

Vancouver, B.C.,

January 14, 1944.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Sir:-

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

I have the honour to be,

sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

FWJ/DS

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

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

" The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated December 9th, 1943, from the Minister of Labour, representing with reference to Order-in-Council, P.C. 946 of February 5th, 1942, which empowers the Minister of Labour to make provision for the maintenance and welfare of the persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, that it is deemed advisable that an inquiry be made into the present provision made for the maintenance and welfare of persons of the Japanese race resident in settlements in the interior of British Columbia under the administration of the Department of Labour, by the appointment of a Commission for an immediate inquiry into such matters and to report thereon to the Minister of Labour in respect thereto."

" The Minister therefore recommends that Dr. F.W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Province of Manitoba, Dr. G.F. Davidson, Executive Secretary, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, W. R. Bone, Administrator of Social Services, City of Vancouver, and Mrs. Mary Sutherland, Revelstoke, B.C., be appointed Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the provision made for the welfare and maintenance of persons of the Japanese race resident in the settlements in the Province of British Columbia under the administration of the Department of Labour and to report thereon to the Minister of Labour, together with such recommendations as to further measures to be taken with regard thereto as the Commission deems advisable and that Dr. F.W. Jackson be the Chairman of such Commission; "

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The physical condition of the people, including that of the children, and a comparison with their pre-evacuation condition as recorded in obtainable health records;
2. The adequacy of maintenance rates for indigent families to be determined by comparison with their pre-evacuation standard of living and with the standard of other persons receiving public aid;
3. The adequacy of housing conditions as determined by a comparison with their pre-evacuation dwellings, by their suitability for climatic conditions, and the availability of building materials;
4. The extent of opportunity for occupation on a self-supporting basis as compared with pre-evacuation opportunities;
5. The adequacy of the educational programme and school facilities for the children in the Interior Settlements;
6. Availability and use of Japanese assets.

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

1. That the maintenance rates for indigent Japanese are insufficient to buy adequate food at prevailing prices;
2. That houses are overcrowded, unsafe during winter weather, and unsuited to severe climatic conditions;
3. That the supply of fuel is inefficiently distributed and of inferior quality;
4. That there is unreasonable delay in supplying needed clothing and shoes to families on maintenance;
5. That the health of the people is adversely affected by inadequate housing and insufficient food and that this has resulted in increased illness and malnutrition of children;
6. That there is a lack of facilities for indoor recreation during winter months, especially for children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M A I N T E N A N C E

F I N D I N G S

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

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

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

(1) APPENDIX 2 PAGE 2 PARAGRAPH 8

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

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

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

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

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

S H E L T E R

F I N D I N G S

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

(1) APPENDIX 6 PAGE 3 TABLES 2 & 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E M P L O Y M E N T

F I N D I N G S

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

(1) APPENDIX 2 PAGE 3 PARAGRAPH 2

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

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

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

Your Commission recommends:

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

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

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

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

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

E D U C A T I O N

F I N D I N G S

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

(1) APPENDIX 7 - E.

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

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

M E D I C A L C A R E

F I N D I N G S

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

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

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

(1) APPENDIX 6 TABLE 1

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

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

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

R E C R E A T I O N

F I N D I N G S

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

(1) APPENDIX 6 TABLE 2

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

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

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

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

J A P A N E S E

A S S E T S

F I N D I N G S

Your Commission received no complaint in respect to the policy of the B.C. Security Commission in retaining liquid assets of Japanese to the extent of \$260.00 for each adult and \$50.00 for each child as a rehabilitation fund.

More than
WNA
leave
Asset
Policy

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

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

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

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

Your Commission recommends:

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

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

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

S U M M A R Y

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

G E N E R A L O B S E R V A T I O N S

UNOFFICIAL PRESENTATIONS

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

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

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

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

J A P A N E S E W A R V E T E R A N S

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

P O L I C I N G

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

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

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

D E T A I L

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

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

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

We have the honour to be,

sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd) F.W. JACKSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd) W.R. BONE,
Commissioner.

(Sgd) MARY SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner.

(Sgd) GEORGE F. DAVIDSON,
Commissioner.

January 12th, 1944.

Canada

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER W. L. MACKENZIE KING ON POST-
WAR JAPANESE POLICY, HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUGUST 4, 1944.

...Now may I speak of persons of Japanese origin in Canada. On several occasions the view has been expressed by residents of British Columbia that the rest of Canada does not appreciate the Japanese problem, and that it has been left as virtually the sole responsibility of their province. The fact that in 1941, 22,096 of the 23,149 persons of Japanese race in Canada lived in British Columbia undoubtedly made the people of that province particularly aware of the problem, and I can equally say it made the people of other parts of Canada less aware of how great the problem was. It cannot be said that during the war the government of Canada has left the question on the doorstep of British Columbia. It has taken primary responsibility. I should like now to say, and to emphasize the statement, that the government recognizes that the problem is one to be faced and dealt with not merely by British Columbia but by the whole country. The provinces have their particular sphere of responsibility. I wish to make clear, however, that the government does recognize that the problem is one to be faced by the whole of Canada as a Canadian problem. It is on this basis that the matter has been approached.

The government has had certain basic principles before it in formulating the policy which I wish to present today. In the first place, it recognizes the concern felt by British Columbia at the possibility of once again having within its borders virtually the entire Japanese population of Canada. In the past that situation has led to acrimony and bitterness. That the feeling is general in British Columbia has been made evident not only by the remarks of hon. members from that province but also through representations received from many west coast organizations and individuals. In view of the concern, it is felt that it must be accepted as a basic factor that it would be unwise and undesirable, not only from the point of view of the people of British Columbia but also from that of persons of Japanese origin themselves, to allow the Japanese population to be concentrated in that province after the war.

Secondly, account should be taken of the fact that for the most part the people of Japanese race in the country have remained loyal and have refrained from acts of sabotage and obstruction during the war. It is a fact that no person of Japanese race born in Canada has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war. For the future protection of those who have remained loyal, as well as to eliminate those who have shown that their true allegiance is not to Canada but to Japan, the government is of the view that persons of Japanese race, whether Japanese nationals or British subjects by nationalization or birth, who have shown disloyalty to Canada during the war should not have the privilege of remaining in Canada after the struggle is terminated. That is a second principle that is considered to be fundamental.

Thirdly, the government is of the view that, having regard to the strong feeling that has been aroused against the Japanese during the war and to the extreme difficulty of assimilating Japanese persons in Canada, no immigration of Japanese into this country should be allowed after the war. It is realized, of course, that no declaration of this type can or should be attempted which would be binding indefinitely into the future. Nevertheless, as a guiding principle in the years after the war, it is felt that Japanese immigrants should not be admitted.

