergency following the war, is nothing more or less than an extension for another year of the powers of the cabinet which they enjoyed under the War Measures Act. The proposed act will authorize the governor in council to continue

legislating by order in council, as has been the case during the war. The system proved to be a very useful and convenient instrument in the hands of the government in legislating as it pleased whether parliament was sitting or not. The question before us now is should this power of the government be extended for another year? My personal view is that it is essential at this time that the governor in council should have a certain amount of power but only to the extent necessary to enable the government to deal with ordinary routine matters and matters which are truly emergency matters; but unlimited power of the government should definitely be curbed.

I have personal knowledge of the manner in which many of the various controls operate, and I might as well say frankly that there is altogether too much red tape in their administration. I shall give only one illustration, which is a good example of maladministration called the control. Some of these controlling agencies have simply gone the limit. Their chief aim seems to be to control for the sake of controlling and nothing else.

Several months ago I referred to the construction controller the case of a farmer who, by the way, lives in the constituency of my hon. friend the member for Athabaska. This man applied for a permit to build a small hall and a candy store at a country resort. The value of the building was to be in the neighbourhood of $200. The farmer had his own lumber, which was exposed at all times to country fires, and being an amateur carpenter he was going to build the hall himself in his spare time. He owns one or two boats which he hires out, and manages to keep and clothe his family on the income he receives from that source. The construction controller could not see his way clear to grant him a permit "at the present time".

I submit that in that case there was absolutely no excuse for refusing the permit. The farmer had the lumber and he was going to do the work himself. But no; the controller was on the job controlling for the sake of controlling. I could recite many other cases where similar things have been done. In view of my experience with the various controllers, therefore, I can only come to the conclusion that many of them control for the sake of controlling only.

Nevertheless I am in favour of some of the essential controls. I cannot, however, subscribe to all these controls being maintained in a wholesale manner, especially when I know the extent to which this power has been abused even during the war. Does one need to mention the various orders in council which were passed while the house was sitting? It might as well be said that altogether too many of these orders in council have operated a government secret far too long. True, the ministers try to justify every action of the government, but the fact remains that these numerous orders in council and controls have placed this nation in a strait-jacket, which is an unhealthy condition for an individual or for a nation to be in.

It must be remembered that all this maladministration and abuse took place during the war. But now that the war is over, the people of this democratic nation resent the undemocratic and unreasonable controls. In other words, the Canadian people demand that parliament exercise some control over the controllers.

I did not rise, however, to discuss merely the administrative inefficiencies of the various controls. I rose chiefly to discuss an important principle. I have in mind the unjustifiable disregard of the rights of some of our citizens. Apparently bill No. 15, as originally presented, has been or will be withdrawn and with it section 3(1)(g), and I was wondering whether the amendments which the government will introduce will cover the objective of section 3(1)(g). I want it clearly understood that I am not objecting to the granting of some power to the governor in council to deal with what are emergency matters and matters of merely routine significance. But we must draw a line somewhere when we deal with naturalized or Canadian-born citizens. Let me point out what I mean.

At the beginning of the war the government under the War Measures Act passed what is known as the defence of Canada regulations. Under section 26A it was directed that all naturalized persons born in territories which were under the sovereignty or control of enemy countries on the dates on which Canada declared war on those countries must register with the police and report from time to time to the police as ordered. It is my personal view that persons who were not British subjects and who were nationals of enemy countries should have registered in the interests of the safety of our country. But persons who were born in countries which fell under the pressure of the enemy were wronged when they were ordered to register as enemy aliens. The original order in council revealed that those who framed it had little knowledge of the history and geography of Europe. For instance, former Czechoslovakian citizens were asked to register as enemy aliens after Czechoslovakia was given away to the nazis at Munich in 1938 against the will of its inhabitants. Having thrown them into the clutches of the nazis we then proceeded to ask persons who originally came from that country and resided in Canada to register as enemy aliens. Whoever conceived that bright idea certainly made us look ridiculous in the eyes of the nations of the world. Eventually representations were made to a committee of this house by Czechoslovakian representatives in Canada, and the Canadian government amended section 26A of the defence of Canada regulations by passing, on February 7, 1941, order in council P.C. 2420. Other representations were made on behalf of other nationals who found themselves in similar circumstances, and eventually all of them were exempted from this registration.

I might mention at this point that the officials who interpreted these regulations did not even know the difference between Austria as it existed before the first great war and Austria as it existed before this war. For that reason, any person whose naturalization certificate showed that he came from the Austro-Hungarian empire was asked to register if he had taken out his naturalization certificate after September 1, 1922.

But that was not by any means the worst thing the government did. The defence of Canada regulations as originally framed applied only to enemy aliens, but later section 26B was enacted by order in council which brought under these regulations even some British subjects, namely those persons who were naturalized since September 1, 1922, and who were born in territories which were under the sovereignty or control of enemy countries on the dates on which Canada declared war on them. That is the point to which I wish to draw attention in particular.

I also wish to say at this point that it is time we made up our minds whether we are going to trust naturalized British subjects or not after we have granted them naturalization certificates. We cannot continue to suspect and hold responsible every naturalized Canadian citizen for everything which happens in the country from which he came. I certainly object to the idea of permitting anyone to push around any of our citizens, regardless of where they may have come from originally. Should any one break the law, we have the courts of justice to deal with offenders, whether they are of Canadian or any other origin.

I maintain that nothing positive can be accomplished by such orders as those to which I have referred. On the contrary, they can do us a lot of harm, especially when we assist in promoting suspicion against our own citizens. As I have already remarked, if an individual among a group of naturalized Canadians should break any of our laws, whether in time of war or in time of peace, such individual

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should be brought before the courts of justice and dealt with as an individual. I maintain that once we grant a person the status of Canadian citizen he must be regarded as a Canadian. We must do everything possible to help our naturalized citizens to feel completely that they are a part of our nation. When we shall have eliminated suspicion and distrust from our midst we shall then have a truly strong and united Canada.

I should like to place on record a paragraph or so from an order in council which was passed by the governor in council on November 2, 1940, amending the defence of Canada regulations. I am placing these paragraphs on record to show what a ridiculous stand was taken and how little we know about our own people. On November 2, 1940, order in council P.C. 6150 was passed. This is the first paragraph:

Whereas the Minister of Justice reports that it has been reported by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that certain persons who are guilty of technical offences of not registering in accordance with the provisions of the defence of Canada regulations relating to enemy aliens, have been ordered interned under the provisions of paragraph (9) of regulation 25 of the said regulations.

Further down in the order in council I find this paragraph:

That in view of the fact that certain persons who were not required to register under the original regulations were under the impression that they were not affected by the subsequent regulation due to the fact that they were naturalized, some of them have been guilty of the offence of failing to register.

In substance, this order in council goes so far as to offer another opportunity to these Canadians, who had been naturalized since September 1, 1922, to register as enemy aliens, and therefore paragraph 9 of regulation 25 was revoked, and another paragraph 9 was substituted so that these persons might register within one month after the notice. It further states:

. . . or if he refuse or fail to answer truly any of the questions put by the registrar, or if being registered he fail to report as hereinbefore required or to observe any of the conditions upon which he is permitted to be at liberty, he may in addition to any other penalty to which he may therefor by law be liable, be interned as a prisoner of war on the order of the Minister of Justice or the registrar general of enemy aliens.

As I have stated, the reason I wished to place these two or three paragraphs on record was to show to what extent the government may go in legislating by way of orders in council. It seems to me that, had this matter been brought before the house, the house surely would not have approved any such legislation. I wish to emphasize as strongly as I can that, when we deal with this particular phase of the problem concerning persons who do not happen to have been born in this country, once such persons become naturalized citizens of Canada we must not entertain any idea of deporting them wholesale, no matter who they may be; because to-day it may be one group of people, and in a year's time or five years' time it may be another group and so forth.

I wish to read from an article that was published in Toronto in *News* of November 24, 1945. It is not very often that I agree with Mr. Elmore Philpott, because he is inclined to be pinkish, but on this occasion I consider that he has hit the nail on the head. I quote:

When a person acquires Canadian citizenship, either by birth or due process of law, possession of that right should be absolute and inviolable. It might be argued that for certain offences nationality should be revoked from people who have shown themselves unworthy of it. I doubt even that. But, if so, the power should be conferred only on judicial tribunals where the subject would have all the customary protections of British law. It is nothing short of an outrage to propose that the cabinet be given power to discuss in secret session cases involving revocation of nationality. That is nothing more nor less than the writing into the laws of Canada of one most outrageous feature of the nazi system.

Surely we all recall the dark days of the depression of the thirties when, through no fault of their own, scores of thousands of immigrants to this country were unemployed, the government of Canada arbitrarily deported whole shiploads of them.

If at that time there had been on the statute books of Canada the arbitrary and outrageous powers now asked in Bill 15, every foreign-born person would have been made liable to secret revocation of citizenship—and deportation without even so much as the right to say good-bye to friends or even close kin.

Bill 15, subsection (G) of section 3, is the most outrageous proposal ever introduced into the parliament of Canada. It should be stamped on and killed so emphatically that all the world will know that the Canadian people want no thin edge of the nazi doctrine wedged into our most sacred laws.

I agree with that view wholeheartedly, and having chosen to touch upon this very aspect of our legislation, I might say that we have too long entertained the view that if a person does not behave we must brand all other individuals of the same race or the same background as being disloyal to the country. I hold that once a person obtains his citizenship certificate and becomes a Canadian citizen we should not even dream of revocation. If a man commits a crime he should be punished, but I see no justification for holding a stick over the heads of all those people who do not happen to have been born

in this country. The governor in council, by ... these various orders in council, has ... wielding this stick altogether too long, ... for that reason I am bringing this matter ... the attention of the house. I am sure the ... Minister of Justice will take my re... into consideration, and I believe that ... future he will avoid the recurrence of ... action on the part of the government.

Mr. D. KING HAZEN (St. John-Albert): ... bill that was presented to us this after... differs in some respect from the bill that ... introduced in this house on October 5 last. ... it limits to some extent the powers ... the government sought under the former ... nevertheless, if it is passed by the house ... its present dress, which is somewhat more ... than the dress it previously wore, it ... will give the government powers which in my ... opinion no government should possess in the ... days of peace.

I wish to place myself on record as opposed ... the bill. The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) said in this house yesterday ... he understood no exception was likely ... be taken to the principle of the bill. Well, ... if the principle underlying it was that the ... government have authority for a period of ... one year to make orders and regulations, ... when this house was not sitting, to meet any ... national emergency that might suddenly arise ... in consequence of the war I would not find it ... objectionable. But as I read the bill that is ... not its principle.

As I read this bill the principle that underlies it is, that the government shall have ... dictatorial powers for a period, which is not ... altogether definite, to carry on a great part ... of the business of the country by order in ... council and by regulations when, how and as ... it sees fit; or, to put it in another way, the ... principle that underlies the bill is, not to ... provide for emergencies in peace time but to ... provide means of continuing government ... dictatorship now that the war is over.

I am opposed to the government having ... such dictatorial powers, and unconstitutional ... powers in times of peace. The War Measures ... Act gave the government dictatorial powers ... during the war. It gave the government power ... to do what it thought was necessary for the ... security and the defence of Canada. It took ... away the functions of parliament, or a great ... many of them. It deprived the provinces of ... many of the rights given to them by the ... British North America Act.

I do not find fault with the government having such great powers in times of war; there are good reasons why they should have them. But the war is over now and government orders in council and government regulations are not going to help us win the peace, nor are they going to help us maintain freedom, justice and democracy in this country.

I do not suggest for one moment that all controls should be taken away immediately. I believe it is essential that some controls be maintained for a time, but there is a right way and a wrong way of establishing them.

The wrong way, the unconstitutional way, the undemocratic way, is by government orders in council and regulations.

The right way, the constitutional way, the democratic way is by legislation properly introduced into this house, and after it has been discussed and considered by the elected representatives of the people and by the senate, passed by parliament.

Now that the war is over, are there any good reasons why parliament should surrender one of its most important functions, that of legislating, and let the government legislate by orders in council and by regulations on all subjects set out in section 2 of this bill? If there are any good reasons I have not heard them; if there are such reasons I think the members of this house should be made acquainted with them by the government before this bill is passed.

What is a national emergency? It is not defined in the bill and we have not been told by the government what it is. We should be told that; there should be some definition of a national emergency in this bill before we give the government the great power for which it asks.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: What does Drew say?

Mr. HAZEN: The function of this house—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: I asked what Drew said.

Mr. HAZEN: The hon. member should tell us; I do not know.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: The hon. member is reading every word of what Drew said.

Mr. HAZEN: The function of this house to enact legislation—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: What did Drew say?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. When an hon. member has the floor no interruption should take place without his permission.

Mr. HAZEN: The function of this house to enact legislation will be abrogated to a

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on this side of the house and the Progressive Conservatives on the other. Well, I do, because I happened to be here when the Liberals were on this side of the house and the Conservatives on the other, and they were doing just the same thing as the Conservatives are doing to-day.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Only better.

Mr. MacINNIS: Well, I agree that the minister who was then merely the hon. member for Vancouver Centre did perhaps a better job then than he is doing now, although I am not reflecting on what he is doing now. He was a very vocal if not a very consistent member of the opposition. I suggest in all earnestness that such methods are not good policy to-day. I believe that that is the sort of thing which is bringing parliamentary institutions into disrepute, because people will no longer believe in the sincerity of parties which, when they are on the opposition side of the house act one way on a question, and when they are on the government side act another way on the same question.

I am one of the twenty-five members left of those who came here in 1930. During all the time that I have been in the house I supported every measure introduced by the government if it appealed to me as a constructive measure, regardless of the sneers I might receive from this side, and I supported the opposition when I thought it was in the right, regardless of the jeers I received from the other side. I am convinced that is the only position a member should take to-day, because I am satisfied that the government cannot do anything in the way of good government without helping along the things that I want to do. I do not believe that the government can do anything wrong, or anything that is not in the interest of the people without adversely affecting the cause I have at heart. Therefore I repeat, if we wish to be taken as sincere people we must have the same point of view when we are on this side of the question as we have when we are on the other side of the question.

I believe that we should try to come to grips with this important issue. The hon. member for Lake Centre referred to the extradition treaty and suggested that it was an important issue. I believe that this is an immensely more important piece of legislation than the extradition treaty. I do not know if there is time to give it to a special committee, but if there were time I would certainly advocate that because if we could get the hon. member for Lake Centre into a special committee I have the idea that he would act in a much less partisan way than he does in the house, and consequently be far more useful in dealing with a matter of this kind.

I do not want the hon. gentleman to take offence at what I am going to say. He disturbs me, because when I see him in action I have the feeling that he is a man of great ability, great application, but yet a man of—if this is the proper term—tremendous ineffectiveness. He destroys the constructive effect of what he is seemingly attempting to do. I am not objecting because he aroused the Minister of Justice, but he destroyed the effect he should have had on the Minister of Justice, if, indeed, it was his hope to make the best of this bill, a bill which we all agree is necessary. He destroyed that effectiveness by the way in which he put forward his arguments. He would shake his finger and his head in protest. The result is that no cooperation is possible.

If we are sincere it should be a fairly simple matter to deal with this bill. When we start discussing the various sections of the bill, not being trained in the law, I feel myself at a disadvantage. I think I can understand ordinary English and what words mean, but when I hear lawyers talk I am convinced that words do not mean the same thing to me as they do to the lawyers. I realize I am not the only person affected in this way. After long observation I have come to the conclusion that there is no finality to any lawsuit except that imposed by the financial resources of the persons concerned and the number of courts to which it can be taken. When either the finances or the courts are finished then the case is at an end.

I have received a great many communications in regard to bill No. 15 as it was first introduced, but I think every one of the letters and petitions had to do with paragraph (g) of subsection 1 of section 3. That paragraph is out, and another part of subsection 1 of section 3 is out also. That part may not seem important to the hon. member for Lake Centre, but to me it seems important. I refer to the words, "but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms." It seems to me that rather limits the application of what the hon. member says are the similar provisions in section 2 of the new bill. I would suggest that, as the hon. member for Lake Centre knows how to do legal drafting, we take up the bill section by section, and when he comes to one he does not like let him move to delete it or amend it to conform to his ideas of what controls are wanted.

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Then we can compare the amendment with the bill and we shall have a better idea as to which should be maintained.

I am convinced that we shall never produce anything constructive if we continue in the attitude we have adopted so far. So, then, I would appeal to this committee either to refer the bill to a special committee, where we shall get it out of the atmosphere of this house and away from the galleries, and where we can deal with it quietly and in an orderly fashion to achieve a certain end. Let us get down earnestly to business, each adding his quota of improvement to the bill which we are all convinced is to some extent necessary. Mention was made of the serious days ahead. Let us not delude ourselves that the days ahead will not be serious and that we do not want or will not need legislation of this kind. In my opinion it is not so much government control that is required as elasticity in government action so that it can deal with a situation as it arises or develops. That is what is involved, rather than control; it is elasticity of administration. And that, I believe, is what we should keep in mind in dealing with this matter.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): I think I can quite truthfully say that I had not intended speaking on this matter, nor would I have done so but for the impassioned and, I say somewhat regretfully, the rather angry political speech made by the Minister of Justice. I see that beside him and behind him that remark creates some amusement. I am very happy to note that he has as his cheer leader the unanimous Minister of Veterans Affairs, who sits immediately to his left. I was also happy to note that the greatest applause he received was when he struck high points of great humour. Those desks simply rattled when he informed the hon. member for Lake Centre that this bill was not being submitted for his benefit but for the benefit of the whole of the people of Canada. The boys simply went wild at that. What wonderful humour came from the lips of the minister, and what appreciation was shown by the gentle jury which sits behind him! I know the Minister of Justice is one of the ablest lawyers in Canada—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): I almost equalled his applause on that one. For many years he has been a great ornament to our profession, but to-night I learned something about him that I never knew before. I always see his name as practising before many high courts, those about which the hon. member for Vancouver East was so worried just a moment ago, but to-night I learned that at some time or another he had a police court practice which must have been carried on in very far places where the justice of the peace or magistrate did not know much about his business. The hon. gentleman's advocacy went so far to-night as to take this appropriation of $1,365,000,000 to which we consented—yes, unanimously—in order to get the civil servants of this country paid, as the Minister of Finance asked us to do; then he turned around and said, "Where were you that we did not hear a whimper?" That is not good practice in any court or any assembly.

Mr. ILSLEY: But, Mr. Chairman, the civil servants are not paid out of that appropriation

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): Apparently we have two cheering champions now. I am sorry I cannot hear some of those remarks; I know they must be good. I was not here last evening; may I say it was the first session of the house I have missed since I have been in Ottawa, but I am very glad the hon. member for Stanstead made his speech. As I read the speech of the Minister of Agriculture, and as I listened to ninety per cent of the speech of the Minister of Justice to-night, I discovered that if it had not been for what the hon. member for Stanstead had said both these hon. gentlemen would have been tongue-tied, because that was about all they paid any attention to.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is the only simple contribution I have to make. Let us endeavour to strip this thing of all the talking we have been doing—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): —and I include myself, being just as foolish as hon. gentlemen who now applaud. But stripped to its nakedness, if I may use that expression, what does it mean? As the hon. member for Vancouver East so well said, we all realize that some control is still necessary in this country. No one, I am quite sure, will deny or has denied that. I think that is a simple and very fair statement to make. Occasionally one becomes a bit annoyed at someone else. Perhaps we are interrupted. I have not even heard the unanimous Minister of Veterans Affairs say in this house, "It was a dirty Tory trick", although I have been waiting for that remark. I have not heard that remark. I know it is coming sooner or later, because he has a copyright on that, and *Hansard* has been full of it for the last fifteen years. I have read it.

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himself, we shall see months go by, a year go by, and we shall be no further advanced than we are to-day. The minister said:

That the whole of these controls are integrated and each part is necessary to the harmonious functioning of the whole system.

If that is true—and no one doubts it; it took five or six years to complete them and give them the effectiveness they have—if that is so, the only way of releasing them is to give them back to the provinces and let the provinces wrestle with them where it is necessary. I am sure there are a number of provinces where a great many of these controls are not required at all. I will not weary the chamber with a reiteration of what I said about prices and similar topics—the minister and I apparently have not the power at all times to charm those who will not listen.

Mr. McDONALD (Pontiac): We are not obliged to listen.

