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Japanese in B.C.

49-6

Angus MacInnis Memorial Collection

Orientals in B.C.

EXCERPTS FROM PROCEEDINGS OF I7th TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA,I90I (Brantford,Ont)

From booklet borrowed from V.Midgley,Victoria.

Pres. Ralph Smith,M.P.Sec.P.Draper.

Repr. of Knights of Labor,Federal Trades and Lbor unions chartered by the Congress,International TLunions(majority). Not many B.C. delegates. Of TLC's only Phoenix and Rossland from B.C,

TLC met I7-20 Sept.

It was recalled that at last years Congress Annual meeting a resolution urged that Ralph Smith,MPP should be elected to Dom.House and asked Miners'Union in Nanaimao to do their utmost towards this end and run him as Independent Labor candidate. Satisfaction was expressed that this was done.

An Executive submitted a resolution passed by Victoria Typographical Union No.20I,calling for an effective check to be placed upon the immigration of Asiatic coolie labor which is continually increasing and thereby coming into competition with the workers in all lines of industry.

G.Bartley of Vancouver,Sec.TLC had submitted a report on Oriental labor. It states that Canada should be made a white man's coubtry and that the Anglo-Saxon race is the most successful of all races in the history of mankind. Report quotes several employers to the effect that they would much rather see Chinese working in B.C. thn French-Canadians and that with Orientals working BC. can compete with Eastern manufactures. Mr.C.Todd,canner :"I would rather see our clothes,boots and shoes made here by Chinese than in the East by French-Canadians." Rev.Canon Beanlands,Victoria: "I look upon the coming of Chinamen here as a wise dispensation of Providence intended to give us an opportunity of not only bettering our condition,but also of bettering the condition of the Chinese. My idea would be to establish a coolie class here,similar to the Athenian system which made Athens the schoolhouse of the world. There a system of slavery was adopted applying to half the inhabitants. This gave the upper class leisure to cultivate the arts and sciences....." Major CHas Dupont,mine promotor , "I could not run my business with whites.....I formerly employed whites,but they asked for more pay and not deeming it wise to permit my help to run my business I dismissed them and employed Chinese...."

This was all sworn evidence given before the Royal Commissio on Oriental ~~Labor~~ Immigration in Vancouver.

These arguments pertained to to the Lumber,fishing and canning, mining,domestic science,tailoring,cigar-making,laundry,market gardening and boat-building industries.

The report concludes prophetically that other classes in the community will feel the pinch of Oriental competition and they can thank the laborer for his present outcry.

Fraternal report from International AFL Convention, Pres Gompers -

The Convention placed itself on record in opposing compulsory arbitration. Argument brought out that "compulsory" abd "arbitration are a contradiction in terms. Arbitration only effective when voluntary. Else it will restrict the right to strike. (according to

It was resolved that whereas the Socialistic Party and the Canadian Socialistic Leagues in this country have passed resolutions calling upon their members to join the unions of their trade or profession, and to aid organised labor in its struggle against organized capital, that this congress commends these bodies for their cooperation with the Labor movement.

Strong resolution were passed condemning the Dom. government for disallowing B.C. Acts retricting immigration of Mongolians.

Resolved that: "Whereas the interests of labor are the same all the world over, we belive imperialism and militarism as now fostered are prejudicial to those interests, and we especially condemn the teaching with this tendency in our Public schools as leading to class and racial dominance."....

Res. to prohibit females serving in the capacity of bartenders as demoralizing....

For further details report is available
615 Pandora, Victoria -

All newspaper clippings re Evacuation of Japanese and relative subjects are being filed in this department, also copy in the general file.

Resume of "The Japanese Canadians" by Reid, Young, and Carrothers, the most reliable source of information regarding the Canadian Japanese, published by MacMillan Co.

Resume of fabourable comments of Sparling-Keenleyside Report, filed for the use of this Commission, with suggestion that such material be used in newspaper campaign in eastern provinces for promotion of goodwill towards the Japanese citizens, and later acceptance of them in groups of 100 families or so, for urban and farm settlement.

REPORT ON ENQUIRIES.

1. Canadians who wish to employ Japanese labour - farm, logging camps etc. These calls are very small, ranging from one to six or seven families. Some of the men asking for labour are of the opinion that many other farmers in their districts could use Japanese labour also, and that contact with the authorities would elicit requisitions in this connection.

2. Enquiries re legality of estates, property rights etc. We are now referring all such questions to the Custodian's office, 1404 Royal Bank Building. All complaints about Japanese businesses etc., are also referred to the Custodian.

3. Offers from organisations and individuals to give information regarding conditions which might arise in their districts, such as:-

(a) What will happen to the crops if berry-growers are removed before they can be brought in etc., - such enquiries referred to the Commission in daily memos.

(b) Welfare organisations, nurses etc., offering to help in social problems or in connection with Manning Pool at Hastings Park - referred to Commission in daily memos.

4. The bulk of the enquiries are from Japanese and come under a few general classifications:-

(a) Requests from Japanese who have not yet been called to camps and are still residing outside Vancouver; they wish to come here preparatory to evacuation. We reply in the negative and refer to Commission in daily memos.

(b) Japanese who have been offered employment and homes outside the restricted area and wish to leave, taking their families with them. They would be self-supporting. Most of these cases are for areas such as the Okanagan, Grand Forks, Raymond etc. All referred to Commission in daily memos.

(c) Japanese women who wish to join their husbands outside the restricted area. These are referred to the Commission in most cases, but as they are becoming so numerous we are having them fill in an application form and are not duplicating these in memo. forms for reference to the Commission until some of the earlier requests have been definitely answered and a precedent established.

4. Requests on the part of nationals to have their departure to camps delayed for personal reasons. We reply in the negative unless accompanied by a letter from R.C.M.P., then refer to Commission.

5. Requests for delayed departure - special consideration, cases of tuberculosis, pregnancy etc., These are now referred directly to the Medical Department. No memos. kept in this Department - originals handed over to Medical Department March 11th.

6. Requests for social assistance. In most cases these have been referred temporarily to the City Health Department with advice that a Department will probably be set up later by this Commission to handle cases. In the case of sickness or desperate necessity we refer immediately to the Medical Department.

Note Canadian Japanese, who have positions to go to in Eastern Canada and are self-supporting, are now being given permits to leave for the specified destination.

No permits are being granted to Japanese nationals until after discussion with R.C.M.P.

EXCERPT FROM REPORT OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

December, 1940. Lt.-Col. A.W. Sparling, (Convener)

III THE STATISTICAL BACKGROUND

7. The following statistical summary is based on material provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by the Police authorities in British Columbia (including material obtained confiedntially from Japanese sources), and by previous official and independent investigations. It is to be accepted with some reservations due to the length of time that has elapsed since the last census, and due also to the considerable fluctuations which can take place in the numbers of persons in isolated and scattered but law-abiding communities without a full appreciation of the changes being apprehended by authorities preoccupied with other matters. With these reservations the following statistical statement may be accepted as reasonably accurate.

8. The total number of Japanese in Canada is approximately 25,000, this constituting a little over .2 per cent of the total population of Canada. Of these Japanese some 23,000 live in the Province of British Columbia. This represents some 3.2 per cent of the total population of that province.

9. Persons of Japanese racial origin now resident in British Columbia can be classified by national status as follows:--

(1) Canadian Nationals by naturalization, approx.....	2,400
(2) Canadian Nationals by birth, approx.....	13,400
(3) Japanese Nationals, approx.....	7,200
	23,000

15,400

10. These again can be classified by occupation approximately as follows:--

(a) Fishing	1,200
(b) Logging, pulp mills, etc	2,000
(c) Farming	800
(d) Gardeners	178
(e) Cleaners and pressers	211
(f) Rooming-house keepers	123
(g) Clerks, employed help--wholesale and retail	695
(h) Labourers	435
(i) Gainfully employed in other miscellaneous work	2,340
	7,982
Dependents not employed	15,018
	23,000

11. The distribution of the Japanese population in British Columbia is of some importance as it illustrates why the agitation against these people is so largely concentrated in the south-west corner of the province. The following figures are approximate, but are considered to be relatively accurate:--

Vancouver City	8,600
Steveston	2,300
Lower Fraser Delta (Vancouver to New Westminster)	2,600
Upper Fraser Delta (New Westminster to Chilliwack)	3,100
Central British Columbia	1,000
West Coast of Mainland	1,900
Vancouver Island	3,500
	23,000

12. The age, sex and national constitution of the Japanese population is approximately as follows:--

	Under 16 Years	Over 16 Years
Male	4,100	9,000
Female	4,200	5,700

	Canadian Born	Japanese Nationals	Naturalized
Male	6,900	4,000	1,900
Female	6,500	3,200	500

13. The number of males of Japanese racial origin who are of or near military age is approximately as follows:--

16 to 20 years.....	1,600
Over 20 years.....	7,300
	8,900

Total number of male Japanese in British Columbia who are single or widowers, without dependents, and between the ages of 19 and 45, both inclusive, is approximately 2,300.

14. In view of certain statements which have been made in regard to the immigration of Japanese to Canada the following figures, showing the number of persons of Japanese racial origin who have entered Canada as immigrants during the past ten years, are worth examination:--

	Japanese Nationals	British Subjects	Total
1930-31.....	128	77	205
1931-32.....	135	60	195
1932-33.....	94	21	115
1933-34.....	99	6	105
1934-35.....	74	19	93
1935-36.....	68	15	83
1936-37.....	80	23	103
1937-38.....	99	40	139
1938-39.....	29	17	46
1939-40.....	21	15	36
Total.....	827	293	1,120

15. The situation in regard to persons of Chinese racial origin in British Columbia is relatively simple as there is no immigration; the number of women and children is very small; total numbers are decreasing, and, except in Vancouver, the persons in this category are distributed widely and more or less evenly throughout the province instead of being concentrated in a few areas. The more important statistical returns in regard to the Chinese are summarized below.

