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JAPANESE-CANADIAN
COLLECTION

XXXII B

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VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE
A SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER
Published every day except Sunday and holidays at the southeast corner of Hastings and Cambie streets, Victory Square, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, by The Southam Company Limited.
The Province aims to be an independent, devoted to public service.
newspaper for the home,
Average daily paid circulation in January was more tha
WEDNESDAY, F

Church Presbytery Raps Jap Policy

OTTAWA, March 6
Ottawa presbyter
Church of
resol

Jap Deportation "Kind of Thing Nazis Did to Jews"

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 22.—(CP)—The Canadian Government's plan to deport Japanese was "the kind of thing" the Nazis did to the Jews, according to B. K. Sandwell, editor-in-chief of Toronto Saturday Night.

Mr. Sandwell, chairman of a Toronto committee which obtained reference of the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada where the government's policy was upheld, told a service club here he did not wish his remarks to be interpreted as suggesting further Japanese immigration to Canada.

Nor was he concerned with Japanese subjects domiciled in Canada. He was interested in Japanese who had become naturalized or who were born in Canada and as such were full-fledged Canadian citizens.

Prairie Liberal Chief Resigns

REGINA, Feb. 22.—(CP)—Holland B. Blaine today an-

Minister Won't Elaborate On Jap Policy

DEC 27

Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell, whose agenda in Vancouver includes final arrangements for shipment of Japanese from Canada to Japan, said today he had said all he was going to sa yon the subject in the Commons.

"The policy enunciated in the House of Commons will be carried out."

(Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced December 17 that the labor minister had been empowered by order-in-council to direct deportation of certain Japanese.

(The other orders provided: (1) That naturalized Japanese-Canadians who left Canada to take up residence in Japan my be deprived of Canadian citizenship; (2) That a three-man commission be appointed to review the cases of Japanese who asked to be repatriated and later changed their minds).

It is understood the power of the minister over persons holding Canadian citizenship by birth or naturalization may be challenged in B.C. courts and in other provinces. DEC 2-7

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Arrange Details Of Expatriation

(Special to The Daily Province)

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—With the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada ready on Wednesday to give their "opinion" as to the validity of the orders-in-council respecting the deportation of Japanese in Canada, the department of labor is doing its utmost to iron out the details of expatriation.

Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, said today that actually the submitting of the orders-in-council to the Supreme Court has not delayed the expatriation plans to any extent.

"We are still negotiating with the Supreme commander in Japan (Gen. Douglas MacArthur) and final details have not yet been completed."

Midweek Soccer

Church Presbytery Raps Jap Policy

OTTAWA, March 6.—(CP)—Ottawa presbytery of the United Church of Canada has passed a resolution criticising government policy on deportation of certain classes of Japanese. It urged a tribunal should hear all cases where no evidence of disloyalty had been found.

Deportations May Wait For London Ruling

By REGINALD HARDY
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
(Copyright, 1946, by southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—While the Canadian Government, acting under council authority of orders-in-council, has the right of deportation of Japanese with naturalists and Japanese-Canadians, it is now believed action may be postponed until the validity of the Council of the Privy Council passes on the deportation of Japanese. The co-operative committee on Japanese-Canadians has mated it will take the matter to the Privy Council, but the case must wait until the council has given leave to appeal.

Seven Killed

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Average daily paid circulation 119,000
in January was more than
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1946

Romance And The Law

William Kitajima, a Young Japanese-American

former sergeant from Monterey, Cal., a Air Corps, a week or so ago married Mary Enta at Winnipeg. Mary was born at Vancouver but is of Japanese blood. Now, young Kitajima learns that his bride as a Japanese authorities regard American immigration laws that admitted to the United States. The sion Act of 1924 is definite. Nor can be admitted in Canada. Nor can the bridegroom remain in Canada; his permit ends on April 30. So much for romance.

An old proverb says that all the world loves a lover; but "all the world," apparently, does not include immigration officials. These gentlemen would say, no doubt, that they are merely carrying out the law, but while that "claim may be admitted, some doubt may properly be held as to their interpretation of the law. The fault, however, does not lie entirely with the American officials. Canada must bear her share of it. A person of Japanese blood born in the United States is an American citizen. The rights and privileges of an American citizen are proud possession and one to question it.

Canada, on the other hand, is careless of citizenship. Usually a person born in Canada is regarded as a Canadian. But there are exceptions. Indians do not enjoy such citizenship rights as the franchise.

Nor do persons of Oriental blood resident in British Columbia. Though she is where Mary Enta comes in. Here was born in Vancouver, protection from the United States as a Japanese. Since she was born and educated here, how can the country in which she was born and educated for Canada regarding her as a Japanese? Though she was born in Canada but Japanese blood and authorities be blamed for regarding her as not Canadian? The condition of affairs disclosed by the Kitajima-Enta incident reflects very little credit on Canada. But it is even worse than the disclosure suggests. No person born in Canada, no British subject who has secured Canadian citizenship by domicile ever loses his citizenship. He is always on a secondary plane. The Canadian born in Canada never loses it. No matter how long he resides abroad, no matter how long he has become a Canadian, on the other hand, loses his citizenship automatically if he resides outside Canada more than six years and he loses it at the end of a single year, unless he makes reports yearly to a British diplomatic or consular office.

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4 PAGES * * *

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PRIC

JAN 12 1946

13, 1946

City Jap Family Case Cited By Petitioners

(By Canadian Press)

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Jan. 12.—Staff, students, employees and the board of Alma College, United Church college for girls here, have petitioned the Federal Government asking that Canadians of Japanese origin "who so wish" be permitted to remain in Canada.

The petition said that from personal knowledge of some 25 Canadians of Japanese origin who had been at Alma College as students or employees, the petitioners are convinced of their loyalty to Canada.

Dr. P. S. Dobson, Alma principal, told of the "most unfortunate" story of Yoshito, a clever home-economics student at the college, who is earning her tuition by serving as a waitress.

"Her father, Matzuzi Kurita, came to Canada in 1910, and his wife in 1919. They have citizenship papers. They lived in Vancouver where Matzuzi worked as a printer.

"They attended First United Church in Vancouver and raised a family of four. The parents signed the repatriation form last June—before the deadline. They later applied to have it cancelled. But they may have to return to Japan and leave their children behind."

Gavel Presented

Lloyd Gore, towboat operator, and past president of the Towboat Owners' Association, has presented to the Navy League of Canada a very handsome gavel. It is of polished myrtle wood, grown only in two places in the world—Jerusalem and the coast of Oregon—with a handle of lignum vitae. K. J. Burns, present chairman Greater Vancouver branch, now possesses the gavel, and will pass it on to his successor, at the annual meeting January 29.

John D. McDonald, 61, no fixed address, was sentenced to six months hard labor by Magistrate W. W. B. McInnes after he pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing groceries from a downtown department store.



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JAN-12-1946

Jap Children Ask Leniency For Deportable Parents

A plea for leniency toward deportable Japanese has been made to Prime Minister King by their children, who must choose between going to Japan or being separated from their parents.

Young Japanese-Canadians of the Slocan Valley, the New Canadian weekly reports, have addressed a petition on behalf of their parents.

The petition states that characteristics often complained of in the older Japanese are not peculiar to them as a group, but are common to all immigrants.

The characteristics are listed as: "clanishness," inability to speak the English language well, and eagerness "to succeed in the economic sense."

Their parents "greatly appreciate the democratic way of life for their children and have urged them to assume the full obligations of citizenship."

WANTS PARENTS TO STAY

The petition asks that the parents, Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadians and others who signed for repatriation but seek to cancel the applications, be allowed to remain in Canada with the children who are not deportable.

Many of them had been in Canada for 40 years or more and had "helped in the building up of basic industries."

They signed repatriation forms, the petition explains, not because they wanted to go back to Japan but because they were confused by the manner in which they were treated during the war, which gave them a feeling of insecurity and fear.

CAUSES CITED

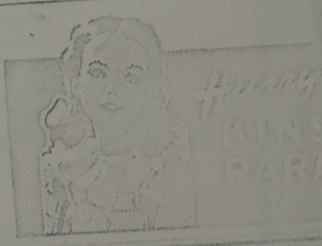
Causes of these fears on the part of the older Japanese are given as: Seizure and sale of Japanese property, declaration by the government that those moved to other provinces would be moved again after the war; government and municipal restrictions on property-ownership and business enterprise.

Other causes were: Concern over responsibility for care of young children and the infirm; the breakdown of negotiations for work and residence in eastern Canada; the unfitness of many for the forms of work offered in the east; lack of economic security for families at the time they were given a choice between signing to go to Japan or to move to the eastern provinces.

The petition concludes: "We, their children, their main hope of support for the future, feeling strongly the natural ties of blood and affection, are faced with separation from them or exile from our native land (and we) earnestly plead with you and the Canadian people that these parents be permitted to remain with us if they so desire."

Tribute to Payne

MISSION, March 13.—Members of Mission and District Board of Trade, following announcement at their regular meeting Tuesday night that W. E. "Bill" Payne, secretary of Vancouver Board of Trade, had died only a few hours earlier, observed a minute's silence.



...ized British ...who did not wish to ...leave Canada and prevented them from withdrawing consent to go to Japan.

The order dealing with the revocation of citizenship was ultra vires insofar as it provided for the loss of the status of a British subject.

The opinions of the justices were contained in five briefs, containing more than 22,000 words.

...ber would run ...s 2000 or 3000.

The "requests" were signatures to a form circulated by R.C. M.P. operatives who canvassed Japanese in colonies organized by the government in the interior of the province.

Supporters of the Japanese have charged that Japanese who were confronted with the form for signature were in many cases offered an impossible alternative.

13,633 STILL IN B.C.

Of the 21,349 persons of Japanese stock in B.C. when the Pacific War started, 13,633, or 61 per cent., are still in the province

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1946

Feb 20 1946

Jap Deportation Upheld; Wives, Children Exempt

A report fr
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New Canadian
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deep appreciat
years of our
Canada."

City's Brief On Golden

Supreme Court Justices Decide Orders-in-Council Intra Vires

By REGINALD HARDY

(From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau. Copyright, 1946, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The Supreme Court of Canada ruled today that the Federal Government has power to deport some 10,000 or 15,000 Japanese in Canada, but took exception to the deportation of wives and children.

Chief Justice Rinfret held that the various orders-in-council were not ultra vires of the government in whole or in part.

In this view he was supported by Justices Kerwin and Taschereau.

Justices Hudson and Estey held that the orders were not ultra vires, with the exception of the one paragraph referring to the forceful deportation of the wives and children of Japanese who are ordered sent, or wish to be sent, to Japan.

Justices Rand and Kellock held that the orders were not ultra vires in some respects, but took exception on a number of points, including the removal of wives and children.

EXEMPTS BORN SUBJECTS

Mr. Justice Rand said the governor-in-council could authorize the despatch to Japan of Japanese nationals, Japanese naturalized in Canada and persons of Japanese origin who wished to leave Canada voluntarily, but could not compulsorily deport natural-born British subjects, nor wives and children who were not Japanese nationals, nor Japanese naturalized in Canada.

He said an order-in-council which, on deportation, would take away Canadian citizenship rights from Japanese British subjects and naturalized Japaneses in Canada is "not ultra vires insofar as it takes away incidental rights and privileges of persons of the Japanese race as Canadian nationals," but "it is ultra vires to the extent that it purports to revoke the naturalization of such persons under the Naturalization Act."

Mr. Justice Kellock said he found the orders were ultra vires insofar as they authorized the deportation of naturalized British subjects who did not wish to leave Canada and prevented them from withdrawing consent to go to Japan.

The order dealing with the revocation of citizenship was ultra vires insofar as it provided for the loss of the status of a British subject.

The opinions of the justices were contained in five briefs, containing more than 22,000 words.

The orders were [illegible] the court January [illegible] federal cabinet after the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians had requested such action. The seven justices heard arguments January 24 and 25 and reserved their decision.

Aime Geoffrion, K.C., of Montreal, argued the case for the Federal Government and was supported by Attorney-General R. L. Maitland, K.C., of British Columbia.

An official of the Co-operative Committee said at that time an appeal would be made to the Privy Council if the Supreme Court held the orders constitutional.

The Supreme Court decision may affect close to 10,000 former residents of B. C.

Barring delay through appeal to the Privy Council, 800 Japanese nationals will be deported immediately.

Altogether 10,300 Japanese, including 2923 nationals of Japan, voluntarily agreed up to September 7 to go to Japan, but before the Pacific War ended 300 of these had asked cancellation of their requests.

The total who have formally renounced their signed requests since then is not known, but on November 26 the department of labor said the number would run as high as 2000 or 3000.

The "requests" were signatures to a form circulated by R.C.M.P. operatives who canvassed Japanese in colonies organized by the government in the interior of the province.

Supporters of the Japanese have charged that Japanese who were confronted with the form for signature were in many cases offered an impossible alternative.

13,633 STILL IN B.C.

Of the 21,349 persons of Japanese stock in B.C. when the Pacific War started, 13,633, or 61 per cent., are still in the province

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JAN-12

B.C. Jap Deportees 'Resolve to Promote Enduring Goodwill'

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—(CP)—Representatives of Japanese in British Columbia who will be repatriated to Japan have expressed "firm resolve to promote and achieve enduring goodwill and peace for the future between Canada and Japan."

A report from Tashme, B.C., in this week's edition of the New Canadian, Canadian-Japanese weekly, quoted representatives of B.C. Niseis as saying that it is not "with any act or feeling of disloyalty that we are returning to Japan.

"Notwithstanding the hardships and discrimination which we have endured, we, the repatriates, wish to express our deep appreciation for the long years of our livelihood in Canada."