An hon. MEMBER: We have heard your speeches before.

Mr. HACKETT: Yes, and you will hear them again.

Mr. McDONALD (Pontiac): We can take it.

Mr. HACKETT: I am sure that every man in this house is anxious to see freedom of commercial and personal relations again established, and there is no possibility of bringing that about in an effective way until these centralized controls are terminated.

Mr. GREEN: May I ask the minister to clarify the statement he made a few minutes ago? As I understand it, there are two groups of orders in council dealt with under this bill. In the first place, the bill itself makes provision for orders in council to be passed under it. That is found of course in section 2, and with regard to that group of orders in council there is provision that within forty days after parliament meets—

Mr. ST. LAURENT: After tabling.

Mr. GREEN: Within forty days after tabling, a motion may be made to annul any one or more of those orders in council that are passed under this particular measure. There is another group of orders in council which have been passed under the War Measures Act, and under section 4 of the present bill they are continued in effect. But as I read the bill, there is no provision whereby the house has the same right to move for the annulment of those orders in council passed under the War Measures Act.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Correct.

Mr. GREEN: I understand further that the amendment of the hon. member for Lake Centre would provide that right. Can the minister explain why there should not be the same right with respect to the second group of orders in council? That is the question that is bothering me at the moment. I suggest that both groups should be treated in the same way. There should be the same facilities for pointing out the need for removing an order in council no matter whether it may come in one group or the other.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: The reason for the difference is the fact that as to one set they are the law of the country to-day, and if anyone says they should not be the law of the country the government will undertake to facilitate consideration of a bill to change the law. As to the others, they have not yet been made. We are asking the houses of parliament to delegate to the governor in council the right to make new legislation on the assumption that what he will do would have the consent of the Senate and of the House of Commons, and with respect to that new legislation we say that we are prepared to table it in parliament and to allow the houses of parliament forty days in which to declare that we made a mistake when we assumed that we had their consent.

Mr. GREEN: But in the meantime the orders in council passed under this new act would be the law of the land the same as the others.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: They would be in operation but subject to cessation if there were a resolution of the houses of parliament that they should no longer operate. That is a proposal that is being made for the purpose of recognizing the supremacy of the houses of parliament in that regard. With respect to the others which are in force, the statement is made that there are some that are unfair or unjust. We say: Indicate which ones you consider are unfair and unjust and introduce a bill to repeal them, and we will see to it that that bill gets consideration just as speedily as can be made possible—not only within a limited time, but at any time. The reason for being careful about that system is that we do not expect this body of controls to remain in effect very long. It has taken quite a long time to cause the people to know that there are certain things which they cannot do

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in vain for any authority to a superior court to order forfeiture of the goods. This is what it says:

Any goods, wares or merchandise dealt with contrary to any order or regulation made under this act may be seized and detained and shall be liable to forfeiture at the instance of the Minister of Justice . . .

I suggest that there should be some clause providing for forfeiture under proceedings before a superior court or the Exchequer Court.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: That was considered, and the law officers of the department came to the conclusion that if the courts were to be left free to declare whether or not there had been goods, wares or merchandise dealt with in a manner contrary to order or regulation, they should have the right to decide whether they should be liable to forfeiture. The forfeiture would date only from the decision of the court. The court would not be obliged to declare the forfeiture in every case of seizure but would declare forfeiture if it were established to its satisfaction that the goods, wares or merchandise had been the object of wrongdoing.

Mr. McMASTER: I should think that there should be one law; if they had been dealt with in violation of this statute they should be forfeited. Then the judge would have only one thing to decide, that is whether there had been a violation of the statute. Otherwise the court could decide that a man was liable and not forfeit the goods. If it is the intention to leave it to the opinion of the judge trying the case, then I say that is contrary to all British ideas of justice so far as I understand them.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: That language was taken from the War Measures Act, which has been in force during two wars and which has had the test of a great many court decisions.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: Will the minister make provision for recourse to the courts on the part of any individual who, as distinct from the class to which he belongs, believes he has been aggrieved by a discriminatory order? I am not asking that the right of appeal to the courts be given to all individuals within a class when they are all treated alike, but in many of these orders in council there is no right of recourse to the courts regardless of how unfairly and unjustly one may be dealt with personally as distinct from the class to which he belongs. I suggest that no harm could possibly be done by granting that right. The minister is asking for extraordinary powers for a period of one year, with the possibility, and, according to some statements which have been made, the probability, of them being extended, in part or in whole, beyond that time, provided parliament so directs. Will the minister not give consideration to granting such right of appeal in order to remedy manifest injustices in the case of individuals, and, again I repeat, as distinct from the class to which the individual belongs?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: If the hon. member wishes to know whether the department would give consideration to any representations made in that behalf with a view to determining whether or not something should be done in that respect, I shall gladly give the undertaking. If it is to be an undertaking that something be done by this bill before it goes through to deal with the situation, I cannot give the undertaking. If the hon. member will submit the facts of some concrete case which show that an injustice has occurred and make suggestions as to there being some provision made to deal with cases of the kind, I will have the officers of the department try to do something that would give recourse to the courts under such conditions. But I cannot undertake to hold up this bill until that has been done.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: For the life of me I cannot understand the minister's attitude in some of these things, especially as he is a former president of the Canadian Bar Association. All I am asking is that certain requests of the bar association and of the people of Canada as a whole be carried into effect to provide the necessary safeguards designed to assure justice. We are being asked to accept everything the government has done during the period of the war; under section 4 we are being asked to incorporate those things into this legislation. When we are being asked to do that I think we have the right to request on behalf of the people as a whole that unfair denials of justice shall not be perpetuated by an act of this parliament.

What the government is asking for under this section is simply the right to claim in answer to criticism that parliament adopted and accepted everything they did during the period of the war by order in council. The minister says they could not possibly pass an order in council adopting all orders in council to be carried forward that that would interfere with continuity of enforcement. If the government were not endeavouring to get parliament to adopt everything it has done during the period of the war, just and unjust, under the War Measures Act, all that would be necessary to maintain the continuity of enforcement and the psychology of enforcement—I think that was the expression used—necessary to enforcement of the regulations would be on the last day of this year, or the first day of January when this act comes into force, to pass an order in council adopting all the orders in council that had been passed during the period of the war. Then the responsibility would rest on the governor in council.

What the government is endeavouring to do here is to place on parliament, on all the members of this house, the responsibility for the orders in council that were passed during the period of the war, and without their having been seen. I noticed the minister took offence a moment ago, as did some of his colleagues around him, to the question I raised about secret orders in council. There are some orders that have yet to be brought to light and tabled in this parliament. We are asking even at this late date that all orders in council be produced and tabled here. There are some that have not been seen as yet by the members of this parliament. Those are the ones I am asking to be produced so that when we approve of them we shall know what we are approving.

The CHAIRMAN: I take it that the hon. member for Lake Centre was discussing section 4 of the new bill. Do I understand that the amendment to section 3 is carried?

Mr. MACDONNELL (Muskoka-Ontario): It seems to me that this house is entitled to have the opinion of the Minister of Justice as to whether the suggestion made by the hon. member for Lake Centre is or is not in the interests of justice. I was surprised to hear him say, if I understood him correctly, that he was not considering the request made by the hon. member for Lake Centre because he could not hold up the passage of the bill. If I misunderstood the minister, he will correct me. Frankly, that is not my understanding of the reason we are sitting here. I ask him again if we are not entitled to have his opinion as to whether or not the suggestion which has been made is a reasonable one and entitled to consideration?

The CHAIRMAN: Before the minister answers, may we get the record straight? I understand that section 3 as amended is agreed to.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Carried.

Some hon. MEMBERS: No.

The CHAIRMAN: We are now considering section 4. I declare section 3 agreed to.

Section agreed to.

At one o'clock the committee took recess.

The committee resumed at three o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN: When the committee rose at one o'clock we had carried section 3 as amended and were about to consider section 4. I understand there is an amendment to section 4.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would suggest that an hon. member propose that section 4 of the bill be replaced by a section 4 in the form of the reprint with proposed amendments.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I move accordingly, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: In view of the fact that this section is amended, there is a question I should like to ask the minister with the leave of yourself, Mr. Chairman, and the committee arising out of an answer which he gave yesterday afternoon to the hon. member for Beauharnois-Laprairie, as reported on page 3019 of yesterday's *Hansard*:

Mr. Raymond (Beauharnois-Laprairie): Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct two questions to the honourable the Minister of Justice. Does he consider that the powers requested in Bill No. 15 as reprinted are less extensive than those that were set forth in the original bill? That is my first question; if the minister will kindly answer it I shall ask him the second one.

Hon. Mr. St. Laurent: Yes, I consider that the powers requested in Bill No. 15 as reprinted are less extensive than those set forth in the original bill.

A little further down the minister is reported as saying:

I shall tell him quite frankly that what was requested in the bill introduced on November 25 implied things that are not asked for at this time, but which we have not forgone and will request from parliament through other measures.

I should like the minister to explain what are the powers which were foregone in this act and what are the other measures which are to be brought before parliament in order to implement the powers which were withdrawn from the original bill?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Mr. Chairman, I shall not attempt to make an exhaustive comparison of the powers in the original bill and in the bill as reprinted; but what I had in mind in giving that answer was the fact that subparagraph (g) of section 3, subsection 1, had been dropped, but that that did not imply any change in government policy, and that if any further legislation was required in that regard it would not be in this bill but would be something dealt with by separate legislation to be introduced into the house.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: That is the only other measure to be introduced?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-36-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

necessary to enforcement of the regulations would be on the last day of this year, or the first day of January when this act comes into force, to pass an order in council adopting all the orders in council that had been passed during the period of the war. Then the responsibility would rest on the governor in council.

What the government is endeavouring to do here is to place on parliament, on all the members of this house, the responsibility for the orders in council that were passed during the period of the war, and without their having been seen. I noticed the minister took offence a moment ago, as did some of his colleagues around him, to the question I raised about secret orders in council. There are some orders that have yet to be brought to light and tabled in this parliament. We are asking even at this late date that all orders in council be produced and tabled here. There are some that have not been seen as yet by the members of this parliament. Those are the ones I am asking to be produced so that when we approve of them we shall know what we are approving.

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The CHAIRMAN: Before the minister answers, may we get the record straight? I understand that section 3 as amended is agreed to.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Carried.

Some hon. MEMBERS: No.

The CHAIRMAN: We are now considering section 4. I declare section 3 agreed to.

Section agreed to.

At one o'clock the committee took recess.

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Mr. ST. LAURENT: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would suggest that an hon. member propose that section 4 of the bill be replaced by a section 4 in the form of the reprint with proposed amendments.

Mr. MACKENZIE: I move accordingly, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: In view of the fact that this section is amended, there is a question I should like to ask the minister with the leave of yourself, Mr. Chairman, and the committee arising out of an answer which he gave yesterday afternoon to the hon. member for Beauharnois-Laprairie, as reported on page 3010 of yesterday's *Hansard*:

> Mr. Raymond (Beauharnois-Laprairie): Mr. Chairman, I should like to direct two questions to the honourable the Minister of Justice. Does he consider that the powers requested in Bill No. 15 as reprinted are less extensive than those that were set forth in the original bill? That is my first question; if the minister will kindly answer it I shall ask him the second one.
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A little further down the minister is reported as saying:

> I shall tell him quite frankly that what was requested in the bill introduced on November 23 implied things that are not asked for at this time, but which we have not forgone and will request from parliament through other measures.

I should like the minister to explain what are the powers which were foregone in this act and what are the other measures which are to be brought before parliament in order to implement the powers which were withdrawn from the original bill?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Mr. Chairman, I shall not attempt to make an exhaustive comparison of the powers in the original bill and in the bill as reprinted; but what I had in mind in giving that answer was the fact that subparagraph (g) of section 3, subsection 1, had been dropped, but that that did not imply any change in government policy, and that if any further legislation was required in that regard it would not be in this bill but would be something dealt with by separate legislation to be introduced into the house.

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: That is the only other measure to be introduced?

REVISED EDITION

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-36-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MG26 J4 Vol 361
File F 3851
C249641

IMPORTANT

Ottawa, December 12th, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Japanese deportation Order

1. You wished to see, before the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, the draft Order for the deportation of persons of Japanese race. A copy is attached with the alternative section 9 which was discussed at this morning's meeting.

I am also attaching an extract from Hansard of August 4th, 1944 setting out your statement of government policy on the general question of the disposition of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

2. I have spoken to External Affairs (Mr. Robertson and Mr. Read) about the proposed Order for revoking the citizenship rights of Japanese who are deported. Both are of the opinion that, given the policy of deportation which has already been announced, it is on balance preferable to deprive such persons of their Canadian status rather than to have them go back to Japan as Canadians.

3. You will observe that in your statement of August 4th you said that "prior to deportation British subjects falling within this class would be deprived of their status as such".

A. D. P. H.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-37
www.nikkeimuseum.org

War-Japanese-Canadians
M426J4 Vol 361
File F3851
C249646

URGENT
CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, December 13th, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

Re: Japanese policy

1. The Cabinet this morning failed completely to reach any conclusion upon the draft Orders in Council to implement government policy with respect to persons of Japanese race.

2. There were three draft Orders before Council:

(a) the Deportation Order;
(b) the Order to establish a Loyalty Commission; and,
(c) the Order to deprive deportees of their British and Canadian status.

3. The point at issue was whether or not stated government policy should be further modified so as to remove Canadian-born Japanese completely from the operation of the Loyalty Commission, a course recommended by officials of External Affairs and Labour. The effect of such a change would be to give to Canadian-born Japanese the absolute right to remain in Canada without review by the Loyalty Commission, even where they had requested repatriation and subsequently revoked their request.

The question is primarily a political one. I should say that most of the Ministers present supported the change in favour of Canadian-born Japanese though it was recognized that there might be objection to so modifying government policy at this stage.

4. A second point at issue was whether the scope of the Loyalty Commission should extend to all persons of enemy nationality or be restricted to those of Japanese race. Probably a majority of the Cabinet favoured the latter course.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-38-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C249647

My own feeling is that the Loyalty Commission might include only such enemy nationals and naturalized Canadians of enemy origin as have actually been detained under the Defence of Canada Regulations, and persons of Japanese race.

5. The Cabinet felt that in your absence and Mr. Mackenzie's they could reach no conclusions on these two difficult questions.

6. The real difficulty is the time factor. You have said that you wish the Orders disposed of and tabled before Parliament rises. Further the government's authority to provide for deportation under the War Measures Act will expire on December 31st.

Perhaps the matter can be taken up again by the Cabinet at one o'clock tomorrow.

Alternative draft Orders in Council have been prepared and will be ready for disposition when decisions are taken.

A. D. P. H.

A.D.P. HEENEY -

P.S. I have discussed the situation with Norman Robertson who has seen this memorandum. I attach a note from him on the policy questions involved.

(memo from N.A. Robertson to WLMK, Dec. 14, 1945 filed separately / where JC.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-38-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Cabinet Conclusions, December 15, 1945, Privy Council Records RG 2/16 Vol 3.
Secretary Heeney sumitted a memo dated December 15, 1945 setting out specific questions upon which policy decisions were required. Alternative draft Orders in Council were also submitted . St. Laurent noted that the "existing provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Acts with respect to deportation of persons within certain prohibited classes and revocation of naturalization in certain cases" did not affect persons born in Canada . If the Canadian born are included in the proposed Orders in Council then the orders are is "going beyond existing legislation in very important particulars". If it is decided later to take action with respect to the Canadian born legislation for that purpose could be introduced to Parliament. Cabinet, "after further discussion" agreed (a) that the Loyalty Commission be extended to Japanese nationals and to naturalized Canadians of Japanse race; (b) that the "repatriation of Canadian born Japanese should be confined to those who wish to be sent to Japan"; (c) to approve the Orders in Council for deportation, to revoke the British and Canadian statuses of the deportees and to establish a Loyalty Commission. P.C. 7355, 7356 & 7357.

Announced Dec 17, 1945

2010 repatriates petition Prime Minister.

Parliament dissolves for Christmas recess Dec 18, 1945

→ "a sharp exchange, centered around the way the requests for repatriation had been secured, took place between one CCF member and several Ministers. Then the House, disembarrassed by the fait d'accompli, went home for Christmas." p 169 of John Benjamin Stewart, "Parliament & the Executive in Wartime Canada, 1939-1945" unpublished PhD. Columbia U, 1953.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-39
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The interview was brief, Mr. Reid said. Mr. King asked Mr. Robertson if the individual named in the letter denied the charge. Mr. Robertson made no reply and the interview was over. Mr. Reid declared his only mistake was in failing to mention two others in the same category.

These are serious charges. The people concerned, although no names were mentioned, feel that they were the ones in question, and if this statement is true, then these people have no business in the Department of External Affairs. They have no business in the service of the Dominion of Canada, and the Prime Minister should remove them from their positions at the earliest possible opportunity. If, however, the statement is not true, then the character of these people should be cleared, and it should be done publicly. I suggest that this is a matter that the Prime Minister cannot leave as it is now. He cannot do so in fairness either to the people of Canada or to the gentlemen concerned.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I expected that my hon. friend or some other hon. member would bring up the question of the present position of the Japanese, and I am glad to have this opportunity to give to the house copies of orders in council which were passed on the fifteenth instant and which I think will in themselves serve to answer the questions my hon. friend has asked.

This is a matter to which the government has been giving very careful attention. It is not an easy matter to settle or to deal with, and as my hon. friend has rightly said, I had mentioned before that we would seek to deal with the whole question justly. May I say that we have sought to deal with it, and in doing so we have followed the ancient precept of doing justly but also loving mercy, and the orders in council which I now table will give expression to that approach.

I have in my hand three orders in council, P.C. 7355, P.C. 7356, and P.C. 7357 of December 15, all of which have been passed under the War Measures Act, to carry out the policy announced by the government on August 4, 1944, and November 21, 1945, with respect to Japanese people in Canada.

It will, I believe, assist in the understanding of these orders if I give a brief explanation of their purpose and effect. With the permission of the house I should like to table the orders before we rise this evening, and in the meantime I will give the substance of them. I will endeavour briefly to review the situation.

The general outline of the government's policy with regard to the Japanese was given in my statement of August 4, 1944, to which [illegible] friend has also mentioned. As a first measure in its implementation, the government sought to determine which of the Japanese now in Canada did not wish to remain here after the war. On November 21 the Minister of Labour referred to the number of applications that had been received for movement to Japan. The minister announced that the government intended to order the removal from Canada of Japanese nationals who had applied for repatriation; of naturalized persons of Japanese origin who had similarly applied and who had not revoked their applications prior to midnight on September 1, 1945; and of Canadian-born Japanese who wished to go to Japan and who did not renounce such intention before an order for their deportation was made. The first order in council P.C. 7355, simply provides that the Minister of Labour may carry out this policy. He is not ordered to have the persons deported, but he is given the power to arrange for their movement.

In all cases in which removal from Canada is to be effected, it is provided that the persons involved shall be able to take out their personal property and all cash and other movable assets, and that they shall be able to sell or otherwise dispose of their real property or of anything else they do not wish to take with them. In addition, they are to be assured minimum liquid assets to assist in their resettlement to the extent of $200 for each adult ordered deported, and $50 for each dependent. In cases where the person going to Japan has a certain amount of cash, but less than $200 plus $50 for each dependent, he will be advanced the difference in order to bring his cash assets up to the minimum I have mentioned. In those cases where the persons to whom cash is advanced have assets with the custodian, the minister will recover his advances out of such assets.

The other clauses of the order simply provide the necessary administrative machinery to carry out the terms of the order.

The second order in council, P.C. 7356, provides for the removal of British and Canadian status from any naturalized persons who now leave Canada for residence in Japan, or are deported from Canada pursuant to applications made and orders issued under P.C. 7355. It has, of course, no application to Japanese nationals, nor does it apply to persons born in Canada. Its application is only to persons naturalized in Canada who have expressed a wish to go to Japan and who have not, as I have said, revoked this application, and also to naturalized persons who come under the third order which I shall now describe.