Finally, the government considers that while there are disloyal persons to be removed, and while immigration in future is undesirable, and while problems of assimilation undoubtedly do present themselves with respect even to the loyal Japanese in Canada, nevertheless they are persons who have been admitted here to settle and become citizens, or who have been born into this free country of ours, and that we cannot do less than treat such persons fairly and justly. The interests of Canada must be paramount, and its interests will be protected as the first duty of the government. It has not, however, at any stage of the war, been shown that the presence of a few thousand persons of Japanese race who have been guilty of no act of sabotage and who have manifested no disloyalty even during periods of utmost trial, constitutes a menace to a nation of almost twelve million people. Those who are disloyal must be removed. That is clear. Surely, however, it is not to be expected that the government will do other than deal justly with those who are guilty of no crime, or even of any ill intention. For the government to act otherwise would be an acceptance of the standards of our enemies and the negation of the purposes for which we are fighting.

These are the principles that have seemed to the government worthy of acceptance as the basis for a reasonable and equitable policy in disposing of this vexatious problem. The exigencies of the future may dictate modifications or alterations.

I should add that in handling the Japanese problem we shall attempt, in so far as it seems desirable, to maintain a policy that in a sense can be considered as part of a continental policy. The situation in the United States in a great many essentials is the same as our own, and to the extent that it seems desirable we shall endeavour to ensure that our policy takes account of the policies which are being applied south of the border. There is no need for an identity of policy, but I believe there is merit in maintaining a substantial consistency of treatment in the two countries.

I might now mention the tentative measures which it is proposed to put into effect in order to carry out a policy based upon the principles I have indicated. The first and, in a sense, the fundamental task is to determine the loyal and the disloyal persons of Japanese race in Canada. The entire policy depends upon this being done. To some extent, of course, the task has been carried out through the examination and internment of suspicious or dangerous persons. It cannot be assumed, however, that all those who have been interned are disloyal. Some may have merely misunderstood their dispossession from their property in the protected zones, and, as peaceful and honest Canadian citizens, may have striven to protect and retain what they considered to be rightfully theirs. Undoubtedly some of these cases exist. Misunderstanding is not the same as traitorous intent, and a stubborn defence of one's own property is not necessarily disloyalty. On the other hand there may be persons who have committed no act to justify their internment but who are in fact disloyal. What is clearly needed is the establishment of a quasi-judicial commission to examine the background, loyalties and attitudes of all persons of Japanese race in Canada to ascertain those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here. The commission I have referred to should, I think, be established in the fairly near future, in order that it may begin what will be a large and important task. The result of the work of the commission would be to establish a list of disloyal Japanese persons, some of whom will be Japanese nationals, some British subjects by naturalization, and some British subjects by birth. The government's intention would be to have these disloyal persons deported to Japan as soon as that is physically possible. Prior to deportation, British subjects, falling within this class, would be deprived of their status as such. By the terms of the peace, Japan can be compelled, whether she wishes it or not, to accept these persons. There may also be some persons who will voluntarily indicate a desire to proceed to Japan. For these, no further examination would be necessary. Whatever their national status, they would be allowed and encouraged to go as soon as they can.

Once the examination has been carried out there will be established a list of Japanese persons who are loyal to Canada. Those persons, if they have been properly admitted to this country, and wish to remain here, should be allowed to do so. However, as I have said, they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia. To prevent such concentration, measures of two types can be taken -- a maximum can be set on the number of persons of Japanese race to be allowed to return to British Columbia, and persons of Japanese race can be given encouragement to move and remain elsewhere. It would be most undesirable, I believe, to establish a permanent barrier to the movement within Canada of persons who have been lawfully admitted to Canada or who are nationals of Canada. That would raise the possibility of discrimination and restrictions on movement to and from provinces which might have most unfortunate consequences in the future. Even the establishment of a temporary limitation would be undesirable in principle, but as a practical question of policy it may well be inescapable.

There is little doubt that, with cooperation on the part of the provinces, it can be made possible to settle the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada. They will have to settle in such a way that they must be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled, and that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colony which might again give rise to distrust, fear and dislike. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to the problem.

The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese Canadian themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility.

It is not my intention at this time to enlarge further on this matter. There are questions of detail still to be considered. There may also be modifications of policy which further investigation will show to be necessary. However, the lines of development to which the government will endeavour to adhere will be in general those which I have outlined. We must not permit in Canada the hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere. Our aim is to resolve a difficult problem in a manner which will protect the people of British Columbia and the interests of the country as a whole, and at the same time preserve, in whatever we do, principles of fairness and justice.

Far Eastern Survey

AMERICAN COUNCIL, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

TWO YEARS OF JAPANESE EVACUATION IN CANADA

BY FORREST E. LAVIOLETTE

EDITORIAL NOTE: *Never has the contagious nature of ethnic prejudice been more clearly illustrated than in the recent sweep of hatred for Americans of Japanese ancestry. Whether the United States Government could and should have stood out against public opinion and insisted on protecting the rights of all citizens provided for in the Constitution, may be a moot question. That it did not do so but permitted the obvious distinction between a group of enemy aliens and a minority of citizens to be obscured, is a historic fact. The question has been raised whether the corresponding national minority in Canada has fared better. Did the Dominion succeed in rendering harmless the alien enemies in its midst without frustrating the acculturation already so largely achieved by its national minority of Japanese ancestry? Professor La Violette here gives us his preliminary findings on this question. Information now available, while incomplete, seems to point to the conclusion that owing to the presence of certain factors peculiar to the United States, Japanese-Americans have fared somewhat better than Japanese-Canadians and that the prospects for a constructive long-term solution are somewhat better in the United States. Japanese-Americans are permitted to serve in the armed forces; property rights appear to be somewhat better protected in the United States, and greater opportunities for resettlement exist than in Canada. On both sides of the border, however, lack of security and uncertainty as to their future status outweigh, in the minds of citizens of Japanese ancestry, the care with which, after the first lamentable emergency shifts, their physical needs have been provided for. In both countries, popular prejudice has made it difficult for government to deal with the problem in a rational and constructive manner.* — M. S. F.

After two and a half years of war the problem of Canada's Japanese minority seems as far as ever from solution. The prewar communities have been broken

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up, and Japanese-Canadians are being slowly demoralized by uncertainty as to their future.