City's Brief First On Goldenberg List

JAN 12 1946

JAN-19/10

JAP CASE SET FOR THURSDAY

By REGINALD HARDY
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
(Copyright, 1946, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—F. P. Varcoe, deputy minister of justice, said Friday the hearing before the Supreme Court of Canada next week testing the validity of orders-in-council providing for deportation of Japanese in Canada should not take more than two days. The hearing is set for Thursday next.

The attorney-general, Hon. Louis St. Laurent, is to be represented by Aime Geoffrion, K.C. of Montreal, and D. W. Mundell, department of justice solicitor.

Andrew Brewin of Toronto is to file a factorum on behalf of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians, headed by B. K. Sandwell of Toronto. The committee some time ago requested validity of the orders-in-council be tested by the Supreme Court.

ANYONE MAY APPEAR

According to law any individual may request leave from the crown to appear before the court and the attorneys-general of the various provinces are notified that they may appear if they so desire. So far as is known the representatives of Mr. Sandwell's committee are the only ones who will appear to question the validity of the orders.

The specific question before the Supreme Court judges is: "Are the orders-in-council..... ultra vires of the governor-in-council either in whole or in part and if so in what particular or particulars and to what extent?"

STRIKES

(Continued from Page

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JAN-12

ARY 12, 1946

JAP REMOVAL

JAN 12 1946

Jap Deportation Ruling Delayed To February 11

OTTAWA, Feb. 4. — It was learned today judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada on the validity of orders-in-council authorizing the deportation of more than 10,000 of the 24,000 Japanese in Canada will probably not be handed down until about February 11.

After argument on the orders was heard January 24 and January 25, Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret said the court would begin a new term February 5 and judgment on the orders-in-council could be brought down on that day or any subsequent day.

However, Mr. Justice Patrick Kerwin has been away and has not had time to write his judgment.

Mr. Justice Ivan C. Rand, arbitrator in the Ford Motor Company of Canada dispute, has also been away in connection with his report, which contained a formula for settling the differences between the company and the union.

Ottawa Jap Policy Held Peril to Unity

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—(CP) — Col. David Croll, Liberal member of Parliament for Toronto Spadina, said last night the position of the Federal Government on deportation of Japanese-Canadians is "indefensible" and could lead to national disunity through incurring the suspicion of other minorities in Canada.

Col. Croll spoke at a forum sponsored by the University of Toronto campus committee for Japanese - Canadians. Andrew Brewin, K.C., of Toronto, discussed legal aspects of the proposed move, and W. Tanaka of Vancouver, chairman of the Japanese-Canadian Committee for Democracy, also took part.

"TACTICS INHUMAN"

"We protest mass deportation because the tactics are un-Canadian and inhuman," the Toronto member said.

The country was not impressed with the statement by government officials that Japanese-Canadians voluntarily signed requests to return to Japan.

"We must be convinced that there was no coercion, duress or even an appearance of injustice brought to bear in the signing of these documents."

PAPERS "ILLEGAL"

Mr. Brewin said the documents of many of the Japanese-Canadians signed were "illegal from the word go."

Mr. Tanaka said there would be no problem if Japanese-Canadians were treated as any other Canadian and given equal opportunity. Japanese in Canada had been hurt and made insecure because they had not been rspected and because their loyalty had been questioned.

He charged their property had been sold without consulting them and now they did not have the financial resources to help their own rehabilitation.

Portuguese Protest

LISBON, Feb. 15.—(Reuters)—The Lisbon Chamber of Commerce today renewed its protest to the British embassy against continuation of Allied controls on Portugal's foreign trade. The protest termed the controls "unjustified" in view of the end of the war and said their effect on Portuguese economy was "ruinous."

Women Ask Chance for Japs

OTTAWA, March 5. — (CP) — National Council of Women in Canada has sent a telegram to Prime Minister King urging that persons of Japanese origin who signified their willingness to go to Japan be given "an opportunity to alter this decision before a judicial court."

The telegram said the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the government's right to deport Japanese-Canadians under the War Measures Act was "a threat to the rights of all Canadian citizens regardless of racial origin" and asked the government "not to use this power to deport law-abiding people in time of peace."

OTTAWA, March 5.—(CP)—Major strides toward standardization of diagnosis and treatment techniques [illegible]

DELAY JAPS' DEPORTATION

By REGINALD HARDY

From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
(Copyright, 1946, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 14. — No Japanese will be deported until the Supreme Court of Canada has rendered its opinion on the validity of the various orders-in-council providing for deportation, officials of the department of labor said today.

Validity of the orders-in-council will be tested before the court on January 24 and it is expected it will be some time in February before the opinion will be ready.

In the meanwhile a boatload of Japanese nationals—around 1000 persons—previously scheduled to leave "at any time," is to remain in Canada pending the court's decision.

Although these are all Japanese nationals and as such are not likely to be affected by any court ruling on the orders-in-council, it has been thought best to hold them until the matter is cleared up.

The 1000 include about 50 single women and a few married couples.

The remainder are single [illegible]

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JAN-12

ARY 12, 1946

JAP REMOVAL FORUM TOPIC

"Racialism and the Japanese" will be discussed by Rev. W. H. H. Norman, B.A., president of Civil Liberties Union, at St. John's United Church Forum on Sunday night.

"Is the deportation of Canadians of Japanese Parentage Right?" Rev. Mr. Norman will ask his audience. "Should law-abiding Canadian-born citizens be expelled from their homeland to satisfy racial prejudice? Is that the British way?"

Rev. Mr. Norman, himself born in Japan, is recognized as an authority on Canadian-born Japanese.

At morning service Rev. A. E. Cooke will preach on "Where Our Greatest Battles Are Fought."

St. Mary's Church

Will Hold Supper

JAN 12 1946

Page Two

Jap School Graduates Ready For Army Duty

Japanese Canadians, who have learned to speak the Japanese language at an army school in West Vancouver, were being readied today to report for duty with the British and United States armies.

They are 16 Canadian-born of Japanese origin, out of a group of 22 that includes one Chinese and five Occidentals who have studied Japanese for the past 12 months under instruction of Occidental experts in the tongue and written word.

Two previous graduates are serving in General MacArthur's command. Others are elsewhere with the British Army and in Washington, where a vast job of translating Japanese documents has been under way since the enemy's capitulation.

All of them are members of the Canadian Army, for general service.

One of the best of the language students was reported to be a young Chinese who was very popular in the West Vancouver barrack building, where he lived with lads of Japanese ancestry.

The group includes three occidental officers and two other ranks. The three officers are: Major T. P. Horne, Lieut. L. C. Fletcher and Lieut. A. P. McKenzie.

About 40 remain at the school for the final term of instruction, tentatively scheduled to end in June.

fusion. The system worked like clockwork.

Claims Japs 'Forced to Sign'

A claim that persons of Japanese origin in Canada were forced to sign for deportation and that they were given false information by the R.C.M.P. was made today by Roy Lowther of the National Federation of Labor Youth.

The federation represents "12 progressive youth clubs and organizations in B.C." and has an office at 16 East Hastings.

A resolution passed by the B.C. section of the federation condemns the Federal Government's deportation policy and demands prompt review of every case where Japanese or Japanese Canadians asked that their previous requests for repatriation be ignored. It says citizenship of Canadian-born minors must be protected in cases where they are compelled to go to Japan with parents.

Gale Warning

Southeast storm warnings were continued today from the mouth of the Columbia to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, for winds of gale force. Small craft warnings were ordered on inland waters.

FEB 19/46

ARY 26, 1946

Tashme Japs Would 'Promote Goodwill' If Returned Home

As friends of the Japanese in Canada prepare to appeal to the Privy Council against deportation orders, several thousand Japanese in B.C., probable deportees, issued a statement that they would promote goodwill toward Canada when sent to Japan.

"Notwithstanding the hardships and discrimination which we have endured it is our firm resolve to promote and achieve enduring goodwill and peace for the future between Canada and Japan."

The statement was issued in Tashme, B.C., and was reported by the New Canadian to have been made on behalf of "a few thousand people in B.C. who requested repatriation to Japan and have not cancelled those requests."

INTOLLERANCE SCORED

A recent issue of the northwest Europe edition of the Canadian Army newspaper Maple Leaf said editorially "treatment of Canadian-born Japanese . . . has had overtones of racial persecution and intollerance camouflaged by the war.

"The young Japanese, born and educated in Canada and as staunch a believer in our way of life as the next man, had no more desire to go to Japan than a Canadian negro would desire to go to Africa.

"They have the right to take their places in our nation with full citizenship. To refute that right under the guise of willing deportation, is to refute the principles of freedom for which Canadians of many racial origins fought," concluded the Maple Leaf.

Antwerp Call For Johnson's

In April, May and June ships of the Johnson Line of Sweden will make the Antwerp call westbound, according to C. Gardner Johnson Ltd., the British Columbia agents. Inclusion of this port

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1946. JAN 11, 19

Groups Across Canada Oppose Jap Deportation

New opposition to the imminent deportation of Japanese in Canada to Japan was voiced today from Halifax to Vancouver by civil liberties groups, church officials and Christian movements.

In Vancouver, the Student Christian Movement at U.B.C. asked delay in departure of any Japanese until economic conditions in Japan improve, and that Japanese who have changed their minds about repatriation be given the opportunity to appear before a commission.

In Halifax, district council of the C.C.F. forwarded a resolution to Prime Minister King, asking that the government reverse its policy on the planned deportation of Japanese-Canadians.

TORONTO MEETING

In Toronto, a joint meeting of the Civil Liberties' Association of that city and the Co-operative Committee on Japanese-Canadians asked flatly that the government abandon its plans for "deportation or expulsion of persons of Japanese origin."

And the House of Bishops of the Church of England in Ontario—also meeting in Toronto—asked that Ottawa grant all Japanese-Canadians the right to appear before the proposed loyalty commission.

The U.B.C. Christian Movement petitioned Premier John Hart to raise the question of Japanese-Canadian dispersal at the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

SANDWELL'S STATEMENT

"The case of the Japanese-Canadian is the worst blow our liberties have sustained," B. K. Sandwell, editor of Toronto Saturday Night, told the Civil Liberties' Association meeting.

He said "we must not think too harshly of the people" of British Columbia, for they had a problem, "and it alarmed some of them."

Rabbi A. L. Feinberg, discussing the orders-in-council authorizing repatriation of Japanese at the same meeting, stated the spirit for which Hitler stood "has been imbued in the orders-in-council, which punish children for crimes they could not have known."

"I am in accord with the (government) statement of principles," said Senator Arthur Roebuck, "but if a tribunal is set to enquire into the loyalty of former enemy nations, why should it be confined to Japanese?

"In Canada we will not tolerate two laws—one for yellow men, another for white."

The government would "sully its record" if it carried out the proposed deportation.

The Toronto resolution urged suspension of deportation plans until all Japanese had the fullest right to question legality of their departure before the highest courts of justice.

BISHOPS APPEAL

Church of England bishops appealed to provincial and municipal authorities to assist in dispersal of Japanese on a "fair, possibly proportionate basis."

They feared government action that would "imperil the rights of Canadian citizenship."

The C.C.F. Council in Halifax declared ". . . Not since expulsion of the Acadians has such unjust and severe treatment been accorded to any social group within our frontiers."

B.C. Marriages, Births, Deaths Up In November

VICTORIA, Jan. 11.—(CP)—Slight increases in the birth, death and marriage rates for British Columbia during November were noted in the vital statistics January bulletin released today.

Births during the month under review totalled 1397 against 1354 in November, 1944, setting the rate for November, 1945, at 18.01. Rate for the year to date, however, is down from 20.01 to 19.44.

Deaths increased from 746 in November, 1944, to 849 in November of last year, the rate increasing from 9.85 to 10.94. Total deaths for the first 11 months of last year, however, were down to 8437 from 8473.

During the first 11 months of the year, 8310 marriages were recorded, compared with 7563 during the same period of 1944. Marriages reported to the division during last November numbered 780, compared with 650 during the same month of 1944.

While illegitimate births during November, 1945, were down to 63 from 68 in November, 1944, total for the 11-month period was up from 721 in 1944 to 843 in 1945.

Legitimations in 1945 slipped behind those of 1944, 66 having been recorded during the first 11 months of last year, against 106 recorded during the same period of 1944. Legitimations during November last total nine.

Jewish Problem Hearing Jan. 25

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(Reuters)—The Anglo-American committee enquiring into the Jewish problem in Europe and the future of Palestine will hear evidence in London between January 25 and 31, the foreign office announced, adding that interested organizations and individuals were invited to submit written testimony.

Orange Notes

Ulster Lodge No. 121, Monday, Maccabee Hall, 2237 Main.

Crystal Chapter No. 8, Tuesday, K.P. Hall, Eighth and Scotia. Election and installation of officers.

Star of the West Preceptory No. 544, Wednesday, Victory Hall, 535 Homer. Conferring of degrees.

No Surrender Lodge No. 90, Thursday, Victory Hall, 535 Homer. A MacKenzie Cup competition whist drive will be held.

West Vancouver Wants Power Repair

ı Order ıe Court

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lan Press)

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Unemployment In Japan May Slow Deportations

(Special to The Daily Province.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—Lack of jobs in their homeland may delay to some extent the deportation of Japanese from Canada.

With hundreds of thousands out of work in Japan and with United Nations authorities there already burdened with problems of employment, food and medical attention, the desire here is not to add to the seriousness of the situation.

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Associated Press)

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courtesy of Mr. Chuichi Oyagi, Toronto

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JAN-9/1946

Deportation Order s To Supreme Court

courtesy of the Chuichi Oyagi, Toronto

Validity Test Set for January 24 After Committee Protest

(By Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The validity of orders-in-council providing for the deportation of Japanese in Canada will be tested before the Supreme Court of Canada at a hearing January 24.