The third order in council, is P.C. 7357. Hon. members will recall that, in my statement to the house on August 4, 1944, I said that the government intended to establish a quasi-judicial commission to investigate the loyalty of certain of the Japanese in Canada "to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here". The time has now come when this commission should be appointed. We now know with certainty that same persons do not wish to remain here. There is no object in examining them. There are, however, among the Japanese nationals and naturalized Japanese who wish to remain, a number whose behaviour casts doubt upon their loyalty and before deciding what should be done about them, it is proposed to have a full and fair examination of their cases. Some of these are persons who were interned during the war and whose conduct in wartime has been such as to raise question as to whether in the national interest they should not be deported.

In general, the order in council provides that the governor in council shall appoint a commission of three, persons to inquire into the loyalty of "Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of the Japanese race in Canada in cases where their names are referred to the commission by the Minister of Labour". It will be noted from this that the commission will examine only Japanese nationals and naturalized persons. It will not examine any persons born in Canada. It will, moreover, have the power, where recommended by the Minister of Labour, to examine the cases of naturalized Japanese who applied to be sent to Japan and who did not renounce such application prior to midnight on September 1, 1945.

The commission will, where it deems fit after examination, have the power to recommend deportation. In such cases, any Japanese national or naturalized Japanese who is ordered deported will be deemed to come within the terms of the two orders in council previously mentioned. The conditions with regard to property and minimum assets will apply and, in the case of naturalized persons, they will be divested of their British and Canadian status as of the time they leave this country.

The problem of dealing with the question of the Japanese is difficult in the extreme. In its solution, the government is endeavouring to avoid unnecessary hardship. The orders that have been passed involve no change in principle from the general provisions that already exist under our statute law. The Immigration Act confirms provisions for the deportation of persons who have been "alien enemies" in certain cases. In general, the deportation of certain "prohibited classes" is a recognized principle. The Naturalization Act similarly recognizes the principle of revocation of the status of a naturalized person who has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal. The circumstances of war and the peculiar character of the present problem require more expeditious and broader action that the present statutes allow. But the orders that have been passed to permit effective action raise no new principles, nor do they depart from any established principles.

My hon. friend spoke of another matter, that is, certain charges against officers of the external affairs department, to which reference was made in a paragraph he read to the committee to-night. May I say that I personally had a talk with the hon. member for New Westminster. I asked him if he could substantiate the statements that had been made. He said that at the time he made the statements he had reason to believe that they were founded on fact, but that he was now quite prepared to say that he would not countenance the statements at all and withdrew what he had said at that time. May I say that I cannot believe we have in any department of government more honourable members of the public service than we have in the Department of External Affairs; and I am sure it was a pleasure to the hon. member for New Westminster, as it was to myself, to have the opportunity of saying that on further examination and consideration he felt that any charge which would in any way discredit an official of that department had not been well founded.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I found it difficult to get the purport of order in council P.C. 7356. As I understand it—and I should like to be corrected if I am wrong—there are two groups of Canadian citizens; those who applied for the revocation of their applications to go to Japan before September 2 and those who did not, who were in the great majority. Can this latter group have the right to appeal to the quasi-judicial commission which is being set up?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Let me repeat what I said about the second order in council. It provides for the removal of British and Canadian status—I do not whether that is the order to which my hon. friend is referring.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): P.C. 7356.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes. I [illegible]

In Two Segregation Camps
Hansard Vol III Session 1945

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-40-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

status from any naturalized persons who now leave Canada for residence in Japan, or are deported from Canada pursuant to applications made and orders issued under P.C. 7355. Naturally we do not wish to have in Japan, in the person of anyone who was deported, a person still carrying the status of a Canadian citizen; I think we will all agree that should not be permitted. This order, however, has no application to Japanese nationals, nor does it apply to persons born in Canada. Its application is only to persons naturalized in Canada who have expressed a wish to go to Japan and who have not, as I have said, revoked this application before September 1, 1945; and also to naturalized persons who come under the third order which I have already quoted.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): For one reason or another a great number of Canadian citizens did not revoke their applications before September 2. Does that mean that automatically they will be deported, or do they have a right to appeal to some body?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Perhaps I may be permitted to say a word, in view of the fact that I had something to do with the preparation of some of these orders. These orders purport to deal only with those who have asked to be deported, whether they be Canadian born or naturalized in Canada or Japanese nationals. With respect to those born in Canada who may not want to go at the time we can arrange to have them go, no decision has yet been made, because there was nothing in the statutory legislation which permitted of their being dealt with. The only ones who are to be forcibly dealt with under these orders are the naturalized Canadians of the Japanese race, or Japanese nationals. These orders do not purport to deal with Canadian-born persons of Japanese ancestry who had expressed a willingness to go, and who had revoked before September 1, nor with those who had expressed a desire to go, and had not revoked before September 1.

It was found upon examining the Immigration Act and the Naturalization Act that if anything was to be done about them, further legislation would be required; and it was not felt that it would be proper for the governor in council to enact that legislation under the War Measures Act or under the Emergency Powers Act, but that if and when it is done, it should be done by parliament itself.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I should like to pursue this matter further. I am dealing only with Canadian citizens who are naturalized. Those who did not apply to revoke before September 2 are to be deported?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Yes.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): In other words, there will be a distinction between Canadian-born citizens, and Canadian citizens who took out papers in this country?

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Yes.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I think that is wrong; it is unjust.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: Apparently parliament did not think so when it passed the legislation now on the statute books.

Mr. GIBSON (Comox-Alberni): Would the Prime Minister give the committee the assurance that no persons of Japanese ancestry will be allowed at any time to return to the Pacific coast?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I do not think I can give that statement.

Mr. GREEN: What is the Prime Minister's answer?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Does the hon. member wish me to give a statement that persons of Japanese origin will not be permitted to return to the Pacific coast? I cannot give that statement.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay East): Mr. Chairman, I know the committee is eager to complete its business; yet as a new member I believe I have had as little to say as anyone. I have tried to be a good listener, and I have been gaining impressions every day so that a little later on I would be able to have a clear idea as to what really constitutes our Canadian parliament.

When this matter was being discussed under the estimates for the Department of Labour, the Minister of Labour made two statements which caught my attention. If I understood him correctly, he said, first, that this is no time for sitting on a fence. I understood him to mean that this is the time when people should take a stand on matters of vital interest.

Mr. MITCHELL: I think the hon. member has the dates wrong. I said that when a nation is in jeopardy is no time to sit on the fence—when you have your back to the wall, and when you are hanging on the ropes as we were when we stood alone in 1940 and 1941. That was the time I referred to; but not now. It is easy to sit on the fence now.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay East): I stand corrected.

The CHAIRMAN: I was afraid there would be reference to a previous debate, and that was why I mentioned to the hon. member for Vancouver East that I had seen no estimate in the Department of External Affairs with respect to Japanese. I was fearful there would be a review of this question and a reference to a debate which took place in the house a few weeks ago. Since it has been agreed that there will be some discussion on the Japanese question, I suggest that there should be as little reference as possible to the debate which has already taken place on this subject.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay East): I am asking only for the latitude granted at the request of the Prime Minister to the hon. member for Vancouver East.

The CHAIRMAN: I am not trying to circumscribe the hon. member in what he has to say. However, I do not think the hon. member for Vancouver East referred to an earlier debate. If he did, it was only to a limited extent. I would ask hon. members not to revive the debates which have already taken place.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay East): To the best of my ability I shall keep within those limits.

It seems to me that as a member from British Columbia I should express my views, because I know I hold a view which is shared by a great many people in my province. The impression has gone out that practically all the people of British Columbia are desirous of the deportation of these Japanese. That is not true, because I hold in my hand clippings from the Vancouver *Sun*, which is looked upon as a good Liberal paper. In one of these clippings I notice that the members of the Student Christian Movement, from the campus of the university of British Columbia, urge Ottawa to refrain from sending to Japan those Japanese-Canadians who signed up for return but now wish to remain in Canada. The article goes on to say:

> We urge that the government give due consideration to the conditions of perplexity and despair under which many Japanese-Canadians expressed the wish to be sent to Japan.

And here is another extract:

> Six interior locals of the International Woodworkers of America petitioned Ottawa following a week-end meeting in Kamloops. The union thus goes on record as being the first major organization to demand that Japs be allowed to return here permanently, now that the war is over, and enjoy the franchise.
>
> Harold Pritchett, president of the B.C. district, IWA, said his union has many Japanese members in the interior.
>
> The IWA is of the opinion selective service should establish an appeal board to which loyal Japs would have recourse if they want to stay west of the Cascades.

At present Japanese face deportation to other parts of Canada if they choose to remain in this country.

I should like to make myself quite clear that I hold no brief for the Japanese in Japan, not even for their god-emperor Hirohito. I believe that war criminals must be punished, in whatever country they may be found. But I have great love for justice, and all that I would ask hon. members to keep in mind is that justice should be done.

I came to Canada forty years ago, in the spring of 1905. One of the things that influenced me in choosing Canada as my future home was the fact that it was under the union jack, a flag that has always stood for justice. Hon. members in the debate on the flag spoke strongly and pleaded that nothing should be done now that would jeopardize national unity. Yet I feel that if this question of the Japanese is not handled very wisely it will have a definite effect on empire unity in the days ahead.

I believe that in the past Canada has not acted clearly or wisely so far as racial minorities are concerned. I believe it was in 1914 when we had in Canada what was known as the *Komagato Maru* question. A Japanese vessel of that name came into Burrard inlet loaded with Hindu men and women seeking entry into Canada. They were refused admission, and the vessel sailed back with that load of people. Remember, these were men and women migrating from one part of the British empire to another. They came to Canada from a country under the union jack. Then sometimes we wonder why to-day India is so antagonistic to the British empire.

Speaking of racial prejudice, we have had a lot of that in British Columbia. I know that for some years, coloured people were refused admission to the Crystal swimming pool in the city of Vancouver, but I am glad to see in the issue of the Vancouver *Sun* of November 8 that the Vancouver parks board have decided to lift the colour ban. That is all to the good, but what is not so good is the fact that the Ottawa *Evening Citizen* of Friday, November 15, tells of the colour ban being applied in Toronto "the good". Let me read this article:

> A Toronto negro, tears in his eyes, told the city board of control to-day that his fifteen-year old son had been refused admission to an ice rink in North Toronto. The negro, Henry Garvey, concluded with an apology for "taking up your valuable time."
>
> 'I don't know that we have any work more important than trying to overcome things like this," Mayor Robert Saunders told Garvey. "We assure you this matter will be investigated."
>
> The control board was told by Alderman Norman Freud that young Garvey and five of

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-40-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

his white school friends purchased entrance tickets at the rink and when filing through the turnstile to the ice surface the negro lad was told by the manager: "Sorry, no coloured boys allowed here." The other five refused to enter and left the rink with young Garrey.

I know that the situation has now changed considerably with regard to the Japanese people. As a member from British Columbia I have always resented the fact that this question has been allowed to become a provincial one. It should always have been considered as a matter to be decided by the federal authorities. I personally have accepted the Prime Minister's statement of August 4, 1944, as a statesmanlike solution of this problem. I agree with him that not another Japanese should be allowed to come into Canada. I agree with him that those who are in Canada and who are to be allowed to remain should come before a quasi-judicial board so that their loyalty may be proved, and that those who remain in Canada should be distributed among the various provinces of this dominion. I submit that British Columbia should be willing to take her share of these people, but the other provinces should also stand their share of this particular burden. Oftentimes the impression is left that none of these people are any good. I should like to read a letter from a soldier which appeared under the date line of Esquimalt, British Columbia. It reads:

Lance-Corporal Stewart Ganton of Prince George, who arrived here with other repatriates from Hong Kong, declared that "there was a good Jap in Hong Kong—and he came from Vancouver."

Mr. REID: May I ask the hon. member what newspaper he is reading from?

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay East): The *New Canadian*.

The report stated that Ganton, who was in auxiliary hospital when Hong Kong fell, said the man was formerly of Vancouver who had worked in a city lumber mill.

"He served as interpreter. He liked Canada and apparently had been given what he thought was good treatment over here. So he tried to do the same for us, such as giving us cigarettes," he said.

A few weeks ago I had the privilege of attending a meeting in a church here in Ottawa and listening to Captain U. Taite, a chaplain of the United church who had been released from Hong Kong, recounting some of his experiences in that captured city. He spoke most kindly of some of the Christian Japanese and related their kindnesses to himself and other prisoners in their care. A few weeks ago the hon. member for Fort William said that this is a great time for some forgiving. I would reiterate that statement and repeat that it is a great time for some forgiving. Punish the criminals in Japan. By all means. They have asked for it; they must take it and like it. Punish the criminals in Europe also for that matter, but do not let us punish innocent and helpless people here in Canada and then call it an expression of patriotism. Just before Nurse Cavell faced the firing squad during the first great war for her work in assisting British prisoners to escape, she is reported to have said, "Patriotism is not enough." There is a feeling that goes deeper than patriotism, and I believe that we here in Canada should try to follow the greatest of Christian principles:

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

During a previous debate the hon. member for New Westminster asked if we would be willing to allow the soldiers who had been released from Hong Kong to settle this matter of the Japanese. To that question I would say, "no." We in Canada have never been willing to allow any section of the people to settle our national problems. I believe that is a matter for the parliament of Canada to settle and not the soldiers alone. When we start looking back over what happened at Hong Kong we realize that there are two sides. I hold in my hand an editorial which appeared in the Vancouver *Sun* entitled, "The Blackest Page." It reads:

"We were shipped into a trap. It was a mess."

In fewest words, Private Harry Gyselman, of Winnipeg, summarizes the 1941 Hong Kong fiasco. Lack of equipment and too little of everything, men and munitions, spelled defeat even before the arrival of the ill-fated expedition.

The fact that the Japanese would probably have won anyway does not excuse our failure. Why the Canadian high command handled the situation so badly has never been explained.

It will be remembered that the men were here in Vancouver ready to sail, but their heavier equipment was still on its way from eastern Canada, stranded in half a dozen places. There were empty holds in the troopship. General Alexander—

The CHAIRMAN: I must inform the hon. member that this has nothing to do with the estimate under discussion.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay West): It was stated previously that the soldiers should be allowed to settle this matter of the Japanese. I would ask to be allowed to finish this and then I am through.

The CHAIRMAN: The discussion must be confined to the estimate before the committee.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay West): Then I can only say that it is the truth that hurts.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Order.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The hon. member who has just taken his seat has made a reference which might be misinterpreted and misconstrued and do a great deal of harm if it were not corrected. During the course of his remarks he has referred to the treatment given by Canada to British subjects from other parts of the empire. He referred to the *Komagata Maru* which arrived off the coast of British Columbia in 1914 with a large number of the subjects of India aboard and which was sent back to India without its passengers being permitted to land. It was sent back to India without these persons being permitted to land.

My hon. friend has left the impression that Canada was not treating honourably and properly subjects from another part of the British empire. May I say to him that I used to know a good deal about matters of the kind because at one time I investigated under royal commission in the province of British Columbia the whole question of immigration from the orient, and subsequently I was sent by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to see Lord Morley in London when he was Secretary of State for India to seek to arrange with him a plan that would avoid anything that could look like discrimination so far as these British subjects of India are concerned. Later I went to India and dealt with this matter with the government of India, and the government of India took the position that Indians under their own law should not be permitted to be taken under indenture to other parts of the British empire—the question came up first in relation to South Africa—and there be exploited by contractors who were responsible for bringing them to other parts of the empire.

In order to keep persons from coming here who were going to become public charges, our law required that anyone who had not a contract of employment or someone responsible for him should have in his possession the sum of at least two hundred dollars, I think it was. None of these men aboard that ship would have been eligible to enter Canada under our Immigration Act, and to the extent they were under indenture, they would be coming to Canada in violation of the laws of India. Far from there being any effort on Canada's part to discriminate against people from another part of the British empire there was an effort on Canada's part to see that the laws both of Canada and of India were observed in a manner which would avoid conflicts of that kind.

May I say that the arrangements made at that time, as long ago as 1908 or 1909 have stood from that day to this, and have helped to lessen what otherwise might have raised a very serious difficulty in our relations with the great empire of India.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Kootenay East): Was as much publicity given to the solution of that difficulty at that particular time as has been given to this?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I say that if my hon. friend had been following matters as closely at that time as he is to-day he would have seen that full publicity was given to it. May I say that I made a report for the government of the day on the whole question of immigration from India. The report exists and is on the files of the Department of Labour and will be found in the sessional papers in the library of parliament. If my hon. friend looks at it he will find that the report covers the very points mentioned to-night. The report was tabled in this House of Commons at that time, and received much publicity at the time.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): Mr. Chairman, I make no apology for holding up the committee at this stage on a matter of fundamental importance to democracy. I want to be absolutely clear in my own mind that I am right before I proceed. The matter has been explained to me, and I think I grasped the gist of it, and I am going to speak on it now. I have no argument against P.C. 7355 or against P.C. 7357; my argument is against P.C. 7356. I do not know why it was brought down so late in the session. The Prime Minister and the committee know that the matter of Japanese Canadians has been exciting interest all over this country, and to bring it down on almost the last day of the session is not fair to this parliament. As I understand it, every Canadian citizen of Japanese descent who did not apply for cancellation of his repatriation request before the 2nd of September of this year is going to be deported. Is that right.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am glad that my hon. friend has brought the matter up anew. May I make the situation perfectly clear?

There were certain naturalized Japanese who, when Japan was doing its utmost to uproot the British empire asked to be returned to Japan. When we were fighting Japan these naturalized Japanese wanted to go back to the enemy country. What the government said was that any man who in time of war wished to go back to the enemy must have believed pretty strongly at the time that the enemy was going to win and wanted to be with

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them; he was more anxious to be with them than to remain here in Canada. The government's position is this, that anyone who has shown that spirit and that sort of attitude deserves to have his naturalization revoked, and these people are having their naturalization revoked for that reason.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I am sorry I disagree with the Prime Minister. He assumes, as did the Minister of Labour and others, that because the signers of these repatriation requests put their names to these forms, they were all disloyal. That is a *non sequitur*. It does not necessarily follow because, despite statements made to the effect that coercion was not used, I say coercion was used.

Mr. MITCHELL: Let me state—

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): Wait until I have finished. Coercion is not a matter of sticks or bludgeons or clubs.

Mr. CHEVRIER: You are using sticks and bludgeons now.

Mr. MITCHELL: I say without equivocation—

Mr. REID: Say it strongly, too.

Mr. MITCHELL: I am an old country man like my hon. friend, and proud of it, and I know something of the traditions of our people. To say that coercion was used is not a statement of fact, and I say that with all the emphasis of which I am capable. As a matter of fact, the whole thing was looked over by the International Red Cross, which vindicated the position that the Canadian government took. I do not know of any better agency than that. What I get a little tired of is some people trotting out their consciences like a lavaliere worn around a woman's neck. I do not take second place to my hon. friend or anybody else in acting decently toward other people, irrespective of their race or colour or creed. May I say this to my hon. friend—

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): If you are asking a question, all right. If you are making a speech, I have the floor.

Mr. MITCHELL: Well, I am just about fed up with—

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): You will be more fed up after I am through with you.

Mr. MITCHELL: Let me put it clearly to my hon. friend as I did to the hon. member for Kootenay East. When a nation has its back to the wall—

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, is the hon. gentleman asking a question or not?

The CHAIRMAN: I understood that he was to put a question, but if the hon. member for Winnipeg North does not desire a question to be put, he has the floor.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I am willing to have a question asked, but not to have the minister make a speech in the midst of mine.

The CHAIRMAN: The hon. member for Winnipeg North.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I have here the Winnipeg *Free Press*, which is not notoriously unsympathetic to this government, and on the 19th of September of this year it had an editorial headed "We will regret Racialism". The editorial says in part:

> A government spokesman has said that if it can be shown that a Japanese Canadian refuses to move out of British Columbia this may be counted against him.

What is that but mental coercion? There is more than one kind of coercion, I should like the hon. gentleman to understand.

We have had several policies in this matter in the last few years, two or three of them deplorable. We had the policy of the Prime Minister of the 4th of August last year; we had the policy of the Minister of Veterans Affairs last September, which was iniquitous; we had the policy of the Minister of Labour some time ago; and now we have certain amendments made by the Prime Minister to that policy to-night. I assume that the orders in council tabled fit in pretty well with a statement which was in the Ottawa *Citizen* of November 21, in a story by Mr. H. B. Hardy that Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labour, stated the previous day that preparations to expatriate ten thousand Japanese were being rushed just as fast as possible. The Prime Minister now comes to the conclusion that these people were enemies of the country, but when he spoke on this matter on August 4 of last year he had to admit that not one of them had committed an act of sabotage against Canada.