16. The numbers of Chinese in British Columbia, based on categories of sex and nationality, are approximately as follows:--

	Canadian Born	Naturalized	Chinese Nationals
Male.....	500	200	20,300
Female.....	400	...	360
	900	200	20,660

17. The geographical distribution is approximately as follows:--

Vancouver City.....	6,500
New Westminster City.....	400
Vancouver Island.....	4,500
Central British Columbia.....	10,360

18. The number of Chinese males of or near military age (18-45) in British Columbia is 8,000, most of these being near the upper age limit.

19. The following comparative figures may be of interest:--

	approx.
Japanese population in British Columbia.....	23,000
German population in British Columbia.....	18,110
Italian population in British Columbia.....	14,820
Chinese population in British Columbia.....	21,760

MORANDUM

Date _____

From the desk of MRS Booth. 192.

To _____

Subject: _____

REFERRED TO COMMISSION, as data.

FOR NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN.

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

by Young, Reid, and Carrothers.

University of Toronto Press

Published under Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

BIRTH-RATE

(page 33)

The evidence obtained in our survey indicates that the birth-rate of the Japanese in British Columbia is responding to changing living conditions in the same manner as have the birth-rates of other population groups. Urban influences uniformly tend to lower the birth-rates of population groups. The size of the Japanese families in British Columbia, according to our survey, is lowest in Vancouver, which had an average of 2.47 children, and highest in the farming districts, such as the Okanagan Valley with an average of 3.97 children, and the Fraser Valley with an average of 4.11 children per family. That the size of the Japanese family, and, therefore, the birth-rate of the group, varies in the same way in which it has varied in the White section of the population, may be regarded as further evidence of the probable continuous decline of the Japanese birth-rate in British Columbia. Under the circumstances, changes in the Japanese population during this decade should demonstrate beyond question that the Province has no more to fear from the Japanese in so far as increase of population is concerned.

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

OCCUPATIONS

(page 35)

The Dominion Census of 1931 continues the story. It shows that the Japanese are employed in every one of thirty main occupational classes. They are represented in varying degrees in 102 of the 107 sub-occupations listed under the major occupations. The major occupational groups in which they appear most prominently follow in order of their importance: agriculture, fishing, personal, logging, commerce, transportation and communication, wood products, and building and construction. Approximately 50 per cent of all the gainfully employed male and female Japanese in British Columbia, or 3,907 of the total of 7,852, were in: agriculture, fishing, logging and wood products, and mining.

The Japanese produce most of the strawberries and about half of the raspberries of the Province.

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

INVESTMENT AND ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF JAPANESE LOGGING COMPANIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(page 51)

NAME OF COMPANY	CAPITAL INVESTMENT	ANNUAL PRODUCTION
Fanny Bay Logging Co.....	$ 200,000	$ 135,500
Deep Bay Logging Co.....	200,000	135,500
Cartwright Bay Logging Co.....	40,000	67,500
Highland Logging Co.....	20,000	35,000
Foolmore " ".....	10,000	54,000
Stolts " ".....	4,000	13,000
Taniguchi " ".....	15,000	40,000
Takahashi " ".....	500,000	570,000
Maeda " ".....	6,000	20,000
Uyenaka " ".....	25,000	60,000
Channel " ".....	20,000	31,500
Mission " ".....	8,000	23,000
TOTAL.....	$1,048,000	$1,185,000

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

TRADE ACTIVITY OF SELECTED JAPANESE ENTERPRISES IN VANCOUVER

1934 (page 75)

Kind of Trade	Investment	Gross revenue	Employees
Trust Company	$ 20,000	$ 800,000	5
Wheat, lumber, fish export	500,000	500,000	4
Salt fish mfg. and export	150,000	93,000	65
Salt salmon mfg. and export	100,000	125,000	120
" " " " "	120,000	83,000	63
" " " "	72,000	58,000	57
" " " " "	450,000	700,000	30
Wheat, lumber, fish export	300,000	340,000	8
Fresh fish, salt fish export	25,000	152,000	55
Lumber camp and export	25,000	68,000	23
Importer	20,000	57,000	5
Tobacco wholesale	35,000	275,000	6
Provision supplying wholesale	15,000	40,000	..
Paper box mfg	35,000	11,000	13
Beverage mfg	100,000	88,000	12
Candy mfg. and retail	5,000	20,000	2
" " " "	10,000	18,000	5
Grocery and provision supply	60,000	630,000	26
" " " "	130,000	155,000	15
" " " "	74,000	48,000	2
" " " "	30,000	70,000	10
" " " " 11	12,000	28,000	..
" " " "	6,000	18,000	2
" " " "	12,000	52,000	2
Provision supply	35,000	80,000	1
" "	5,000	20,000	4
" "	4,000	28,000	3
Fish market and provision supply	25,000	18,000	3
" " " " "	6,000	80,000	7
" " " " "	8,000	51,000	1
" " " " "	10,000	180,000	10
Drug store	25,000	42,000	2
" "	5,000	23,000	2
" "	15,000	10,000	1
" "	55,000	100,000	3
Women's wear	50,000	200,000	16
Silk store	250,000	450,000	12
" "	54,000	57,000	4
" "	20,000	40,000	3
Dry goods store	85,000	110,000	6
" " "	16,000	16,000	1
" " "	20,000	72,000	3
Shoe shop	12,000	19,000	1
" "	15,000	20,000	2
Hardware store	10,000	33,000	3
Second hand store	4,000	28,000	1
" " "	5,000	20,000	2
Coal and wood yard	30,000	150,000	18
Watch repair	12,000	10,000	2
" "	8,000	10,000	1
Auto supply	12,000	13,000	..
" "	42,000	63,000	11
Shipping broker	8,000	67,000	..
Newspaper and printing	100,000	50,000	36
" "	15,000	24,000	18
Stationery	20,000	25,000	3
Chinese restaurant	36,000	19,000	8
Radio Shop	10,000	40,000	3
Rooming house	15,000	12,000	1
" "	9,000	11,000	2
" "	12,000	12,000	1

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

JAPANESE AND OTHER INMATES OF 35 CANADIAN CORRECTIVE INSTITUTIONS RELEASED JUNE 1, 1931, OR DURING 1930

(page 153)

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
All	16,024	100.0	100.0

Insanity rate very low.

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

JAPANESE, TEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
GAINFULLY EMPLOYED, 1931.

OCCUPATION
partially segregated

Total, all occupations	7,852
Agriculture	1,513
Farmers and stock raisers	487
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen	190
Farm laborers	830
Others in agriculture	6
Fishing, hunting, trapping	1,464
Fishermen	1,464
Hunters	....
Logging	599
Lumbermen	570
Others in logging	29
Coal Mining	62
Miners	60
Laborers	1
Others in coal mining	1
Other mining	39
Miners	2
Labourers	32
Others in other mining	5
Vegetable Products	14
Bakers	6
Others in vegetable products	8
Animal Products	76
Fish canners and curers	27
Butchers, slaughterers, trimmers	..
Boot and shoe makers and repairers, not in factories	24
Others in animal products	25
Textile Goods and wearing apparel	128
Owners, managers	4
Tailors and Tailoresses	25
Dressmakers	50
Dressmakers' apprentices	24
Others in textile and apparel	25
Wood products	230
Owners, managers	18
Foremen, overseers	13
Sawyers	76
Wood turners, plners, wood machinists	40
Inspectors, graders, and scalers	34
Canoe and boat builders	22
Others in wood products	27
Pulp and paper, paper products	131
Paper makers	10
Other machine operatives	92
Others in pulp and paper	29

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

JAPANESE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED--continued

OCCUPATION

Printing, publishing, book-binding	21
Compositors, printers	13
Others in printing	8
Metals--not electroplate or precious metals	82
Millwrights	23
Filers and grinders	4
Mechanics, n.e.s	31
Others in metals	24
Precious metals and electroplate	1
Jewellers, watchmakers, repairers	1
Others in precious metals	..
Non-metallic mineral products	6
Furnace and kilnmen burners	2
Others in non-metallic products	4
Chemical processes and paint makers	20
Processmen and furnacemen	20
Other chemical processes	..
Miscellaneous products	2
Electric light and power production	49
Boiler firemen	26
Oilers of machinery	11
Others in electric light	12
Building and construction	181
Carpenters	162
Painters, decorators, glaziers	9
Others in building	10
Tranpportation and Communication	238
Section foremen,.sectionmen	42
Captains, mates, pilots	10
Engineering officers	23
Seamen, sailors, and deckhands	51
Firemen, trimmers	16
Pursers, stewards	3
Longshoremen, stevedores	5
Chauffeurs, bus drivers	30
Truck drivers	39
Teamsters, draymen, and carriage drivers	6
Deliverymen, drivers, n.e.s	1
Others in transportation	12
Warehousing and storage	17
Packers, wrappers, labellers	4
Others in warehousing	13
Commercial	419
Owners, managers, dealers, retail	136
Owners, managers, dealers, wholesale	19
Hawkers and peddlers	1
Purchasing agents, buyers	24
Salesmen and women	230
Broker's agents n.e.s	3
Others commercial	6

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS--continued

OCCUPATION

Finance and insurance	15
Insurance agents	12
Others in finance	3
Public administration and defence	3
Professional	88
Clergymen and priests	13
Physicians and surgeons	2
Dentists	2
Nurses graduate and in training	9
Health professionals n.e.s	6
Teachers, school	32
Authors, editors, and journalists	6
Musicians and music teachers	1
Photographers	5
Others in professional	12
Entertainment and sport	19
Personal	839
Restaurant, cafe, and tavern keepers	19
Lodging and boarding house keepers	98
Matrons, stewards, housekeepers	21
Waiters, waitresses, dining car stewards	46
Bell boys, porters (not railway)	68
Janitors, sextons	47
Keepers, guards, watchmen, n.e.s	25
Hotel managers, and keepers	5
Elevator tenders	6
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists, and apprentices	74
Cooks	122
Domestic servants	297
Others in personal	11
Laundrey workers, cleaners, dyers, and pressers	50
Owners, managers	9
Washing and drying machine operators	..
Ironers and pressers	1
Cleaners and dyers	23
Other laundrymen, m.e.s	17
Clerical	103
Stenographers and typists	11
Bookkeepers and cashiers	27
Others in clerical (office clerks)	65
Unspecified	2
Labourers and unskilled workers, not agricultural, logging/mining, etc.	1,441