An order-in-council referring the orders to the court for a test was passed by the cabinet yesterday after it reviewed a request from a Toronto committee for such action.

The committee, headed by D. K. Sandwell of Toronto, made the request last Friday during discussions with Federal authorities here.

IN NEW BUILDING

to Japan.

The order dealing with the revocation of citizenship was ultra vires insofar as it provided for the loss of the status of a British subject.

The opinions of the justices were contained in five briefs, containing more than 22,000 words.

(Continued on Page 6)
See JAPS.

Black Market On Used Cars Hinted in Court

Expressing the opinion that the "shadow of the black market in used cars seemed to overhang this case" and that there was a lack of candor by the parties, Judge Boyd in County Court Tuesday ordered J. Rice, 2320 Trapp road, Burnaby, to return a $100 deposit to Jack Merrin, 622 East Georgia, which the latter paid on the purchase price of an automobile.

Merrin was also awarded $50 damages. A. H. Fleishman was counsel for plaintiff; and A. Miles Nottingham for Rice.

Kaiser Plans Quebec Plant

QUEBEC, Feb. 20.—(CP)—Le [illegible] court test would be concluded before the group leaves.

However, the first group was to be made up of Japanese nationals whose deportation status is considered clear-cut and not likely to be affected by any court ruling on the orders-in-council. The only complication rests in the fact that some of them have Canadian-born children.

Unemployment In Japan May [illegible]

Supporters of the Japanese have charged that Japanese who were confronted with the form for signature were in many cases offered an impossible alternative.

13,633 STILL IN B.C.

Of the 21,349 persons of Japanese stock in B.C. when the Pacific War started, 13,633, or 61 per cent., are still in the province despite efforts to disperse them in eastern provinces. The net increase in population since then has been 1000, bringing the total of persons of Japanese stock in the Dominion to 23,349.

The policy to be followed by the government in arranging deportation, as stated in Commons by Labor Minister Mitchell, and reiterated December 28, is as follows:

Japanese nationals would be deported; Japanese - Canadians who at first volunteered but changed their minds after September 1 (Japan surrendered August 14, 1945), would appear before a loyalty commission.

T. B. Pickersgill, head of the Japanese division of the department of labor in Vancouver, said today his office is preparing details for repatriation but declined to comment on the Supreme Court's decision.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Flood waters raging through sections of the southern states have brought death to at least 22 persons, caused multi-million-dollar property damage and left thousands homeless.

The death toll stood at eight in Tennessee, six in Kentucky, six in Arkansas and two in Georgia.

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IN NEW BUILDING

The case will be the first to be heard in the new Supreme Court House, built before the war but not occupied until recently.

The deportation orders-in-council were tabled in the Commons December 17 by Prime Minister King.

Under one of the orders Labor Minister Mitchell was given the power to deport:

1. Japanese nationals who had applied for repatriation.
2. Naturalized persons of Japanese origin who had similarly applied and who had not revoked their applications before midnight September 1, 1945.
3. Canadian-born Japanese who wished to go to Japan and who did not renounce such intention before an order for their deportation was made.

LOSE CITIZENSHIP

Persons who leave Canada or are deported under this order will lose their British and Canadian status under the second order-in-council.

The third order-in-council authorized establishment of a "quasi-judicial commission" in investigate the loyalty of certain of the Japanese of Canada "to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here."

The first group of Japanese to be deported is expected to leave Canada some time this month, but justice department officials said they believed that the court test would be concluded before the group leaves.

However, the first group was to be made up of Japanese nationals whose deportation status is considered clear-cut and not likely to be affected by any court ruling on the orders-in-council. The only complication rests in the fact that some of them have Canadian-born children.

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Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, said today Canadian authorities are still working out plans for the speedy repatriation of some 10,000 Japanese. "We are trying to complete plans not only to get them away but also to provide some means of livelihood for them when they reach Japan."

Thousands Homeless In Floods

(By Associated Press)

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VER DAILY

WRIT SEEKS TO HALT DEPORTATION OF JAPS

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—A voluntary citizen's committee announced last night that it had issued writs at Osgoode Hall against the Attorney-General of Canada, declaring that the three orders-in-council authorizing deportation of Japanese Canadians are "invalid, illegal, and beyond the powers of the Governor-in-Council."

This committee of citizens was sponsored by B. K. Sandwell, editor of Saturday Night: J. E. Atkinson, president of the Toronto Daily Star, George V. Ferguson, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press; Prof. George Tatham of Toronto, president of the Civil Liberties Association; Mrs. W. K. Fraser of Toronto and Andrew Brewin, Toronto solicitor, among others.

FIRST GO NEXT MONTH.

(In Ottawa, Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, said his department had received no formal advice of the action.

(It is expected the first group of about 800 Japanese will leave Vancouver some time next month for Japan. Mr. MacNamara said today it was planned to include in the first groups those whose position was clearly defined—probably largely Japanese nationals.)

The committee has sent a letter to Justice Minister St. Laurent asking a hearing.

Writs issued yesterday were in the names of Mrs. Yae Nasu and George Utaka Simoyama, both now living in Toronto.

(Continued on Page 2.)
See JAPS

'Wait-and-See' B.C. Attitude On Jap Move

Japanese in B.C. and occidental groups rallying to their support today held a wait-and-see attitude toward the threat of deportation and are not expected to take legal action until the results of the Toronto group's protest are seen.

Meanwhile, department of labor representatives here are seeking space on U.S. army transports to carry the first groups back to Japan. Officials said no space had been secured yet but some likely would be available early in January.

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor, whose only remark yesterday on the issue was: "The policy enunciated in the House of Commons will be carried out," refused further comment.

SOLICITORS RETAINED

Several solicitors have been retained in Vancouver by Japanese, one to protect financial interests of certain repatriates who fully intend to return to Japan. Another has yet to receive definite instructions to test in B.C. courts the minister's power to deport.

Dr. Norman Black, president of the Vancouver Consultative Council on problems of citizenship, said the council does not contemplate starting a test case in British Columbia.

WANT TO KNOW LAW

He said it would await results of the protest lodged in eastern Canada.

"One test case is enough," said Dr. Black. "We are ! out to make rows or cause lot of trouble.

"But it is very necessary we should find out what the law is."

Dr. Black's consultative council has published a pamphlet supporting the Japanese claim that requests for repatriation were made unwillingly and under pressure.

The pamphlet contains six affidavits by persons of Japanese ancestry at Tashme, B. C., setting forth that these persons agreed to sign for repatriation because the alternative at the time seemed to them impossible. The alternative was to be deprived of employment and government aid unless they moved to eastern Canada.

Mitchell Says First Japanese To Leave 'Soon'

Daily Province Staff Correspondent.

VICTORIA, Dec. 28.—The machinery for repatriation of Japanese is "clicking" and movement of them through Seattle to Japan will begin "soon," Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, federal minister of labor, said here today.

He said the policy announced in Commons would be followed. Under that policy Japanese nationals would be deported; Japanese-Canadians who wished to go to Japan would be deported if they volunteered to go; Japanese-Canadians who at first volunteered to go but changed their mind after September 1 would appear before a loyalty commission.

Asked whether Japanese Canadians who did not wish to return to Japan would ever again live on the British Columbia coast, Mr. Mitchell said he could not be sure.

The Moscow agreement is regarded not so much in itself as a solution of prickly problem be setting international

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Close to 10,300 voluntarily agreed up to September 7 to go to Japan, but before the Pacific War ended, 300 of these had requested cancellation of their agreement. On November 26 the department of labor estimated the number would run as high as 2000 or 3000.

When the war started, 21,349 persons of Japanese stock were living in coastal British Columbia. The net increase in Canada's Japanese population since then has been 1000. Sixty-one per cent. are still in the province despite efforts to arrange dispersal eastward.

Until More Sugar Comes



The year's sugar is cooked and the last pound of candy has gone out.

We do thank every one of the store's patrons for their kindly co-operation under the difficult circumstances over the holiday.

Welch's
Candy Shops
814 Robson St.
Also 743 Fort St., Victoria

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(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Brewin announced similar action is to be taken by citizens' committees in Winnipeg and Vancouver, and preparations are being made by the committee to institute court proceedings for test cases involving Canadian citizens of Japanese origin who have been designated for deportation by the Dominion Government.

The committee, through Mr. Brewin, said it challenged the Dominion Government's powers to deport such persons, and in its statement of legal opinion said: "The Immigration Act which provides for deportation restricts application of the term to those who are not British subjects or Canadian nationals.

"Deportation under British statutory enactments is restricted to aliens...Forcible banishment or exile of Canadian citizens was not a power delegated to the governor-in-council."

Missing Flyer Reported Safe

SEATTLE, Dec. 28.—(AP)—Marine First Lieut. F. P. Walling, one of two flyers who disappeared yesterday on a flight south to Portland, Ore., in bad weather, walked into the small town of Yale in the Mt. St. Helens area this forenoon, the 13th Naval District announced.

He apparently was uninjured. He radioed near noon yesterday that the weather was "very soupy" and that he was going to parachute from his plane.

A second plane of the four on the flight south was still missing today. One of the other two made a crash landing at Beaverton, Ore.

nt officials at
m ment.
in tabling the three orders-in-council in the Commons last December 17, Prime Minister King said that among Japanese wishing to remain in Canada there were "a number whose behavior cast doubt upon their loyalty."

These cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin and Japanese nationals would be investigated by a "quasi-judicial commission" which would have the power to recommend their deportation. No persons born in Canada would be investigated.

Mr. King said the problem was "difficult in the extreme," but the orders involved "no change in principal from the general provisions that already exist under our statute law."

"The Immigration Act contains provisions for deportation of 'enemy aliens or persons who have been alien enemies' in certain cases," he said. "In general, the deportation of certain 'prohibited classes' is a recognized principle.

"The Naturalization Act similarly recognizes the principle of revocation of the status of a naturalized person who has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal.

"The circumstances of war and the peculiar character of the present problem require some expeditious and broader action than the present statutes allow. But the orders that have been passed to permit effective action raise no new principles, nor do they depart from any established principles."

Orders Tabled At Last Session

Attack is being made on three orders in council tabled in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister December 17.

The first gives the minister of labor authority to have removed from Canada:

Japanese nationals who applied for repatriation;

Japanese persons who have become naturalized Canadians and who applied for repatriation and had not revoked their applications up to midnight, September 1;

Canadian-born Japanese who expressed a desire to go to Japan and who do not renounce their request before a deportation order is issued.

A second order provided for the removal of British and Canadian status from any naturalized person who left Canada to live in Japan.

A three-man commission was set up in a third order as a board of appeal for persons who are unable, under the provisions of the first order, to cancel their applications for return to Japan, and to investigate their loyalty.

POWER QUESTIONED

It is claimed that the government has no power to tamper with the citizenship of any person by order-in-council, other than within the terms of existing statutory enactments.

Claims have been advanced by members of Commons, by Japanese individuals and by occidentals speaking for them, that when the Japanese were invited in April 1945 to apply for return to Japan, they were given an alternative that was in many cases impracticable, of being deprived of employment or relief at concentration points and being sent to Eastern Canada to fend for themselves.

NO COMPLSI'N NEEDED

On this point a statement circulated by the consultative council in Vancouver says: "... application for 'repatriation' was nominally voluntary and, as a matter of fact, no overt compulsion was exercised.

"It was recognized that the psychological, social and economic conditions prevailing in the settlements in British Columbia and even in some other parts of Canada in which persons of Japanese stock were now resident, made overt compulsion unnecessary.

"As far as those still in British Columbia were concerned, it was enough for the people involved to know or believe that refusal to go east at present would or might be interpreted as 'failure to co-operate with the government' and result in deprivation of employment upon which they and their families were dependent for livelihood."

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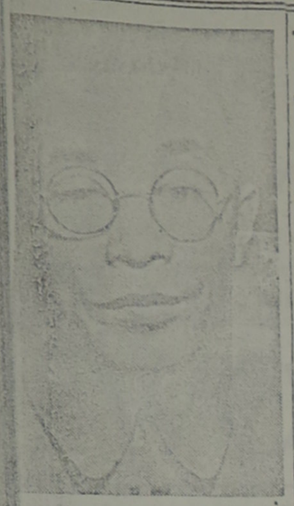
JAN 10 1946



—AP Wirephoto.

Tsuo Tsuchiya, known as ttle Glass Eye," was victed of killing an erican prisoner of war d sentenced to hard labor life by a U.S. War mes Commission in kohama yesterday. A on camp guard, he was first war crimes suspect be tried in the Japanese ne islands.

46 Council s Wednesday r First Meet

ugural meeting of the 1946 Council will be held at City t 12 noon next Wednesday. yor Cornett will open the n by administering the of office to the four alder- elected on December 12— s Jones, H. L. Corey, Jack and R. K. Gervin.

Draw Sponsors Time

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Toronto Action Not Likely To Alter Policy On Japs

By REGINALD HARDY
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
(Copyright, 1945, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 28.—It is not likely that the action of a citizens' committee in Toronto in issuing writs against Attorney-General of Canada Joseph Jean asking that orders-in-council covering deportation of Japanese-Canadians be made "invalid, illegal and beyond the powers of the Governor-in-Council," will seriously interfere with the government's announced policy.

In the first place, officials of the department of labor pointed out today, all Japanese born in Canada will have the option of remaining in Canada up to the very moment individual deportation orders are issued.

Japanese who are naturalized Canadians and who applied for revocation of applications for deportation to Japan before September 1 may be allowed to remain in Canada.

LOYALTY IS TEST

Where, however, the loyalty of an individual is open to serious question or where actual disloyalty or expressions of disloyalty have occurred, deportation will be proceeded with.