Mr. GIBSON (Comox-Alberni): They did not get the chance.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): They had plenty of chances. I should like to know why it is that the Japanese are being singled out, why the same action is not being taken against the Germans and against the Italians.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I say to my hon. friend that if there was a naturalized

citizen of Canada who had been a German national and he wanted to go back to join the Germans instead of remaining in Canada, I for my part would have done all I could to see that his naturalization was revoked.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I doubt very much whether these citizens who signed these forms did so willingly, knowing how far this Liberal government would go.

Mr. GIBSON (Comox-Alberni): Call your evidence.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I have quoted the Prime Minister. I think the committee know the speech. These people were coerced.

Mr. MITCHELL: They backed the wrong horse; that is all.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I quoted the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and if the government has any greater friend I should like to know who it is.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I hope my hon. friend will make it perfectly clear that we are talking about naturalized persons, men who were accorded by this country the privilege of being naturalized, and while the war was on signed a document to the effect that they wished to go back to Japan, which was fighting this country at that time. I say that is prima facie evidence that their naturalization should be revoked.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): Were naturalized Germans and Italians asked to sign similar documents? They were not asked to do the same thing at all. I want to remind the Prime Minister of a statement which he made in Winnipeg. He said that any man who lends his voice or his pen to the stirring up of racial and religious strife is an enemy of mankind.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Hear, hear.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I suggest that he has some of those men sitting behind him to-night.

Mr. REID: Name them.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): The hon. member for New Westminster is one of the worst.

Mr. REID: You are raising up hatred of class against class, and you know it.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I am raising no hatred. I am pointing out what kind of Liberal government—

Mr. REID: You can't tell me.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I will tell you; I will tell you again.

The CHAIRMAN: Order. May I remind all members of the committee that all remarks must be directed to the Chairman. The hon. member for Winnipeg North.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I should just like to read this statement of policy by the Minister of Veterans Affairs, in direct contradiction to the policy of the Prime Minister as it was announced last year. The minister said, on September 19, 1944:

> Not a single Japanese from the Rockies to the sea.

One can imagine him airing his Highland rhetoric, as he goes on—

Mr. MACKENZIE: Take them into Manitoba, if you want them.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): The minister said:

> I ask my fellow-citizens of Vancouver Centre, and of British Columbia as a whole, to range themselves beside me on this issue and to serve notice of the rest of Canada that we will not have Japanese in this fair province.

Mr. MACKENZIE: That is right.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): What an example of racial intolerance from a Liberal!

Mr. MACKENZIE: You speak for your province; I am speaking for mine.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I am telling the minister what I think of him, and it is not very much. I should like to mention this, too. We have been told on more than one occasion that we follow the traditions of Westminster, not always closely, not always exactly the same traditions, but by and large we do; and there is a tradition there about cabinet solidarity. The theory is this, that in a cabinet, where a minority disagrees with a majority, they accept the verdict of that majority, or they are in honour bound to resign.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is not true.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): On the other hand, where a cabinet minister goes out and makes a declaration of policy, unless it is denied, that is the policy of the cabinet.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Where did my hon. friend get the idea that a majority of the cabinet necessarily control?

Mr. MACKENZIE: In the Book of Job.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): How does this government control, except by a

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majority? That is how it is in control here. I say this, that the policy that is to be carried out as regards these Japanese Canadians is certainly not Liberal.

Mr. GIBSON (Comox-Alberni): It is generous.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): What I would call a Liberal policy would be to have all those who signed their names given an opportunity to revoke their signatures. Where there are those who want to go back to Japan, by all means send them back; where there are those who are proven enemies of Canada, by all means send them back. But every Canadian citizen, be he black, white, or yellow, Catholic or Protestant, believer or unbeliever, should have exactly the same opportunity in this country. To-day we are singling out one particular group as objects of our hatred.

Mr. MITCHELL: That is playing both ends against the middle.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): The democratic principles which the Liberal government are supposed to hold are being shamefully violated.

Mr. MACKENZIE: May I tell my hon. friend that I fought an election on that issue and I am here on this side, to the right of the Speaker.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): The hon. member may be here, but that reflects no credit on his constituents.

All I want to say is that I regard this policy as a direct negation of Liberalism and of decent, elemental, fundamental democracy. I will go farther and say this, that in carrying through this policy, in deporting these Canadian citizens of Japanese origin, the Liberal government has merely proven itself to be what many of us have long suspected, an organized hypocrisy.

Mr. MACKENZIE: A government which is in office and in power.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I ask that that term be withdrawn. No hon. member has any right to say that any other hon. member or any government is an organized hypocrisy. Those are words which must be withdrawn.

Mr. STEWART (Winnipeg North): I will withdraw the words if I am out of order. I should have said, the Liberal party.

Mr. MITCHELL: Statements of that kind are all right on a soapbox, but you cannot make them here.

Mr. HACKETT: I ask the Prime Minister if in the negotiation of the extradition treaty to which he made reference earlier in the evening, full recourse was had to the information and guidance of the department over which he presides.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think it would be correct to say that it was, yes.

Mr. HACKETT: Would the Prime Minister be good enough to say for what reason the treaty was kept a secret or kept away from parliament for three years?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I cannot give my hon. friend the exact reason, but I have had enough experience in watching some of these international negotiations not to be surprised that it took three years. It might have taken four or five. I think the subject itself has been such a complicated one that there has been some delay.

Mr. HACKETT: I am afraid I have not made myself clear. The agreement itself was signed by the high contracting parties on the 29th of April, 1942, and my query is, why was it kept away from parliament during the period which elapsed between the 29th April, 1942 and October, 1945?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I cannot give my hon. friend an answer. I am informed that it was modified once by a protocol. That is all I can say about the—

Mr. HACKETT: It was modified on the 3rd of October of this year. But it would have interfered with so many national undertakings, and with some enterprises in my own constituency, that I have been prompted to be unduly curious about it. I draw to the attention of the Prime Minister that the treaty appears to have been dealt with most expeditiously in the United States. It was signed on April 29, 1942; on May 6, 1942, it was sent by the President to the senate of the United States, the committee on foreign relations dealt with it and made a report in the month of May, 1942. It appears to have been ratified by the senate within a few weeks after it was executed. I am prompted to inquire why Canada delayed in dealing with it. There was nothing in the treaty to be concealed because of the war in which we were engaged. After having seen it, I can understand why there may have been some hesitancy in introducing it into parliament, but I should like to know if there is some high reason for having held it in abeyance away from parliament for such a length of time.

Mr. ST. LAURENT: I think I can satisfy my hon. friend's curiosity, although I cannot agree with all he has said. He said that the treaty had interfered with the operations of firms in his constituency. It cannot have interfered yet, and it will not interfere with anything done in Canada until it becomes effective, and it will not become effective until instruments of ratification have been exchanged between the high contracting parties. But as to the reason for not bringing it to parliament before this year, the fact is that the protocol had not been arranged before this year. The treaty became public and became the subject of objections as soon as it was signed, and those objections were for a very long time under discussion. It was not until October of this year that the protocol was arranged to restrict its application when it did become effective; and after that protocol had been arranged, both the treaty and the protocol were brought to the houses of parliament for their consideration before the government would undertake to exchange instruments of ratification. When it was brought to this house it was referred to the committee on external affairs. Many of the objections that had been urged against the treaty in its original form were repeated against the treaty as modified by the protocol. The committee on external affairs has reported the evidence and has recommended that both the treaty and the protocol be reconsidered. There has not yet been time to give consideration to that recommendation of the committee on external affairs. Until there has been time to give consideration to that recommendation of the committee, and also to the evidence that was adduced, there will certainly not be any exchange of instruments of ratification, and I would be very much surprised if it did not again come before the committee on external affairs before the government undertook to make the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Mr. HACKETT: I wish to tell the minister that if I said that the treaty had interfered with enterprise in my constituency I said something I did not intend to say, and I do not think I did say it. I said that the treaty was in such terms that, were it ratified in the form in which it now stands, it would have that effect. I should like to make this suggestion to the minister. I understood from the Prime Minister that all the resources of the department had been called into play in the negotiation of the treaty. If that be true, may I, with the utmost respect for the department, suggest that they go a little outside it for inspiration when the document is being redrafted, if it be redrafted, because it is quite evident that those who dealt with the matter were neophytes who had never had anything to do with extradition and were possibly not very much interested in it. I suggest, therefore, that when the matter is taken up afresh, the usual care of the department be exercised in availing itself of all help that can be had to make a treaty which will be in the general interests of Canada.

Mr. MACDONNELL (Muskoka-Ontario): May I ask the Prime Minister a question with regard to the basis on which the number and character of our representatives in different foreign countries are determined. I have in my hand a white paper entitled, "Canadian Representatives Abroad", dated October 1, 1945, and it seems to include both diplomatic and trade representatives. On what basis is our representation determined? Is it on the extent of business generally, or perhaps business anticipated, or the nature and importance of our diplomatic relationship with the respective countries? The reason for the question is that I do not find it immediately apparent why our representation as set out in this document is as it is. For instance, we have one representative in India, a trade commissioner; one representative in Luxembourg, a minister; one in Greenland who is a vice consul; four representatives in Peru, all of whom are diplomatic; twelve representatives in France, who are apparently all diplomatic, although one or two are referred to as commercial attachés, none of them being referred to as trade-commissioners; five diplomatic representatives and three trade commissioners in Australia; in Brazil five representatives; diplomatic, and no trade commissioners. In Sweden we have no trade representatives at all, although we have in Norway. It is not immediately apparent on what basis we selected these. Some of the results seem surprising, and it is a matter of interest to me, and as a matter of public interest I wonder if the Prime Minister would be good enough to explain the basis on which representation abroad is determined.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: A variety of considerations have governed in this matter. As my hon. friend is aware, prior to the war certain legations were opened. Some of them have since become embassies. They were opened in a limited number of countries, but during the war a large number of representatives of other countries came to reside in Canada, and, where opportunity was afforded, the government gave assurances that when the appropriate time came we would reciprocate in the matter of representation. That would account for some of the countries to which representatives have not yet been appointed where they otherwise would have been appointed. In connection with each mission I

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Irwin Papers Vol 1
Deportation

Post Delaying Tactics

M E M O R A N D U M

Friday, Dec. 28, 1945.

Telephoned Lister at Japanese Division of the Department of Labour at or about 10 a.m. Explained that Mr. Norris and I had been unable to attend at Tashme last week and would like permits to go in tomorrow. He assured me he would fix up the permits and advised that I could pick them up later. I then phoned the Commercial Hotel at Hope and made reservations for tonight.

I asked Miss Gage, my stenographer, to pick up the permits at Mr. Lister's office at her lunch hour. About two o'clock she advised me that she had called and had been refused the permits and was told that Mr. Pickersgill would call me. I waited for a call until sometime after three and not having heard from him I called Lister again. He advised me that Mr. Pickersgill wished to speak to me but that he was on the telephone at the time. About fifteen minutes later Mr. Pickersgill telephoned. He said that he had held up the permits as in view of the Newspaper reports today he felt that he required authority from Ottawa before granting them. I pointed out to him that Mr. Norris and myself had already delayed our trip into Tashme and were anxious to attend our clients there and that we had made arrangements to attend tomorrow. He suggested that we might delay until next week. I pointed out that I had a trial on next week and expected to be very busy and that I knew Mr. Norris was also very busy. He asked whether our consultation had anything to do with deportation. I advised him that we would be advising our clients with respect to the effect of the recent orders-in-council. He said in those circumstances he definitely could not give permission until he had heard from Ottawa, and he said that if it had been other business he might have been willing to grant permission. He advised me that he had wired Ottawa for instructions and expected to receive a reply in the morning. I suggested that he telephone Ottawa immediately at my expense. He said it was too late to get the office and that while he might get the Departmental Solicitor at his home he might not be conversant with the matter. I then suggested that he telephone the Minister of Labour who is in Victoria today. He said he preferred to deal through the Deputy. I again pointed out to him that we had made plans to go to Hope tonight and into Tashme tomorrow and that the delay was very inconvenient. He suggested word might be received in the morning and we could drive up. I advised him that we neither of had cars. He said that if word was received in the morning before the 10.15 train we could go up on that and he would arrange to have us driven into Tashme. I told him I would communicate with Mr. Norris and telephone back.

I spoke to Mr. Norris. We agreed there was no sense in going up to Hope tonight and agreed to go tomorrow if permission was forthcoming in time. I telephoned Mr. Pickersgill

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and urged him to seek an answer by tomorrow morning. He promised to send a further wire tonight urging a prompt reply first thing in the morning, and that if he did not receive a reply first thing in the morning he would telephone Ottawa. He promised to let me hear from him shortly after 9.00 a.m. in the morning.

I wired my clients at Tashme and wired cancelling the reservations and retransportation.

Saturday, Dec. 29, 1945

At 9.25 a.m. Mr. Pickersgill telephoned me and advised me that he had not heard from Ottawa. I asked him whether he had telephoned to Ottawa. He said no, that he had not as he knew that Mr. Brown would reply as soon as he could give an answer and he didn't feel like bothering him. He asked whether I could not put my trip off. I told him no, I was anxious to get into Tashme today and that it appeared that the only thing I could do was to make a statement to the Press. I told him that Mr. Norris had wanted me to make such a statement yesterday, but that I had wanted to give him a chance to clear with Ottawa. He asked if it was one individual I wanted to see and I said no, a number of individuals, possibly a half a dozen. He asked whether I knew their names. I advised him I only knew the name of one, with whom I had been dealing He then asked whether the situation was that I wanted to go to Tashme to disuuss matters with prospective clients. I told him that this was not the case as they had been in touch with me before and I had been definitely retained by them. I again indicated that it appeared the only thing I could do was to make a statement to the Press. He then assured me he would immediately put a phone call through to Ottawa. I told him he had better hurry up as we would have to catch the 10.30 train.

At approximately 10.20 I received a phone call from Mr. Pickersgill. He advised me that he had been in touch with Ottawa and that they had instructed him that he must not prevent the Japanese from consulting Counsel, but the same must be done in an orderly fashion. He said that his instructions were that he must require a letter in writing naming the clients desired to be consulted, and submitting evidence that these clients wanted to retain legal counsel. I suggested to hi in view of the fact that Mr. Lister had already agreed verbally to give us permission to go into Tashme, and as I had only eight minutes left in which to catch the train he might in the circumstances dispense with writing. He took the position that while Lister may have consented, he himself had not consented and that he must require a letterbfor permission could be granted. I immediately phoned Norris and found that he was tied up and could not get away. I then dictated the letter to my stenographer to Mr. Pickersgill asking for permission and instructed her to telephone him and tell him that I was trying to catch the train and that she would deliver to him the letter which I had dictated and would he be good enough to arrange for my transportation into Tashme as he had promised

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-41-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the night before. I immediately rushed out to catch the train and missed it by two minutes. I thereupon telephoned to a friend to meet me and took a taxi out to Fraser Ave. and Kingsway and from that poi t my friand drove me to Port Coquitlam about 25 miles from Vancouver in an endeavour to catch the train there, but arrived too late. In the afternoon I made arrangements with Pickersgill to obtain permission to go in on Sunday. I am advised that in the meantime he had telephoned my office to inform them that he was unable to arrange transportation for me from Hope to Tashme. By going on Sunday it was necessary to hire a taxi to take me from Hope to Tashme, wait for me there and bring me back to Hope.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-41-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELEPHONE PACIFIC 9164

Campbell, Brazier, Fisher & McMaster

Barristers and Solicitors

A. T. R. CAMPBELL A. W. FISHER
C. W. BRAZIER R. J. McMASTER
C. G. ROBSON

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
675 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1946
MASON,
CAMERON & BREWIN

OUR FILE No. 1414

December 31st,
1945

Attention Mr. Brewin

Messrs Mason, Cameron and Brewin
Barristers and Solicitors,
Sterling Tower Building,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

RE: Japanese Orders-in-Council

We have for acknowledgment receipt today of your letter advising as to the endorsement on writ of the action that has been commenced herein, together with a copy of the memorandum of your opinion and the draft copy of the Statement of Claim.

With reference to the Statement of Claim, the writer wondered whether it might not be advisable to specifically set forth that neither of the Plaintiffs are persons coming within section 2 (1) (b) of Order-in-Council P.C.7355. We discussed the matter today with Mr. Norris K.C. and wondered why you had not taken proceedings for a Japanese National. We appreciate that the argument concerning the meaning of the word "deportation" as defined in Fong Tue Ying vs U.S. is not applicable as a defence for Japanese Nationals, but it would appear to us that all of the other arguments raised could be adapted to their case. In British Columbia we are of course confronted with the problem of Japanese Nationals to a large measure. For reasons previously indicated to you we do not think it advisable at the present time to commence proceedings here and if it is possible to take proceedings in Ontario we trust the Committee from whom you have received instructions will give consideration to so doing.

The writer has given considerable study to the Fort Frances case, and the only comfort that he can find in it is that portion of the Judgment at page 706 as reported in 1923 A.C. which reads

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-42-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

> "It may be that it has become clear that the crisis which arose is wholly at an end and that there is no justification for the continued exercise of an exceptional interference which becomes ultra vires when it is no longer called for. In such a case the law as laid down for distribution of powers in the ruling instrument would have to be revoked."

We feel that the Fort Frances case might be distinguished on this basis in the circumstances under which the Orders-in-Council referred to above were passed, that is to say, after Parliament had adopted ~~Rule~~ Bill 15 in its amended form which left out Clause (g) and before Bill 15 was to come into operation the Government proceeded to introduce these Orders-in-Council. It would also seem to us that the Fort Frances case might be distinguished on the basis that the Privy Council did not appear to deal with the question directly as to whether Orders-in-Council in that case were ultra vires the War Measures Act. If this could be successfully maintained then we might be able to rely on the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of In re Price Brothers and Co. Ltd. and the Board of Commerce of Canada reported in 1920, 2 W.W.R. at page 721, also reported in 60 S.C.R. at 265. In that case the same Orders-in-Council as were involved in the Fort Frances case were before the Supreme Court and the majority of the Court held that the Order-in-Council of January 29th, 1920 on which the Order of the Board of Commerce partly relied, was not competent under the War Measures Act, 1914, to confer any such powers. It was held on the basis, quoting from the head note -

> "A condition requisite under such Act to an Order-in-Council conferring any such powers was that by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection it was deemed necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, and this condition could not exist in January, 1920 when said Order-in-Council was made."

Note particularly the Judgment of Anglin J. at page 732 in the W.W.R. Report -

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-42-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

"A very strong indication is thus offered that the Governor-in-Council must have acted in January 1920 under the erroneous impression - - I say it with all respect -- that until the actual declaration of a peace proclamation in the Canada Gazette his legislative powers under Sec. 6 of the War Measures Act were absolute and unqualified and were not subject to the condition that their exercise must be deemed by him 'necessary or advisable for the security etc. of Canada by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion, or insurrection'".

Mr. Norris, upon considering the three Orders-in-Council passed on December 15th, is of the opinion that all three Orders must be read together and in such circumstances the last of the three Orders, namely, P.C. 7357, is the governing order and therefore (if his interpretation is correct) the Minister may not deport any person without there first being an enquiry before the "Loyalty Commission". You will note that P.C. 7355 only provides that the Minister of Labour may make Orders for deportation. Norris's argument is that in view of P.C. 7357 he may only make them after an enquiry. He has promised at the earliest possible date to let me have a memorandum of his argument with respect to this. The writer must confess that he cannot fully appreciate Mr. Norris's point. Perhaps however when he gets it reduced to an argument or a memorandum we may be able to agree with him. In the meantime you might take it under advisement. Certainly we are persuaded that the Government has no such intention.

Certain incidents have occurred here in the last few days which we think might be of value to your Committee to publicize. We give you the details of these and leave it to your discretion as to whether there would be any value in so doing:

1. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. R. L. Millar, of the Consultative Council in Vancouver went to see Mr. Pickersgill, the head of the Japanese Division of the Department of Labour in British

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-42-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Columbia with a request for an interview by Members of the Council with Mr. Humphrey Mitchell while he was in Vancouver. Mr. Pickersgill advised him to see Mitchell directly. He went to the Hotel Vancouver, where Mitchell was staying and talked to Mrs. Mitchell on the telephone. She advised him that Mr. Mitchell was not in very good health and was here partly for a holiday and that he had already seen some delegations and was booked up for most of Thursday and would leave for Victoria Thursday night, but that they would get in touch with him on Sunday upon returning to Vancouver. On Sunday Mrs. Mitchell telephoned Mr. Millar and advised him that it was impossible for Mr. Mitchell to see him or the delegation before leaving for Ottawa on Monday night.