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

JAPANESE WAGE-EARNERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA INDUSTRY

DURING WEEK OF GREATEST EMPLOYMENT,

1934

Breweries	5
Producers of builders' materials	1
Coal mining	29
Coast shipping	61
Contracting	1
Explosives, chemicals	65
Food products manufacture	1,002
Garment making	3
House-furnishings, manufacture	...
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	15
Leather and fur goods manufacture	..
Lumber industries	1,148
Metal trades	13
Metal mining	13
Miscellaneous trades and industries	23
Oil-refining	4
Printing and publishing	21
Pulp and paper manufacture	471
Ship building	44
Smelting	20
Street railways, water, gas, and power	..
Manufacture of wood, n.e.s	49
SUMMARY	2,988

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

ASSESSED VALUE AND AREA OF LAND
OWNED BY JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

RURAL DIVISIONS--DISTRICTS, 1935

	Acres	Dollars
Burnaby		5,280
Chilliwack		13,465
Coquitlam	428.42	75,297
Delta		
Esquimalt		
Glenmore	11.6	1,425
Kent		
Langley		23,010
Maple Ridge	2,496	
Mission	1,084	127,027
North Vancouver		
Oak Bay		
Penticton	25	3,545
Pitt Meadows	385.24	54,910
Salmon Arm	65.56	6,100
Spallumcheen		
Sumas		1,180
Summerland		16,970
Surrey		100,580
West Vancouver		7,620
Total assessed value of land held by Japanese		436,409

RURAL DIVISIONS--VILLAGES, 1935

	Dollars
Abbotsford	
Burns Lake	
Creston	
Hope	
McBride	
Mission	37,172
New Denver	
Pouce Coupe	
Quesnel	
Silverton	
Smithers	13,260
Terrace	
Tofino	3,800
Vanderhoof	
Williams Lake	
Total assessed value of land held in villages by Japanese	54,232

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

ORIENTAL STANDARDS OF LIVING

(page 291)

The position of the Japanese in British Columbia, while similar in many respects to that of the Chinese, differs from the latter materially. The occupational distribution of the Japanese shows a similar proportion in the class of common labour, but in their case also, the majority of workers is formed in the low income occupations. There is a greater tendency on the part of the Japanese to become skilled workers.

The difference in the age and sex distribution of the Japanese constitutes a very vital distinction, which will tend to become greater. The larger number of Japanese having their families in British Columbia exercises an influence on their standards of life. The same force making for higher standards would appear to be exercised as in the case of the Chinese, whose families are in B. C. The larger number of Japanese children in the schools constitutes a wider social contact between the Japanese and the Whites, and naturally exercises a commensurably greater influence on the Japanese in their adoption of Western customs.

The degree of assimilation of the Oriental to Western standards varies to some extent with the size of the Oriental community in each locality. Where there is a large Oriental community, providing a more or less complete social life within itself, assimilation tends to be slower. Whereas, in the communities where the Oriental population is smaller, there is a more general contact with the Whites and a greater tendency to modify Oriental customs to Western conditions.

The lower possible standard of living of the Orientals has undoubtedly been a factor in economic competition. Certain occupations, such as market gardening, have become distinctly Oriental in character, because of the greater suitability of the Orientals for this particular type of work. In the case of large numbers of the Chinese, their standards of living are low not necessarily because they are receiving lower wages than the Whites, but because of the necessity of supporting their families in their own country. In other cases, the standard of

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS--continued

living of the Orientals is low not because they are accepting lower wages than thos paid to the White workers, but because the conditions in the labour market are such that the employer is in a position to pay the Oriental a low wage, and the Oriental is in a position to accept the lower wage than the Whites because of his low standard of living, but with no planned intention of depriving the White worker of a job.

It may be said that this does not alter the fact that the Oriental competes with the White, but it does modify the position in respect to the intention of the Oriental, and there have been indications that given the opportunity, the Oriental wouldddemand wages similar to the Whites. Consequently, it may be assumed that the low wages paid to the Oriental have been a factor in the Oriental continuing to maintain a lower standard of living than the Whites. It is unlikely that the Orientals who have their families in China or Japan, or single Orientals intending to save and return to their own country, would improve their standards of living in Canada, even if receiving higher wages. From a study of the habits of the Chinese and Japanese families who think in terms of permanent residence in British Columbia, it is indicated that, given economic and financial opportuhity, they would gradually raise themselves to a standard of living similar to that of the Whites in the same occupation.

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

CONCLUSION

(page 171)

The Japanese from every point of view but race are good citizens and desirable settlers. You rarely find them in the police or criminal courts for drug or whisky peddling, gambling, dishonesty, contravening city by-laws, health or otherwise, rarely even for crimes of violence, and then only as the result of disputes among themselves. They are scrupulously clean in their dress and person, possible even more so than the average Englishman, who has always been regarded as a shining example, and in the rather overcrowded districts in Vancouver they make at least an honest attempt to conform to city by-laws. As settlers of the land, I do not think it can be doubted that they are, on the average, the best we have in the Province. They are land-builders, not land-miners, and so far as the Lower Fraser Valley is concerned, they do not lease land, but always buy it, and buy unimproved land to clear, logged-over or bush land at that.

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

CONCLUSION

(page 176)

The personal characteristics to which British Columbia Whites take exception appear to have significance in marking the Japanese as a race apart. A common characteristic is their "clannishness", or tendency to keep to themselves. "There is a strongly entrenched sentiment against giving the Japanese any more concessions, and it is based on a conviction that, despite all the outward show of a few progressives, the Japanese do not want to mix." Another characteristic of the Japanese which is frequently criticized is their alleged insincerity. While it is generally conceded that the Japanese are courteous and friendly in their personal relations with Whites, some Whites regard this as an ingratiating mask behind which are hidden sentiments of a contrary and even sinister nature. The charge of dishonesty is made and has rather concrete reference to alleged practices involving fraudulent birth certificates, evasion of wage and labour laws, and disregard of the sacredness of business contracts. It is certainly questionable, of course, whether the Japanese are more unreliable or dishonest than the Whites. The characteristic of the Japanes which appears to irk the Whites possibly more than any other trait is their aggressiveness. This trait was noted shortly after they came to this country, and it remains an earmark of the group in the minds of the Whites to this day. The Japanese are frequently contrasted with the Chinese in this connection to the effect that the latter are amenable to restriction, and are willing to accept a low estate in the economic order. The Japanese, on the other hand, want equal status with the Whites and are ready to fight for it in both the economic and political life of the Province. This appears to grate on the nerves of those who look on the Japanese as outsiders and think they should be content with an inferior position in a land which is not their own.

CONCLUSION--Continued

These are the major objections to the Japanese in British Columbia. They are not the conclusions of this study but are a summary of adverse observations spolen or written about the Japanese in the Provihce. Not all of them are held by individual Whites, none of them is held by all Whites, and not more than a minority of Whites would subscribe to a majority of the criticisms. Whites regard them as important according to the backgrounds and interests of the indiviaual Whites. Nor are these criticisms necessarily true. The attitudes andopinions of persons in opposing groups in a race conflict situation are not necessarily based on fact to be significant in determining the behaviour of the groups with reference to each other. If the objections are assumed to be valid by the persons holding them, they carry with them the weight of facts in the situation. None of the objections to the Japanese appears to assume the superiority of the Whites. Even among rabid exclusionists there is a respect, almost bordering on fear, for the intelligence and enterprise of the Japanese.

THE JAPANESE CANADIANS

CONCLUSION (page 181)

In answer to the criticism that the Japanese in British Columbia remain Japanese in heart, spokesmen for the group appear willing to admit that the majority of the first generation are probably loyal to Japan but they do not think they differ materially in this respect from other immigrant peoples. But nearly all of the first generation feel out of place when they return to Japan after a sojourn of two or three decades in Canada. They have changed as individuals and Japan has altered as a nation. If this is true of the first generation, it is doubly true of the younger Japanese. The bulk of the second generation would have extreme difficulty in adjusting themselves to a foreign culture, and they have no desire to go to a Japan they have never seen, except for a visit. In both attitudes and customs, they claim they are Canadians and want to be loyal to Canada, in spite of the fact that they are told by some Whites that they are not Canadians and are treated by them as if that were the case. The Japanese in British Columbia according to one of their number states that they "are opposed on the grounds that they are unassimilable. Many of the First Generation Japanese are assimilated in culture, but the majority undoubtedly remain essentially alien. The reverse is true of the Second Generation, of whom the great majority are culturally and mentally Canadian."

FROM "ORIENTALS IN B.C.", H.L. Keenleyside, Lt.-Col.A.W. Sparling.

1941, Number of Japanese about 23,000.

Statistical evidence previously submitted. (page 10)

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22. No concrete evidence was adduced to support suspicion of disloyal conduct, and charges brought by witnesses against individual Japanese or groups of Japanese proved in every instance upon further examination to arise from unsubstantiated rumour and hearsay.

23. The fact that none of the witnesses examined were able to give convincing or even plausible evidence to support adverse statements is not, of course, sufficient to prove that no members of the Japanese community have been, or will in future be, guilty of wrongful acts of the kind ascribed to them; but it is relevant to record here that the representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Provincial and the Municipal Police who gave evidence to the Committee were unanimous in testifying that, although they had investigated a great number of reported cases of subversive acts on the part of Japanese over a period of years, they had not in one instance been able to find anything to substantiate the accusations made. The police officers who appeared before the Committee, while in some cases they differed in their personal views on the questions at issue and in their attitude towards the Japanese as a people, all agreed that they formed one of the most law-abiding elements in the population of the Province and that they were in general industrious and inoffensive citizens. . . . . .