It is understood that some 800 Japanese nationals are to be deported without delay. In all, 2923 Japanese nationals signed requests to be repatriated.

Of second importance is the belief that if the orders-in-council governing the deportation of the Japanese are submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada as suggested by the citizens' committee, "a reasonable" decision will be rendered. In other words, the department of labor feels that its orders-in-council will stand fairly close scrutiny.

Both department of justice and department of labor officials said they were somewhat in the dark as to the full nature of the writs. Until they had seen them they could not comment at any length.

Drug Addict Tells Court How It's Done

His own testimony concerning the method used by an addict in preparing morphine for injection, today, won acquittal for Norman Augustus Vickers, 20, of 933 McLean, charged with having illegal morphine in his possession in the city jail.

Gordon S. Wismer, K.C., for the crown, contended Vickers had placed two spoons above his cell block door, one containing morphine sulphate, the other straight morphine.

In Vickers' clothing, it was charged, were found a hypodermic needle and an eye-dropper.

Questioned by Defense Counsel W. J. Murdoch, Vickers said the morphine in the spoons was that prescribed for him by Dr. lice Surgeon K. D. Panton, which he took at the rate of one-quarter grain tablet in the morning and one at night.

The crown alleged that morphine in one spoon was illegally obtained because it had no trace of arrowroot starch, found in morphine sulphate pills as a binding.

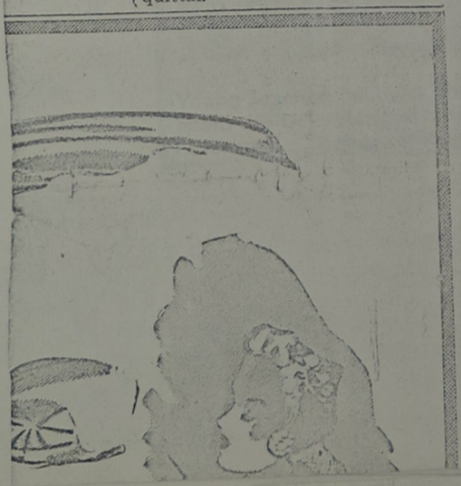
Then Vickers told how he prepared the tablets.

He said he dissolved the pellet in one spoon and used the eye-dropper to draw off the morphine solution, leaving the residue starch in the spoon.

This solution he transferred to the second spoon and no trace of starch could then be found.

The purified morphine was then injected by hypodermic needle, after being boiled to obtain the density required.

Magistrate Mackenzie Matheson listened to Vickers' lengthy testimony, then ruled for acquittal.



Suggests Japs Should Settle Near Toronto

(Special to The Daily Province)

VICTORIA, Jan. 10. — Re-establishment of 10,000 Japanese in the vicinity of Toronto was suggested today by Macgregor Macintosh, former M.L.A. and member of the 1940 committee appointed to advise the Federal Government on the Oriental situation in B.C.

His suggestion came with announcement by Acting Premier R. L. Maitland, K.C., that he will leave here January 19 or 20 for Ottawa where he will joint the Dominion Government on behalf of B.C. in opposing efforts to prevent deportation of the Japanese in Canada.

DOESN'T HELP

Said Mr. Macintosh: "While it is very laudable of the people in Toronto (he was referring to B. K. Sandwell, of Toronto, head of the Canadian committee fighting Japanese deportation), to take the stan dthey are taking on a matter of principle, it appears to me they are doing nothing constructive toward assisting in the solution of B.C.'s very difficult and dangerous problem.

"It would be a proof of their good intentions if such men as Mr. Sandwell would join a committee to assist in the re-establishment of say 10,000 Japanese in the vicinity of Toronto, which has a population comparable with that of B.C.

"They might assist the Federal Government in carrying out its announced policy of distributing across Canada these Japanese who are considered loyal and who do not wish to retur nto Japan."

Ministers Rap Jap Treatment

EDMONTON, Jan. 10.—(CP)—Government handling of certain Japanese-Canadian citizens is criticized in a resolution passed by the Edmonton General Ministerial Association. The resolution attacks the proposal to deal with some Japanese-Canadians by order-in-council even though no charge of disloyalty has been brought against them.

"The Ministerial Association considers that for the government to exercise such powers undermines all Canadian citizenship. It is also manifest discrimination to deal with Canadian citizens of one racial origin when others are not so dealt with, although we have been at war with the countries of their origin."

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editor of Saturday Night; J. E. Atkinson, president of the Toronto Daily Star; George V. Ferguson, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press; Prof. George Tatham of Toronto, president of the Civil Liberties Association; Mrs. W. K. Fraser of Toronto and Andrew Brewin, Toronto solicitor, among others.

Wait-and-See
B.C. Attitude
On Jap Move

THE VANCOUVER DAILY

...ist Se... R—NO. 232 ... VANCOUVER, B.C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1945—22 P...

TWO CHILDREN DIE IN

Nine Trapped Miners Save

Survive Two Days In Tom
Doctors Rushed To Pit

(By Associated Press.)

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 28.—Nine of the miners tr... a coal pit near here since Wednesday morning ... ught out alive by rescue workers shortly after ... ay.

There was no immediate indication of their pl... ition, but officials said doctors and "a whole str... bulances" were on their way to the scene from ... eville, Middlesboro, and other towns.

Officials were unable t... the names of any of th... rescued men.

They also were unable t... whether any of the other... more trapped miners had ... reached.

The report that the me... been found alive stirre... little mountain city in... greatest excitement in ... years and climaxed a per... hopeful waiting which ... shortly after 8:30 ... day, when an un... plosion at the Ken... Creek Coal Com... No. 1 sealed off ...

...rom the Times:

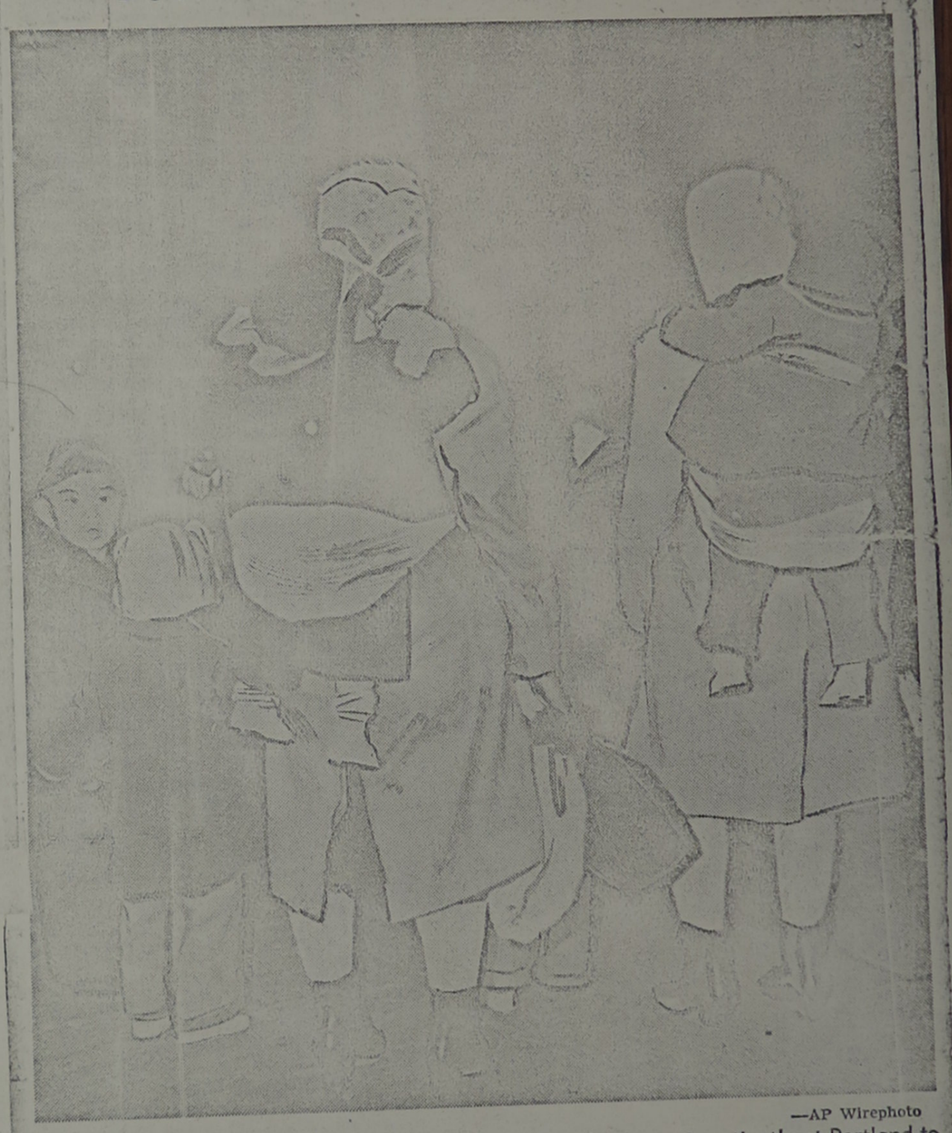
Today In Europe

Compiled from the news and ...torial comment of the London ...es and cabled from The Van... ...ver Daily Province London ...reau, Times Building, Print... ... House Square.

...opyright, 1945, by Southam Co.)

...NDON, Dec. 28.—Lack of ...

BOUND FOR "HOME" --- OF A SORT



—AP Wirephoto

Young Japanese mothers, their youngest slung on their backs, wait patiently at Portland to board the U.S. transport which will carry them to Japan, a country some of them have never seen. They are among the families of Japanese deported from the United States.

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DEC-18/1945

'Hypocrisy' Charges Fly In Debate On Japanese

Poll Shows Tolerance Toward Canada-born, Naturalized Jap

BY CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION

TORONTO, Dec. 27.—Here's a message of goodwill to Japanese-Canadians: Demands that they be sent back to Japan voiced by some political leaders recently, do not represent the views of the majority of voters.

The way the public feels about it is that Japanese who are Canadian citizens should be allowed to stay. In the case of those Japanese who were living in Canada before the war, but who are not Canadian citizens, the public is less tolerant, and would like to see them sent back to Japan.

Basis for this statement is a Gallup survey of national opinion, in which, using the much-tested sampling process, these questions were asked of typical Canadians:

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

Then: "What about Japanese who are not Canadian citizens but who were living in Canada before the war?"

At time of writing the Federal Government is preparing to deport Japanese nationals, and is in receipt of a petition signed by some 2000 Japanese, who wish to cancel their applications made during the war for a return to Japan. Most of the latter are Canadian-born or naturalized Japanese.

SHARP DIFFERENCE

The public looks at the two groups as entirely different. In the case of Japanese who are Canadian citizens, a majority would let them stay in Canada.

JAPS WITH CITIZENSHIP

Allowed to stay, treated as Canadian citizens, etc.	49%
If loyal and good citizens, allow to stay	4
Allow to stay under close watch	9
ALLOW TO STAY UNDER CLOSE WATCH	
Total "allow to stay"	62
Send them back	25%
Miscellaneous answers	6
No opinion	7
	100%

CONTRAST IN VOTES

This tolerant attitude is in sharp contrast with the attitude to the second question, which asked about Japanese who are not Canadian citizens:

Allow to stay, treated as Given a choice of taking Canadians, etc.	7%
out citizenship or leaving	15
If loyal and good citizens allow to stay	4
Total "allow to stay"	27%
Send them back	60%
Miscellaneous	5
No opinion	8
	100%

While, in the case of Japanese who are citizens, the largest percentage of all political groups are in favor of letting them remain, adherents of the C.C.F. party are most in favor of this step, no less than 62 per cent. of those who voted C.C.F. in the spring election would adopt this policy, compared with 49 and 47 per cent. of the Liberal and Progressive Conservative voters, respectively.

they should be deported."

CAN TAKE PROPERTY

Mr. King said it is provided that all deported persons shall be able to take out their per-

I think of him," said Mr. Stewart, "and it isn't very much."

LIBERAL HYPOCRISY

He added that, in deporting Japanese, the Liberal government

ships and carriers, [illegible] based bombers which have been attacking the Islands [illegible] for more than two months.

photo map.)

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DEC-18/1945

'Hypocrisy' Charges Fly In Debate On Japanese

(From the Daily Province Ottawa Bureau. Copyright, 1945, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—The Japanese issue came up again in Commons Monday and culminated, after bitter words had flown, in Prime Minister King's blank refusal to state that the Japanese would not be permitted to return to British Columbia.

Dying hours of the first session of Canada's twentieth Parliament saw the government's Japanese policy under its most scathing attack by the C.C.F.

The government heard itself referred to as "an organized hypocrisy." It was asked to prove whether certain officials of the department of external affairs "were bribed by the Japanese prior to the war." It was told the actions of a minister—Veterans Affairs Minister Ian Mackenzie—were example of racial intolerence."

Deportations, Loyalty Probe Set for Japs

By REGINALD HARDY
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
(Copyright, 1945, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—Three orders-in-council covering the deportation of Japanese to Japan and the setting up of a "quasi-judicial committee" to investigate the loyalty of certain Japanese in this country were tabled in the House of Commons last night by Prime Minister King.

The orders were all dated December 15. Chief points covered were:

P.C. 7355: This order simply provides that the minister of labor may carry out the government's policy of removing from Canada Japanese nationals who have applied for repatriation, naturalized persons of Japanese origin who have similarly applied and who had not revoked their applications by midnight, September 1, 1945, and Canadian-born Japanese who desired to go to Japan and who did not renounce their intention before an order for their deportation was made.