2. On Thursday afternoon the writer wrote a letter to Mr. Mitchell and had it delivered to the Hotel Vancouver by special messenger, a copy of the letter is enclosed herewith, We have received no reply to the letter.

3. Mr. Norris and the writer had made plans to visit certain clients who are in Tashme on Friday of last week, and were so delayed in getting permission to do so that it was impossible for Mr. Norris to attend and only possible for the writer to attend at considerable inconvenience. I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes from my journal of what transpired with respect to this.

The purpose in referring this situation to you with a view to publication is not only as an illustration of obstructing Counsel in seeing these people at a time when speed is necessary, but also because we feel it raises the question as to whether the people in Tashme are not now actually in a Concentration Camp. That is to say, they are unable to get out of Tashme and apparently no one is able to go to see them excepting Counsel under the terms set out in the memorandum. We hardly think that the Government would be well pleased with the term "concentration camp" and on the other hand we think that

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-42-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

it is a strong enough word and sufficiently applicable in the circumstances that it might arouse some of the public out of their lethargy.

As previously indicated, we would very much appreciate being kept advised as to the steps being taken in this matter and from time to time we will pass along to you any information or references which we think might be useful to you.

There is one point upon which you might be helpful to us, if you have an opportunity to give it consideration., You are undoubtedly aware of the provisions of the War Measures Act, that a person taken into detention under an Order-in-Council made pursuant thereto is precluded from having the question of the legality of this detention examined by the Courts. Order-in-Council P.C.7355 indroduces this principle in section 9 thereof. The War Measures Act provides however that upon a proclamation of the end of the war by Order-in-Council, the section prohibiting review of such detention will cease to operate. Bill 15 as it was finally passed, made provision for continuation of Orders-in-Council made under the War Measures Act upon proclamation by the Governor-in-Council subject to amendment or revocation under Bill 15. The question therefore is whether the provision of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 legalizing any detention thereunder will, after January 1st, 1946, be ultra vires, in other words, whether any right of habeas corpus will be open to these people, at least without the consent of the Minister of Justice. We have been working on this problem but as yet have not found a satisfactory answer.

Wishing you a successful and happy New Year,

Yours truly

CAMPBELL, BRAZIER, FISHER & McMASTER

Per. R. J. McMaster

RJM/G.
Encls

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-42-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 207A
FRIDAY MAR 14 1947

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THE CUSTODIAN

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS

DECEMBER 31 1945

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 187, House of Commons.

2

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MONTREAL.

PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.

215 ST. JAMES STREET WEST
(CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS BUILDING)

MONTREAL August 21 1946

To the Honourable,
The Secretary of State of Canada
as Custodian,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

In accordance with instructions received through the Assistant Deputy Custodian, we have made an examination of the books of The Custodian (1939) and of The Custodian (Treaty of Peace Order 1920), maintained at Ottawa, for the twelve months and sixteen months ending December 31 1945, respectively, and in connection therewith we have the honour to submit the following consolidated report -

** ** **

The assets of the Custodian consist of cash in banks and in depot accounts, securities, gold and silver, the Custodian's equity in holding companies and miscellaneous assets which include real estate, mortgages, agreements of sale, life insurance, and the personal effects of enemies and internees. In addition to the recorded assets there are also assets of controlled companies and the assets of companies being liquidated by order of the Custodian, but not yet turned over to the Custodian.

We are attaching hereto the following statements -

The Custodian (1939)

Exhibit I - Summary of Assets under Administration December 31 1945.

" II - Statement of Administration Funds and Expenditures for the year ending December 31 1945.

" III - Recorded Credits in respect of Assets vested in the Custodian, December 31 1945.

" IV - Summary of Cash, December 31 1945.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit V - Summary of Depot Accounts, December 31 1945.

" VI - Summary of Gold and Silver, December 31 1945.

" VII - Summary of Securities, December 31 1945.

" VIII - Summary of Holding Companies, December 31 1945.

" IX - Summary of Real Estate, December 31 1945.

The Custodian (Treaty of Peace Order 1920)

Exhibit X - Statement of Custodian's Position as at December 31 1945.

" XI - List of Contingent Assets and other balances carried as memo accounts on the books.

" XII - List of Claims outstanding on which legal actions are in process or have been temporarily suspended.

In connection with these statements and with our examination generally, we would make the following remarks -

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

CASH

(A) Custodian's Cash Section:

The liability of the Custodian as at December 31 1945 in respect of cash received amounted to -

Canadian Funds	$23,762,161.69
U.S. Funds	$ 7,013,805.02
Sterling Funds	£ 412,449.7.2

and may be specified as follows -

	Canadian	U.S.	Sterling
Investment in Dominion of Canada Bonds	$22,651,500.00		
Investment in U.K. National War Bonds			£375,000.0.0
Cash in Banks	1,110,661.69	$7,013,805.02	37,449.7.2
Totals as above	$23,762,161.69	$7,013,805.02	£412,449.7.2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Custodian's investment in Dominion of Canada Bonds consists of -

Second War Loan 3% 1949/52		$ 9,000,000.00
First Victory Loan 3% 1951		1,000,000.00
Second -do-	3% 1954	3,000,000.00
Third -do-	3% 1956	2,000,000.00
Fourth -do-	3% 1957	931,500.00
Fifth -do-	3% 1959	1,000,000.00
Sixth -do-	3% 1960	2,220,000.00
Seventh -do-	3% 1962	1,000,000.00
Eighth -do-	3% 1963	1,500,000.00
Ninth -do-	3% 1966	1,000,000.00
		$22,651,500.00

These bonds are deposited with the Bank of Canada for safekeeping and we verified their existence by a certificate received direct from the depositary. Accrued interest as at December 31 1945 on these bonds amounted to $162,772.56 and is carried as an asset in the Administration Section.

The Custodian's investment in United Kingdom National War Bonds consists of -

2½% Bonds 1951/53	£ 75,000
2½% " 1952/54	300,000
	£375,000

These bonds are deposited with the Bank of Montreal, London, England, for safekeeping and their existence was verified by a certificate received by us direct from the depositary. Accrued interest as at December 31 1945 on these bonds amounted to £2,736.6.0, which, converted at $4.43, is the equivalent of $12,121.81 and is also carried as an asset in the Administration Section.

The purchases of Victory Bonds and United Kingdom War Bonds were vouched by reference to Treasury Orders, and all such transactions were seen to have been properly approved.

The cash in banks was verified by certificates received by us direct from the depositaries.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We summarize below the work carried out by us on this section -

Cash Receipts:

The period selected for our detailed check covered the months of September, October, November and December 1945.

Cash receipts as recorded for the period were checked in detail to the day books (Canadian, U.S. and Sterling Funds) and to the bank pass books as to daily totals. In the case of dividends received where the individual cheques are numerous, the amounts are listed separately by countries and the recapitulations are transferred in total by countries to the day books. Where any dividends received in the above four months were treated in this manner, the postings of the recapitulations were checked to the day books and the additions of the recapitulations were checked.

The Value Letter Books, maintained in the Central Registry for the purpose of recording all funds received in the Custodian's office by mail, were obtained, and the individual items listed therein as having been received during the four months were traced to the day books, or, if not entered in the day books, were otherwise identified.

The additions of the day books were checked for the period.

Individual entries in the day books were traced to the cash books for the period. The monthly totals of the day books and the monthly totals of the receipts side of the cash book were checked to the cash recapitulation for the twelve months of 1945.

The additions of the receipts side of the cash book were checked for the four months selected and those of the cash recapitulation book were checked for the whole year.

The monthly postings from the cash recapitulation book to the cash control ledger were checked for the twelve months of 1945.

Receipts covered by this detailed check amounted to approximately thirty per cent of the total receipts of the year.

Cash Disbursements:

Our detailed check of this work also covered the four month period ending December 31 1945.

Cancelled paid cheques and bank debit memos were checked to the subsidiary cash books for the period. The endorsements of the cancelled paid cheques were examined and appeared to be in order.

The additions of the subsidiary cash books were checked for the four months.

Individual entries in the subsidiary cash books were traced to the main cash book for the four months. The monthly totals of the subsidiary cash books and the monthly totals of the disbursements side of the main cash book were checked to the cash recapitulation book for the twelve months of 1945.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The additions of the disbursements side of the cash book were checked for the four months period and those of the cash recapitulation book were checked for the whole year.

The monthly postings from the cash recapitulation book to the cash control ledger were checked for the twelve months of 1945.

Disbursements covered by this detailed check amounted to approximately fifty per cent of the total disbursements for the year.

Funds released during the year were vouched from the release forms which were seen to have been authorized by the Deputy Custodian, the Assistant Deputy Custodian or the Executive Assistant to the Custodian. Administration charges on release of funds were checked from the forms to the day book, and in some cases to the cash receipts book in the Administration Section, for the whole year. Other payments made during the year out of funds transferred to the Custodian such as advances to internees or payments made on behalf of internees or enemies were seen to have been similarly authorized and approved for payment.

General:

The bank balances maintained by the Custodian as shown by the cash control ledger were reconciled with the balances as shown by the bank pass books. Cheques outstanding as at December 31 1945 which had been outstanding for more than one month were discussed with the Comptroller, who satisfied us that these items were being followed up where necessary.

The additions of the cash journal were checked for the twelve months under review and the total credits were agreed with the total debits. The postings from the cash journal to the cash control ledger were checked for the whole twelve months. The opening balances of the cash control ledger carried forward at January 1 1945 were verified and all the additions for the year were checked. A trial balance as at December 31 1945 was extracted and agreed with the balances for each country in the General Control.

Extensive tests were made of the trial balances of the individual cash ledgers, in which the liability of the Custodian in respect of cash received is recorded. The additions of the trial balances were checked and the totals agreed with the control accounts as at December 31 1945 in the cash control ledger.

Amounts received by the Custodian on account of debts due to enemies being paid by instalments were listed and the totals agreed with the cash control ledger. The individual accounts were scrutinized and any accounts which did not appear to be making regular payments were brought to the attention of the Debts and Customs Section to be followed up.

The individual accounts in respect of copyrights and royalties were traced to trial balances, and the totals of the trial balances agreed with the control accounts.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

All debit balances noted in the individual ledgers were listed and, when totalled, these amounted to $193,126.91 which may be summarized as follows -

Illegal Organizations - Inspectors' Fees and Sundry Disbursements		$152,640.96
Internees - Inspectors' Fees	$13,801.04	
Sundry Disbursements	1,913.63	15,714.67
Others - Inspectors' Fees	$ 9,660.18	
Sundry Disbursements	15,111.10	24,771.28
		$193,126.91

This represents an increase of approximately $79,000.00 over the total of debit balances as at December 31 1944, which increase may be allocated as follows -

Illegal Organizations - increase	$80,500.00
Others - increase	3,500.00
	$84,000.00
Internees - decrease	5,000.00
	$79,000.00

The increase in Illegal Organizations is due to the payment of accounts and settlement of certain claims as authorized and directed by the Advisory Committee to the Custodian following its investigations into certain organizations. There does not appear to be any likelihood of these debit balances being recovered, and in January 1946 the full amount of $152,640.96 was written off to administration expenses.

The increase in Others is accounted for by the fact that during 1945 the Administration Section was reimbursed for Inspectors' fees in a number of cases originally paid by that Section, and the individual accounts were correspondingly charged.

The decrease in the Internee Section is due to some accounts being recovered during the year.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(B) Cash in Depot Accounts:

The liability of the Custodian as at December 31 1945 in respect of cash held in depot accounts, as recorded in the books, amounted to -

Canadian Funds	$2,791,971.90
U.S. Funds	$6,490,329.77
Sterling Funds	£ 133,251.8.4

The various depositaries were requested to certify direct to us the balances held in depot accounts as at December 31 1945. Certificates as requested have been received from all but 14 depositaries at time of writing this report.

In a few cases it was necessary to prepare reconciliations in order to agree the balances as shown by the certificates with the balances as shown by the books. These adjustments were not entered in the books until 1946, so that the balances as shown by the books as at December 31 1945, and as reflected on Exhibit V attached hereto, do not actually represent the true balances as at that date. However, the amount involved in these adjustments is comparatively small in relation to the total funds and does not materially affect the book figures.

The detailed work carried out by us in this section was as follows -

A trial balance of the individual balances was taken off and agreed in total by countries and by depositaries with the depot account control ledger. Released accounts were examined for the necessary authorizations. A summary of each depositary was prepared and agreed in total with the General Control Ledger.

GOLD AND SILVER

The total value of gold and silver vested in the Custodian as at December 31 1945 amounted to $4,836,384.86 and is made up as follows -

Gold Bars	$4,302,628.32
Gold Coin	533,756.29
Silver Coin	.25
	$4,836,384.86

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Included in the gold coin are English Sovereigns, French Francs, United States Dollars and Dutch Guilders, and the silver coin consists of French Francs.

The basis of valuation employed is as follows -

Gold Bars	$38.50 per fine oz.
Gold Coin	At par of exchange
Silver Coin	Nominal value

Schedules detailing the gold and silver held by the various banks were prepared and sent to the various depositaries concerned with the request that they advise us direct in the event of any differences. Up to the time of making this report no differences have been reported.

The decrease in the holdings during the year was verified by reference to the necessary authorizations.

SECURITIES

The liability of the Custodian in respect of securities vested in him and otherwise blocked, amounted to $109,125,349.87 which is made up of -

Bonds and shares held in safekeeping by various depositaries	$ 67,685,747.72
Bonds and shares reported by various companies or their transfer agents as being registered on their books in the name of enemies or nationals and residents of proscribed countries	41,439,602.15
As above	$109,125,349.87

In arriving at the above values, bonds and shares have been valued at par, or in the case of no par value stocks at a nominal value of $1.00 per share. In a few cases where it is definitely known that the stocks are worthless or the companies are in liquidation the value placed on such stocks is one cent per share.

We have been advised by the Financial Comptroller of the Custodian's office that, in his opinion, the actual market value of the securities recorded in the books of the Custodian is somewhat in excess of $350,000,000.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

at present day quotations. The decrease in the estimated market value from the previous year is accounted for by the fact that the releases of securities authorized during the year have been numerous.

Due to the large number of releases passing through the books and also due to a considerable increase in redemptions and reorganizations of outstanding bonds and stocks of companies in which the Custodian has vested holdings, it has not been possible to balance the individual ledgers every month during 1945. However, the ledgers were balanced periodically when possible and the security ledgers were balanced as at June 30 and December 31.

The work carried out by us on the Securities Section was as follows -

Security Ledgers:

Checked the balances for each security from the security ledgers to the trial balances for each country.
Checked the allocation of securities in the trial balances into the various groups.
Checked the additions of the trial balances for each country.
Checked the postings from the trial balances to the Securities Control Ledger for each country.
Tested the additions and extensions in the security ledgers.

Individual Ledgers:

Checked the balances for each individual account to the trial balances for each country.
Checked the additions of the trial balances for each country.
Checked the postings from the trial balances to the Securities Control Ledger for all countries.
Tested the additions and extensions in the individual ledgers.
Agreed the balances of the Securities Control Ledger with the General Control.
Securities released during the year were vouched and the necessary authorizations examined.

A complete verification of the securities held in safekeeping for the account of the Custodian was carried out in the following manner -

Securities held directly and lodged with the Department of Finance for safekeeping were verified by means of a certificate received by us direct from the depositary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Lists were prepared in the Custodian's office showing details of securities held in safekeeping by the banks, trust companies, brokers and sundry individual depositaries as at December 31 1945 as shown by the individual ledgers. These lists were checked by us against the security ledgers, and were forwarded to each depositary concerned with the request that they be compared with their records. The depositaries were also requested to forward direct to us a memorandum of any changes or differences there might be between the lists submitted and the actual securities held by them. Up to the time of preparing this report the response has been satisfactory. The majority of the differences disclosed were due to the redemptions and exchanges of securities and the purchase of Victory Bonds out of accumulated funds in Depot Accounts, which transactions had not been reported to the Securities Section. All depositaries covered by this verification have not, as yet, reported.

The amount of $109,125,349.87 mentioned earlier herein is as shown by the books as at December 31 1945, which were closed off and balanced prior to the commencement of our examination. Consequently, any errors disclosed by our examination or the above mentioned verification were not adjusted at the year-end but will be adjusted through the journals in 1946. The total amount (in dollars) of these adjustments would appear to be comparatively small and would not materially affect the total shown above.

We would advise you that no attempt was made to verify the securities listed as "Shareholders' Securities". This matter was discussed with the Assistant Deputy Custodian who stated that he was satisfied that reasonable control was being maintained over these securities through close checking at the times that dividends are received. This, of course, does not apply to non-dividend paying stocks, which actually are small in number and value as compared to the whole.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HOLDING COMPANIES

The Custodian's equity in holding companies as at December 31 1945 amounted to $101,107,458.85 and is made up of -

Cash		$ 9,794,137.29
Securities -		
Bonds	$32,397,705.23	
Shares	28,024,956.99	60,422,662.22
Gold		357,529.40
Sundry assets		20,081,672.39
Custodian's Valuation Adjustment		27,945,363.33
		$118,601,364.63
Less: Sundry Liabilities		17,493,905.78
		$101,107,458.85

represented by -

Bonds and Notes Payable	$33,262,829.66	
Capital Stock	33,919,099.15	
Capital Surplus	25,948,120.26	
Earned Surplus	7,977,409.78	$101,107,458.85

The considerable increase in the Custodian's equity at December 31 1945 over the figures given for the previous year-end is mainly accounted for by the fact that Bonds and Notes Payable amounting to $33,262,829.66, which are believed to be the property of the beneficial owners of certain companies have been segregated from the Sundry Liabilities, where they have previously been contained, and included in the Custodian's equity.

The records in the Custodian's office are written up from audited financial statements of the companies and are kept in considerable detail.

Securities are valued on the same basis as that used in the Security Section, viz: at par or at $1.00 per share in the case of no par value stocks. Cash, other than Canadian Funds, has been converted at rates approved by the Custodian. The differences between the Custodian's valuations and the balance sheet figures are adjusted through the Custodian's valuation account. Liabilities are recorded at book values.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The companies are required to furnish the Custodian with audited financial statements at regular intervals (at least once a year) and any changes from the previous statements are reflected in the Custodian's books. We were informed that the books of account of a few of the companies are located in proscribed territories. Accordingly, up-to-date statements were not available for these companies and the books reflect the figures as shown on the last balance sheets available as furnished by the Canadian Directors.

It was noted that some of the holding companies were slow in filing their balance sheets for the current year, and it was found necessary to close the books as at December 31 1945 before all balance sheets were received. All statements received after the closing of the books have been entered in 1946.

Some of the holding companies act as bankers for their shareholders or other individuals who are resident in enemy or proscribed territories, and are holding cash and securities in safekeeping on behalf of these individuals. Such cash and investments are recorded in this section and amounted at December 31 1945 to $9,119,255.93, which is made up of -

Cash			$2,677,198.87
Securities -	Bonds	$1,587,367.81	
	Shares	4,851,689.25	6,439,057.06
Gold			3,000.00
			$9,119,255.93

Thus the amount recorded as being vested in the Custodian under the heading of Holding Companies as at December 31 1945 is as follows -

Equity in Holding Companies	$101,107,458.85
Assets held in safekeeping	9,119,255.93
	$110,226,714.78

The work done by us in this section was as follows -

Individual Ledgers:

Checked balances to recapitulation sheets.
Checked additions to recapitulation sheets.
Vouched changes during year by reference to financial statements (larger items only).

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vouched balances of companies taken up in 1945 with financial statements.
Examined all releases for proper authorizations.

General:

Checked General Summary from recapitulation.
Checked additions of General Summary.
Checked postings of General Summary to General Control.

REAL ESTATE SECTION

Assets recorded in this section consist of Real Estate, Mortgages Receivable, Agreements of Sale of Property, and the cash derived therefrom by way of net revenue from properties, or collections on mortgages receivable and agreements of sale.