A preliminary report on evacuation in Canada was published in this magazine prior to the complete removal of the Japanese from the restricted area in western British Columbia.⁽¹⁾ Removal or detention was completed in this province by October 1942, except for 79 people, later increased to 94, of mixed marriages, with about 100 children, and institutionalized mental cases who will remain in the restricted area. Upon completion of its work, the British Columbia Security Commission reported that on November 14, 1942 the evacuees had been distributed as shown in the following table:

⁽¹⁾Far Eastern Survey, July 27, 1942. The bibliography on this subject is very brief.

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Attempts to solve this minority problem have so far met with little success. The insecurity of the Japanese-Canadians has been intensified, and prejudice against them has led to limitations justified neither by reasons of security nor by Canada's democratic traditions.

HOLLANDIA SETS A PRECEDENT

by Shirley Jenkins

The return of Dutch authority to this island area in the Pacific illustrates one aspect of Allied policy toward former colonial possessions from which the Japanese are being driven.

Sugar beet projects in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario	3,991
Road camp projects in British Columbia and Ontario	945
Interior housing projects in eastern British Columbia	12,029
Self-supporting projects in central British Columbia	1,161
Industrial projects in several provinces	439
Permits to approved employment in various areas	359
Repatriated to Japan	42
Internment camps	699
In detention—Vancouver	111
T. B. cases to be moved to New Denver hospital	105
Total evacuated	19,881

In addition to the above number, there were 2,428 Japanese outside of the restricted area prior to evacuation; 203 returned to Japan in 1941, thus making a total of 22,512 registered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia. In registering, parents claimed 1,500 children resident in Japan.

Self-supporting Projects

Road camps were developed as a part of the national defense scheme. The basic wage is 25¢ while skilled workers and foremen are paid 30¢ and 40¢ per hour. From wages earned \$1.00 is deducted for medical fees, \$20.00 for assignment to dependents, and \$22.50 for room and board. Data are lacking for an appraisal of the road camps, but there have been many complaints from the evacuees — objections to the low wages, hostility about separation from families, and protests about various regulations. A few rumors about the camps have circulated to other parts of Canada, especially about the "Japanese refusal to work." If men wish to leave road work for other employment, they may now do so as the camps are of less importance than they were when first organized. By April 1, 1944 there were about 400 men left in the road camps, which seemed to be running smoothly.

At the time of evacuation, a number of the Japanese felt that they wanted to be entirely free of government support. Those who could afford it were settled in central British Columbia. In the self-supporting projects, they have had an opportunity to do gardening for themselves and for market and to engage in wood-cutting on a contract basis. In one section a sawmill was taken over.

Two years have gone by, and what work has been available has apparently not been sufficient for these evacuees to maintain themselves as they had expected. Gradually their assets are becoming smaller as the duration of the war is longer than they had antici-

pated. Again they are unable to provide educational facilities from their resources, and since they have been so far of little expense to the government, a plea is being made for assistance in that respect. Preliminary reports indicate that these communities are rather highly organized on a cooperative basis, a "little socialist state" as one informant termed them. On the whole it appears that there has been less restlessness and anxiety in these settlements than in the others. A small number have left for the east. Further problems may be expected as family resources become depleted.

By the spring of 1942 considerable labor had migrated from Alberta to the higher wages of war industries on the coast. To avert a serious shortage of labor in the production of beet sugar, the Commission decided to move evacuees to the beet areas of Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario. When it was first proposed that Japanese be used for this work, there was little response among the prospective evacuees, but the Commission explained that complete families would be moved. The Japanese now claim that this was "bait," for they later discovered that they could move into the Interior Settlements (see below) without breaking up their families. They now claim that if they had known this, they would not have offered to move in family units to the beet sugar areas, for as one informant said, "They appear to be serfs on the soil."

By 1943 problems of housing and wages had been partially ironed out, and it was possible to add an additional 700 people to sugar beet work. Sugar production has been fairly well maintained as a result of the evacuees contributing about 50% of the hand work required in the three provinces.

Low Wages in Beet Areas

The first reaction of evacuees to beet work was one of disillusionment and discouragement. Apparently the work of a complete family was not enough to provide sufficient income, and so other seasonal work was needed to round out wages for a year. Some of the people have gone into cities or lumber camps for periods between field work. Such a combination has been difficult for ex-fishermen but farm families have adjusted to it fairly well. In some instances truck gardens were started, but the whole mode of life is contrary to the pattern of living which the Japanese had developed on the Coast. There a man usually worked as a transient laborer in fishing or lumbering until about forty years of age, then used his savings to purchase a small piece of land, marry and establish a home. The farm and children provided security against old age. The sugar beet scheme is unpopular. Furthermore, the Department of Labor signed a contract with the Province of Alberta, requiring removal of the Japanese six months after hostilities cease if so re-

quested. Arrangements with Manitoba and Ontario are less rigid and allow more flexibility for future final disposition.

For the 4,700 evacuees involved in this work, there is no way that they can feel secure from economic or political problems through their own efforts or those of the agency which has jurisdiction over them. Because of this, the type of work and the fact that evacuees cannot buy land, it may be expected that they will make determined efforts to avoid becoming permanent migratory or seasonal workers, even if they are acceptable to the beet growers. In April the beet workers petitioned the Minister of Labor to move them out of this type of work and resettle them under the same policy as the evacuees who are in the ghost towns. They said that they were "unwanted" and that the growers did not care what happens to them. This petition was precipitated by failure to settle to their satisfaction the issue of giving them right to transfer to other farms if they wished and the right of their children to go to high school without paying additional fees. They also claim that the whole of the province is unpromising for future adjustments, and hence they wish to leave.

Interior Settlements

Of the various projects established by the British Columbia Security Commission, those located in the southeastern corner of British Columbia are undoubtedly after two years of evacuation the ones of most concern to the government as well as to the Japanese. Rehabilitated hotels, houses and other buildings, some newly constructed, give these ghost mining towns semblance of renewed normal life. The completely new town of Tashme, 100 miles east of Vancouver, might make one think another boom was under way. But although the Kootenay Lakes district is one of the most beautiful in Canada, and from this point of view the Japanese like it, the evacuees are profoundly unhappy people in spite of the absence of barbed wire fences, guard towers or military police to remind them constantly of their status, although entrance or exit to the general area is controlled.

In these centers all of the Japanese are provided with housing, fuel and light, schooling, and, unless they have ample assets for paying for their own, medical care and hospitalization. A few work projects, such as wood-cutting, have been operated and these along with necessary work of the Commission and private employers have kept a good number on a self-supporting basis. The Commission expects the able-bodied to work and so "maintenance" is provided only for the unemployable and families of internees. The Commission does, however, guarantee a minimum income, using the British Columbia provincial relief rates as

a scale for determining allowances. On January 1, 1944, there were 11,365 people, of whom 8,522 were Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization, living in this relocation area. Of this number, 2,072 persons (822 families) were living on this scale of income:

<i>No. of Persons in Family</i>	<i>Monthly Allowance</i>
1	\$12.00
2	23.00
3	29.00
4	34.00
5	39.00
6	44.00
7	49.00
8	54.00

Add \$3.00 for each additional person beyond eight.