LOSE CITIZENSHIP

P.C. 7356: This provides that any person who is a British subject by naturalization and is deported from Canada under the provisions of order-in-council P.C. 7355 shall lose British citizenship or Canadian nationality from the date which he leaves Canada.

P.C. 7357: This provides for the setting up of a commission of three persons "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 the 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 they should be deported."

CAN TAKE PROPERTY

Mr. King said it is provided that all deported persons shall be able to take out their per- [illegible] and cash, and that

Tempers of members, ragged with the pressure and effort of the last few days, were touched off by a lengthy discussion during which John Gibson (Ind. Lib., Comox-Alberni) asked if the Prime Minister would give assurance that no persons of Japanese ancestry would be allowed at any time to return to the Pacific Coast.

CAN GIVE NO PLEDGE

Mr. King said he did not think he could give that statement.

"What is the Prime Minister's answer?" interjected Howard Green (P.C., Vancouver South).

"Does the honorable member wish me to give a statement that persons of Japanese origin will not be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast?

"I can not give that statement," said Mr. King.

B. C. NOT UNANIMOUS

James Matthews (C.C.F., Kootenay East) said the impression had gone out that practically all the people of B. C. favored deportation of Japanese.

"That is not true." He said a U.B.C. group and labor organizations were opposed to the government's deportation policy.

Mr. Matthews said he held no brief for Japanese in Japan, but had a great love for justice, and asked that justice be done.

There had been a lot of racial prejudice in B.C.

Alistair Stewart (C.C.F., Winnipeg) said Mr. Mackenzie had stated: "Not a single Japanese from the Rockies to the sea."

"Take them into Manitoba, if you want them," snapped Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Stewart quoted Mr. Mackenzie as asking citizens of Vancouver Centre to serve notice on the rest of Canada that "we will not have Japanese in this province."

"That is right," admitted Mr. Mackenzie.

"INTOLERANCE"

"What an example of racial intolerance from a Liberal!" said Mr. Stewart.

"You speak for your province; I speak for mine." shot back the veterans' minister.

"I'm telling the minister what I think of him," said Mr. Stewart, "and it isn't very much."

LIBERAL HYPOCRISY

He added that, in deporting Japanese, the Liberal government [illegible] what many

ships and carriers, [illegible] based bombers which have been attacking the [illegible] for more than two months.

photo map)

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Flames Soar 7000 Feet Above Battered Tokyo

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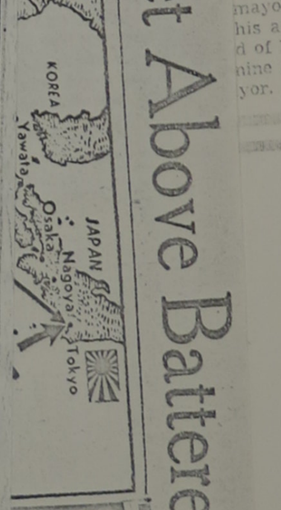

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CAN TAKE PROPERTY

Mr. King said it is provided that all deported persons shall be able to take out their personal property and cash, and that they shall be able to sell or otherwise dispose of their real property or of anything else they do not wish to take with them.

In addition, each adult is to be assured minimum liquid assets of $200 to assist in resettlement and each dependent $50. In cases where the person going to Japan has less than that amount of cash he will be advanced the difference.

The advances may be recovered from assets with the custodian of enemy property.

LOYALTY IN DOUBT

Of the order-in-council setting up the "loyalty" commission, Mr. King said: "We now know with certainty that some persons do not wish to remain here." There was no object in examining such persons.

There were, however, among the Japanese nationals and naturalized Japanese who wished to remain a number whose behavior "casts doubt upon their loyalty."

Hey would receive a full and fair examination.

Some were persons interned during the war and whose conduct in wartime had been such as to raise question as to whether, in the national interest, they should be deported.

The commission would examine only Japanese nationals and naturalized persons. It would not examine any persons born in this country.

It will have power, also, to examine the cases of naturalized Japanese who applied to be sent to Japan and who did not renounce their application before midnight, September 1.

The commission will have the power to recommend deportation.

"The problem of dealing with the question of the Japanese is difficult in the extreme," said Mr. King.

"In its solution, the government is endeavoring to avoid unnecessary hardship. The orders that have been passed involve no change in principle from the general provisions that already exist under our statute law.

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

I think of him," said Mr. Stewart, "and it isn't very much."

LIBERAL HYPOCRISY

He added that, in deporting Japanese, the Liberal government had merely proved what many had long suspected it to be—"an organized hypocrisy."

Prime Minister King leaped to his feet: "I ask that that term be withdrawn," he said.

Mr. Stewart said if he was out of order he would withdraw. He should have said "The Liberal Party."

The debate was touched off when Angus MacInnis (C.C.F., Vancouver East) referred to statements allegedly made by Tom Reid (Lib., New Westminster), to the effect that the Prime Minister had been advised by men who had "fine trips to Japan and were bribed by the Japanese previous to the war."

Mr. MacInnis said Mr. Reid had declined to name a man who had been bribed in this manner. Later, however, he had written a name in a lettre to the Prime Minister.

Mr. MacInnis demanded the matter be cleared up.

Mr. King said he had talked the matter over personally with Mr. Reid, and had asked him if he could substantiate his statements.

Mr. Reid had stated that at the time he made the charge he had reason to believe they were founded on fact, but he was now quite prepared to withdraw what he had said.

Rogers Vaillant Wins Novel Prize

PARIS, Dec. 18.—(Reuters)—The prize for the best French novel of the year—Le Prix Interallie—was awarded yesterday to Roger Vaillant, 39-year-old member of the editorial staff of the left-wing resistance paper Liberation, for his novel "Drole De Jeu" about the French resistance. It was the first time that the prize has been awarded since 1938.

Sale of Interest In Cafe Voided

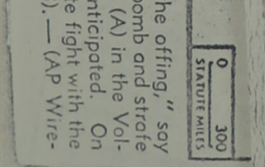
At suit of Muriel Warner, 1355 Park drive, Mr. Justice Wilson in Supreme Court today found that a sale by the defendant, William Graham, of his interest in the Felix Cafe, 3307 Kingsway, was fraudulent and void as against the plaintiff, who was a creditor for $150.

Her counsel was C. R. J. Young. B. M. Isman was counsel for defendant.

battleships, cruisers and destroyers of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet spread out in a 200-mile column in Japanese waters, daring the enemy fleet to come out.

Seven hundred miles to the south another task force, which Tokyo said was comprised of more than 30 ships, including battleships and carriers, shelled Iwo Jima in co-ordination with land-based bombers which have been attacking the island outpost daily for more than two months.

PACIFIC ACTION—"Something big is in the offing," say Pacific despatches today as carrier planes bomb and strafe Tokyo and surface units bombard Iwo Jima (A) in the Volcano Islands. A landing on Iwo Jima is anticipated. On Luzon ground forces are locked in a desperate fight with the remnants of the Jap garrison in Manila (B). — (AP Wirephoto map.)



Flames Soar 700 Feet Above Refi

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Japanese in Vancouver Fe

Flames Soar 7000 Feet Above Battered Tokyo

JAP CAPITAL HIT BY 1500 PLANES

By AL DOPKING.
(Associated Press War Correspondent.)

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, Saturday, Feb. 17.—Smoke columns 7000 feet high plumed over the Tokyo-Yokohama area today marking targets blasted by more than 1500 American carrier planes in yesterday's daring strike at the heart of Japan.

Returning flyers who rode B-29's over the targets while the navy Hellcats and Avengers spat bombs and bullets at the Nipponese capital district said scores of enemy planes were caught on the ground.

The raid lasted more than nine hours while the greatest naval armada ever assembled challenged the Japanese fleet within 300 miles of Nippon's shores.

(A naval spokesman in Washington said "now is the time" for the Japanese fleet to meet the challenge of the American armada "which is more than a match for anything the enemy can send out." Asked about prospects of an invasion of oft-bombed Iwo Jima he said, "The navy is capable of effecting a landing anywhere.")

Carrier attacks of this type usually last for two or three days. The power of the American force indicated this pattern would be followed against Tokyo.)

Protecting Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier forces, battleships, cruisers and destroyers of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet spread out in a 200-mile column in Japanese waters, daring the enemy fleet to come out.

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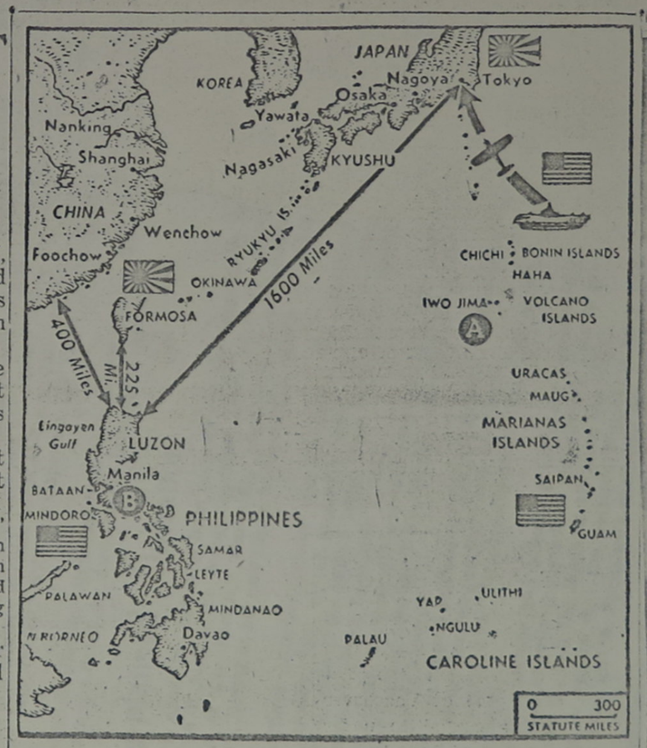

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"Adjacent To Our Shores"

A Japanese imperial communique reported that "carrier-based planes of a powerful enemy task force which appeared in the seas adjacent to our shores" attacked airfields in and around Tokyo in successive waves from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Japanese time).

The enemy Domei Agency added that heaviest blows were rained on bases from which interceptors take off against Superfortresses raiding the Nipponese capital.

Tokyo's 7,000,000 people, long familiar with Superfortress raids, had never seen anything like today's carrier attack.

Something tremendous is unfolding.

The long-planned extensive operations threatened the heart of the Japanese empire with:

1. Probability of blockading it into a condition for eventual invasion.

2. Continuous pounding to reduce its airplane factories to ruins.

Rocket and bomb-bearing Hellcats and Helldivers and Avenger torpedo planes, swinging over Tokyo's 214 square miles, tore into airfields and military defense zones at 7 a..m Japanese time. They tangled over the city with the Japanese Air Force in fierce sky fights.

Admiral Mitscher appeared bent on knocking out the bulk of Japan's home-based air force as his immediate objective.

Long-planned Operation

"This operation has long been planned and the opportunity to accomplish it fulfills the deeply-cherished desire of every officer and man of the Pacific," exultantly announced Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at his new Guam headquarters, within 1500 miles of Tokyo.

To Admiral Mitscher, whose carriers began the westward sweep in January, 1944, in the Marshalls, went the honor of completing the last mile of the 4000 to Tokyo from Pearl Harbor, where Japanese carriers struck December 7, 1941.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, who saw the giant fleet assemble for the Tokyo mission, described it as "the largest war fleet in history."

It includes the largest and newest aircraft carriers, battleships, light carriers, escort carriers, cruisers and destroyers.

It packs a wallop with "considerably more than 1200 planes," Haugland disclosed.

Hundreds of warships and refuelling units are participating. The warships have literally thousands of anti-aircraft guns to protect them against the best the Japanese air force can offer.

There was no report that the battered Nipponese navy had accepted Adm. Raymond A. Spruance's challenge for a showdown fight.

The Tokyo-controlled Singapore radio worried over possible Russian entry in the Pacific war and admitted "there is undoubtedly an element of danger in the present situation." At home Premier Gen. Kuniaki Koiso appointed two new advisers for his shaky cabinet.

Possibly the largest formation of Superfortresses ever to bomb Japan supplied a fiery foretaste of events to come by plastering the Mitsubishi aircraft plant at Nagoya yesterday.

Toyko said B29s also hit Yokohama, Tokyo's port.

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Weekly Edition fo

VANCOUVER, B

Enquiry Probes 'Dragon Society'

Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., is presiding at a public enquiry into charges of alleged irregularities in evacuation of 24,000 Japanese from B. C. protected areas.

Storm centre of the probe is Etsuji Morii, chairman of the Japanese liaison committee which co-operated with the B. C. Security Commission in arranging the migration.

The accusation stated that Morii is linked with the Black Dragon Society in Japan and that he was feared by most members of the Japanese community because of his leadership of a jiu-jitsu gang.

Harold Winch, M.L.A., provincial C.C.F. leader, was one of the first witnesses called by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, counsel for the accusers. He predicted Japanese would be averse to giving evidence against Morii for fear they will be repatriated after the war and placed at the mercy of radical elements in Japan.

Senator Farris summoned 10 Japanese from evacuation camps in the interior, and the first of them testified that "respectable" Japanese resented the Security Commission using Morii's services. They described the Japanese as "a gambler... of low character."

Hume to Leave

Mayor Fred J. Hume, New Westminster's long-time mayor, will not run this year. This announcement marks the end of 18 years' municipal service, nine as alderman and nine as mayor.

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Japanese in Vancouver Fe

Morii Wicked, Dangerous Man City School Teacher Testifies

A report that some Vancouver Japanese after Japan's entry into the war "expressed fear of 'fifth column' activity which would produce disaster for the whole community" was made today to the commission enquiring into charges in connection with evacuation of Japanese from B.C. protected areas.