The reorganization of this section mentioned in our previous reports is now complete. We are pleased to state that the system now employed appears to be satisfactory and adequate for the purpose for which it was designed. The assets are recorded in great detail and it has required a considerable amount of work to bring such recording up-to-date.

Briefly stated, the method of recording the assets under the re-organized system is as follows:-

Two sets of ledgers are maintained -

(1) Where the property and the revenue and disbursements thereon are administered from the Custodian's office.

(2) Where the property and the revenue and disbursements thereon are administered by authorized agents.

Where cash is handled by agents and balances transferred to the Custodian's office at regular intervals, the property is recorded in the first set of ledgers and memo sheets are inserted in the second set.

Real estate consists of land and buildings, recorded at assessed values wherever obtainable, less any mortgages thereon; also balances outstanding on agreements of sale and mortgages receivable. This information has been obtained as far as possible from agents' reports, registrars' offices and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

similar sources. The value of any asset as far as the Custodian is concerned is the equity in the properties at any given date, i.e. the assessed value of the property less any mortgage thereon, and the present value of mortgages receivable and agreements of sale. Where any mortgages on property are reduced by payment, the Custodian's equity increases accordingly. Similarly, if any monies are received in respect of mortgages receivable or agreements of sale, the equity decreases. The cash position decreases or increases correspondingly.

Cash received in the Custodian's office in respect of Real Estate passes through the Cash Section. There it is recorded in the Real Estate Control Account and passed on to the Real Estate Section for distribution. The total of the cash recorded in the first set of ledgers mentioned above agrees with the Real Estate Control Account in the Cash Section and these balances are reconciled monthly.

Cash in agents' hands is recorded from periodical statements received from the agents.

The book value of assets at December 31 1945 included under this section following the completion of the above mentioned reorganization is set out on Exhibit IX and may be summarized as follows -

	Administered from Custodian's Office	Administered by Agents	Total
Equity in properties, present value of mortgages, and agreements of sale	$1,199,793.38	$ 726,019.02	$1,925,812.40
Cash balances representing net revenue from properties, collections on mortgages receivable and agreements of sale	891,867.47	315,445.39	1,207,312.86
	$2,091,660.85	$1,041,464.41	$3,133,125.26

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The work performed by us was as follows -

Cash - (Administered by Custodian)

Receipts and disbursements for the months of September, October, November and December 1945 were traced to the Cash Section records and the balance on hand at December 31 1945 was agreed with the control account in the Cash Section.

Cash - (Administered by Agents)

Transactions were test-checked with agents' periodical reports and all balances recorded as being in agents' hands at December 31 1945 were agreed with agents' reports on file.

Property -

Entries recording property values were test-checked to agents' reports, statements from registrars' offices and other similar sources on individual files. The test covered approximately 25% of the total value of the Custodian's equity in properties.

General -

Balances as at December 31 1945 were traced from the ledgers to the trial balances and the additions of the trial balances were checked.

Totals of the trial balances by countries were summarized and checked to the Master Control.

The settlement and the closing of the accounts of Illegal Organizations as recommended by the Advisory Committee specially appointed for the purpose was completed during the year. After the settlement of all claims there remained a debit balance in the Cash Section of $152,640.96 against Illegal Organizations which amount, as has been mentioned previously in this report, has been absorbed in administration expenses early in 1946.

Life insurance policies and annuities are recorded in this Section, but, as they are in the nature of a contingent asset and do not vest in the Custodian until they become due, they are recorded for memo purposes only and have not been included in the figure of total assets. The total amount of such life insurance and annuities as at December 31 1945 is said to be in excess of $100,000,000.00.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Details of Administration Revenue and Expenditures for the year ending December 31 1945 and of the assets representing the surplus of Administration Funds as at December 31 1945 are set out in Exhibit II.

The following detail work was carried out by us in checking this section -

Cash Book -

Cancelled paid cheques examined and traced to cash book.
Deposits traced from cash book to duplicate deposit slips (stamped by bank) in detail and to bank statements in total.
Additions of duplicate deposit slips checked.
Additions of cash book checked.
Bank accounts reconciled at December 31 1945 and verified direct from depositary.
Postings checked to Control Ledger.
Vouchers for disbursements, other than Accounts Payable, examined and distribution checked.

Journal -

Entries examined and vouched.
Postings and additions checked.

Accounts Payable Journal -

Vouchers examined and distribution checked.
Postings and additions checked.

Control Ledger -

Balances at January 1 1945 checked forward.
Postings and additions checked.
Accounts analyzed.
Trial balance extracted.

Salary payments were checked with the payroll and all changes in salaries were seen to have been authorized by the Custodian or Deputy Custodian. The payrolls were seen to have been properly approved. Travelling expenses were checked with properly approved expense reports. Included in travelling expense charges for the year is an amount of $8,246.10 representing fees and expenses of members of the Advisory Committee appointed to investigate and report on the situation regarding Illegal Organizations.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Purchases of Furniture and Equipment made during the year were analyzed and approved vouchers examined. The total value of Furniture and Equipment as reflected on the books as at December 31 1945 amounted to $26,920.55. Depreciation at 5% has been provided for the year on this figure, and amounts to $1,346.03. The balance in the Reserve for Depreciation account as at December 31 1945 is $6,017.77.

We understand that no physical inventory of Furniture and Equipment was taken in 1945. We are advised that one has been undertaken in 1946 but that no attempt as yet has been made to reconcile it with records maintained in the Administration Section.

Accounts Payable at December 31 1945 amounting to $711.23 consisted of ordinary office expenses such as stationery, printing and telephone charges, and were all paid in January 1946.

Inspectors' and Controllers' Fees recovered during the year by the Administration Section amounted to $4,504.08 leaving a credit balance in this account of $261.83 as at December 31 1945. This represents an excess of Inspectors' and Controllers' Fees charged to the individual accounts since 1939 over the amounts paid out by the Custodian. No further efforts are being made to reconcile this account as it is felt the balance is too small to warrant it.

During the year under review, advances to an amount of $123,000.00 were made to the Vancouver office of the Custodian for administration expenses. The total of such advances amounts to $312,000.00 as at December 31 1945 and this amount is carried as an asset in the Administration Section. We understand that further advances have been made in 1946. We are advised that such advances are used for the administration of the Japanese Evacuation Section and of the Enemy Section of the Vancouver office, and that it is considered unlikely that these advances will be recovered.

The monthly cash statements of the office in London, England, were examined and vouched where possible. The distribution of the expenses were

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

checked, and the cash balance at the year-end, according to the December 1945 statement, has been included in Cash on Hand.

** ** **

In addition to the assets already dealt with in this report, there are several businesses in Canada of enemy ownership (other than those under "Holding Companies") which are now being carried on under the supervision of Controllers appointed by the Custodian. At present, these Companies are not considered as forming part of the Custodian's assets as shown by the books, and consequently have not been included in our examination.

There are also several companies of enemy ownership which have been or are in the process of being liquidated by order of the Custodian. No entries are placed in the Custodian's books in respect of these Companies until such time as the liquidation is complete and the proceeds transferred to the Custodian. The proceeds then become an asset of the Custodian and are included in the Cash Section and the corresponding liability of the Custodian to the owners of the Company is recorded in the individual cash liability ledgers.

Registers have been opened in which details of Companies of the above classes are being recorded along with detailed information of the affairs of internees being handled by authorized agents of the Custodian. These registers are for reference purposes only and are intended to be used mainly as a control of the agents.

** ** **

The Master Control Reference System which has been referred to in previous reports has made further progress during the year under review, and we are advised that, with the exception of recording the releases of certain accounts, all entries are now up to date. We understand that the information recorded therein has already proved of considerable value, and it is anticipated that the Reference System will fully justify the time and effort spent

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-19
www.nikkeimuseum.org

by the Comptroller and his assistants in its compilation.

** ** **

We made a physical test of the Personal Effects which are held in safekeeping in the vault. We would again suggest that these effects be held under joint custody. At present there are two Custodians, either one of which has access to the compartment containing the effects, and we feel that for the protection of these individuals, two persons, one of which is from another department altogether, should be present when any of the effects are placed in the vault or removed therefrom, both persons initialling the record for each transaction.

** ** **

THE CUSTODIAN (TREATY OF PEACE ORDER 1920)

CASH IN BANKS: $169,565.94

Cancelled paid cheques in respect of all disbursements during the period under review were examined and traced to the cash book. Duplicate deposit slips were examined in respect of all receipts during the period and were traced to the cash book and bank book. We have examined approved vouchers and other documents supporting the transactions in the records of the Custodian for the sixteen months.

The bank balances have been verified by means of certificates received by us direct from the depositaries.

INVESTMENTS: $609,493.10

Details of the securities comprising this amount are included in Exhibit X.

The Dominion of Canada bonds are deposited for safekeeping with the Department of Finance and we have received a certificate to this effect direct from the depositary. During the period under review the Custodian sold Dominion of Canada 4½% Bonds due 1959, of a par value on $531,100.00, on

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-20
www.nikkeimuseum.org

which a profit of $31,919.10 was realized. The proceeds thereof were invested at par in $586,000.00 Dominion of Canada 3% Sixth Victory Loan Bonds, due 1960. These transactions were seen to have been properly approved, and were vouched by reference to Treasury Orders and Bank of Canada contract notes.

Interest accrued but not received on these bonds from December 1 1945 (last interest date) to December 31 1945 amounts to $1,493.10 and has been taken up on the books.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company share certificates are also held in safekeeping by the Department of Finance, and have been confirmed by them direct to us. These shares are carried on the books of the Custodian at the par value of $25.00 per share whereas the actual cost to the Custodian was $4.00 per share. During the period, dividends amounting to $1.75 per share have been declared on these shares. These dividends were received by the Custodian less 15% non-resident withholding tax. We understand that eventually this tax will be recovered, but in the meantime it has not been taken up on the books.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE: $104,197.57

This amount represents Alien Property Custodian Litigation Charges, and under an agreement with the Public Trustee of Great Britain dated December 13 1923 this sum is said to be recoverable from the British Government.

SECURITIES VESTED IN THE CUSTODIAN

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Nipissing Mines Company Limited share certificates are deposited for safekeeping with the Department of Finance and we have received a certificate to this effect direct from the depositary. These shares are carried on the books at par values of $25.00 and $5.00 respectively.

We are informed by the Assistant Deputy Custodian that there is a possibility that the claimants for these shares may prove successful, and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-21
www.nikkeimuseum.org

accordingly, a credit in respect thereto, and in respect to the revenue received thereon, has been provided for such an eventuality.

CLAIMS AGAINST HUNGARY

This claim of $693,465.27 has been allowed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal and has been admitted by Hungary. Negotiations between the Custodian and the Hungarian Government for the settlement of this claim were interrupted by recent hostilities, but it is the opinion of the Assistant Deputy Custodian that it will eventually be recovered, and, accordingly, on his instructions it has been included as an asset.

CREDITS IN RESPECT OF SECURITIES VESTED

For remarks concerning these items, we would refer you to the second paragraph of the section dealing with "Securities vested in the Custodian" above.

CREDITS IN RESPECT OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY BONDS AND NOTES

These items comprise the proceeds of certain Bonds and Notes of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which were redeemed and cancelled by the Company, which proceeds, under agreements dated February 22 1936 and June 15 1931 respectively, were paid to the Custodian. The actual bonds and note certificates have never been surrendered and it is the opinion of the Assistant Deputy Custodian that the Custodian might be called upon to pay out a part or the whole of this amount if the bonds or certificates should be produced and an authentic claim be lodged. Accordingly, a credit in respect thereto has been provided for such an eventuality.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

These items represent collections made by the Custodian on property sold by the Custodian, the proceeds being payable to Germany and Neutrals under an agreement dated October 16 1930.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-22
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RESERVES

These amounts have been provided to cover claims that may possibly be lodged against the Custodian by countries with whom no agreement has been reached or negotiations have been suspended and in respect to interest and sundry amounts overpaid to the Custodian.

The amounts appearing on Exhibit X are made up as follows -

Reserve to meet possible claims from countries with whom no agreement has been reached:		
Hungary	- Canadian Pacific Railway Company - Shares	$66,236.62
	Canadian Pacific Railway Company - Notes	2,752.40
	Property, Rights and Interest - Controlling Account	5,010.72
	Debts Ledger - Unclaimed amounts	423.40
Turkey	- Property, Rights and Interest - Controlling Account	75.99
Doubtful	- Property, Rights and Interest - Controlling Account	919.70
	Debts Ledger - Miscellaneous unclaimed items	543.27
		$75,962.10
Reserve to meet possible claims in respect of interest and sundry amounts overpaid:		
Interest and Principal amounts already credited to Germany under Art. 297 now to be disposed of		$103,730.73
Overpayments refundable		1,415.72
		$105,146.45

EXHIBIT XI

Included in this exhibit is an amount of $10,161,678.40 representing monies which should have been credited to Germany under the Treaty of Peace Orders of 1920 and which were not so credited. These items have been transferred to the Receiver General of Canada under certain Orders-in-Council, but in view of the fact that no action has been taken to credit Germany, the Assistant Deputy Custodian feels that it is desirable to include this amount in this exhibit until such time as an Order-in-Council is issued closing this

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

matter or until the Treaty of Peace Orders of 1920 are revoked.

EXHIBIT XII

We have been advised that the actions in respect of the claims of Jacob Braun - Lewis and Edward Bitter have been revived and are now being proceeded with. Legal actions in respect of the other claims listed on this exhibit have been temporarily suspended and nothing further has developed in respect thereto since our last report.

** ** **

In submitting this report we would point out that our work was mainly concerned with an examination of the books of the Custodian and a general review of the accounting methods employed. We did not examine all the files (of which we understand there are now approximately forty thousand) and, therefore, we are unable to state definitely that all assets vested in the Custodian have been entered on the books.

We would also point out that our examination covered the Ottawa office of the Custodian only. The books maintained in the Vancouver office have never been examined by us and the balances contained therein are not included in the attached exhibits.

We are pleased to report that, the books are being kept up-to-date, and, generally speaking, are well and neatly kept. The accounting methods are continually being reviewed and the system of internal control and checking being strengthened. The efforts of the Assistant Deputy Custodian and the Comptroller in this regard have proved to be of great value and they have been considerably aided by the co-operation they receive from the Managers of the various sections.

We take this opportunity of recording our appreciation of the co-operation of everyone connected with the Custodian's office and of the courtesies extended to our representatives.

We have the honour to be
Sir
Your obedient servants,

Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SUMMARY OF ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION
DECEMBER 31 1945

(as recorded in the books maintained at Ottawa)

CASH:			
Canadian Funds -			
Invested in Dominion of Canada Bonds (at par) (per Exhibit IV)		$ 22,651,500.00	
In Banks (per Exhibit IV)		1,110,661.69	
In Depot Accounts (per Exhibit V)		2,791,971.90	
In Real Estate Agents' Hands (Exhibit IX)		315,445.39	
		$ 26,869,578.98	
U.S. Funds -			
In Banks (per Exhibit IV)	$ 7,013,805.02		
In Depot Accounts (per Exhibit V)	6,490,329.77		
	$13,504,134.79		
Converted at a premium of 10%		14,854,548.27	
Sterling Funds -			
Invested in United Kingdom National War Bonds (per Exhibit IV)	£375,000. 0.0		
In Banks (per Exhibit IV)	37,449. 7.2		
In Depot Accounts (per Exhibit V)	133,251. 8.4		
	£545,700.15.6		
Converted at $4.43 to the £		2,417,454.43	$ 44,141,581.68
GOLD AND SILVER (per Exhibit VI)			4,836,384.86
SECURITIES - valued at par or nominal value of $1.00 per share (per Exhibit VII) -			
Held in safekeeping		$ 67,685,747.72	
Shareholders' Securities		41,439,602.15	
		$109,125,349.87	
Premium of 10% on U.S. Bonds and Shares (Market value estimated by Comptroller to be in excess of $350,000,000.00)		705,994.22	109,831,344.09
HOLDING COMPANIES:			
Enemy Owned Investment Companies (per Exhibit VIII)		$101,107,458.85	
Assets held in safekeeping (per Exhibit VIII)		9,119,255.93	110,226,714.78
OTHER ASSETS: (per Exhibit IX)			
Real Estate, Mortgages Receivable, Agreements of Sale, etc.			1,925,812.40
Total of Assets vested in the Custodian			$270,961,837.81
ADMINISTRATION FUNDS: (per Exhibit II)			
Excess of Assets over Liabilities			1,874,391.23
Total Assets			$272,836,229.04

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-25
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT II

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1945

Revenue -			
Interest on Bonds			$ 669,893.9
Interest on Bank Accounts			26,331.7
Administration Charge on Releases			130,291.3
Penalty Interest received			6,504.3
Inspectors' and Controllers' fees recovered			4,504.0
Legal fees recovered			279.5
Fines Imposed			208.0
			$ 838,012.9
Less: Expenditure -			
Salaries		$ 260,740.37	
Printing and Stationery		5,328.99	
Travelling Expenses		20,746.06	
Depreciation on Office Furniture		1,346.03	
Office Rent		16,189.98	
Other Office Expenditures		14,559.49	
Expenses of London Office	£1,514.16.5½		
Converted at $4.47 to the £		6,771.26	
Net Premium on Purchase of Sterling Investments		238.93	325,921.11
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the year ending December 31 1945			$ 512,091.84
Surplus of Administration Funds at December 31 1944			1,362,299.39
Surplus of Administration Funds at December 31 1945			$1,874,391.23
Represented by -			
Cash in Banks and on Hand		$1,346,817.33	
Vancouver Office - Advance on account of expenses		312,000.00	
Accounts Receivable, Travelling and Other Accountable Advances		6,947.48	
Balance due by Staff re Victory Loans		13,540.50	
Accrued Interest on Bonds		174,894.37	
Furniture and Fixtures	$26,920.55		
Less: Reserve for Depreciation thereon	6,017.77	20,902.78	
		$1,875,102.46	
Less: Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		711.23	
Surplus as above			$1,874,391.23

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-26
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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ASSETS VESTED IN THE CUSTODIAN
R 31 194[illegible]