This scale is slightly higher than that of the City of Vancouver for Orientals. At the same time, there were 2,117 persons (385 families) who required supplementary maintenance so as to bring their income up to the minimum, and 7,176 persons (1,526 families), who were self-supporting because their incomes were over the guaranteed amount.

Such a scale of income is expected to be adequate for food, clothing and incidentals of living. Yet this has given rise to a great number of complaints in the form of petitions to the Department of Labor and to the Spanish government, which has charge of Japanese interests. There have also been complaints about housing, especially with respect to congestion and heating. The complaints became so numerous that the government finally appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the welfare of the evacuees. Its report was released in the latter part of March and offered no important criticisms of the program. In view of the fact that the Royal Commission limited itself to a strict interpretation of "welfare" as used in its instructions, the report is not an overall review of policy and program. If the instructions had been broadened both the Department of Labor and the evacuees would have benefited.

Anxiety about Future Status

Objective evidence indicates clearly that the health of the Japanese is not suffering because of food or housing. The number and nature of complaints, and the intense demands made upon social workers of the Commission, indicate very clearly that the anxieties of the evacuees have become centered around problems of personal and family health, food, clothing and the everyday small things of life. The anxieties are derived chiefly from problems of education, from the order to liquidate property registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property, and from problems of resettlement. It is clear that all of these are tied up with the Japanese' anxiety over their future legal and economic status and with a subtler psychological inse-

curity arising from uncertainty as to whether they will be accepted or rejected by the Canadian nation.

Shortly after 1870 in Japan, education became a means of securing a higher position in the new economic system. This strengthened the traditional respect for learning which Japanese have had for centuries. Education had prestige; it aided economic advancement. The immigrants brought these ideas with them. Finally, because of intense discrimination against the Japanese, education became important as a means of survival. Today the parents in the Interior Settlements see concrete evidence of the latter, for it is the younger, better educated group which finds it possible to resettle in the east. They are the ones who do not have to accept work as menials, and as informants say, "They can make a go of it."

Lack of Adequate Education

At the time of evacuation the Province of British Columbia disclaimed any responsibility for the education of the children of any age group. The Provincial Department of Education continues to state that it is already short of teachers and that no district can be expected to be saddled with extra expense due to the dislocation of the Japanese. The Commission has attempted to provide grade school training in the Interior Settlements but not high school work. Both of these in certain areas are provided by local authorities, and in others secondary education is provided by some of the churches or by correspondence. Because of the desire of the Commission to resettle people in areas where labor is needed and its continual emphasis upon the fact that the whole program is only for the duration, the Commission has not gone into any extensive building program for schools, but it has provided teachers through making use of *nisei* who are either trained or able to qualify quickly. It is estimated that the costs of education for the coming year will be about \$100,000. The shortage of equipment and qualified teachers has been difficult for the evacuees to accept, and they consequently feel unjustly treated. Only a few students attended universities in 1943-44.

Although there is considerable concern among the Japanese about educational problems, the desire for improved facilities has not moved many parents or children to resettle. The economic problems are too great to overcome easily; and the parents want to keep their children close to them.

It may be expected that the Provincial Department of Education will stand firm in its present policy. It is consistent with the general demand that the present opportunity be seized to exclude forever all Japanese from British Columbia. Some improvements might be facilitated by the Department, but on the whole British Columbians feel that the Japanese are now the full

responsibility of the Commission. Until the Japanese are settled permanently, education will continue to be a major source of anxiety for the parents and older children, although significant improvements have been made since September 1943.

A second, and probably the most important, source of insecurity and anxiety is that of the liquidation of property. The details of the property problem are numerous and complicated. In February 1942 the government prohibited the Japanese from acquiring property, but it did not prevent the disposal of holdings. When complete evacuation was announced, the Custodian of Enemy Property was given control of Japanese property as "a protective measure only." Full power was given the Custodian to administer the property for the "benefit of all interested persons." In order to do this the property of Japanese was defined as belonging to the enemy within the meaning of the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy of 1939.

In leaving their residences, the evacuees left their chattel goods locked in their houses, stored in halls, or in the basements of empty houses, some of which were forwarded later upon request. Since then there has been vandalism and considerable loss from damage by rodents. If there had not been so much confusion at the time of leaving, this loss could have been reduced. In view of these conditions, the Custodian decided last summer to dispose of the chattels at auction as this was the only way to protect the interests of the Japanese.

"Protection" vs. Liquidation of Property

At the time the evacuees registered their property with the Custodian it was their understanding that it was to be "protected" and "administered." In June 1942 the people had a suspicion that more than "protection" and "administration" might follow. A report of the Minister of Mines and Resources and the Minister of Pensions and National Health indicated that a survey had been carried out and an appraisal made of present value so as to consolidate the control and disposition of agricultural lands in particular. At this point it was arranged that in order to acquire or lease property which formerly belonged to a Japanese, it was necessary to have the approval of the Director of the Soldier Settlement Board. In such transactions negotiations were made between the buyer or lessee and the Director without any contact with the owner. Credits were accrued to the account of the owner in the office of the Custodian.

The survey of Japanese properties showed clearly that from a business point of view, a greater number of assets were of the wasting type than had been anticipated. Furthermore, a shortage of labor and the lack of interest in permanent farming at that time by Cauca-

sians meant that the crops would be lost and the berry or other plants ruined. It is not difficult to realize that a government office cannot function effectively as an operator of farm or business properties. In view of the fact that a seller's market has existed for several years, the Custodian decided to liquidate the properties. On February 6, 1943 *The New Canadian*, the only Japanese paper in Canada, headlined the fact that "Ottawa Order Authorizes Sale of 'Seized' Property." It was the realization of fears which the Japanese had felt for eight months. Because of their experience with the disposal of fishing boats and sale of automobiles, the evacuees felt that forced liquidation would mean sales at fictitiously low prices. And immediately the politicians on the Coast felt that property liquidation would be an additional argument for postwar exclusion.