The report was made by Dr. Norman Black, retired Kitsilano High School teacher and chairman of the Vancouver Consultative Council—a group of citizens who interested themselves in evacuation proceedings and protested alleged influence of the "Morii gang" with the B.C. Security Commission.

Dr. Black said fear of "fifth Column" activity was expressed during a meeting between him and a group of Japanese opposed to Morrii.

JUSTIFY FEAR.

Dr. Black said he asked for "evidence" that would justify the fear.

He received from the Japanese copies of a Tokyo-published magazine, "Sokuku," containing a picture of Morii and report of a speech given by Morii in Vancouver.

The witness testified that among Japanese with whom he came into contact "there was an amazing consensus of opinion that he (Morii) was a wicked and a dangerous man, and there was an amazing amount of fear of him."

fused to co-operate with it. He refused to attend the committee's meetings.

COMMON PROCEDURE.

Referring to a collection taken among Japanese by the Japanese Benevolent Association, headed by Morii, Dr. Black said the Japanese with whom he was in contact "said it was a common procedure of Morii to collect money for some philanthropy and then give no accounting."

Dr. Black identified a letter circulated by the "Wartime Security Commission," with Morii's name on the letterhead, as one circulated among Japanese asking them to subscribe to relief of Japanese who were without funds,

The "Wartime Security Commission" title was meant to "mislead the public," Dr. Black suggested.

The witness said he had taken copies of the letter to Major Austin Taylor, chairman of the B. C. Security Commission, and had repeated to him criticisms he had heard of the key position held by Morii with the evacuation commission.

Substance of Major Taylor's reply was that the chairman "had no doubt Morii was a rogue, but he was a useful rogue."

Nisei, opposed to Morii, felt some one was "lying" to the police about them and they resented "the systematic disappearance of their leaders" early in the evacuation movement, continued

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Morii was said to have at his service "a group of jiu jitsu experts who were prepared to smash any one who didn't co-operate. . . . Two or three suggested it might be worth as much as a person's life to be known to be fighting Morii."

The witness said Nisei and Isei co-operated to form an evacuation committee, but Morii refused to co-operate with it. He refused to attend the committee's meetings.

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Nisei, opposed to Morii, felt some one was "lying" to the police about them and they resented "the systematic disappearance of their leaders" early in the evacuation movement, continued Dr. Black.

EX-OFFICIO CHAIRMAN.

Cross-examined by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B.C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., Dr. Black said he understood "Morii became ex-officio chairman of anything he became associated with."

Asked about Morii's co-operation with authorities during registration of Japanese, the witness said:

"My informants told me he had done lots of good things and it was their fault they hadn't stopped his abuses years ago. They were ashamed of him."

Dr. Black understood objective of the collection campaign headed by Morii was $60,000. He believed some of it was paid out to needy families. The Japanese Welfare Association, which was affiliated with the Vancouver Welfare Federation, was in a position to relieve distress among Japanese.

First witness called today by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, K.C., and C. L. McAlpine, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made the charges under investigation was Richard Charles Messenger, an accountant acting as agent for the custodian of enemy property during evacuation of Japanese.

INTERNED.

Mr. Messenger said a Japanese whose affairs he was handling was interned because he refused to co-operate in evacuation proceedings.

The Japanese was interned when his permit for residence in Vancouver expired. While in the immigration shed, he was visited by two men—the "inference," said Mr. Messenger, was that they were Morii men—and told he would be released if he would "co-operate." He refused.

Ten Japanese, summoned by Senator Farris from evacuation camps in the interior, arrived in Vancouver today and will be called tomorrow.

Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., is the commissioner.

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Japanese in Vancouver Feared Fifth Column Activity Risky

Morii Wicked, Dangerous Man City School Teacher Testifies

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Nisei, opposed to Morii, felt

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Page Six

Morii Gang

the questioning the B.C. Security Commission chairman about rumors to the effect that leaders of the Naturalized Canadian-Japanese Society were being "blackmailed."

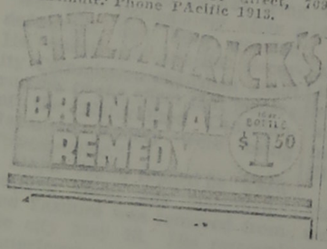
Major Taylor replied he "knew nothing about any blackmail," and Yasuura was removed from the city May 18. His removal "interfered . . . to quite an extent" with plans of the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Society for a self-supporting evacuation camp at Lillooet.

Cross-examined by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the B.C. Security Commission on his reference to blackmail, Yasuura said he "went up to Major Taylor and asked why I should be shipped out when I had a deferment to May 31. Major Taylor said orders from the R.C.M.P. had to be obeyed."

The witness said he judged "from the deferment and the notice I received there was something funny some place."

He told Major Taylor he was under the impression he was being blackmailed.

FITZPATRICK'S BRONCHIAL REMEDY goes straight to inflamed bronchial tubes, where it soothes irritation, quiets coughing—loosens and expels choking mucus. A hot dose on retiring helps clear bronchial tubes—helps to promote restful sleep. Try this quick acting herbal remedy today. At leading Drug and Department Stores. Or direct, 709 Dunsmuir. Phone PAcific 1915.



authorities "a plan for evacuation" in which members of the society offered to "work for subsistence" and asked for employment in projects that would benefit Canada.

Yasuura said he approached Major Taylor on behalf of the society, but "Mr. Taylor ignored us."

Yasuura said when he saw Major Taylor on anotner occasion and expressed his society's fear that Morii would "boss" evacuations camps, the commission chairman gave him a letter saying that an official of the commission would be stationed at each camp and would be in charge.

(Morii was not an official of the B. C. Security Commission. He headed a Japanese liaison committee co-operating with authorities.)

DIDN'T KNOW MARII.

Asked by Senator Farris "what did you have against Marii?" the witness said he had no personal knowledge of Morii but a brief of his society had stated:

"His character, past record and principles make it impossible for us to accept Morii as the leader of our community and as the guardian of our families during the period of separation."

Questioned by Senator Farris on rumors of an illegal collection among Japanese by Morii and his agents, Yasuura said he asked men making complaints for details.

"I couldn't get to first base with them. They were scared of something and somebody. They came around with all sorts of tales, but they couldn't produce evidence."

The witness said a self-supporting community had been established at Lillooet and he is residing there now. He had no complaints about the community's relations with the B. C. Security Commission and progress is satisfactory.

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D. Brail, 3175 Oak st Brail's Pharmacy, report day to police that $85 h stolen from the postoffic

Morii Gang

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Page Two

ORDERS FROM R.C.M.P. NOV-5th-1942

Witness In Japanese Probe Says Evacuees Blackmailed

Reference to "blackmail" was made today by a Japanese witness in the public enquiry into charges of alleged irregularities in evacuation of Japanese from B.C. protected areas.

The reference was made by S. Yasuura, spokesman for the Naturalized Canadian-Japanese Society, first Japanese witness called by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made charges under investigation.

Yasuura said he met Major Austin Taylor, chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, between May 11 and May 18 and suggested to him that he (Yasuura) was being "blackmailed."

Basis of the charge was a notice from the R.C.M.P. ordering him to report for evacuation on May 11, after he had been granted an extension of permit to May 31.

SOMETHING FUNNY.

The witness testified he asked Major Taylor why he was being "sent out" immediately after a deferment had been granted. He "questioned" the B.C. Security Commission chairman about rumors to the effect that leaders of the Naturalized Canadian-Japanese Society were being "blackmailed."

Major Taylor replied he "knew nothing about any blackmail," and Yasuura was removed from the city May 18. His removal "interfered . . . to quite an extent" with plans of the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Society for a self-supporting evacuation camp at Lillooet.

Cross-examined by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the B.C. Security Commission on his reference to blackmail, Yasuura said he "went up to Major Taylor and asked why I should be shipped out when I had a deferment to May 31. Major Taylor said orders from the R.C.M.P. had to be obeyed."

The witness said he judged "from the deferment and the notice I received there was something funny some place."

He told Major Taylor he was under the impression he was being blackmailed.

Pressed by Mr. Locke for an explanation of whom he suspected of blackmailing him, Yasuura said "I figured it must be the Morii group."

Yasuura, a resident of Ocean Falls for 19 years, said he was a millwright by trade.

He joined the Naturalized Canadian Japanese Society shortly after arriving in Vancouver for evacuation, on March 9. He became a member of the society's committee.

The committee engaged a lawyer, Dennis Murphy, who wrote the minister of justice and the B. C. Security Commission, offering the society's co-operation in evacuation and suggesting that efforts should be made to prevent break-ups of families.

OFFERED TO WORK.

On March 29 the society passed resolutions protesting that Etsuji Morii's liaison committee, working with the Security Commission, was not representative of the Japanese community.

The meeting also offered the authorities "a plan for evacuation" in which members of the society offered to "work for subsistence" and asked for employment in projects that would benefit Canada.

Yasuura said he approached Major Taylor on behalf of the society, but "Mr. Taylor ignored us."

Yasuura said when he saw Major Taylor on another occasion and expressed his society's fear that Morii would "boss" evacuations camps, the commission chairman gave him a letter saying that an official of the commission would be stationed at each camp and would be in charge.

(Morii was not an official of the B. C. Security Commission. He headed a Japanese liaison committee co-operating with authorities.)

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Morii Gang

SAYS STUDENTS FEAR-STRICKEN

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The woman teacher, who told of conversations with two Japanese youths and two girls, asked the commissioner, Judge J. C. A. Cameron, to keep her name secret. She also asked secrecy for the names of her informants.

Judge Cameron referred to her as "Miss A."

When evacuation of Japanese families began, said the witness, the Nisei approached her separately as "some one they knew and thought they could trust."

SPELLED MORII'S NAME.

C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the B.C. Security Commission, objected to admission of "hearsay evidence," but the commissioner agreed to hear it subject to the objection.

"Did they give any concrete evidence?" Judge Cameron asked the witness, referring to the Nisei's fear of Morii.

"I couldn't be certain whether they had personal knowledge. They all were sincerely convinced."

First to approach her was a former student who was "very much worried, not about what

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"I couldn't be certain whether they had personal knowledge. They all were sincerely convinced."

First to approach her was a former student who was "very much worried, not about what any white person would do, but because a group of Japanese men not friendly to Britain or Canada had won the confidence of those in authority. This group had been powerful for a long time and was felt to be very dangerous."

Three weeks later, another youth, told her of his fears, and "even spelled Morii's name" in identifying him with his fears.

"He mentioned that he firmly believed money had been given by Japanese families to Morii and his henchmen so their families would not be broken up or evacuated soon."

INFORMANT INTELLIGENT.

Then a Japanese girl, who "had no idea" of information supplied by the two youths, approached the teacher and "blurted out the same story, amazingly alike in detail."

Senator J. W. deB. Farris, News-Herald counsel, asked if the similarity of detail between the stories suggested a "frame-up."

"Knowing the people, it wouldn't. They were outstandingly intelligent and honest," was the reply.

Another Japanese girl who visited the teacher's home in October "to say goodbye" said "What the News-Herald said is absolutely true except that the connection with the Black Dragon is probably a little exaggerated."

Cross-examined by Mr. Locke, the teacher said the Nisei were "all very, very sensible about being sent away." They realized dangerous Japanese could not be separated from those loyal to Canada. "All they complained about was that evil, dangerous men" held the confidence of the commission.

First of 10 Japanese witnesses called by Senator Farris from evacuation camps in the interior are taking the stand today.

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Deportation

POPULARITY OF CHRYSANTHEMUM SPREADS

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 194

Nisei Ask

FEB 2 1942

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The editor indicated both the British secret service and the F.B.I. have agents in B. C.

STRONGEST DISGUST.

He said a British secret service agent expressed to him "strongest disgust that Morii was in a key position" with the Security Commission.

Mr. Philpott, who was cross-

At a meeting of the Security Commission advisory council he mentioned, during a discussion of rumors, that he had heard some. He mentioned a Japanese Fasicst magazine allegedly containing Morii's picture. He also mentioned a story told him by a man called Thornton who had called at his office.

"The following morning I received a letter from the chairman of the Security Commission demanding I establish my facts as I had stated them."

Mr. McPherson said he and Thornton visited Mr. Taylor, and Thornton repeated the story of a Japanese woman who paid Morii "tribute" to have her husband released from custody of the immigration department.

"Thornton told the story...one of Morii's gang contacted the wife and suggested if she were to place some money in a box of chocolates and deliver it to Morii's house, her husband would be released. The woman did, and her husband was released.

"The chairman said he didn't have much faith in what Thornton said....He called us a couple of rumor mongers and said if we could prove it we better go ahead.....The chairman sad he was not worried because Morii was not employed by the commission."

Mr. McPherson said he interviewed the Japanese couple through interpreters.

GREAT RELUCTANCE.

"Their story was told with a great deal of reluctance. It was along the lines Thornton described. The Japanese were almost terrified of Morii and made me promise not to inform the R.C.M.P. until they had been evactuated."

The wife said she had placed $20 in a box of chocolates and delivered it to "Morri's house . . . She attributed her husband's release to the box of chocolates."

The custodian then contacted the immigration department and learned that her husband was picked up because he was suspected of entering the country illegally and because he had no papers. He was released when it was discovered his papers had been destroyed in a fire.

Mr. McPherson said he was "perfectly satisfied" there was no connection between Morii and the immigration department, but the couple's story had placed the immigration department "in a very bad light."

Ten Japanese witnesses called by Senator Farris will appear Wednesday.

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Page Six THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1942

Morii Gang Terrorized Japanese School Children, Teacher Dec

DECLARES

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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 194

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Disagreement Between Chief Bared at Hearing

Japanese Couple Claim Morii

POLICE DENY "MORII CHARGE

NOV. 10 1942

A statement published in the News-Herald that the Japanese Government was seeking to repatriate Etsuji Morii and five other Vancouver Japanese—believed to be friendly to Japan—was challenged before the "Black Dragon" federal commission today.