	U.S. Funds		Sterling Funds		Total		
	Cash Received	Cash in Depot Accounts	Cash Received	Cash in Depot Accounts	Canadian Funds	U.S. Funds	Sterling Funds
8.96	$ -	$ 125.11	£ -	£ -	$ 64,725.04	$ 125.11	£ -
1.82	8,399.32	549.89	-	-	254,132.33	8,949.21	-
7.19	111,873.03	-	3,549. 8. 5	-	8,391,465.14	111,873.03	3,549. 8. 5
9.70	22,892.97	7,424.33	-	-	1,005,254.31	30,317.30	-
9.31	24,021.88	38,874.73	20,896.11. 3	508.12. 7	5,794,711.06	62,896.61	21,405. 3.10
	94,497.77	993.02	5,280. 2. 6	24.14. 9	1,000,920.06	95,490.79	5,304.17. 3
9.11	357.97	3,273.49	-	2,219.16. 8	337,512.89	3,631.46	2,219.16. 8
7.46	239.00	-	-	-	117,139.31	239.00	-
3.55	262,281.94	51,240.57	29,726. 2. 2	2,753. 4. 0	16,965,860.14	313,522.51	32,479. 6. 2
	-	-	-	-	19,046.00	-	-
6.66	823,302.75	477,846.04	85,551.17. 6	28,032. 0. 2	26,217,748.33	1,301,148.79	113,583.17. 8
	1,100.03	-	51. 2. 2	-	31,798.37	1,100.03	51. 2. 2
0.79	48,087.61	40,542.60	19,091.10. 8	-	2,331,447.38	88,630.21	19,091.10. 8
5.72	50,124.35	2,630.81	5,377. 3. 9	-	1,303,417.22	52,755.16	5,377. 3. 9
..55	24.75	1,268.64	283. 8. 4	140. 5.10	892,809.89	1,293.39	423.14. 2
..57	7,866.12	3,620.93	466. 0. 0	-	1,879,227.75	11,487.05	466. 0. 0
5.40	8,257.71	-	201.16. 8	-	48,660.73	8,257.71	201.16. 8
	-	-	-	-	35,598.10	-	-
	243.95	27,370.09	381.18. 5	11.17. 7	222,823.59	27,614.04	393.16. 0
3.19	946,164.73	2,977,045.87	101,767.15. 0	20,432.16.11	120,146,054.95	3,923,210.60	122,200.11.11
0.00	897.90	3,760.05	7. 0. 4	-	20,037.67	4,657.95	7. 0. 4
9.47	5,916.72	557.89	589.11.11	111. 1. 8	604,792.17	6,474.61	700.13. 7
9.27	4,172,440.56	1,967,232.40	157,427.17. 2	21,585. 4. 5	46,348,517.83	6,139,672.96	179,013. 1. 7
2.33	1,440.86	-	715.18. 9	-	691,840.04	1,440.86	715.18. 9
	2,850.83	-	134.16. 7	-	19,660.47	2,850.83	134.16. 7
	-	-	-	-	35,868.30	-	-
	8,803.67	62,810.43	1,175. 0. 4	55.12. 5	1,304,277.72	71,614.10	1,230.12. 9
	3.93	-	-	-	11.10	3.93	-
0.04	492,484.18	351,990.41	131.11.10	4,881. 0. 4	17,394,810.07	844,474.59	5,012.12. 2
	2,931.81	-	-	-	111,861.48	2,931.81	-
2.56	4,732.02	347.75	26.11. 8	-	320,602.82	5,079.77	26.11. 8
1.01	4,881.18	-	705. 6. 0	-	1,515,769.99	4,881.18	705. 6. 0
7.10	5,685.93	-	304.15. 7	-	265,810.53	5,685.93	304.15. 7
3.66	6,588,241.59	5,917,023.91	374,391. 2. 8	75,249.19. 4	221,762,492.50	12,505,265.50	449,641. 2. 0
	-	-	-	-	2,150.81	-	-
	-	-	395.18. 3	-	738.16	-	395.18. 3
	137,674.12	85,966.74	51. 0. 0	48,538.13.11	829,705.22	223,640.86	48,589.13.11
1.42	24,514.91	366,889.98	7,351. 2. 8	6,709.11. 1	10,544,717.94	391,404.89	14,060.13. 9
1.62	-	-	521.17. 3	-	6.62	-	521.17. 3
	-	-	-	-	151,974.68	-	-
	-	-	-	-	20,218.36	-	-
	-	-	-	-	32,998.33	-	-
	376.50	-	-	-	50.00	376.50	-
	4.46	-	-	-	8,310.33	4.46	-
	711.50	59,034.48	12. 4. 2	-	2,917,140.61	59,745.98	12. 4. 2
1.01	-	-	-	-	47,830.01	-	-
	-	10,174.09	-	-	3,596.54	10,174.09	-
1.05	163,281.49	522,065.29	8,332. 2. 4	55,248. 5. 0	14,255,488.25	685,346.78	63,580. 7. 4
2.26	$7,013,805.02	$6,490,329.77	£412,449. 7. 2	£133,251. 8. 4	$252,983,840.89	$13,504,134.79	£545,700.15. 6

U.S. Funds - at par	$13,504,134.79	
Add: 10% Premium on above	1,350,413.48	14,854,548.27
Premium on American Bonds and Shares included in Securities - $7,059,942.18 at 10%		705,994.22
Sterling Funds - converted at $4.43 to the £		2,417,454.43
		$270,961,837.81
Administration Funds - Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure		1,874,391.23
Total (per Exhibit I)		$272,836,229.04

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.jp

RECORDED CREDITS IN RESPECT OF ASSETS V
DECEMBER 31 1945

	Canadian Funds						
	Cash Received	Cash in Depot Accounts	Gold and Silver	Securities	Holding Companies	Real Estate	
OUNTRIES:							
ria	$ 8,469.89	$ 5,162.19	$ 19,000.00	$ 31,624.00	$ -	$ 468.96	$
nd	173,208.47	12,762.88	-	55,149.16	-	13,011.82	
ny	3,162,464.90	9,897.30	4,400.00	1,276,700.64	3,662,455.11	275,547.19	
ry	93,488.28	6,559.33	-	903,017.00	-	2,189.70	
	2,449,701.71	44,263.07	141,356.97	1,730,693.82	990,496.18	438,199.31	
a	770,888.33	5,589.98	-	224,441.75	-	-	
nd	38,723.24	4,398.33	93,244.65	195,867.56	-	5,279.11	
	771.31	2,440.54	-	108,800.00	-	5,127.46	
ED COUNTRIES:	$ 6,697,716.13	91,073.62	258,001.62	4,526,293.93	4,652,951.29	739,823.55	
a	$ -	-	-	19,046.00	-	-	
m	3,347,734.40	193,563.44	394,593.29	11,687,028.09	10,234,392.45	360,436.66	
l Islands	26,810.13	1,053.24	-	3,935.00	-	-	
	334,293.06	8,789.38	-	1,680,577.80	284,136.35	23,650.79	
slovakia	226,005.96	71,758.52	-	970,419.02	-	35,233.72	
k	349,787.30	406,984.54	19,827.61	93,478.89	-	22,731.55	
East Indies	384,926.42	77,247.09	-	1,133,392.67	150,000.00	133,661.57	
a	3,301.00	1,226.65	-	34,909.68	-	9,223.40	
ted Malay States	12,357.21	220.89	-	23,020.00	-	-	
and French	2,950.98	595.45	-	219,277.16	-	-	
nial Empire							
Indo-China	6,472,255.63	1,122,158.15	1,045,589.15	43,663,475.05	66,757,268.78	1,085,308.19	
	1,549.59	1,599.52	-	16,268.56	-	620.00	
d	189,252.98	29,920.34	7,500.00	301,679.38	-	76,439.47	
ong	3,204,781.52	266,873.87	1,487,767.10	36,403,529.39	4,787,856.68	197,709.27	4,
	267,355.13	3,088.18	-	415,134.40	-	6,262.33	
nia	14,493.46	-	-	5,167.01	-	-	
burg	31,413.11	70.19	-	4,385.00	-	-	
tain	65,746.40	25,844.33	154,264.14	1,048,333.65	10,089.20	-	
	11.10	-	-	-	-	-	
ine Islands	792,033.13	209,816.03	-	445,120.19	15,591,401.68	356,439.04	
	8,835.00	3,554.48	-	99,472.00	-	-	
Settlements	212,749.68	14,941.62	-	75,378.96	-	17,532.56	
avia	44,845.73	7,494.85	-	1,459,028.40	-	4,401.01	
	189,348.22	1,464.45	-	60,910.76	-	14,087.10	
	$16,182,837.14	2,448,265.21	3,109,541.29	99,862,967.06	97,815,145.14	2,343,736.66	6,
Miscellaneous							
es	$ 2,150.81	-	-	-	-	-	
Custodian	738.16	-	-	-	-	-	
Accounts	29,740.37	214,551.11	-	585,413.74	-	-	
l and Neutrals	52,712.63	26,410.92	231,346.12	2,473,901.50	7,758,618.35	1,728.42	
n Custodian	-	-	-	-	-	6.62	
Organizations	151,974.68	-	-	-	-	-	
es	5,165.48	-	-	-	-	-	
ents	32,998.33	870.56	-	24,513.28	-	-	
s in Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ies	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	
	8,310.33	-	-	-	-	-	
d Persons	20,230.48	7,203.94	1,237,495.83	1,652,210.36	-	-	
s Repatriated	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	3,596.54	-	-	-	47,830.01	
	$ 10,259.05	252,633.07	1,468,841.95	4,736,088.88	7,758,618.35	49,565.05	
	$22,870,294.22	$2,791,971.90	$4,836,384.86	$109,125,349.87	$110,226,714.78	$3,133,125.26	$7,0

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-27-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

	Canadian Funds			
	Cash Received	Cash in Depot Accounts	Gold and Silver	Securities
ENEMY COUNTRIES:				
Bulgaria	$ 8,469.89	$ 5,162.19	$ 19,000.00	$ 31,624.00
Finland	173,208.47	12,762.88	-	55,149.16
Germany	3,162,464.90	9,897.30	4,400.00	1,276,700.64
Hungary	93,488.28	6,559.33	-	903,017.00
Italy	2,449,701.71	44,263.07	141,356.97	1,730,693.82
Japan	770,888.33	5,589.98	-	224,441.75
Rumania	38,723.24	4,398.33	93,244.65	195,867.56
Thailand	771.31	2,440.54	-	108,800.00
	$ 6,697,716.13	91,073.62	258,001.62	4,526,293.93
PROSCRIBED COUNTRIES:				
Austria	$ -	-	-	19,046.00
Belgium	3,347,734.40	193,563.44	394,593.29	11,687,028.09
Burma	26,810.13	1,053.24	-	3,935.00
Channel Islands	334,293.06	8,789.38	-	1,680,577.80
China	226,005.96	71,758.52	-	970,419.02
Czechoslovakia	349,787.30	406,984.54	19,827.61	93,478.89
Denmark	384,926.42	77,247.09	-	1,133,392.67
Dutch East Indies	3,301.00	1,226.65	-	34,909.68
Estonia	12,357.21	220.89	-	23,020.00
Federated Malay States	2,950.98	595.45	-	219,277.16
France and French Colonial Empire	6,472,255.63	1,122,158.15	1,045,589.15	43,663,475.05
French Indo-China	1,549.59	1,599.52	-	16,268.56
Greece	189,252.98	29,920.34	7,500.00	301,679.38
Holland	3,204,781.52	266,873.87	1,487,767.10	36,403,529.39
Hong Kong	267,355.13	3,088.18	-	415,134.40
Latvia	14,493.46	-	-	5,167.01
Lithuania	31,413.11	70.19	-	4,385.00
Luxembourg	65,746.40	25,844.33	154,264.14	1,048,333.65
New Britain	11.10	-	-	-
Norway	792,033.13	209,816.03	-	445,120.19
Philippine Islands	8,835.00	3,554.48	-	99,472.00
Poland	212,749.68	14,941.62	-	75,378.96
Straits Settlements	44,845.73	7,494.85	-	1,459,028.40
Yugoslavia	189,348.22	1,464.45	-	60,910.76
	$16,182,837.14	2,448,265.21	3,109,541.29	99,862,967.06
SUNDRIES:				
Agents' Miscellaneous Charges	$ 2,150.81	-	-	-
British Custodian	738.16	-	-	-
Blocked Accounts	29,740.37	214,551.11	-	585,413.74
Doubtful and Neutrals	52,712.63	26,410.92	231,346.12	2,473,901.50
Canadian Custodian	-	-	-	-
Illegal Organizations	151,974.68	-	-	-
Internees	5,165.48	870.56	-	24,513.28
Instalments	32,998.33	-	-	-
Internees in Other Countries	-	-	-	50.00
Suspense	8,310.33	-	-	-
Specified Persons	20,230.48	7,203.94	1,237,495.83	1,652,210.36
Internees Repatriated	-	-	-	-
Sundries	-	3,596.54	-	-
	$ 10,259.05	252,633.07	1,468,841.95	4,736,088.88
	$22,870,294.22	$2,791,971.90	$4,836,384.86	$109,125,349.87

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-27-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT IV

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

SUMMARY OF CASH - DECEMBER 31 1945

		Canadian	U.S.	Sterling
Recorded Credits as at December 31 1945 in respect of Cash transferred to Custodian's Office		$23,762,161.69	$7,013,805.02	£412,449.7.2
Accounted for as follows:				
Invested in Dominion of Canada Bonds -				
Second War Loan 3% 1949/52	$9,000,000.			
First Victory Loan 3% 1951	1,000,000.			
Second Victory Loan 3% 1954	3,000,000.			
Third Victory Loan 3% 1956	2,000,000.			
Fourth Victory Loan 3% 1957	931,500.			
Fifth Victory Loan 3% 1959	1,000,000.			
Sixth Victory Loan 3% 1960	2,220,000.			
Seventh Victory Loan 3% 1962	1,000,000.			
Eighth Victory Loan 3% 1963	1,500,000.			
Ninth Victory Loan 3% 1966	1,000,000.	22,651,500.00		
Invested in United Kingdom National War Bonds -				
2½% 1951/53	£ 75,000.0.0			
2½% 1952/54	300,000.0.0			£375,000.0.0
In Banks		*1,110,661.69	7,013,805.02	37,449.7.2
Total as above		$23,762,161.69	$7,013,805.02	£412,449.7.2

* Included in this figure is an amount of $891,867.47 which forms part of the assets of the Real Estate Section and is also included on Exhibit IX.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-28
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SUMMARY OF DEPOT ACCOUNTS
DECEMBER 31 1945

	With Banks			With Trust Companies			With Brokers		
	Canadian	U.S.	Sterling	Canadian	U.S.	Sterling	Canadian	U.S.	Sterling
ENEMY COUNTRIES:									
Bulgaria	$ 5,162.19	$ 125.11	£ -	$ -	$ -	£ -	$ -	$ -	£ -
Finland	12,762.88	549.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	4,658.11	-	-	4,990.62	-	-	248.57	-	-
Hungary	338.62	7,355.06	-	6,220.71	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	7,525.21	6,442.22	508.12. 7	28,249.01	29,903.09	-	952.96	2,529.42	-
Japan	353.37	993.02	24.14. 9	5,236.61	-	-	-	-	-
Rumania	2,187.51	3,273.49	2,219.16. 8	2,210.82	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,440.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 35,428.43	18,738.79	2,753. 4. 0	46,907.77	29,903.09	-	1,201.53	2,529.42	-
PROSCRIBED COUNTRIES:									
Belgium	$ 87,576.24	436,834.42	20,865.11. 1	87,168.94	7,366.14	845. 9. 1	18,662.71	33,645.48	6,321. 0. 0
Burma	1,053.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Islands	4,841.80	33,154.66	-	3,947.58	7,387.94	-	-	-	-
China	59,825.04	2,062.19	-	11,183.28	568.62	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	406,884.73	1,268.64	140. 5.10	99.81	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	57,883.86	3,620.93	-	19,363.23	-	-	-	-	-
Dutch East Indies	1,226.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	121.84	-	-	99.05	-	-	-	-	-
Federated Malay States	479.46	4,785.69	11.17. 7	115.99	22,584.40	-	-	-	-
France and French Colonial Empire	685,429.12	1,875,735.84	15,575. 9. 1	150,893.07	439,300.85	2,245.15. 0	118,996.74	634,009.18	2,611.12.10
French Indo-China	1,599.52	3,760.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	25,008.64	557.89	111. 1. 8	3,694.04	-	-	-	-	-
Holland	60,440.74	1,874,787.53	21,470.11. 7	45,153.77	20,731.77	114.12.10	4,568.59	71,713.10	-
Hong Kong	1,046.02	-	-	2,042.16	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	70.19	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	24,960.94	52,884.59	55.12. 5	-	-	-	883.39	9,925.84	-
Norway	199,825.54	351,990.41	4,881. 0. 4	9,990.49	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands	3,554.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	347.75	-	8,718.18	-	-	-	-	-
Straits Settlements	3,528.46	-	-	3,966.39	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	1,464.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$1,626,750.77	4,641,790.59	63,111. 9. 7	346,506.17	497,939.72	3,205.16.11	143,111.43	749,293.60	8,932.12.10
SUNDRIES:									
Blocked Accounts	$ 159,922.19	45,841.79	48,538.13.11	54,628.92	40,124.95	-	-	-	-
Internees	872.81	-	-	2.25	-	-	-	-	-
Neutral and Doubtful	17,800.49	42,014.87	6,709.11. 1	5,730.30	191,815.42	-	2,880.13	133,059.69	-
Specified Persons	1,404.04	39,361.36	-	-	-	-	5,799.90	19,673.12	-
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,596.54	10,174.09	-
	$ 179,999.53	127,218.02	55,248. 5. 0	60,356.97	231,940.37	-	12,276.57	162,906.90	-
	$1,842,178.73	$4,787,747.40	£121,112.18. 7	$453,770.91	$759,783.18	£3,205.16.11	$156,589.53	$914,729.92	£8,932.12.10

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-29-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT V

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

SUMMARY OF DEPOT ACCOUNTS
DECEMBER 31 1945

	With Trust Companies			With Brokers			Sundry		Total		
	Canadian	U.S.	Sterling	Canadian	U.S.	Sterling	Canadian	U.S.	Canadian	U.S.	Sterling
	$ -	$ -	£ -	$ -	$ -	£ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,162.19	$ 125.11	£ -
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,762.88	549.89	-
	4,990.62	-	-	248.57	-	-	-	-	9,897.30	-	-
	6,220.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.27	6,559.33	7,424.33	-
7	28,249.01	29,903.09	-	952.96	2,529.42	-	7,535.89	-	44,263.07	38,874.73	508.12. 7
9	5,236.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,589.98	993.02	24.14. 9
8	2,210.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,398.33	3,273.49	2,219.16. 8
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,440.54	-	-
0	46,907.77	29,903.09	-	1,201.53	2,529.42	-	7,535.89	69.27	91,073.62	51,240.57	2,753. 4. 0
1	87,168.94	7,366.14	845. 9. 1	18,662.71	33,645.48	6,321. 0. 0	155.55	-	193,563.44	477,846.04	28,032. 0. 2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053.24	-	-
	3,947.58	7,387.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,789.38	40,542.60	-
	11,183.28	568.62	-	-	-	-	750.20	-	71,758.52	2,630.81	-
10	99.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406,984.54	1,268.64	140. 5.10
	19,363.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,247.09	3,620.93	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226.65	-	-
	99.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220.89	-	-
7	115.99	22,584.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	595.45	27,370.09	11.17. 7
1	150,893.07	439,300.85	2,245.15. 0	118,996.74	634,009.18	2,611.12.10	166,839.22	28,000.00	1,122,158.15	2,977,045.87	20,432.16.11
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,599.52	3,760.05	-
8	3,694.04	-	-	-	-	-	1,217.66	-	29,920.34	557.89	111. 1. 8
7	45,153.77	20,731.77	114.12.10	4,568.59	71,713.10	-	156,710.77	-	266,873.87	1,967,232.40	21,585. 4. 5
	2,042.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,088.18	-	-
	70.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.19	-	-
5	-	-	-	883.39	9,925.84	-	-	-	25,844.33	62,810.43	55.12. 5
4	9,990.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,816.03	351,990.41	4,881. 0. 4
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,554.48	-	-
	8,718.18	-	-	-	-	-	6,223.44	-	14,941.62	347.75	-
	3,966.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,494.85	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464.45	-	-
7	346,506.17	497,939.72	3,205.16.11	143,111.43	749,293.60	8,932.12.10	331,896.84	28,000.00	2,448,265.21	5,917,023.91	75,249.19. 4
11	54,628.92	40,124.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,551.11	85,966.74	48,538.13.11
	2.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870.56	-	-
1	5,730.30	191,815.42	-	2,880.13	133,059.69	-	-	-	26,410.92	366,889.98	6,709.11. 1
	-	-	-	5,799.90	19,673.12	-	-	-	7,203.94	59,034.48	-
	-	-	-	3,596.54	10,174.09	-	-	-	3,596.54	10,174.09	-
0	60,356.97	231,940.37	-	12,276.57	162,906.90	-	-	-	252,633.07	522,065.29	55,248. 5. 0
7	$453,770.91	$759,783.18	£3,205.16.11	$156,588.53	$914,729.92	£8,932.12.10	$339,432.73	$28,069.27	$2,791,971.90	$6,490,329.77	£133,251. 8. 4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-29-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT VI

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

SUMMARY OF GOLD AND SILVER
DECEMBER 31 1945

	Gold Bars	Gold Coin	Silver Coin	Total
Enemy Countries -				
Bulgaria	$ -	$ 19,000.00	$ -	$ 19,000.00
Germany	-	4,400.00	-	4,400.00
Italy	140,067.35	1,289.62	-	141,356.97
Rumania	93,244.65	-	-	93,244.65
	$ 233,312.00	24,689.62	-	258,001.62
Proscribed Countries -				
Belgium	$ 243,535.68	151,057.61	-	394,593.29
Czechoslovakia	19,827.61	-	-	19,827.61
France	761,659.56	181,415.82	.25	943,075.63
French Colonial Empire	92,780.52	9,733.00	-	102,513.52
Greece	-	7,500.00	-	7,500.00
Holland	1,330,304.79	157,462.31	-	1,487,767.10
Luxembourg	154,264.14	-	-	154,264.14
	$2,602,372.30	507,168.74	.25	3,109,541.29
Sundries -				
Doubtful and Neutrals	$ 231,346.12	-	-	231,346.12
Specified Persons	1,235,597.90	1,897.93	-	1,237,495.83
	$1,466,944.02	1,897.93	-	1,468,841.95
	$4,302,628.32	$533,756.29	$ .25	$4,836,384.86