24. . . . . Inquiry proved the chief cause of animosity towards the Japanese to be economic. The Japanese are disliked by those whom they injure (or who consider themselves injured) in competition with white Canadians as labourers, as fishermen, as farmers, as retail storekeepers or in

other occupations, where they accept lower wages or subsist on a less expensive standard. This sentiment may sometimes be justified by the facts, since it is natural for a white competitor to resent the existence of a class which appears deliberately to depress standards of income, working hours, and living conditions. But even where it is not justified, it is easily rationalized by representing the Japanese as a community who, besides being economically undesirable, are politically dangerous.

25. It is doubtful whether these sentiments of dislike and mistrust would persist to any significant degree in times of normal economic activity and relatively full employment, unless they were kept alive and stimulated by other agencies. Unfortunatel the Committee received ample evidence to show that hostility towards the Japanese has been deliberately inflamed by certain individuals for reasons which can only be ascribed to a desire for personal political advantage.....

27. ..... In general, any policy designed to raise the standard of living and the standard of income of the Japanese would tend to narrow their competitive margin and thus to remove causes of ill-feeling against them.....

They are a traditionally disciplined and obedient people, accustomed to thinking in terms of the interest of their community as a whole, so that any tendency toward imprudent action can be readily held in check by the leaders of their several groups.

31. ..... In view of these considerations the members of the committee reached the conclusion that one of their main duties must be to point out that the first and perhaps the greatest potential source of danger is not disloyalty on the part of the Japanese in Canada but the animosity of white Canadians against the Japanese in general.....

35. The members of the Committee wish to emphasize here

that they are persuaded that one of the most effective means of controlling the activities of the Japanese is to appeal to their sense of responsibility and to utilize the influence of the leaders of their several groups. This method of approach can be used with particular effect in view of the cohesion existing within those groups and the strong sense of discipline and personal responsibility which is inherent in the Japanese character. It is considered that it is both just and important to capitalize upon the allegiance of the loyal Japanese Canadians as well as to impress upon any others the dangers of disaffection.....

44. There is no evidence that the Japanese population of Canada has been engaged in any disloyal or subversive activity. On the contrary these people have an admirable record as law-abiding and decently-behaved citizens.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Third Recommendation. That steps should be taken to diminish Anti-Japanese propaganda in the Province, by appealing to individuals and to the Press on the grounds of civil security and national defence; and, if necessary, by using the Censorship for this purpose.

Fourth Recommendation. That wherever possible the co-operation of the leaders of various groups and associations in the Japanese community should be enlisted by the authorities concerned. Such leaders should be invited to accept, in accordance with Japanese tradition, personal responsibility for the loyal behaviour of the members of their respective groups.

The Va

News Herald - July 3, 1944

A Yellow B.C.?

The C.C.F. provincial executive have wired Prime Minister Mackenzie King as follows:

"We have read with regret the terms of Bill Number 135, Clause five. It is insulting to Canadian citizens and members of the armed forces of enemy origin and would injure Canadian unity in the war effort. Immediate effect of disfranchising citizens of Japanese origin throughout Canada resembles racial persecution against which United Nations wage war."

This is an amazing statement coming from a political party in this province at this time. We believe it threatens our welfare and that there is something ominous behind it.

Before the telegram was sent the bill, including Clause Five, had passed the House of Commons unanimously. It is a disturbing situation that the British Columbia executive of the C.C.F. are more solicitous about votes for Japs than are the eastern members of the House of Commons. What sinister influences are at work in our midst that make this possible?

The bill is expressly a war measure. The effect of Clause Five is to disfranchise the Japs moved from British Columbia to the other provinces. These Japs have always been disfranchised in B. C., both in provincial and federal elections. The new act only continues this disfranchisement during the war by making it applicable in the provinces to which they are moved.

To say that this wartime action "is likely to affect Canadian unity, savors of persecution and is harmful to our war effort," is absurdly false. When it is said by those purporting to represent British Columbia it is a cynical betrayal of our interests.

How long will eastern Canada give support to British Columbia's cause against the Japanese if these utterances are not repudiated by our people?

The telegram states that to deny the vote to the Japs throughout Canada resembles racial persecution against which the United Nations wage war. This likens B.C.'s policy to that of Hitler and Tojo. British Columbia has always denied the vote to the Japs. For a political executive of this province to compare our Japanese policy to that of Hitler or Tojo is a base libel. It is a treacherous attack against a law which has been essential in keeping this a white man's country.

Long before the existence of the C.C.F. the citizens of British Columbia were fighting to keep out the Japanese. If it had not been for this fight we would have been overrun by Orientals and after Pearl Harbor the Japs would have controlled our coast. The success of our struggle to keep British Columbia a white man's country has been because of a solid united front in this province. That we should be betrayed from within at this time is not to be tolerated. The provincial C.C.F. must repudiate its action or our people must repudiate the C.C.F.

The issue is the future citizenship of British Columbia. We might have accepted a C.C.F. pink or red B. C. but a yellow British Columbia, never.

1945

THE TIME IS NOW!

..To understand the problem --

..To settle the question...

Liberal and Conservative Policies of the Past

REMEMBER . . .

THAT for reasons of military security all Japanese Canadians were moved to settlements in the interior of British Columbia and to other provinces with a distinct understanding that they would be removed from the new locations after the war. Fifteen thousand are still in British Columbia.

THAT they now are forbidden to secure lands or homes elsewhere in Canada and are restricted in employment opportunities. This emphasizes the *temporary* nature of their present homes.

THAT all regulations relating to, and controlling Japanese Canadians are made under authority of the War Measures Act which expires with the declaration of peace. Therefore government policy already has set the stage for their return to the Coast during the critical period of demobilization. This makes immediate consideration of the problem vital as they will return minus jobs, homes, and with greatly reduced assets.

THAT the Japanese were brought to Canada as a source of cheap labor, and were used to threaten living standards.

THAT a definite proposal made by the CCF in the House of Commons to exclude from Canada all considered unworthy of full citizenship was *voted down* by the Liberals and Conservatives.

Additional Pertinent Facts

REMEMBER . . .

THAT the Japanese Canadians are not guilty of the terrible atrocities committed by the Japanese Imperial Government, and *not a single act of sabotage has been proven against them* by the R.C.M.P.

THAT our Canadian law declares punishment without trial for an alleged offence is unethical, and the proposal of forcible "repatriation" of Japanese Canadians is illegal as regards those born in Canada.

THAT Canada, being a partner in the United Nations, cannot violate existing terms of partnership with Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union relative to the restoration of peace on the Pacific by acting independently to exile 23,000 persons. Any premature attempt on the part of Canada to lay down a policy of repatriation will make the final solution more difficult.

THAT the exile of a minority group on the basis of race prejudice would prevent the resumption of friendly trade relations with all Oriental countries after the war has been won, and would add fuel to the creation of a more terrible war in the future.

THAT there is nothing more destructive of national unity than internal racial animosities. The Soviet Union is the outstanding example of a country that has successfully wiped out racial discrimination. Its hundreds of racial groups live in harmony. Canada, to be a truly united nation, must match this achievement.

The CCF Says

REMEMBER . . .

THAT the Japanese Canadian problem is a Dominion problem and not a provincial one.

THAT the Dominion government has not announced any policy on this question for the post-war period. In this *delay* lies the chief danger. It should be done *now!*

THAT the CCF is the *only political party* resolved on action *now* which, in a practical and constructive manner, will prevent a sudden mass movement back to the Coast under conditions bound to cause social tensions. Such a return would present the province and municipalities with a problem beyond their resources to solve.

THAT the CCF urges the *immediate* resettlement of Japanese Canadians across the Dominion under such conditions as will induce them to remain in their new domiciles. To this end the transfer of their assets should be facilitated.

THAT Japanese nationals or interned Japanese Canadians desiring to return to Japan should be enabled to do so.

THAT to hold any section of the population in an inferior status is a serious threat to the living standards of all. This makes it not a Japanese question, but a Canadian one, and it should be dealt with on the basis of what is best for the social and economic well-being of all Canadians.

THAT we are fighting this war to finally defeat the ideas behind the Axis. Action expressing racial hatred would be a surrender to the Nazi and imperial Japanese ideas of race superiority. The Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

NOW is the Time to Decide

REMEMBER . . .

THAT present tactics of most Liberal and Conservative members of parliament in capitalizing on racial intolerance is rank opportunism, an attempt to divide the workers, and direct their attention away from government failures of the past.

THAT the present government's ineffectual handling of the situation and lack of *positive* plan is unstatesmanlike and not indicative of the far-sighted leadership Canadians have a right to expect.

THAT only the CCF is prepared to deal with this as with other questions of national and international significance—fearlessly, sensibly, and justly.

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WINNIPEG JAPANESE BEHEADED AUSSIE

"I Was Magnificent," Swordsman Boasts in Diary After Slaying

By DUANE HENNESSY

TOKYO, Oct. 15.—(AP). — A Japanese naval interpreter who once studied in Winnipeg, who boasted in his diary that he "magnificently" beheaded an Allied prisoner of war, is in an Australian prison camp awaiting trial, it was disclosed here today.

He is Kenneth Yunone, captured at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea April 25, 1944. Yunone a civilian with the assumed rank of navy lieutenant wrote of the execution.

"I really believe I was magnificent."

RCMP IN SEARCH

(The Allied prisoner has been identified as an Australian Ft. Lt. William Newton, posthmuously awarded the Victoria Cross.)

During the search in Canada for a clue to Yunone' identity, Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported locating the house in which he boarded while attending college. Later it was ascertained that in 1931 Yunone served as a butler in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The diary contained this passage:

"24 October—The affair of the prisoner of Malol Airport. This afternoon I myself with my own sword beheaded an enemy soldier prisoner.