Commissioner S. T. Wood of the R.C.M.P. external affairs department stated in a message to C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the B. C. Security Commission and the R.C.M.P., that the repatriation statement "is believed to be untrue."

Earlier, Ted Ward, News-Herald reporter, stated that Morii, who was much feared by the Japanese, had been known to "brag" that he expected to be recalled to Japan for repatriation.

Senator J. W. deB. Farris, News-Herald counsel, called Riohei Hoshino, former Vancouver druggist, from an evacuation camp at Tashme to give evidence concerning money paid to Morii by local Japanese.

Hoshino, a Japanese national, who was not evacuated from the coast until October 13, testified that he paid $300 to Morii indirectly last February.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Locke, the Japanese insisted that the money was intended for the relief of families of Japanese working in road camps.

He said the money was paid in cash to a Mr. Nakayama at the Nippon Club.

Hoshino denied that the payment of this money had any conection with deferment of his evacuation until October 13.

"I personally went to the R. C. M. P.," he said. "I did not see Mr. Morii at that time. My deferment was arranged on medical grounds."

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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 194

MONDAY BER 2, 1942

Disagreement Between Chief Bared at Hearing

Japanese Couple Claim Morii Exacted Tribute for Release

Story of a disagreement between the chairman of the B.C. Security Commission and the custodian of Japanese property over an alleged extortion plot by the "Morii gang" was told today to the commission investigating Black Dragon activity and other charges made by the Vancouver News-Herald.

G. W. McPherson, custodian of Japanese property, testified that Major Austin Taylor, Security Commission chairman, had labelled him a "rumor monger" when he repeated a report that a Japanese woman had paid Morii tribute to gain release of her husband from the federal immigration shed.

Mr. McPherson said he interviewed the Japanese couple and heard from them a story similar to that which caused Major Taylor to label him a "rumor monger."

NO REPLY.

Mr. McPherson, who said he felt his "integrity was questioned" by Major Taylor's attitude, stated he forwarded to the Security Commission a report of his interview with the Japanese couple, but had received no direct reply from the commission.

However, an R.C.M.P. employee reported to him on co-operation, Etsuji Morii, storm centre of the probe, was giving the Security Commission in its task of evacuating Japanese.

Previously, Elmore Philpott, News-Herald editor, mentioned information he said was received by the newspaper from a British secret service operator, the U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and a "Mr. X" in explaining circumstances leading to publication of the charges now under investigation.

The editor indicated both the British secret service and the F.B.I. have agents in B. C.

STRONGEST DISGUST.

He said a British secret service agent expressed to him "strongest disgust that Morii was in a key position" with the Security Commission.

Mr. Philpott, who was cross-examined stiffly by C. H. Locke, K.C., counsel for the R.C.M.P. and the Security Commission, said he believed Morii's "key position" as a liaison man between the commission and the Japanese and his "influence" in the Japanese community had enabled him to become a "bottleneck' 'in evacuation machinery.

Morii enjoyed "influence" with authorities charged with removal of the Japanese, and used it "from first to last as a Japanese, Fascist jingoist," maintained the editor.

Mr. Locke protested Mr. Philpott's reference to "all the authorities" since 1940, and the editor finally limited his charges to those made in his newspaper's articles.

When the counsel pointed out that the articles referred to continuing activity by a Nippon club group—the Nippon club was closed by R.C.M.P. on December 7—Mr. Philpott said the reports referred to "the gang and not the building."

Mr. McPherson was called by Senator J. W. deB. Farris, counsel for the News-Herald.

The custodian said his work brought him in touch with "many rumors" and he felt it was his duty to report them to the Security Commission and the R. C. M. P.

MENTIONED RUMORS.

At a meeting of the Security Commission advisory council he mentioned, during a discussion of rumors, that he had heard some. He mentioned a Japanese Fasicst magazine allegedly containing Morii's picture. He also mentioned a story told him by a man called Thornton who had called at his office.

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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 194

POPULARITY OF CHRYSANTHEMUM SPREADS HERE

Several Societies Are Or-

Nisei Ask Repat Forms Be Cancelled

Courtesy of Oyagi, Chukichi, Toronto.
Exact address unknown. These are sent through Dr. Shimpo.

COMMISSION OPENS HERE Oct 30/

RCMP Head Tells Why Morii Used As Jap Evacuation Aide

Oct 30th 1942

Difficulties faced by the B. C. Security Commission in arranging removal of Japanese from protected areas on the west coast were explained at a public enquiry today by Col. F. J. Mead, a member of the security board and an R.C.M.P. assistant commissioner.

Colonel Mead was first witness at a commission enquiry by Judge J. C. A. Cameron, Belleville, Ont., into alleged activity by the Japanese Black Dragon Society in B. C.

He was called by Senator W. A. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel for the Vancouver News-Herald, which made the allegations Judge Cameron is investigating. C. H. Locke, K.C., is appearing for the R.C.M.P. and the B. C. Security Commission. C. L. McAlpine, K.C., is assisting Senator Farris.

Opposition of some of the Japanese to evacuation forced R.C.M.P. to intern "hundreds of them," and the "Morii group" was the major Japanese instrument assisting the commission in arranging the evacuation, Col. Mead testified.

Central figure in the investigation is Etsuji Morii, leader of the Japanese group co-operating with the commission.

Allegations of Black Dragon activity are based on claims that Morii was linked with the secret society, which is reported to have exerted sinister influence in Japan for more than 70 years.

ENQUIRY IN PUBLIC.

News-Herald articles reported claims that Morii used his connection with the B. C. Security Commission to operate a "racket" at expense of certain Japanese evacuees.

Judge Cameron announced that all organizations and persons having information on the allegations are compelled by "public duty" to submit evidence. The enquiry is open to the public.

Senator Farris defined the position of his client as that of "an assistant" to the commission. Mr. Locke argued that onus of proof rested on the newspaper.

Senator Farris said the News Herald's charges did not claim "bad faith, neglect of duty or any action which would reflect on the character or loyalty" of any member of the R.C.M.P. or the Security Commission.

NO "RACKET" CHARGE.

Reading the newspaper articles, he said, "there is no suggestion any one in the commission was party to a racket."

The "only implication," he intended to argue, said the senator, were charges against Morii.

"There is no pulling punches in regard to Morii."

Senator Farris objected to the R.C.M.P. taking "the position of defense." The police should have investigated the News-Herald's charges.

"There has been a definite failure by the police to make proper investigation prior to appointment of this commission (for the enquiry) and following it.... Unfortunately the R.C.M.P. has done nothing to investigate the information supplied by the News-Herald.

"The police should have seen witnesses to build up facts as they existed, or repudiate the whole thing...The R.C.M.P. have not asked the News-Herald for a single witness or source of information...I have not the assistance of that great organization (the R.C.M.P.), but find them lined up with the defense."

Senator Farris said his criticism of the police was limited to "policy and method."

(Continued on Page 8.)
See ENQUIRY.

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Several Societies Are Organized; Two Shows Held

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 194

Nisei Ask Repat Forms Be Cancelled

(Special to The Daily Province)
SLOCAN, March 4.—A plea
Japanese parents in Canada

Now They Weasel

The Winnipeg Free Press is back again with an attack upon "the racists, encouraged for the moment by The Vancouver Sun," who are "demanding that Canadians of Japanese origin be sent back to Japan." The most remarkable feature of this attack is the skill with which the influential prairie paper manages to miss the point in several important respects.

What The Sun is demanding is that the Dominion Government's policy be put into practice; namely, to deport the disloyal and those who have volunteered to leave; and then to scatter the rest throughout the Dominion. If Canada wants to keep the rest, Canada can do so and British Columbia will agree to retain its proportionate share. But Canada can not keep them all in British Columbia. That central premise is restated so that neither the Free Press nor anyone else need be in any doubt.

No other province is free to point the finger of persecution at British Columbia unless it is prepared to accept its quota. Short of that, British Columbia has no use for sickening piety and oily lectures. The suggestion is that the Free Press examine its own conscience, and learn something about the facts of British Columbia's case, before it begins to hector others. An announcement that Winnipeg is offering a haven for about 1000 Japs would be an earnest of good faith. The Free Press hasn't made it yet.

It does, however, describe as "an act of brutal and intolerant racism" the proposal to repatriate, as soon as possible, the 9000 Japs who signed applications to go to Japan. Many of these people have changed their minds, the Free Press says, and the government "must resist with vigor" to make them live up to their word.

The brutal fact, which the Free doesn't seem to know, is that many renegers never did intend to honor signatures on the application forms. Th signed only because they refuse to leav British Columbia. The alternative was to show some willingness to move east of the Rockies. That they will never do if they can help it. They knew that those who signed would be kept in B.C. until the war was over: it would be time enough then to weasel out of it. They deliberately tried to hoodwink the government. And the Free Press is trying to help them to get away with it.

When the Japs will go to such lengths to remain in British Columbia, it is no wonder that the people of this province may despair of dislodging them by orderly and legal means. All that the Free Press can offer on that score is that "Canadian Japanese would be unwise to congregate unduly in British Columbia."

It is necessary to repeat that two-third of them are still here despite federal attempts to disperse them over the past fou years. If the Free Press had its amiabl way, the other one-third would be back o the next train.

But the Free Press claims that "it wou be equally unwise for the rest of Canada imitate British Columbia." On the co trary, The Sun contends that it would e extremely wise for the rest of Canada o imitate British Columbia, by subscribing to the federal policy which The Sun upholds. Winnipeg's acceptance of 1000 Japs would be an excellent beginning.

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Deportation Issue Before Cabinet Group

By REGINALD HARDY
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
(Copyright, 1946, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—For the first time since the Supreme Court of Canada rendered its opinions on the validity of the orders-in-council for the deportation of Japanese, Arthur MacNamara, deputy minister of labor, has expressed himself on the situation.

Pointing out that the matter will have to be studied by a special commitee of the cabinet, in view of the four different opinions expressed by the Supreme Court judges, he told the Vancouver Daily Province that:

1. Officials of the departments of labor and justice are now studying the effects of the Supreme Court decisions. These departments will have to have some further direction from the cabinet before a definite policy is adopted.
2. A meeting of the special subcommittee is to be held Wednesday to discuss the situation. Members are Labor Minister Mitchell, Veterans Minister Mackenzie, Defense Minister Abbott, Solicitor-General Jean, and the Undersecretary for External Affairs Norman Robertson. Justice Minister St. Laurent has been asked to attend.
3. Should the question be taken to the Privy Council, the government is faced with two alternatives: it might proceed with deportation of Japanese nationals only, or it might wait until the Privy Council has given its decision, before making any deportations.

HUMANITARIAN PROBLEM

The conflicting opinions pose a number of problems of a humanitarian kind, said Mr. MacNamara.

"Quite a number of Japanese nationals are married to Canadian - born Japanese women. Would you deport the man and leave his wife here?

"Many nationals have children born in Canada. Would you send them away and keep their children here?

"Would you send away a Japanese national couple and keep their children here?"

Canadian Wins George Medal

POPULARITY OF CHRYSANTHEMUM SPREADS HERE

Several Societies Are Organized; Two Shows Held

Oct 18 1937

The marvellous popularity of the chrysanthemum as an exhibition flower is attested by the number of societies which are springing up in Vancouver and district, and supplementing the older horticulural societies, which are accustomed to stage a show at the right season.

The various societies, which are being organized everywhere, are planning to hold a big gathering to compete among themselves, on November 5 and 6 at the Arts building, Hastings Park. New ones are announced from Point Grey and Burnaby, and others are reported projected in Hastings East and in New Westminster.

The Japanese, not to be outdistanced in study of their famous flower, have held one show, and have another scheduled for next weekend.

Several of these societies are planning their own exhibitions in the immediate future.

At the Burnaby Chyrsanthemum show at the Old Orchard hall, Kingsway, there were large attendances both on Friday and Saturday.

For an initial effort of a new floral society, the display was highly creditable, being aided by the not-for-competition exhibits sent by the Composite and the Point Grey associations.

This organization has some 30 members already, all genuine enthusiasts in the Central Park and adjacent areas, and their objective of seeking a mass of bloom was certainly attained.

A. Fowler, one of the leading exhibitors, carried off the W. H. Malkin cup with a beautiful Joseph Bradford blossom, well shaped and resting on excellent foliage. Gordon Sanderson was second with a fine Birmingham plant. J. Gray was placed first for the best plant in the show, showing H. E. Trueman, a popular variety. Mr. Fowler was runner up in that section, also with a Birmingham. In cut blooms J. Gray and R. Shannon were leaders. Plants with as many as nine blossoms in simultaneous flowering were on exhibition.

The Japanese have long been famous for the care given to their imperial flower, and the chrysanthemum display staged on Saturday and Sunday at the Japanese school, 154 West Fifth Avenue, showed a decided improvement on last year at the same place.

This is the Kohonoye Kwai, a society devoted to the national flower, with 75 members. They staged about 200 plants, with approximately 800 individual blossoms, of the disbutted varieties and of indoor types. The Cascades were quite a feature in this show.

Each year a typical plant is studied. On this occasion it was the Vermont, and the Consul's cup went to S. Fugii showing a fine three-flower specimen in keeping with the exhibition objective of limiting number of blooms per plant.

Another major trophy went to S. Fujita, for decorative classes, and the corresponding trophy for dwarf varieties to S. A. Katsuka. Altogether it was a most creditable exhibition, and when this society combines with another to stage a show at a hall at Heather and Seventh this weekend, there is certain to be a large attendance.