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-30
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SUMMARY OF SECURITIES
DECEMBER 31 1945

	Bonds						Shares		
	Canadian	United States	British Commonwealth	Other Countries	Other Classifications	Total Bonds	Canadian	United States	C
ENEMY COUNTRIES:									
Bulgaria	$ 30,240.00	$ 1,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 31,240.00	$ 384.00	$ -	
Finland	16,084.89	-	-	-	-	16,084.89	38,271.77	792.50	
Germany	248,889.72	15,600.00	-	2,500.66	-	266,990.38	996,364.45	1,540.00	
Hungary	277,545.00	6,000.00	41,571.00	-	-	325,116.00	557,609.00	20,292.00	
Italy	1,037,772.64	19,400.00	804.60	22,000.00	-	1,079,977.24	489,948.69	11,370.20	
Japan	73,524.18	-	-	9,708.00	-	83,232.18	139,139.57	1,765.00	
Rumania	116,099.00	-	-	-	-	116,099.00	71,471.00	2,996.33	
Thailand	105,500.00	-	-	-	-	105,500.00	3,300.00	-	
	$ 1,905,655.43	42,000.00	42,375.60	34,208.66	-	2,024,239.69	2,296,488.48	38,756.03	
PROSCRIBED COUNTRIES:									
Belgium	$ 5,445,090.15	97,300.00	25,836.60	315,737.71	-	5,883,964.46	5,465,368.98	84,752.47	
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,935.00	-	
Channel Islands	823,629.07	15,200.00	2,682.00	1,469.85	-	842,980.92	783,141.88	54,455.00	
China	258,192.73	1,000.00	-	1,831.00	-	261,023.73	705,736.99	3,104.02	
Czechoslovakia	19,713.99	-	-	9,987.49	-	29,701.48	55,534.00	3,300.00	
Denmark	1,015,253.16	-	-	-	-	1,015,253.16	116,354.10	1,021.66	
Dutch East Indies	11,746.00	-	-	-	-	11,746.00	21,663.68	1,500.00	
Estonia	22,600.00	-	-	-	-	22,600.00	420.00	-	
Federated Malay States	14,438.26	350.00	131,894.00	-	-	146,682.26	47,830.90	24,764.00	
France	19,760,358.91	613,412.50	107,566.00	940,869.18	-	21,422,206.59	16,930,376.86	1,609,638.65	
French Colonial Empire	1,229,345.31	1,000.00	1,788.00	19,280.33	-	1,251,413.64	1,070,358.58	5,545.00	
French Indo-China	6,730.00	-	-	-	-	6,730.00	8,222.00	1,000.00	
Greece	208,251.25	11,000.00	8,493.00	7,804.00	-	235,548.25	56,520.53	.10	
Holland	8,013,654.11	2,283,759.56	139,557.00	2,216,588.42	-	12,653,559.09	17,701,024.42	1,728,175.98	
Hong Kong	14,818.40	-	-	285.00	-	15,103.40	398,941.00	1,090.00	
Latvia	5,142.01	-	-	-	-	5,142.01	25.00	-	
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,385.00	-	
Luxembourg	451,096.72	-	-	6,344.00	-	457,440.72	292,473.58	270,069.00	
Norway	213,924.57	6,000.00	-	7,000.00	-	226,924.57	212,169.41	4,760.00	
Philippine Islands	2,950.00	-	-	-	-	2,950.00	96,522.00	-	
Poland	26,564.76	-	-	1,550.00	-	28,114.76	47,264.20	-	
Straits Settlements	694,757.50	5,000.00	-	-	-	699,757.50	599,993.90	150,277.00	
Yugoslavia	48,505.20	500.00	-	-	-	49,005.20	11,705.56	200.00	
Austria	14,900.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	15,900.00	3,136.00	10.00	
	$38,301,662.10	3,035,522.06	417,816.60	3,528,746.98	-	45,283,747.74	44,633,103.57	3,943,662.88	
SUNDRIES:									
Blocked Accounts	$ -	-	-	-	386,135.88	386,135.88	-	-	
Internees	5.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	23,507.07	1.21	
Internees in Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	-	
Doubtful and Neutrals	-	-	-	-	379,687.53	379,687.53	-	-	
Specified Persons	-	-	-	-	1,226,540.28	1,226,540.28	-	-	
	$ 5.00	-	-	-	1,992,363.69	1,992,368.69	23,557.07	1.21	
	$40,207,322.53	$3,077,522.06	$460,192.20	$3,562,955.64	$1,992,363.69	$49,300,356.12	$46,953,149.12	$3,982,420.12	

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-31-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SUMMARY OF SECURITIES
DECEMBER 31 1945

Bonds				Shares						
British Commonwealth	Other Countries	Other Classifications	Total Bonds	Canadian	United States	British Commonwealth	Other Countries	Other Classifications	Total Shares	Total Bonds and Shares
-	$ -	$ -	$ 31,240.00	$ 384.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 384.00	$ 31,624.00
-	-	-	16,084.89	38,271.77	792.50	-	-	-	39,064.27	55,149.16
-	2,500.66	-	266,990.38	996,364.45	1,540.00	-	11,805.81	-	1,009,710.26	1,276,700.64
,571.00	-	-	325,116.00	557,609.00	20,292.00	-	-	-	577,901.00	903,017.00
804.60	22,000.00	-	1,079,977.24	489,948.69	11,370.20	200.00	149,197.69	-	650,716.58	1,730,693.82
-	9,708.00	-	83,232.18	139,139.57	1,765.00	305.00	..	-	141,209.57	224,441.75
-	-	-	116,099.00	71,471.00	2,996.33	2,011.50	3,289.73	-	79,768.56	195,867.56
-	-	-	105,500.00	3,300.00	-	-	-	-	3,300.00	108,800.00
,375.60	34,208.66	-	2,024,239.69	2,296,488.48	38,756.03	2,516.50	164,293.23	-	2,502,054.24	4,526,293.93
,836.60	315,737.71	-	5,883,964.46	5,465,368.98	84,752.47	49,482.19	203,459.99	-	5,803,063.63	11,687,028.09
-	-	-	-	3,935.00	-	-	-	-	3,935.00	3,935.00
,682.00	1,469.85	-	842,980.92	783,141.88	54,455.00	-	-	-	837,596.88	1,680,577.80
-	1,831.00	-	261,023.73	705,736.99	3,104.02	554.28	-	-	709,395.29	970,419.02
-	9,987.49	-	29,701.48	55,534.00	3,300.00	2,570.25	2,373.16	-	63,777.41	93,478.89
-	-	-	1,015,253.16	116,354.10	1,021.66	-	763.75	-	118,139.51	1,133,392.67
-	-	-	11,746.00	21,663.68	1,500.00	-	-	-	23,163.68	34,909.68
-	-	-	22,600.00	420.00	-	-	-	-	420.00	23,020.00
-	-	-	146,682.26	47,830.90	24,764.00	-	-	-	72,594.90	219,277.16
,894.00	-	-	21,422,206.59	16,930,376.86	1,609,638.65	126,406.06	1,205,016.50	-	19,871,438.07	41,293,644.66
,566.00	940,869.18	-	1,251,413.64	1,070,358.58	5,545.00	8,098.54	34,414.63	-	1,118,416.75	2,369,830.39
,788.00	19,280.33	-	6,730.00	8,222.00	1,000.00	-	316.56	-	9,538.56	16,268.56
-	-	-	235,548.25	56,520.53	.10	-	9,610.50	-	66,131.13	301,679.38
,493.00	7,804.00	-	12,653,559.09	17,701,024.42	1,728,175.98	262,254.16	4,058,515.74	-	23,749,970.30	36,403,529.39
,557.00	2,216,588.42	-	15,103.40	398,941.00	1,090.00	-	-	-	400,031.00	415,134.40
-	285.00	-	5,142.01	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00	5,167.01
-	-	-	-	4,385.00	-	-	-	-	4,385.00	4,385.00
-	-	-	457,440.72	292,473.58	270,069.00	23,361.34	4,989.01	-	590,892.93	1,048,333.65
-	6,344.00	-	226,924.57	212,169.41	4,760.00	-	1,266.21	-	218,195.62	445,120.19
-	7,000.00	-	2,950.00	96,522.00	-	-	-	-	96,522.00	99,472.00
-	-	-	28,114.76	47,264.20	-	-	-	-	47,264.20	75,378.96
-	1,550.00	-	699,757.50	599,993.90	150,277.00	-.	9,000.00	-	759,270.90	1,459,028.40
-	-	-	49,005.20	11,705.56	200.00	-	-	-	11,905.56	60,910.76
-	-	-	15,900.00	3,136.00	10.00	-	-	-	3,146.00	19,046.00
,816.60	3,528,746.98	-	45,283,747.74	44,633,103.57	3,943,662.88	472,726.82	5,529,726.05	-	54,579,219.32	99,862,967.06
-	-	386,135.88	386,135.88	-	-	-	-	199,277.86	199,277.86	585,413.74
-	-	-	5.00	23,507.07	1.21	-	1,000.00	-	24,508.28	24,513.28
-	-	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	50.00
-	-	379,687.53	379,687.53	-	-	-	-	2,094,213.97	2,094,213.97	2,473,901.50
-	-	1,226,540.28	1,226,540.28	-	-	-	-	425,670.08	425,670.08	1,652,210.36
-	-	1,992,363.69	1,992,368.69	23,557.07	1.21	-	1,000.00	2,719,161.91	2,743,720.19	4,736,088.88
,192.20	$3,562,955.64	$1,992,363.69	$49,300,356.12	$46,953,149.12	$3,982,420.12	$475,243.32	$5,695,019.28	$2,719,161.91	$59,824,993.75	$109,125,349.87

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-31-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

SUMMARY OF HOLDING COMPANIES
DECEMBER 31 1945

	Bonds and Notes	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Earned Surplus	Total, being Custodian's Equity in Holding Companies	Add Assets held in safe-keeping by Holding Companies	Total
ENEMY COUNTRIES:							
Germany	$ 2,017,184.51	$ 1,976,000.00	$ 788,935.19	$ 458,205.79	$ 3,663,455.11	$ -	$ 3,663,455.11
Italy	-	825,200.00	132,857.22	32,438.96	990,496.18	-	990,496.18
	$ 2,017,184.51	2,801,200.00	656,077.97	490,644.75	4,652,951.29	-	4,652,951.29
PROSCRIBED COUNTRIES:							
Belgium	$ 3,247,250.00	4,030,557.65	247,773.64	599,661.56	8,125,242.85	2,109,149.60	10,234,392.45
Channel Islands	180,193.80	105,807.00	-	1,864.45	284,136.35	-	284,136.35
Denmark	149,000.00	1,000.00	-	-	150,000.00	-	150,000.00
France	18,868,947.15	18,922,184.50	24,041,544.02	4,777,357.54	66,610,033.21	147,235.57	66,757,268.78
Holland	140,000.00	378,225.00	375.00	8,581.30	510,018.70	4,277,837.98	4,787,856.68
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	10,089.20	10,089.20
Norway	7,014,254.20	4,949,725.00	2,202,555.73	1,424,866.75	15,591,401.68	-	15,591,401.68
	$39,599,645.15	28,387,499.15	26,492,248.39	6,791,440.10	91,270,832.79	6,544,312.35	97,815,145.14
SUNDRIES:							
Doubtful and Neutrals	$ 1,646,000.00	2,730,400.00	111,949.84	695,324.93	5,183,674.77	2,574,943.58	7,758,618.35
	$33,262,829.66	$33,919,099.15	$26,948,120.26	$7,977,409.78	$101,107,458.85	$9,119,255.93	$110,226,714.78

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-32
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE CUSTODIAN (1939)

SUMMARY OF REAL ESTATE
DECEMBER 31 1945

	Custodians Cash	Agents Cash	Total Cash	Custodians Equity	Agents Equity	Total Equity	Grand Total
ENEMY COUNTRIES:							
Bulgaria	$ 468.96	$ -	$ 468.96	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 468.96
Finland	9,109.65	220.58	9,330.23	3,614.15	67.44	3,681.59	13,011.82
Germany	137,859.94	7,405.73	145,265.67	128,514.12	1,767.40	130,281.52	275,547.19	
Hungary	-	360.00	360.00	-	1,829.70	1,829.70	2,189.70
Italy	35,119.80	6,878.47	41,998.27	173,921.44	222,279.60	396,201.04	438,199.31
Rumania	2,527.65	-	2,527.65	2,751.46	-	2,751.46	5,279.11
Thailand	2,491.64	1,985.82	4,477.46	650.00	-	650.00	5,127.46
	$187,577.64	16,850.60	204,428.24	309,451.17	225,944.14	535,395.31	739,823.55
PROSCRIBED COUNTRIES:							
Belgium	$180,596.44	14,950.80	195,547.24	153,764.68	11,124.74	164,889.42	360,436.66
Channel Islands	7,795.94	1,844.51	9,640.45	11,808.01	2,202.33	14,010.34	23,650.79
China	14,241.33	2,378.58	16,619.91	7,939.25	10,674.56	18,613.81	35,233.72
Czechoslovakia	6,877.69	-	6,877.69	15,853.86	-	15,853.86	22,731.55
Denmark	41,008.41	42,673.59	83,682.00	29,063.83	20,915.74	49,979.57	133,661.57
Dutch East Indies	7,121.40	-	7,121.40	2,102.00	-	2,102.00	9,223.40
France and French Colonial Empire	189,566.67	189,051.36	378,618.03	315,476.82	391,213.34	706,690.16	1,085,308.19
Greece	10,316.74	18,058.65	28,375.39	46,978.60	1,085.48	48,064.08	76,439.47
Holland	36,528.04	9,758.47	46,286.51	98,876.98	52,545.78	151,422.76	197,709.27
Hong Kong	355.47	461.51	816.98	2,605.35	2,840.00	5,445.35	6,262.33
Norway	153,187.29	17,933.73	171,121.02	177,845.11	7,472.91	185,318.02	356,439.04
Poland	14,550.86	51.70	14,602.56	2,930.00	-	2,930.00	17,532.56
Straits Settlements	1,121.01	-	1,121.01	3,280.00	-	3,280.00	4,401.01
Yugoslavia	3,530.27	-	3,530.27	10,556.83	-	10,556.83	14,087.10
French Indo China	-	-	-	620.00	-	620.00	620.00
	$666,797.56	297,162.90	963,960.46	879,701.32	500,074.88	1,379,776.20	2,343,736.66
SUNDRIES:							
Canadian Custodian	$ 6.62	-	6.62	-	-	-	6.62
Doubtful and Neutrals	1,728.42	-	1,728.42	-	-	-	1,728.42
Internees Repatriated	35,757.23	1,431.89	37,189.12	10,640.89	-	10,640.89	47,830.01
	$ 37,492.27	1,431.89	38,924.16	10,640.89	-	10,640.89	49,565.05
	* $891,867.47	$315,445.39	$1,207,312.86	$1,199,793.38	$726,019.02	$1,925,812.40	$3,133,125.26

* This amount is included in the Custodian's Cash - see note on Exhibit IV

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-33
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT X

THE CUSTODIAN
(Treaty of Peace Order 1920)

STATEMENT OF CUSTODIAN'S POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31 1945

ASSETS OF THE CUSTODIAN:			
Cash in banks (including £1,954.6.7 converted at $4.86 to the £)		$ 169,565.94	
Investments -			
$586,000.00 Dominion of Canada Victory Bonds due 1960, at cost (Market Value $595,525.00)	$586,000.00		
Accrued Interest thereon	1,493.10		
	$587,493.10		
880 Common shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company at par value of $25.00 each (market value $19,140.00)	22,000.00	609,493.10	
Accounts Receivable -			
Under agreement with the Public Trustee of Great Britain dated December 13 1923, whereby the Canadian Government was to receive as indemnity from the British Government in connection with Alien Property Custodian Litigation		104,197.57	$ 883,256.61
SECURITIES VESTED IN THE CUSTODIAN:			
Canadian Pacific Railway Company - 10,988 Common Shares at par value of $25.00 each		$ 274,700.00	
Nipissing Mines Company Limited - 20 shares at par value of $5.00 each		100.00	274,800.00
CLAIMS AGAINST HUNGARY - awarded by Mixed Arbitral Tribunal in favour of Massey Harris Company Limited and admitted by Hungary			693,465.27
			$1,851,521.88
Less:			
CREDITS IN RESPECT OF SECURITIES VESTED:			
Canadian Pacific Railway Company - 10,988 Common Shares at par value of $25.00 each	$ 274,700.00		
Revenue received thereon	740,138.06		
	$1,014,838.06		
Nipissing Mines Company Limited - 20 shares at par value of $5.00 each	100.00	$1,014,938.06	
(Note - Revenue received thereon included in Reserve for Claims below)			
Forward		$1,014,938.06	$1,851.521.88

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-34
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Forward		$1,014,938.06	$1,851,521.88
CREDITS IN RESPECT OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, BONDS AND NOTES:			
5% First Mortgage Gold Bonds redeemed in favour of Custodian per agreement of February 22 1936 - actual bonds have never been surrendered	$30,301.75		
Outstanding Notes cancelled and redeemed in favour of Custodian per agreement of June 15 1931 - certificates have never been surrendered	32,164.83	62,466.58	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:			
Receipts from properties being administered -			
Payable to Germany, under agreement dated October 16 1930	$18,683.78		
Payable to Neutrals	15,804.38	34,488.16	
RESERVE provided to meet possible claims from countries with whom no agreement has been reached		75,962.10	
RESERVE provided to meet possible claims in respect of interest and sundry amounts overpaid		105,146.45	1,293,001.35
Balance, December 31 1945			$ 558,520.53

In addition to the above there are balances remaining on the books of the Custodian in respect of contingent assets and other balances, a list of which is shown on Exhibit XI.

A list of claims outstanding on which legal actions have been suspended due to recent hostilities is shown on Exhibit XII.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-35
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT XI

THE CUSTODIAN
(Treaty of Peace Order 1920)

LIST OF CONTINGENT ASSETS AND OTHER BALANCES CARRIED ON THE BOOKS AS MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT DECEMBER 31 1945

CONTINGENT ASSET:		
Payments aggregating $1,789,982.50 made to Central Clearing Office, London, under an early settlement of debts under Article 296 of the Treaty of Peace		
HUNGARIAN ACCOUNTS:		
Amount paid to Canadian creditors for debts admitted by Hungary	Dr.	$ 3,741.10
Claims of Canadian creditors not admitted by Hungary	"	3,360.60
		$ 7,101.70
PROPERTY BEING ADMINISTERED UNDER AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY DATED OCTOBER 16 1930:		
Principal due on properties sold		$ 7,350.29
AMOUNTS NOT YET CREDITED TO GERMANY AS REQUIRED UNDER THE TREATY OF PEACE ORDER 1920:		
In respect of Property Rights and Interests and Canadian Pacific Railway Company shares and notes		$ 9,745,173.43
In respect of Debts Unclaimed and Debts Claimed and rendered defective under Article 296, less admissions in error and over-admissions		416,504.97
		$10,161,678.40

Note:
These items were transferred to the Receiver General of Canada by virtue of certain Orders-in-Council.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-36
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT XII

THE CUSTODIAN
(Treaty of Peace Order 1920)

LIST OF CLAIMS OUTSTANDING AT DECEMBER 31 1945 ON WHICH LEGAL ACTIONS ARE IN PROCESS OR HAVE BEEN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

Hugo Herberg:
for proceeds and dividends aggregating $40,250.00 on 550 shares of Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Common Stock.

Adrian Beukenkamp:
for release of 145 shares and dividends of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Common Stock.

Jacob Braun - Lewis vs. Canadian Pacific Railway and Others:
as lienor on an application for release of 1,880 shares and dividends of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Common Stock, which was refused by the Custodian.

Arpad Spitz:
for release of 1,160 shares and dividends of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Common Stock

Jean Kieffer:
for release of 760 shares and dividends of Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Common Stock

Edward Bitter:
for proceeds of $3,500.00 Canadian Pacific Railway Company Note Certificates and interest.

R.G. Gutekunst:
for proceeds of various securities amounting to $50,019.28

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-37-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-42-43-37-2
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