Although a committee with Japanese representation had carefully considered property problems before recommending liquidation, the evacuees organized the Japanese Property Owners Association in order to collect funds and initiate legal steps to change the policy. A year later the case was supposed to go to the Exchequer Court in Ottawa. It was claimed that a decision would be made early in April 1944. By the latter part of that month, it was not certain that this court had jurisdiction over the case, but it is now scheduled for May 29. The Japanese feel that there is intentional stalling, for in the meantime liquidation of their interest in 1,500 to 2,000 pieces of property is continuing. Seven hundred and sixty-nine pieces of farm land were transferred to the Director of Veteran Settlement to be used for settling demobilized men.

Procedure for Sale of Goods

When any property is sold, a credit is set up in the office of the Custodian. Against this the creditor is allowed to draw. If the money is to be used for resettling purposes, the full amount may be withdrawn. If an individual lives in the Interior Settlements, only limited amounts may be withdrawn with permission, and at least \$260 for a single person or \$520 for a married couple plus \$50 for each child must be left for resettlement purposes. If a person in the Interior Settlements has no assets beyond these amounts, he is entitled to go on maintenance.

The government looks upon liquidation as good administration. The Japanese look upon it as a breach of faith. They suspect that the government has given way to political and economic pressure groups. Available evidence does not indicate conclusively the factors on which the decision was based.

In view of the strong drive among the Japanese to acquire property and maintain a savings account, this is one of the most serious frustrations that they have

experienced in the evacuation program. Unless one is well acquainted with the Japanese mode of life prior to evacuation, it is difficult to convey how much they felt at home in British Columbia. To be evacuated for the duration was a profound crisis. But when they learned of their farms, residential and business properties being sold and their chattels auctioned, all of their accumulated grievances were summed up in one conclusion: the purpose of this is to move us all out of the province permanently. Prior to the property liquidation, it might have been possible for the Commission to allay the distrust which had developed. But now the evacuees feel that the government and its agency, the Commission, have become an enemy of the Japanese, so that they now respond to the program with passive resistance, a feeling of complete helplessness, and deep hostility. Members of the staff have become, for example, *commissionu-inu*, "commission dogs," which in both Canada and the United States appears to be the most derogatory word that evacuees have coined for people whom they hate.

Although liquidation has served to organize fears and feelings of hostility against the government, it is possible for the policy to work to the advantage of the evacuees if the government finds it feasible to sell at good prices and to locate the Japanese so that they can use their assets in resettlement.

Control of Movements

Under an Order-in-Council passed on February 5, 1943 the Minister of Labor has complete control of any person of the Japanese race resident "anywhere in Canada." The government can prohibit a Japanese from engaging in any kind of activity or "employment or business," from moving or traveling anywhere in Canada, from residing anywhere in Canada, or from "associating or communicating with any persons." All of these activities are regulated or watched by the Minister at present. Thus a Japanese cannot cross provincial boundaries without a permit from the police. If a resettled Japanese, of Canadian birth, wishes to change residence from Toronto to Montreal, he can do so only at the will of the government. When a Japanese in British Columbia resettles in the east, there is no change in these restrictions. It brings only additional worries, for if he does resettle, there is no assurance of permanency even though he may work hard and prosper.

The lack of security comes essentially from government regulation of property contracts and the previously mentioned arrangements for removal after hostilities. Should a Japanese wish to open a restaurant or take over a farm, contracts can be made for one year only. Exceptions may be approved by the Min-

ister of Justice, but of the permits applied for, almost none have been approved. This, very likely, is tied into the political problem, for the Minister of Justice probably refers the applications to the provincial minister involved. If this were not done, the Dominion Government could be challenged by the provincial governments concerned for exceeding its authority and breaking the working agreement which was arranged at the time of evacuation. Such restrictions as well as the opposition of the Canadian Legion and children of other immigrants are major obstacles to resettlement.

Another factor making up the resettlement complex of attitudes is the kind of work and wages which Japanese can secure. Ontario and Quebec provide jobs mainly for skilled laborers, domestics or farmers. Evacuees realize that if they were qualified, there might be less difficulty in making sufficient money to support their families, for which Montreal and Toronto residents claim that about \$130 per month is required. The wages which most evacuees can earn are inadequate without supplementary income. But even with an adequate income, they are unwilling to risk the move because of government regulations. Those who have resettled are usually better qualified, unmarried people, or the wealthier ones who can afford to take chances.

Seek Work Opportunities

But the factor of income alone does not explain their resistance to resettlement. The Japanese are struggling to avoid menial work. They do not want to become migratory seasonal workers, and they want wider opportunities than domestic work, which, among the Japanese, has been heretofore a means of getting an education. These attitudes are still effective among the West Coast Japanese. Hence low pay and lack of jobs offering opportunities for future advancement are serving to block their eastward movement. This also means that these two factors determine where one will accept work if resettlement is attempted. There is a strong preference for the largest cities, Toronto and Montreal, preferably the former because it is in a region of higher wages, and an almost frantic desire to avoid smaller cities and rural areas. This latter factor is a complex motive made up of a desire to get into work with a "future," to be relatively inconspicuous, and to go where friends are already located. Since the first opportunities came in the large cities, friends are usually there. Whether there will be a later moving away from the eastern cities cannot be foretold.

Opportunities for domestic work are chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. So far the Commission has been unable to resettle many people into this work, owing

mainly to the fact that parents refuse to permit their unmarried daughters to leave home. In parental thinking, it is recognized that the daughters have not been trained to take care of themselves as have other Canadians. The parents are afraid of the girl's possible demoralization and of their inability to find a husband for her if she leaves them. They also fear that should she marry without their assistance, she might choose a non-Japanese. This group of unmarried young women will continue to be a difficult problem for the Commission until family resettlement is possible.

Religious Differences Noted

Resettlement statistics by religious groups are not yet available. Informants familiar with the resettlement movement agree that Christians respond more easily than Buddhists. The former have organizations active in the camps and in the east, attempting to facilitate dispersal and readjustment, while the latter have no connections in the east and tend to remain in the camps. Since the Buddhists represented roughly 65% of all religious affiliations prior to evacuation, they are of course a major group which presents very difficult problems of resettlement.

Several years ago National Selective Service was organized in Canada in order to distribute workers according to priorities. Before new jobs can be accepted, permits are required. In the latter part of September 1943 it was decided that in order to expedite resettlement, the rules of N.S.S. would be applied to single Japanese males of Canadian citizenship. Hence a few men were transferred to lumber camps in northern Ontario, but by December the rules were suspended because of resistance based, mainly, upon the fear of breaking up families. Family sentiment has been strengthened by evacuation, and for evacuees even the sending of a single son or daughter away to work is looked upon as "breaking up the family." Later in February, it was decided to enforce the rules again, and after the Royal Commission report, completed in January, it was decided to suspend all able, single people, numbering about 125, who were working on the Commission staff and urge them to resettle.