Nisei Ask Repat Forms Be Cancelled

(Special to The Daily Province)

SLOCAN, March 4.—A plea that Japanese parents in Canada who have asked for cancellation of repatriation forms be permitted to remain in the Dominion has been made to Ottawa by Slocan Valley Nisei Organization.

In a letter to Prime Minister Mackenzie King and other Federal Government officials, the organization points out that many parents of Nisei asking for repatriation cancellation have been in Canada for more than 40 years and have assisted in building of basic industries in B.C.

The letter states many of them signed repatriation forms because of failure to understand the "manner in which they have been treated and the insecurity and fear which they have suffered," and not because of any desire to go back to Japan.

"Although our parents as a group have shown characteristics common to immigrant groups of other races, yet they have greatly appreciated the democratic way of life for their children and have urged them to assume the full obligations of citizenship.

"We, their childrn, being as we are their main hope of support for the future, and feeling strongly the natural ties of blood and affection, and faced with separation from them or exile from our native land, do earnestly plead with you and the people of Canada that these parents be permtited to remain with us if they so desire, and we all may become useful citizens and residents of this, our country."

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JAPANESE IN B.C.

Coast Japs 'Well Fixed' After War

Government-Enforced Savings Will Give Evacuated Families New Start In Peacetime Ventures

By CLIFF MACKAY

Regulations of the B.C. Security Commission will permit almost every Japanese family returning to Vancouver after the war to wait out—if not buy out—any initial public hostility.

Millions of dollars will be at their disposal when the peace is signed, The Vancouver Sun is able to report exclusively today, because they are being deliberately compelled to stay financially solvent.

HALF FAIL ACID TEST

After sifting the hitherto unpublished files of the Jackson Royal Commission, The Sun also learned:

1. Only about half of the young Japanese men born in Canada are now willing to fight for the land of their birth.

2. A large percentage of the older people would be glad to be sent back to Japan, despite agitation of their well-wishers for giving them the privilege to remain after the war.

In the financial deal arrangements have been made by which every family remaining in B. C. housing projects must retain a cash credit up to perhaps $1000. This is described as a "rehabilitation fund," apparently intended to tide the Japs over until economic opportunity again unfolds.

The Security Commission is hoarding the assets of evacuated Nipponese under its jurisdiction down to a minimum of $250 for each adult and $50 for every child.

A couple with four children would thus have a nest-egg of $720 at least, comprising currency, post-office savings, stocks, bonds or credits on deposit with the custodian of alien enemy property.

$600,000 IN TRUST

Practically all of them now meet this means test and many of them have greater resources, The Sun was told Thursday by G. W. McPherson, executive assistant to the Secretary of State, prior to his departure for Ottawa.

In an interview with him and F. G. Shears, director of the custodian's local office, a

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WASHING MACHINE OUTPUT PICKING UP

(Special to The Vancouver Daily Province)

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In an interview with him and F. G. Shears, director of the custodian's local office, a reporter learned that the stream of greenbacks is still flooding in. More than $600,000 has been collected to date for Jap accounts from the sale of real estate in the Greater Vancouver area.

Mr. McPherson pointed out that about half of the Jap property remains to be sold and that the revenue on hand does not include the purchase of Fraser

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ailing From Vancouver May 31 Hope Children May Be Able to Return

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... May 23.—... hold nothing but ...mories for millions of ...apanese, but two Japanese evacuee families in Alberta are hopeful of finding a prosperous future there and are leaving Lethbridge Saturday for Japan as voluntary repatriates with plans of re-establishing themselves in Hiroshima.

Their main purpose in going to the city which was virtually obliterated by an atomic bomb on August 6 last year, however, is a desperate hope to find children they sent to Hiroshima f...m their British Columbia homes before the war to attend schools in that Japanese city.

The families leaving for Hiroshima are Mr. and Mrs. Isao Kimura and nine children, and Mr. and Mrs. Asamatsu Uno and three sons. They will go to Japan aboard the General Gordon with a group of 95 voluntary repatriates from Alberta and others from interior British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario, and are scheduled to sail from Vancouver on May 31.

Both the Kimura and Uno families, who were evacuated to southern Alberta sugar beet fields four years ago from fruit farms at Mission and New Westminster respectively, maintain that they are leaving Canada reluctantly, and hope that some of the Canadian-born children will be permitted to return to this country later.

The children, all under 16 years of age and therefore obliged to go to Japan because their parents want to be repatriated, explain: We want to stay in Canada, but this will give us an opportunity to see Japan and it will be a good experience for us. We might be able to do some good in Japan. We were all born in Canada and maybe the Canadian Government will let us come back here.

All parents also explain that they are very satisfied with "Canada," but feel duty-bound to go to the aid of their children and their own parents in Japan.

The Kimura group is the largest family of voluntary repatriates leaving Alberta, and the nine children range between one and 14 years, only one being a boy. The oldest daughter and elder son went to Japan before the war and were living in Hiroshima with their grandparents, the older folks having substantial business property in that city.

The family have not heard of their children or grandparents for more than two years and are anxious to become reunited.

Hopes of the family are that the property was not destroyed by the atomic bomb, and the father of the large family plans to help his aged parents manage it. His fruit farm at Mission was sold by the custodian of enemy alien property.

Uno, who operated a fruit farm and chicken ranch near New Westminster, also hopes to operate his father's property holdings in Hiroshima—if they are worth operating—and to become reunited with his 19-year-old daughter, who has been in Japan since 1938.

The Uno family received information through the International Red Cross two months ago that their relatives, including the daughter, were not injured in the bombing of Hiroshima and are healthy.

Uno's father and mother retired and returned to Japan eight years ago after being engaged in the fishing industry south of Vancouver for 36 years.

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THE BAY

WASHING MACHINE OUTPUT PICKING UP

(Special to The Vancouver Daily Province)

OTTAWA, March 13.—Canada is swinging back into production of washing machines, which should be good news to thousands of housewives who during the war have either had to do without or patch up the ones they had.

Production of domestic type washers during January amounted to 8942 units, including 7732 electric, 468 gasoline and 752 hand-operated.

At the same time imports totalled 545 units valued at $33,438. Canada exported 156 machines, worth $10,696.

Deportations Off But Japs Can Go

Ottawa Action Suspended

By REGINALD HARDY
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau
(Copyright, 1946, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, March 13. — Prime Minister King today announced action for the deportation of Japanese will be suspended pending any appeal to the Privy Council on their behalf.

In the meantime the government will assist Japanese who wish to leave Canada by paying their fares and making other arrangements to facilitate their movement.

Mr. King also announced the government would defer the appointment of a commission to review the cases of persons of Japanese origin listed for deportation until judicial review of the deportation orders-in-council is completed.

He also said the government would facilitate any appeal which it was desired to carry to the judicial committee of the Privy Council from the decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada on validity of the deportation orders-in-council.

WILL PAY EXPENSES

Mr. King made it clear that notwithstanding the fact that the orders-in-council are under review, any Japanese who wish to go to Japan will be accorded the terms provided for in order-in-council P.C. 7355, which allows the removal of the value of all property and assets held in Canada, and which provides for minimum financial credits and government assistance in needy cases.

Persons leaving under these arrangements will be accorded free transportation for themselves and families and for whatever ...allotment is allowed by ...shipping ...

From the Times:

Today In Europe

Compiled from the news and editorial comment of the London Times and cabled from The Vancouver Daily Province London Bureau, Times Building, Printing House Square.

(Copyright, 1946, by Southam Co.)

LONDON, March 13. — First need is for unions to resume leadership of their members and restore discipline—second is for employers and unions together to find the smoothest way possible through the period of transition.

Thus the Times sums up issues involved in the recent threat of nation-wide automobile strikes in Britain.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union has done the right thing in firmly telling its workers where their duty lies, above all at the time when production is the most urgent national need, the editorial adds.

In no industry did the war put a higher premium on labor than in the motor industry, and in that industry it was nowhere higher than in Coventry.

Production was stimulated and work people were attracted from all parts of the kingdom. The discomforts of life in the city were great, and the one compensation offered was the raising of piece rates to abnormal levels.

Faces Transition

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Coast Japs Forced To Save Money

Valley Farms by the director of the Veterans' Land Act or the prospective proceeds of other farm lands now being advertised for sale.

FISH BOAT FUND

Neither does it take into account the prices obtained for Jap fishing vessels, cars and personal belongings sold at auction. Bank accounts and other forms of security are in addition.

Calculated on pre-war standards of living, social service workers estimate that Nipponese "returnees" could support themselves here for more than a year, even in face of a public boycott. A family of six with $720 in its purse would be far from starvation. Its present annual allotment from the Security Commission for food and sundries comes to only $528.

The Japs themselves are thoroughly in accord with the "principle" of the hold-back. This was discovered by the Royal Commission headed by Dr. F. W. Jackson which made a tour of the housing projects.

READY FOR NEW ROOTS

"Your commission received no complaint in respect to the policy," the Dominion government was told in a report submitted January 14 last, " . . although they (Jap camp committees) did not care to state definitely that the amount being retained was sufficient for their re-establishment."

In other words, it is still an open question among the evacuees whether they aren't entitled to more maintenance money now from Canadian taxpayers so that they might have more savings left to nurture the roots they intend to put down again in Canada when peace is restored.

The matter was specifically drawn to the attention of the inquiry by letter from A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor, according to copies of official documents now available to The Sun.

After investigation, Ottawa was advised that the policy is sound for Japs who stay in interior settlements. Excess credits will continue to be distributed to the owners at the discretion of the Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

Those who leave to become self-supporting, however, are permitted to get possession of all their money if they ask for it. Many of them have done so, but officials doubt that the assets will be dissipated because the departing colonists don't leave unless prospects of getting

camp. Jim Matsusaki, spokesman for the Nisei, was reciting a lengthy list of alleged hardships when the commissioner interrupted:

'How many Japanese Canadians," asked Dr. Davidson, "would you say feel strongly enough about being Canadian-born to join the armed forces if that were made possible to them? Do you think it would be a considerable number?"

"To my knowledge I think it would be 50-50," replied Matsusaki.

"As you know," he continued, "in 1942 the Japanese Youth League made a presentation to the federal government that they were willing to join the armed forces in 1942. Since they were rejected, I think they have a strong feeling and they have been embittered. There will be fewer now than before."

BLOOD TIES IN JAPAN

Superintendent Walter Hartley, in charge of Tashme camp, was quoted by Mrs. Mary Sutherland, another commissioner, as saying that "20 percent are willing to go" back to Japan.

They are "mostly men and women who have close relatives in Japan," Mrs. Sutherland added for the record.

George Collins, head of the B.C. Security Commission, today declined to fix a definite percentage but said that, in his opinion, it would be "large."

Most of those who say they would welcome repatriation are in older age groups, he explained. They would take their minor children with them, but only the test of experience would show whether their influence with younger adults in the family would be strong enough to include them in voluntary parties bound for the home-land.

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"Time Magazine then adds:
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B.C.'s 24,000 Japs All Slaves of Tokyo

British Columbia's pre-war Jap colony of 24,000 was under close control and supervision of the Japanese government, Time Magazine suggests in a story in its current issue. Time's story on the Japs in British Columbia was appended to the magazine's review of the book "The Japanese in South America" by J. F. Romano and Antonello Gerbi.

The review mentions several of the "alarming facts" that the book reveals, including the statement that "the volume and direction of Japanese emigration has always been under state control; that in 1917 the 54 Japanese privately owned colonizing companies were combined into the Overseas Development Corporation . . . that the corporation oragnized societies along the lines of the old Japanese guilds . . . and supervised their entire economic and social life."

VANCOUVER JAPS

The book's picture of Japanese control and colonizing activities in South America, as noted by Time's review, recalls the Black Dragon Society charges and investigations made recently in British Columbia.

Time Magazine then adds:

"Readers who investigate Japanese enterprises in the U. S. and Canada may find more sensational facts than Authors Normano and Gerbi found in South America.

"In Seattle, Japanese owned 206 of the 350 hotels in the city. In British Columbia, where before Pearl Harbor there were 24,000 Japanese, they owned 1270 fishing boats that regularly ... coast to Alaska.

"In Vancouver, B. C., there were 114 Japanese lodging house keepers, as well as barbers, wholesalers, dressmakers, apartment house operators. There were 45.1 percent of the Oriental men who were employed and 69.2 percent of the women were domestics. Japanese properties straddled the power lines, overlooked the shipyards, were adjacent to the water supply lines, gas lines, bridges. Unlike U.S. students, British Columbia observers pay little attention to discussions of the difference between Nisei and Japanese born in Japan.

IN SOUTH AMERICA

"The Japanese in South America is a 126-page factual study analyzing the strategic importance of Japanese immigration, crammed with ...

the old Japanese guilds — groups spiritual as well as economic ties," trained the colonists before they left, supervised their entire economic and social life afterwards. By 1934 it was sending approximately 20,000 Japanese to Brazil each year.

"Japanese companies bought great tracts of land in Brazil: 1,250,000 acres (an area the size of Delaware) in Sao Paulo, 6,000,000 acres (an area the size of Maryland) in the north of Brazil on both sides of the Amazon."

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"The Japanese in South America is a 126-page factual study analyzing the strategic importance of Japanese immigration, crammed with little-known alarming facts:

"In 1938 there were more Japanese residents in the U. S. and its possessions than there were in China. The figure was 257,460. Only Manchuria had more Japanese colonists. There were 418,315 there. Of the 1,059,913 Japanese now living abroad about 200,000 are in Brazil.

"The volume and direction of Japanese emigration has always been under State control. In 1917 the 54 Japanese privately owned colonizing companies were combined into the Kaigai Kagyo Kaisha (Overseas Development Corp.)

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