"This was a new experience for me. But I screwed myself to it. Anything can be done if one resolves to do it to the best of one's ability.

"And I am convinced that given complete confidence I can carry out any task successfully. I really believe I was magnificent. Amongst the Japanese onlookers there were many who declared their admiration for my skill in making such an excellent stroke."

TRAPPED BY DIARY

Yunone was trapped by the Japanese custom of baring inner thoughts in a diary.

The Japanese was identified by six repatriated missionaries who knew him at the time of the beheading.

An exhaustive check by Allied authorities had disclosed he formerly studied at St. John's College, Winnipeg. Royal Canadian Mounted Police obtained a photograph which the missionaries recognized.

Allied authorities said he admitted other killings. He was confronted with a mass of atrocity evidence in secret military files which only now are being made public.

The existence of the Allied organization which probed every captured document such as Yunone's diary never before has been disclosed.

M. J. Coldwell
States:

"We must treat them (Japanese) as citizens or we are denying the basis of Christianity and democracy which we profess." — (Vancouver Daily Province, January 6, 1944).

Mrs. D. G. Steeves
States:

"We intend to stand up for the Japs . . . to me it is the only decent kind of living." — (Vancouver Daily Province, September 28, 1944).

THE COALITION GOVERNMENT WILL NEVER AGREE TO EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO JAPANESE!

THE COALITION PARTY HAS NO DESIRE TO CREATE RACIAL ISSUES BUT THEY FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE JAPANESE PEOPLE HAVE FOREVER FORFEITED THEIR RIGHT TO HAVE A PART IN FORMING THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS PROVINCE. THE COALITION PARTY TAKES ISSUE WITH THOSE CCF LEADERS WHO OPENLY SUPPORT EQUAL RIGHTS FOR JAPANESE.

On Election Day, October 25th

Vote COALITION

Printed by Broadway Printers Ltd. Issued by the CCF Provincial Election Committee, 712 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

Coalition Pamphlet

Re Japanese
immigration
& citizenship

Prov. Election
1945.

SOUTH FINDINGS ARE CHALLENGED

Two Magisterial Decisions Sustained, Two Are Quashed.

Four of Magistrate South's decisions were challenged by Mr. A. J. B. Mellish in Supreme Court Chambers this morning before Mr. Justice Morrison. Two of them fell and two were sustained. There was no opposition to the quashing of the first, in which Samuel Cheshire had been convicted on a complaint laid by the immigration authorities for not having reported. Mr. R. L. Reid who appeared for the department did not oppose the certiorari application, as the charge had been laid within seven months instead of six months after the alleged offence. Cheshire, who has been in Oakalla since the trial in January thus regains his liberty.

The second certiorari application was against a summary conviction registered against Cheshire by Magistrate South, on a charge laid under the Vagrancy Act. Mr. Mellish held that the conviction should be quashed on three grounds: first, that the court stenographer was not sworn; second, that there was a multiplicity of charges, and third, that there was no evidence submitted under the clause of the Vagrancy Act, sufficient to convict. Mr. Oscar Orr, appearing for the crown, showed that the stenographer was regularly employed and his lordship held that that made him an official stenographer, which guaranteed the correctness of his record. Mr. Orr was also successful in showing that it lay in his lordship's power to amend or correct the fault in the charge, by striking out one of the two offenses charged. As he also found that the magistrate was correct in his appraisement of the merits of the evidence, the conviction stands. The accused had been allowed out on suspended sentence and was at once charged and convicted under the Immigration Act and sent to Oakalla.

Rex. vs. Peter Fleming, another conviction by Magistrate South under the Vagrancy Act, was quashed. It was shown by Mr. Mellish that the man, who is a returned soldier, had registered with the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Board, and was in receipt of $50 per month at the time of his arrest. He had to report three times a week, and if a job was found for him he would then be struck off the list of those receiving aid. In his finding the magistrate had expressed the opinion from the evidence that Fleming was doing some deserving soldier out of needed help. Mr. Orr commented that it was "a more or less legalized form of charity."

Mr. Justice Morrison—Oh, no, no! By no means. It is not at all charity, but a perfectly proper means of assisting the returned men out of work.

On application of counsel the usual protection to the magistrate was allowed by his lordship in quashing the conviction.

Rex. vs. Johnston, the fourth of the certiorari applications against Magistrate South's decision, was another conviction on a charge of vagrancy. His lordship allowed the decision to stand, the record being one of suspended sentence. Johnston had come from Seattle with his wife two weeks prior to his arrest. He had no employment but his wife was engaged as a cook in a West End home. He had but fifteen cents when arrested, though he had had a certain sum on arrival in the city.

WISH $400,000 AND QUIT CLAIMS FOR G. N. PROPERTY

Conditions on which the Great Northern Railway Company is stated to have based its offer to sell all its waterfront property on Burrard Inlet from a point 100 feet west of its present wharf to Heatley avenue to the Harbor Board in connection with proposed harbor improvements include the following:

Cash to the extent of $400,000.

A quit claim to the site on which the Great Northern dock is situated.

A quit claim to all the property owned by the Great Northern Railway Company from Main to Manitoba

JAPANESE ASK FOR FRANCHISE

What Will Hindus Say If We Grant It? Asks Hon. W. Sloan.

President of Great War Veterans Backs Up the Application.

VICTORIA, Feb. 24.—Armed with the knowledge that they had done their bit in France, a delegation from the Canadian Japanese Association waited upon the provincial executive this morning with the request that its membership of 150 be entitled to exercise the franchise in British Columbia. Leading the delegation was A. M. Whiteside, as counsel, while official support of the Vancouver branch of the Great War Veterans' Association for the Japanese was voiced by Capt. Ian Mackenzie in his capacity as president.

It was pointed out to the government that 195 sons of Nippon had gone overseas from British Columbia in the ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force as naturalized British subjects. Out of this number fifty-four had given their lives in the Allied cause and all but twelve of the remainder had been wounded more or less seriously. It was a matter, therefore, it was stated, for the government at the moment to make provision in the Provincial Elections Act for 142 members of the Canadian Japanese Association—British subjects—wearing the returned soldiers' button to share the full privileges of British citizenship as expressed by the right to vote.

MR. SLOAN'S OBJECTION.

Capt. Mackenzie in answer to a question from Hon. Wm. Sloan as to what effect he expected the granting of such a request would have on the position of Hindus in British Columbia who had served with the Imperial forces, replied that for the time being the Great War Veterans' Association was not so much concerned with the details as with the general principle upon which the plea of the Canadian Japanese Association was based.

In his opinion these British subjects had vindicated the fundamental essentials of citizenship and an acceptance of that principle lay in the extension of the franchise.

Hon. J. H. King went a little further along the line touched upon by the minister of mines, and referred to the position of the Canadian Indians who had gone overseas. As a matter under the immediate purview of the government did not affect any more than 142 men, Capt. Mackenzie was of the view that the request of the delegation might be treated on its merits. He looked to the day, however, when possession of the button automatically would entitle its holder to the fullest liberties of citizenship.

WIDE POSSIBILITIES.

Hon. Mr. Sloan averred that the subject under discussion was an important one with a wide range of possibilities, to which Capt. Mackenzie replied that this was the day of the big subject and wide and generous solutions.

Two Japanese members of the delegation spoke as returned men and assured the government that just as their response to the colors had been actuated by the highest motives and a full sense of their responsibilities as British subjects, acquiescence in their plea would not be interpreted as a signal for requests of a wider and more far-reaching nature.

Premier Oliver expressed his sympathetic interest in the request proffered to the government and assured the delegation that careful consideration would be given and the question of an amendment to the Elections Act to cover the point taken under advisement.

OBJECTIONS MADE TO B. C. ARCHITECTS' BILL IN HOUSE COMMITTEE

VICTORIA, Feb. 24.—Many objections to the bill to incorporate the provincial architects were urged before the private bills committee this morning. Mr. Jackson, the chairman, read telegrams from the B.C. Manufacturer's Association, the General [illegible]

CITY NEEDS OVER MILLION DOLLARS

Income Tax Collected by the Province May Be Advocated.

This year, according to Mayor Gale, the city will need approximately $6,544,700, as against the 1919 expenditure of $5,245,216. If a millage rate were struck to meet the situation it would be about 32 mills instead of 24 mills, but the law does not permit Vancouver City Council to raise the rate sufficinetly to meet requirements. Thereby the City Council is on the horns of a dilemma, frankly admitted.

To meet the approximate $1,200,000 deficit and obtain a sum sufficient for maintenance, but not the extension of school, road and other expenditures, the joint taxation committee is expected to advise the City Council late this afternoon that an income tax administered by the province appears to be the only way out. This would revert to the original suggestion that the province increase its income tax collection to include a municipal income tax, and release personal property, amusement and auto taxes and a share of liquor receipts to the city in lieu of the income tax thus collected.

If the Provincial Government would not consider the proposals, the City Council would have no alternative but to go on assessing the property owner.

If the city continued through 1920 under the present mill rate there would be a $1,200,000 deficit at the end of the year, allowing nothing for expansion. Schools, roads and other extensions would necessarily be carried on to fit the 1919 requirements and expenses would have to be held down to present standards.

It would be apparent also under such circumstances that the property owners would consistently refuse to pass any money by-laws, so that extension work would be impossible.

With these facts before them the aldermen who are charged with seeking broadened methods of acquiring revenue, will interview the Provincial Government in Victoria tomorrow.

WHAT TO DO WITH SULTAN

Counter-blast Appears in Section of British Press.

LONDON Feb. 24.—Agitation in favor of expelling the Turks from Constantinople, which has been a conspicuous feature in one section of the press during the last few days, and which has had the support of religious and philanthropic bodies, met a counterblast from another section of the London newspaper world today, which contended the question was one of such importance that it could not be settled on sentimental considerations, but must be left to the mature deliberation of the Supreme Allied Council.