Local work in resettlement areas is carried on by a special officer of National Selective Service, a branch of the Department of Labor, but under the Deputy Minister of Labor who also has responsibility for the Japanese. In addition to assigning evacuees to jobs according to priorities, an officer has to see that the regulations of the Security Commission are carried out. Because of restlessness, anxieties and health problems, the officer has social work as well as public relations functions to fulfill. In eastern cities the Y.W.C.A. has assisted with this phase of the work.

In the application of the rules of N.S.S., the Commission has found it desirable to follow an intermediate rather than a strict enforcement. Penalties have been imposed in several cases for infraction of the rules. Because of anxieties, restlessness and the purposelessness of life at present, it is difficult to settle evacuees so that they will not quit jobs and thus gain a bad reputation as workers.

The application of these rules to Canadian citizens of Japanese descent has made them feel further discriminated against as compared with Japanese nationals. Because of international conventions, enemy nationals are not "forced" to take work. It has been pointed out by numerous Japanese who are Canadian citizens that the Japanese nationals enjoy greater privileges. At the present time about the only way a Canadian of Japanese ancestry is free to contribute to the war effort is by accepting work which by its nature, location or conditions is usually distasteful to him, or by investing in Victory Bonds.

The confusion regarding resettlement, and particularly the rules of National Selective Service, point to the problem of communication within the Interior Settlements. This is due in part to the fact that the evacuees have no adequate way of resolving their resentment, they do not have access to information, and through the stereotyping process of forming opinions, they maintain their attitude of enmity toward the Security Commission. Furthermore, they believe that National Selective Service is a means by which they are forced into an even more insecure position.

Numbers Few But Problem Significant

The Japanese in Canada have never been numerically important, for steps were taken to prevent that. In a total population of 11,500,000 certainly the 19,881 evacuated Japanese, requiring an annual expenditure of about .001% of the national budget, do not loom large. Yet as it bears on the efforts of a democratic people to solve a domestic problem of international significance, on the problem of working out relations between federal and provincial governments, and of negotiating a peace treaty and resuming relations with Japan, the Japanese problem is of first-rate importance to Canadians.

On the whole Canadians have assumed that evacuation was necessary and that the plan followed was the only solution to the "British Columbian problem." They have assumed that whatever British Columbians have claimed about the Japanese is true. Since the policy of the government has been to avoid publicity regarding the nature and progress of the program, there has been virtually no discussion of the eventual disposal of the Japanese except in British Columbia.

Also, there have been no Fair Play Committees which have developed spontaneously although some *nisei* sponsoring committees have been organized in resettlement areas. The apparent lack of concern about the solution of this domestic and international problem is due largely to the fact that Canadians are not highly sensitive to problems of constitutional rights and that the Dominion is not tightly bound together through well developed channels of communication.

Attitude of Canadians

On February 16, 1944 the Gallup Poll published its second report on attitudes toward the Japanese problem. Experts do not agree upon the significance of these polls, but at least this one, like the others, is quoted throughout the Dominion.

	<i>Japanese Nationals per cent</i>	<i>Japanese- Canadians per cent</i>
Send back to Japan	80	33
Allow to stay in Canada	14	49
Undecided	6	8

The most important item regarding this poll is the fact that the Province of British Columbia did not differ significantly from the other provinces. This confirms the impression that across the whole of the Dominion there is a surprising amount of homogeneity in attitudes toward this problem. Should this continue and on the basis stated by the poll, it is a favorable sign for both the government and the Japanese.

In the past two years numerous organizations have passed resolutions regarding postwar disposition of the Japanese. These cannot be appraised accurately at present. They do, however, range all the way from deporting all Japanese to Japan or to formerly Japanese-owned islands to dispersing them throughout the Dominion on a quota basis, and from complete prohibition of owning land and fishing licenses to giving full citizenship rights.

The Minister of Labor has received letters from the areas where the Japanese now are, asking for their removal after the war. It has been his policy not to make any commitments to local groups. In the early part of January the Board of Trade at Nelson, B. C., in the area where the Doukhobors have created so much trouble recently, requested that the Japanese be removed from the Interior Settlements. In reply the Minister of Labor stated that the only pledge which the government has made in handling the evacuation program was that "British justice will be exercised." When correspondents have demanded removal from eastern resettlement areas, the Deputy Minister has not been hesitant in pointing out that such individuals have been investigated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which is always reassuring to most Canadians;

that such people are contributing their labor to the war effort; and that the war is being fought for principles which include tolerance toward minority groups. But since it is a departmental policy to shun publicity, not even the Japanese know to what extent the Department of Labor is responsible for stating their case.

Proposals for ultimate solution come mainly from British Columbia. It is not clear at this writing how strong and widespread are the demands there for permanent exclusion. There is no formal organization which is agitating for permanent removal, but it would not take long for such an organization to appear if the Japanese were free to return to the restricted area. A large number of residents on the Coast feel that to prohibit the Japanese from returning is a reactionary step, setting a very dangerous precedent.

When discussing the program the newspapers say that "Japanese will not be permitted to return to B.C." Yet there are about 16,000 in the province. What do they mean by "return"? This is, apparently, a way of keeping the issue alive and of building up latent attitudes gradually.

Political Issues Involved

The demand for permanent exclusion is very definitely a color prejudice. While the Provincial House of Commons was in session during February and March, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation gave notice that it intended to submit an amendment to the Provincial Election Act, giving East Indians the right to vote. In view of the circumstances this is undoubtedly the most courageous act which any political party has undertaken on behalf of minority groups in Canada. Upon being questioned, Mr. Lefebvre, the mover of the amendment, explained that this would extend the franchise to Chinese and Japanese as well as to East Indians. Mr. Pearson, the Minister of Labor, proclaimed the East Indians to be "unreliable, dishonest, deceitful and non-cooperative." The East Indians demanded that the Minister make a public apology, which he later did. Chinese and East Indians from British Columbia who are serving in the armed forces, chiefly Chinese who are not drafted but are permitted to volunteer for the Army (though not the Air Force), are not allowed to vote. Recently Saskatchewan repealed its restriction against Chinese voting. Hence in no other province but British Columbia is the franchise for Orientals an issue. The progress of the amendment, which was ruled out of order by the Speaker, in the provincial legislature shows clearly that politicians in British Columbia use the franchise issue as a vote-getting device even though East Indians are members of the British Empire, the Chinese are our allies, and 75% of the Japanese-Canadians are citizens.

Members of Parliament from British Columbia are pressing the Federal Government for definite commitments for eventual solution of the problem. They are facing an election this fall at home, and they are also displeased with the fact that there has been no forthright declaration on the part of leading officials. These gave rise to a very bitter debate in the House of Commons on May 5, in which all of the traditional stereotypes and invectives were used with considerable vehemence. Acting Prime Minister Ralston finally closed off the speeches by saying that before long the Government would make a statement. Quite obviously after two years the subject is still a political football.

Available statistical evidence indicates clearly that resettlement is going very slowly. All well-informed Japanese and government officials realize the great desirability of achieving a more permanent solution before the end of hostilities. It is clear that the attitudes of the Japanese and the present policy as implemented have come to an impasse, and that breaking it will require a thorough overhauling of existing regulations and restrictions. By removing travel restrictions, by making Canadian citizenship more privileged than Japanese, and by encouraging native Japanese leadership to assume greater responsibilities in the carrying out of new policies, the Japanese themselves can be aided to work out a new mode of life. Finally, their adjustments will be more satisfactory if means are found for enlisting the cooperation of a greater number of Canadians in a liberalized program of resettlement.

HOLLANDIA SETS A PRECEDENT

Allied policy on liberated areas is being clarified. For example, immediate civilian administration by the legal prewar government has been arranged in the recent pact between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the pattern is being followed in agreements between the United Nations and Holland, Belgium and Norway. For Europe this appears to be a shift away from the earlier plan for Allied military control in liberated areas. The policy in the Pacific theater, however, has always provided for the immediate restoration of the former Allied governments as the sole administrative authority.

A preview of the policy in operation was seen last month when Netherlands government officials landed at Hollandia in northwest New Guinea alongside the Allied invasion forces. This was the first administrative restoration in the Pacific for the Dutch, a regime

which is not providing the military force to evict the Japanese. The Hollandia settlement at Humboldt Bay is a small and relatively insignificant part of the Dutch colonial empire, but the precedent established there will be important.

Over one hundred Netherlands Indies officials, Javanese native police, guides and interpreters went ashore with the American Army on April 22. Their first act was to run up the flag of the Netherlands and reclaim the territory for the Dutch Empire. The group included Dutch and Indonesian officials, and was led by Major David Schermer, with Colonel Conrad Giebel serving as liaison to the American command. Their administration is strictly civil in nature and operates under the Netherlands Government. The immediate purpose is to reconstruct the Hollandia area, secure native labor to assist the American forces, and promote agricultural production. All of the men have had both training and experience in phases of administration. Their readiness to assume control is the result of considered planning on the part of the Netherlands Indies authorities in Australia.

School for Administrators

The internment of the civil officials in Dutch New Guinea after occupation by the Japanese made it obvious that a whole new corps of administrators would be needed. Last summer the Commission of the Netherlands East Indies established a civil service school to train such officials in Melbourne. The initial class included about forty young volunteers, both Hollanders and Indonesians. They underwent an intensive six months' training course in practical problems of administration. Included in their studies were such subjects as constitutional law, taught by Dr. Jacob van Hoogstraten, and Islam, taught by Dr. Charles O. van der Plas, N.E.I. Chief Commissioner. Jungle trip experience was taught by a former Timor guerrilla fighter. Language instruction in Malay as well as knowledge of the religion, customs and history of the areas were emphasized.

Actual experience in administration was secured in Southern Netherlands New Guinea, which, although unoccupied by the Japanese, has faced problems of reconstruction because of repeated bombardments. Last summer Dutch officials went to Merauke, seat of the Government, to organize the handling of military and civilian goods. A program of civilian conscription was instituted, and reconstruction of bombed towns begun. Men who received this practical training in Merauke were with the Allied forces in Hollandia. Their authority will eventually extend to all recaptured Dutch territory in Malaysia. A Netherlands agency to supervise and control exports from the

islands for a limited time has already been established.

The prompt turning over of liberated territory to the former metropolitan powers illustrates clearly Allied policy; that of restoring the *status quo ante* for colonial areas—at least until final victory is achieved.

SHIRLEY JENKINS

BOOKS ON THE PACIFIC AREA

WINGS AFTER WAR: The Prospects of Postwar Aviation. By S. Paul Johnston. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1944. 129 pp. Diagr. \$2.00.

In this little volume, a well-known popularizer of aviation facts and figures deflates exaggerated expectations of the role which air travel and transportation are likely to play after the war. There will be no great immediate development, he finds, of personal uses of inexpensive planes. To keep in practice the 300,000 or more pilots coming back from the war theaters will be impossible, even with Government-subsidized flying and with a mass production of planes kept going by government orders.

Transportation of goods by air will continue to be limited by the lower cost and greater practicability of other forms of transportation for most purposes. In Russia and China, more urgent tasks of internal transport development will for some time prevent a very active participation in the international competition for air transportation. Before there can be any great expansion, there is need for international conventions and agreements. Pacific air travel and transportation of mail will not soon be more than about one third of that which flies over the Atlantic.

With its admirable charts and lucid explanations, Mr. Johnston's realistic forecasts — given in some detail for different types of planes and plane-uses — are more inspiring than the fantastic pictures with which some magazines of large circulation have tried to amuse their readers. He manages to convey a sense of solid beginnings. It will take political foresight, commercial enterprise and the ingenuity of engineers to place the war-time experience of aviation into the service of global civilian communication.

B. L.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMODITY CONTROL AGREEMENTS. Montreal: International Labour Office, 1943. 221 pp. \$2.00, paper.

Disagreement registered at the Philadelphia Conference of the I.L.O. concerning the scope of the I.L.O.'s operations might well have taken this excellent compilation for one of its concrete issues. International agreements on measures to promote full employment, which most of the delegates accepted in principle as a desirable aim, it might well have been contended, are futile if they must limit themselves to technical questions of labor conditions. "Interpreted in terms of human suffering," states an earlier report quoted in the Introduction, the violent swings in the prices of certain basic commodities "meant that farmers in many areas were unable to purchase clothes or boots, were unable to send their children to school for lack of them, were unable to obtain food other than that produced on the farm . . . the plight of the paid labourer on the farm or in the mine was often such as to make the incomeless farmer seem fortunate."

The intergovernmental control agreements relating to wheat, sugar, tea, coffee, beef, tin, and rubber, described in detail, have

for the most part grown out of earlier producers' schemes and have led to the adoption at various world conferences of certain guiding principles. These are set forth in full recognition of the special considerations that must govern their application in the case of particular commodities, so as to insure that the administration will be in the public interest. This is particularly important with respect to those schemes which influence the prices of materials that enter directly into the consumption of the economically weakest classes of the population over a large part of the world. These same commodities — sugar, tea, coffee, rubber, for example — may also pay so little in wages that a serious reduction in prices threatens the very livelihood of the unorganized and defenseless workers who produce them.