In a lenghy argument the Telegraph asserted that British statesmanship has "neither the duty nor interest to expel the Sultan from Constantinople," and expressed the opinion that agitation to this end was "all inspired and ill-considered."

The Daily News, which has always been a staunch champion of the Armenians, and a supporter of Gladstone's demand to "sweep the Turks out of Europe," says the real question is the weight to be attached to warnings of Moslem unrest as a result of the expulsion of the Turks from their spiritual capital.

Under the caption, "A Too Successful Agitation," the Morning Post says: "The British Government by making hasty announcement throughout India of the decision in favor of the Sultan has barred revision of that decision."

The newspaper seeks to show the decision was merely a concession to political agitators in Hindustan who may be temporarily mollified by it.

The recent campaign in favor of the expulsion of the Turks is said by the

Expense should not be the only, or even the main consid

Is it not a curious thing that people go into debt for automobiles, fo clothing and many other things, comes to a necessity of health, s teeth, they will hum and haw and f they "can't afford it"? Surely get away from this false idea of it that your health has no value i This subject is worth some thoug over in your mind and you can h come to the right conclusion.

DAWSON BLOCK, CO HAS Right Opposite Carnegie Lib

"If It Hurts Don't

Dr. T. G



When t
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Early in 1941 a committee of enquiry appointed ~~for~~ by the Federal Government tabled a report in the House of Commons indicating that there was no evidence of disloyalty among the Japanese population in British Columbia. It was emphasised that the situation had been aggravated by the attitude of the white population towards the Japanese. For the same reason the Committee recommended that Canadian-born Japanese be not permitted to enlist in the Canadian Forces. Investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revealed that there was no single instance of any attempted sabotage on the part of the Japanese.

Following Pearl Harbour, the police authorities considered that they had the situation well in hand. There was still no evidence of subversive activity on the part of the Japanese; the co-operation had been secured of the leaders of the Japanese community. No action was contemplated with regard to their control beyond the internment of a few individuals suspected of ~~intelligence work~~ espionage on behalf of the Japanese Government.

Many of those suspected fled the country on or about the 7th December.

It became apparent to the public however that the Japanese were so settled in British Columbia as to be astride points vital to defence, namely, power lines, water ~~lanes~~ mains, airports, dykes etc. Japanese settlements were dotted along the coast at points where they could easily transmit information to the enemy with regard to the movement of ships. Japanese were living at the airports between quarters of the R.C.A.F. and battle-stations. Families were quartered in the vicinity of dykes, which if breached by dynamite would place air fields ~~in~~ under six feet of water. All this gave rise to the fear that the Japanese were in a position to completely demoralise defence measures under conditions of attack. Rumours reached the public of celebrations following Japanese victories in the Southern Pacific.

Public resentment was at fever heat when a representative group of citizens was assembled to make representation to the Dominion Government. The Citizens' Defence Committee formed from this group took vigorous action

to anticipate the organisation of mass meetings, which it was feared might lead to riots against the Japanese section ~~of~~ in the City of Vancouver and which might involve the Chinese population.

Very largely as a result of representations made through this Committee several Orders-in-Council were passed to deal with the problem. A Protected area was established along the coast, and the civil rights of Canadian-born and Naturalised Japanese were largely suspended within this Protected area, particularly with regard to their movements, possession and use of fire-arms, radios, cars. A curfew law requiring them to be in their homes from sunset to sunrise was also imposed.

Subsequently the British Columbia Security Commission was appointed, with full powers to undertake evacuation from the Protected area of all persons of Japanese origin. The Commission was composed of Austin C. Taylor, prominent Vancouver business man, Chairman; F.J. Mead, Assistant Commissioner Royal Canadian Mounted Police; John Shirras, Assistant Commissioner British Columbia Provincial Police, and C.G. MacNeil, Hon. Secretary.

Prior to the appointment of the Commission, the R.C.M.P. had moved ~~appointed~~ a number of Japanese nationals to highway projects, mainly centered in the National Parks under the Department of Mines and Resources.

Many Japanese, anticipating the evacuation order, migrated from the Protected area and settled in areas such as the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia, causing an outburst of public indignation.

One of the first acts of the Commission was to issue an Order establishing rigid control over the movements of all Japanese. No-one was permitted to move from point to point within the Protected area or to leave the Protected area except under conditions prescribed by the Commission, and permits.

An arrangement was made to secure premises occupied by the Vancouver Exhibition Association in order to establish a Clearing Station. Subsequently this property was expropriated by order of the Dominion Government. Practically all buildings and the entire

Park area have been utilised for purposes of the Commission. This Clearing station ~~here~~ as a receiving and registration centre for Japanese evacuated from different areas, and at this point facilities have been established for medical examination, classification for employment and the housing and feeding of women and children of men ordered to highway projects.

The first evacuation order dealt with those resident on the West coast of Vancouver Island and on the mainland between Vancouver and the Skeena River. Through the co-operation of steamship and railway companies all these arrangements were cleared within the space of a week, and the evacuees housed in the Clearing Station where dormitory and messing accommodation had been established. At the same time, arrangements were made providing for the despatch of able-bodied Japanese males to Camps provided by the Federal Government and the British Columbia Provincial Government, with relation to major highway projects.

The population in the Clearing Station has fluctuated from 1,200 to 2,000, mainly women and children.

The areas evacuated at first were those designated by the military authorities as being of strategic importance.

An effort was made by the Commission to secure the co-operation of the Japanese. A Japanese liaison Committee was appointed and provided with facilities to act in conjunction with the Commission on behalf of their own people. This gave rise to conflict between the older generation Japanese and the Canadian-born or Nisei. On several occasions the Nisei rebelled against the obedience ~~conditionally~~ traditionally demanded by their elders and because of the fear of separation from their families. This difficulty was overcome to some extent by authorising a large and representative committee of the younger generation. Members of this committee were given free access to the Clearing Station and every facility ~~of~~ for negotiating and adjusting their grievances.

The magnitude of the problem is revealed in the extent of the work undertaken in the Clearing Station in Vancouver. Dormitory accommodation has been provided for twelve thousand people; a full

administrative staff of doctors, nurses, dentists and welfare workers has been provided. To the greatest possible extent the Japanese themselves are employed, under white supervision, in work such as cooking, policing, stenography, clerical etc. A group of Japanese doctors, dentists and nurses is also administering to the needs of all so employed are paid a nominal wage their own people. Provision has also been made for the recreational and educational needs of the young people.

Through this centre eventually there will pass approximately twenty-three thousand persons. The attitude of the Commission has been to conduct this work as humanely as possible; in this respect they have been confronted with public opinion opposing anything that suggests better treatment than that of members of the Forces or "molly-coddling."

The original intention of the Commission was to undertake settlement work in other parts of the Dominion through the co-operation of the Japanese and their families, which would provide them with productive employment. For a time this hope was thwarted by the hostility of the people of the interior and the Mid-Western Provinces, B.C., expressed through ~~the~~ their Provincial Governments. Owing to transportation difficulties and the importance of safe-guarding the East coast, no plans were under contemplation for Quebec and the maritime provinces.

Finally negotiations conducted under the auspices of the Dominion Government secured consent for modified schemes of settlement subject to rigorous conditions, such as the return of the Japanese to British Columbia at the end of hostilities and the acceptance by the Commission of all policing ~~and~~ supervision and educational costs.

Eventually authorisation was given for three major highway projects in British Columbia. Camps are now rapidly nearing completion for the accommodation of five thousand Japanese male workers, ~~namely~~, mainly in the Hope-Princeton and Jasper-Revelstoke areas. Premier Hepburn of Ontario ~~finally~~ consented to receive Japanese workers numbering three thousand on Road Camps started at Schreiber, Ontario. From Road Camps in Ontario suitable men will be graduated to the pulp and paper industry,

the Commission stipulating that such men should receive the current rate of wages in the industry.

Other plans are nearing completion for the absorbtion of one thousand families averaging five to a family for projects in Alberta and Manitoba, engaged in the sugar beet industry.

The Commission undertook a survey of "ghost towns" in the interior of British Columbia, and finally slected four for the purposes of settlement. Reconstruction work has been undertaken in these towns and it is expected that 7,500 persons, mainly women and children, the aged and infirm, will be accommodated in this way. With regard to the "Interior Housing Settlement", the Security Commission assumes full responsibility for medical supervision and education. Japanese so settled will be permitted to engage in gardening, handcrafts etc.

The Dominion Government, through the British Columbia Security Commission, assumes full responsibility for the costs of evacuation. To date the costs of evacuation of 24,000 people are staggering. These costs include transportation, feeding and housing and relief, which will eventually present a formidable bill to the tax-payer.

In addition however, the province of British Columbia will suffer serious loss in the dislocation of its economy. Logging camps and saw mills have been closed when the Japanese labour was evacuated. 90% of the berry production in the Fraser Valley area was in Japanese hands, and following evacuation the tonnage for the United Kingdom will be substantially reduced; Egg production has also been jeopardised. To meet this situation the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property has been required to establish a far-flung organisation to administer the business affairs of the evacuees, amounting to millions.

The plans of the Commission were frankly improvised to meet as quickly as possible the situation resulting from public hysteria. No serious consideration could be given to long range plans of dispersal and colonisation in other parts of the Dominion, due to prejudice and fear of economic infiltration. The stipulations of other provincial

Governments have effectively prevented any long range colonisation scheme. Coupled with this there is the undertaking given by Ministers of the Federal Government that under no circumstances will Japanese be returned to British Columbia. It is mooted in many quarters that all Japanese, even including the naturalised and Canadian-born, will be returned to Japan as a provision of the Peace Settlement. Failure to deal effectively with the social problem in past years ~~passed~~ has required payment of a heavy price under war conditions; a failure to plan for the future in respect of this racial minority will present ~~face~~ the Canadian public with a still greater and more costly social problem in the near future.

Orders-in-Council Threaten Your Citizenship!

- The joint opposition of an alert public and Parliament compelled the Goverment to re-draft Bill 15 and drop the infamous Clause "g."

- Despite this, the Government, flouting public and Parliament, resorted to Orders-in-Council to carry out its previous plan.

- The legality of the Orders-in-Council is being tested in the Supreme Court, and that is therefore not open to public discussion at present. But the principle underlying these Orders and the public policies based upon them demand your attention now.

- Clause "g" of Bill 15 threatened the liberty of every Canadian citizen, but its immediate purpose was to make legally possible the revocation of citizenship and the deportation of Canadian citizens of Japanese origin. When the clause was rejected by public and Parliament, the Government passed Orders-in-Council authorizing the very action which Parliament had refused to sanction.

- *SUCH EFFRONTERY IS AN INSULT TO PARLIAMENT AND TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.*

Order-in-Council re Deportation of Japanese

P.C. 7355

The preamble to this Order provokes comment.

It begins:

"Whereas during the course of the war with Japan certain Japanese nationals *manifested their sympathy with or support of Japan* by making requests for repatriation to Japan and otherwise;

"And whereas other persons of the Japanese race have requested or may request that they be sent to Japan;

"And whereas it is deemed desirable that provisions be made to deport the classes of persons referred to above;

"And whereas it is considered necessary *by reason of the war*, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that provision be made accordingly. . . ."

Why were the "repatriation" forms signed? From a number of statutory declarations is selected a typical one which reads:

"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. E. F. Roberts **threatened to cut me off** the Department of Labor, 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."

This Order and the other two which follow were dated "December 15, 1945"—more than four months after VJ-Day. The War Measures Act itself expired on December 31, 1945.

Following the preamble, are the operative terms of the Order. It lists those categories of persons who can be sent to Japan:

(1) Every person 16 years of age or over, other than a Canadian national, who is a national of Japan resident in Canada and who, since December 8, 1941, has made a request for repatriation or who has been interned for any reason since the beginning of the war with Japan.

(2) Every naturalized Japanese, 16 years or over, living in Canada who has requested repatriation: *provided that he has not revoked his request in writing prior to midnight of September 1, 1945.*

(3) Every Canadian-born person of Japanese origin, 16 years or over who has requested "repatriation": provided that he has not revoked in writing such request *prior to the making by the Minister of an order for deportation.*

(4) "The wife and children under 16 years of age of any person for whom the Minister makes an order for deportation to Japan may be included in such order and deported with such person."

Hundreds of persons of various other nationalities have been interned in Canada during the war. **None, as far as we know, have been deported because of being interned,** nor has the government proposed to deport them.

Speaking in Parliament on December 17, 1945, the day the three Orders were tabled, Prime Minister King said:

"The circumstances of war and the peculiar character of the present problem require more expeditious and broader action than the present statutes allow. (Naturalization and Immigration Acts). But the Orders that have been passed to permit effective action **raise no new principles, nor do they depart from any established principles.**"

Under what Canadian statute or established principle of law **can the government deport to a foreign country** the wife and Canadian-born children of a person, for no other reason than that they are his wife and children?

The remainder of the Order sets out in considerable detail the powers and duties of the Minister of Labor, in carrying out the deportations. In contrast one recalls Prime Minister King's speech in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944, and particularly this sentence:

"We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere."

These three Orders-in-Council are based solely on racial considerations.

Order-in-Council Revoking Naturalization

P.C. 7356

The purpose of this Order is to revoke the citizenship of all persons deported under the previous Order. After a preamble of similar import to that of P.C. 7355, Sec. 1 reads:

"1. Any person who, being a British subject by naturalization under the Naturalization Act . . . is deported from Canada under the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 7355 of 15th December, 1945, shall, as and from the date upon which he leaves Canada in the course of such deportation, *cease to be either a British subject or a Canadian national.*"

It would be difficult to imagine anything more sinister than this Order which permits a person to be stripped of every citizenship right in the country of his birth or legal residence. Rights embodied in the constitution of the United States prevent this being done there, and even those persons deported are not deprived of their American citizenship.

Orders-in-Council re Commission to Inquire . . .

P.C. 7357

This Order starts out in similar vein to the two others. Part of its preamble reads:

"And whereas experience during the war in the administration of Order-in-Council P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, providing for the control of persons of Japanese race has indicated the desirability of determining whether the conduct of such Japanese persons in time of war was such as to make the deportation of any of them desirable in the national interest. . . ."

The most suitable comment here is undoubtedly the statement made by Prime Minister King in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944:

"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."

Nor has any evidence since been given of the need for such measures.

The Order states that "it is deemed advisable to make provision for the appointment of a Commission to institute the investigation referred to above," and proceeds to set forth its constitution and powers:

"1. A Commission consisting of three persons shall be appointed to make inquiry concerning the activities, loyalty and *the extent of co-operation with the Government* of Canada during the war of Japanese nationals and naturalized persons of Japanese race in Canada in cases where their *names are referred to the Commission by the Minister of Labor* for investigation with a view to recommending whether in the circumstances of any such case such person should be deported."

The proposed "loyalty tribunal" cast its shadow over the lives of persons of Japanese origin long before it was created, and became part of the pressure that made them sign for "repatriation." A notice sent out in March, 1945, by T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese placement, included this sentence:

"Failure to agree to re-settlement outside of British Columbia by those evacuated Japanese-Canadians not wanting to sign applications for voluntary repatriation to Japan may be regarded later by the proposed loyalty tribunal, when it is established, as evidence of lack of co-operation with the government of Canada."

Speaking in the House of Commons on Nov. 21, 1945, the Minister of Labor said:

"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."

The relevant question appears to be: What is coercion?

Clause 2 reads, in part:

". . . the Commission *may, at the request of the Minister of Labor*, inquire into the case of any naturalized British subject of the Japanese race who has made a request for repatriation and which request is final under the said Order-in-Council and *may* make such recommendations with respect to such cases as it deems advisable."

It is significant that **only the Minister has the right to institute action** to refer cases to the Commission and he is not compelled to do so. Those who are to be deported have **no recourse** except to work upon the sympathies of the Minister. His own statement, given above, indicates his general attitude.

The foregoing is the gist of the three Orders-in-Council. In the House of Commons, on December 17 last, Prime Minister King referred to the difficulties of settling the Japanese-Canadian question, and summed up his view of the government's new Orders in these words:

"May I say that we have sought to deal with it (this problem) 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."

The Issues at Stake . . .

- The declared policy of the Prime Minister and the will of Parliament is set aside by Order-in-Council.
- Sufficient power already exists in the Statutes of Canada to revoke naturalization and deport persons under certain specified conditions.
- This policy would forcibly separate from their Canadian-born families, aliens who have been obedient to Canadian laws.
- If one group of Canadians can be singled out for deportation, is anyone safe?
- By these Orders-in-Council Canada adopts the hateful doctrine of racialism which threatens to destroy civilization.

We Must Act NOW . . .

- *Write or wire the Prime Minister and your member of Parliament protesting against Order-in-Council legislation; and urge that the civil rights of persons of Japanese origin be restored.*
- *Demand that every person whose name appears on the repatriation forms and who has asked for cancellation of his application for deportation be given opportunity to be heard, with counsel, before the loyalty Commission.*
- *Arrange public or group protest meetings in your district. Ask for speakers from the local Civil Liberties Union or other organizations which have taken up this cause.*
- *Help finance the TEST CASE now before the Supreme Court. Send your contributions to VANCOUVER CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL.*

This leaflet is issued by the Vancouver Consultative Council. ADDITIONAL COPIES may be obtained from the secretary, 1806 West 14th Avenue, Vancouver; or from the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians, 126 Eastbourne Avenue, Toronto; or from the Japanese Defence Committee, 504 Talbot Avenue, Winnipeg. Price: 12 copies for 50c; 100 copies for $4.00.

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1943

C. C. F. VIEWS
ON
.. THE ..
JAPANESE QUESTION

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CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION
B.C. SECTION

612 HOLDEN BLDG. VANCOUVER, B.C.

JUNE, 1943

Economic Insecurity and Racial Antagonisms

The Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada. It must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

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

The present proponents of repatriation, the representatives of big business and reaction, base their proposals on a return to the old pre-war conditions of unemployment and resulting racial jealousies and hatreds. These reactionaries who shout so blatantly for repatriation were the very ones who encouraged the entry to Canada of cheap labour for purposes of labour exploitation.

Evacuation Makes Social Problems

While the C.C.F. favored evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area for reasons of defence, it must be noted that this necessitates immediate action by the Dominion Government to avoid aggravation of social and economic problems in British Columbia during the post-war period. In this connection the following facts are noted:

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

Post-War Problems

It may, therefore, be anticipated that upon cessation of hostilities pressure will be exercised by the Japanese and by the provinces and communities where they are now resident, for their immediate return to the Coast area. This will confront communities in this area with acute problems during the demobilization period. Japanese workers have been displaced in their former occupations, housing accommodation has been re-allocated, and educational facilities are over-taxed. It is therefore imperative that the Dominion Government should plan to protect the Coast area against any sudden return of an impoverished Japanese community; seeking re-establishment as a racial group, at a time and under conditions provocative of disturbances.

Repatriation No Solution

The proposed repatriation does not offer any practical solution of the problems likely to arise in the period immediately following the defeat of Japan. Years may elapse in the stabilization of affairs in the Orient, and before the peace conference. Canada cannot act in such a matter independently but must act in conference with

the United Nations having reference to a similar situation in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. *Eventually all matters affecting racial minorities must be dealt with as an international question at a world peace conference in ccordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.*

Immediate Measures

To facilitate post-war reconstruction and to minimize racial friction, the C.C.F. proposes these immediate measures:

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

2. *Facilitate the transfer of investments held by Japanese in B. C. to other sections of the Dominion.*

3. *Conduct the education of the Japanese children in strict conformity with Canadian standards and under qualified Canadian teachers.*

4. *Responsibility for the satisfactory re-settlement of Japanese across Canada should be fixed now with the Dominion Government."*

1944

THE TIME IS NOW!

..To understand the problem --

..To settle the question...

Liberal and Conservative Policies of the Past

REMEMBER . . .

THAT for reasons of military security all Japanese Canadians were moved to settlements in the interior of British Columbia and to other provinces with a distinct understanding that they would be removed from the new locations after the war. Fifteen thousand are still in British Columbia.

THAT they now are forbidden to secure lands or homes elsewhere in Canada and are restricted in employment opportunities. This emphasizes the *temporary* nature of their present homes.

THAT all regulations relating to, and controlling Japanese Canadians are made under authority of the War Measures Act which expires with the declaration of peace. Therefore government policy already has set the stage for their return to the Coast during the critical period of demobilization. This makes immediate consideration of the problem vital as they will return minus jobs, homes, and with greatly reduced assets.

THAT the Japanese were brought to Canada as a source of cheap labor, and were used to threaten living standards.

THAT a definite proposal made by the CCF in the House of Commons to exclude from Canada all considered unworthy of full citizenship was *voted down* by the Liberals and Conservatives.

Additional Pertinent Facts

REMEMBER . . .

THAT the Japanese Canadians are not guilty of the terrible atrocities committed by the Japanese Imperial Government, and *not a single act of sabotage has been proven against them* by the R.C.M.P.

THAT our Canadian law declares punishment without trial for an alleged offence is unethical, and the proposal of forcible "repatriation" of Japanese Canadians is illegal as regards those born in Canada.

THAT Canada, being a partner in the United Nations, cannot violate existing terms of partnership with Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union relative to the restoration of peace on the Pacific by acting independently to exile 23,000 persons. Any premature attempt on the part of Canada to lay down a policy of repatriation will make the final solution more difficult.

THAT the exile of a minority group on the basis of race prejudice would prevent the resumption of friendly trade relations with all Oriental countries after the war has been won, and would add fuel to the creation of a more terrible war in the future.

THAT there is nothing more destructive of national unity than internal racial animosities. The Soviet Union is the outstanding example of a country that has successfully wiped out racial discrimination. Its hundreds of racial groups live in harmony. Canada, to be a truly united nation, must match this achievement.

The CCF Says

REMEMBER . . .

THAT the Japanese Canadian problem is a Dominion problem and not a provincial one.

THAT the Dominion government has not announced any policy on this question for the post-war period. In this *delay* lies the chief danger. It should be done *now!*

THAT the CCF is the *only political party* resolved on action *now* which, in a practical and constructive manner, will prevent a sudden mass movement back to the Coast under conditions bound to cause social tensions. Such a return would present the province and municipalities with a problem beyond their resources to solve.

THAT the CCF urges the *immediate* resettlement of Japanese Canadians across the Dominion under such conditions as will induce them to remain in their new domiciles. To this end the transfer of their assets should be facilitated.

THAT Japanese nationals or interned Japanese Canadians desiring to return to Japan should be enabled to do so.

THAT to hold any section of the population in an inferior status is a serious threat to the living standards of all. This makes it not a Japanese question, but a Canadian one, and it should be dealt with on the basis of what is best for the social and economic well-being of all Canadians.

THAT we are fighting this war to finally defeat the ideas behind the Axis. Action expressing racial hatred would be a surrender to the Nazi and imperial Japanese ideas of race superiority. The Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

NOW is the Time to Decide

REMEMBER . . .

THAT present tactics of most Liberal and Conservative members of parliament in capitalizing on racial intolerance is rank opportunism, an attempt to divide the workers, and direct their attention away from government failures of the past.

THAT the present government's ineffectual handling of the situation and lack of *positive* plan is unstatesmanlike and not indicative of the far-sighted leadership Canadians have a right to expect.

THAT only the CCF is prepared to deal with this as with other questions of national and international significance—fearlessly, sensibly, and justly.

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CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION

712 Holden Building Vancouver, B.C.

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IF I WERE A LIBERAL
OR A CONSERVATIVE

- I wouldn't talk
about
the Japanese!

Here's What BOTH Old Parties Have Done

- Let Big Business bring Japanese into British Columbia.
- Let them pay Japanese lower wages to undercut all wages.
- Let race prejudice grow, refusing to deal with its real cause—economic insecurity.
- Let Japanese immigration continue:

  In 1936, Angus MacInnis, CCF member for Vancouver East, moved to bar from Canada those not granted full citizenship rights. EVERY LIBERAL AND EVERY CONSERVATIVE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS —Including Tom Reid and A. W. Neill — VOTED AGAINST THE CCF MOTION.

- Let Canadian scrap-iron, copper and nickel arm Japan for this war.

HERE'S WHAT THEY WANT TO DO:

The Liberals: ABSOLUTELY NOTHING till the end of the war with Japan. Then settle them across Canada. Meanwhile they will have flooded back to the coast. ANY LIBERAL WHO PRETENDS TO HAVE A DIFFERENT POLICY IS NOT TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT HIS PARTY.

The Conservatives: Nothing but stir up race hatred and make political capital of a situation they helped to create.

Here's What the CCF Will Do:

- **A FEDERAL CCF GOVERNMENT will deal PROMPTLY with the Japanese-Canadian problem. These people were accepted in other districts with the guarantee that they would be returned to the Coast at the end of the war. Unless something is done now, they must flood back.**
- **A CCF GOVERNMENT will help Japanese-Canadians to settle across Canada in small, family groups. A good steady job is the best means of encouraging them to move to new districts.**
- **A CCF GOVERNMENT will aid in transferring the property and assets of Japanese-Canadians from their former homes to their new homes.**
- **A CCF GOVERNMENT will help them to fit into the life of the communities where they go —on a basis of full citizenship. Race discrimination must be wiped out; we want a united and free Canada.**

IF YOU VOTE LIBERAL . . .

You vote to do nothing about the Japanese-Canadians until the end of the war with Japan. Then it will be too late.

IF YOU VOTE CONSERVATIVE . . .

You vote to do nothing but pile up race hatred.

WHEN YOU VOTE CCF . . .

You vote for the only party prepared to deal NOW with the Japanese-Canadian problem—FEARLESSLY, SENSIBLY, JUSTLY.

LET'S ACT NOW TO SAFEGUARD OUR FUTURE

Published by the

CCF

712 HOLDEN BUILDING VANCOUVER, B. C.

C 55-44

MEMORANDUM

Date May 27, 1942.

From the desk of Mrs. Cringan

To Mr. MacNeil, Secretary

Subject: Interior Housing Scheme-School Age Children

There are 899 school age children in the Interior Housing areas.

477 at Greenwood
68 at Slocan
354 at Kaslo

There are no families in Sandon as yet.

Below is break-down into age groups.

GREENWOOD 477

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4 and under
2	22	22	24	32	31	35	33	26	35	30	28	157

Of the 477 school age children listed above, we have the gradings of 34 which are as follows:

X	1X	V111	V11	V1	V	1V	111	11	1
2	2	5	4	6	3	3	2	3	4

KASLO 354

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4 and under
10	31	22	25	25	23	24	13	19	18	21	19	104

Grades - 140

X11	X1	X	1X	V111	V11	V1	V	1V	111	11	1
2	3	7	17	14	12	14	18	14	10	17	12

SLOCAN - 68

16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4 and under
2	5	3	2	8	5	5	6	6	6	5	2	13

Grades - 38

X	1X	V111	V11	V1	V	1V	111	11	1
1	4	1	4	5	4	3	7	5	4

Cont. on Page 2

ORANDUM

Date

From the desk of

To

Subject: Interior Housing Scheme - School Age Children cont.

N.B.

You will note we have listed a few in the 16-year old age group. Grading classifications were shown for these particular individuals, hence they are listed on the foregoing page. We would like to point out, however, that the majority of 16-year olds are not shown as being of school age.

E. Brogan
Statistician

EBC:ER

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION G50

CAMPS DAILY STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Date May 26, 1942

LOCATION		Ordered out	En route In	En route Out	In camp	In camp Including en route	Vacancies
Ontario -	In camps				325	325	225
	Industrial Projects						
Alberta			1		189	188	138
British Columbia			4		1835	1831	713
TOTALS.....			5		2349	2344	1076

SUGAR BEET PROJECTS

LOCATION	Ordered Out		En route		On Farms		Totals	
	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.
Alberta			12	92	327	1943	339	2035
Manitoba			12	93	146	825	158	918
TOTALS			24	185	473	2768	497	2953

INTERIOR HOUSING PROJECTS

LOCATION	Ordered out		En route		On Farms		Totals	
	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.	Fam.	Ind.
Greenwood			20	68	203	834	223	902
Slocan			36	125		22	36	147
Sandon						22		22
Kaslo			32	133	132	588	164	721
TOTALS.....			88	326	335	1466	423	1792

SPECIAL PERMITS

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN	TOTALS
Alberta	20	17	15	52
British Columbia(outside protected areas)	217	184	225	626
Manitoba	5	8	3	16
Ontario	33	26	10	69
Quebec	11	15	5	31
Saskatchewan	3	2	4	9
Other Provinces	1			1
TOTALS	290	252	262	804

Hastings Park

Clearing Station

34 Arrivals
9 Evacuated
2561 Total
2847 Vacancies

TOTALS

Camps

2344 Total in camps
1076 Vacancies " "

Interior Housing Project

902 Greenwood
721 Kaslo
147 Slocan
22 Sandon
1792 Total

Sugar Beet Project

918 Manitoba
2035 Alberta
2953 Total

804 Total evacuated by special permits

To Self Supporting Projects

Christina Lake	96
Bridge River & Minto City	286
Lillooet	135
McGillivray Falls	49
	566

To Hospital	28
To Industrial Industries	50
Assiniboia	18

Total Indiv.Involved 8527

Statistician