The report, well indexed and easy to use, offers a convenient starting point for the discussion of post-war commodity agreements of a more far-reaching character, whether under I.L.O. auspices or any other.

P. T. S.

ARCTIC MANUAL. By Vilhjalmur Stefansson. New York: Macmillan, 1944. 556 pp., ill. \$3.00.

The manuals written by American scholars at the request of the War or Navy Department usually are of pocket size and intended to be used on the spot. When it came to the preparation of an Arctic manual for the Air Corps, the authorities and the only person who could write such a manual decided between them that it was better to produce a book so interesting that the reader would remember the relevant information in an emergency, than to trust to the adequacy of the few printed pages which the aviator could carry in his pocket. The result is a book still as condensed as pemican but with an intriguing flavor in addition to its high nutritive qualities.

The layman who tries to follow wartime events in the Arctic or to anticipate postwar developments there finds in this book a number of surprising facts — surprising, that is, if he has shared many of the current prejudices. For example, both the coldest and the warmest spots on this globe are in the temperate zone; there is no polar icecap in the accepted sense; in late August about four-fifths of all land north of the Arctic circle is free of snow; life, mostly in an advanced form, exists in almost every part of the Arctic Ocean; that ocean is only one-seventh as large as the Atlantic and one-thirteenth as large as the Pacific; humidity and insects make the summer climate unpleasant in those low-lying and swampy plains that cover much of the land area; but the average snowfall of the Arctic is less than that of Iowa.

Another paradox is that a manual produced by a man eminent as a geographer and an anthropologist contains no map and tells nothing about the people of the Arctic region.

B. R. F.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ON CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES, with special reference to the North Pacific. By Jozo Tomasevich. Stanford University: Food Research Institute, 1943. 297 pp. \$3.00.

This survey admirably rounds out previous studies of pelagic conservation, including those made under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Seals, halibut, and whales, as well as salmon, have been in danger of serious depletion through ruthless exploitation. Japan's aggressive disregard of the international interest in this matter has contributed to her bad reputation as a neighbor; and there is little doubt that restraints will be imposed upon her in this connection when the peace terms are written.

Dr. Tomasevich is concerned more with the history and results of international regulation than with the technical questions of breeding and protection. Nevertheless, the greatest ad-

vantage thus far derived from the various international conventions probably is the impetus they have given to the scientific study of the subject. Within the limits of their operation, the agreed measures of conservation have been successful, he finds; but these limits have been far too narrow. To restore the productive capacity of Pacific marine life will require a more inclusive rationalization of the fishing, sealing and whaling industries and if necessary an element of compulsion if any nation should still desire to poach on the common reserves.

B. L.

A MODERN FOREIGN POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

By Joseph M. Jones. New York: Macmillan, 1944. 94 pp. \$1.35.

In this sensible and constructive little volume, in part reprinted from *Fortune*, Mr. Jones raises questions that are fundamental in United States foreign policy. Many of the concepts on which that policy has been based in the past — such as avoidance of alliances, idealism unbacked by force, non-intervention in other countries' domestic affairs, neutral rights and freedom of the seas, self-determination, reduction of armaments, commercial non-discrimination — he finds either obsolete or inadequate today. He advances four new concepts: (1) a nuclear combination with the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union and China; (2) international control over civil and military aviation, and international mobilization of air power against possible aggressors; and as basic objectives, (3) the extension of democratic liberties throughout the world; (4) expansion of economic activity to promote a rising standard of living.

For the effective carrying out of such policies Mr. Jones finds the State Department as it exists today a clumsy instrument, geared to the nineteenth century and unresponsive to the needs of the twentieth. The fault, he believes, lies partly in an inefficient departmental organization, partly in an atmosphere of routine and protocol which discourages initiative and imagination, partly in certain personnel who have been unable to move with the times. There is, moreover, in the author's opinion, urgent need for a closer relationship between the agency which carries out our foreign policy and the ultimate source of that policy; the people, and their representatives in Congress. The scope of foreign policy, he points out, has broadened to the point where it covers matters of the most immediate personal interest to every citizen. While suggesting certain concrete steps in this direction, he emphasizes that the essential thing is recognition by officials in charge of foreign relations of the necessity for taking the people into their confidence. While the recent reorganization of the State Department and its new public relations policy do not go all the way to meet Mr. Jones' demands, he regards them as encouraging steps in the right direction.

M. S. F.

FAR EASTERN SURVEY

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CANADA'S JAPANESE

FELLOWSHIP FOR A CHRISTIAN
SOCIAL ORDER,
VANCOUVER UNIT

FELLOWSHIP FOR A CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ORDER

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

THE Fellowship for a Christian Social Order is an Association of Christians whose religious convictions have led them to a belief that the creation of a new social order is essential to the realization of the Kingdom of God.

The Fellowship recognizes the present critical stage in the transformation of society as a religious crisis. It is a religious crisis because religion is concerned to establish human community, and in the present anti-democratic economic system human community is being denied. This crisis in our day demands a change in the economic organization of society such as will transfer the means of production to social ownership and democratic control so that the motive of meeting human needs may operate and supplant the motive of private gain.

The life of the Christian community is one of freedom, equality and brotherhood. These are mere words unless they are embodied in the relationships of human society. A religion which does not effectively transform human relationships in every sphere of life is a religion of illusion. It is as Christians that we engage to further those economic and political forces which are releasing the possibilities of fuller personal living.

Copies of this pamphlet may be ordered from F. C. S. O., 677 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont., or the F. C. S. O., 6464 Chester Street, Vancouver, B. C. Single copies, 5c; 20 copies or more, at 3c each.

FOREWORD

WITH Canada's declaration of war on Japan the presence of a considerable number of people of Japanese origin, whose home for years has been in British Columbia, was immediately recognized as raising questions of great importance. The problem is primarily military but it involves serious social implications for the present and for the future. Consequently it is highly important, first, that the necessities of defence should be met as fully as possible and, second, that the means adopted should not unduly jeopardize or delay wise solutions of related social problems. The following statement has been prepared by a committee of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, Vancouver, in the hope that it may be of assistance to those concerned. This document consists chiefly, therefore, of a factual summary. With this are associated certain suggestions based upon a study of the objective facts and certain comments upon proposed policies.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Japanese Canadian community originated in immigration which began on a small scale before the turn of the century. About 1903 the influx suddenly increased in response to a demand for cheap labour, chiefly for use in the expanding exploitation of the natural resources of British Columbia. The competition offered by this imported "contract labour" gave rise to protests similar to those against Chinese immigration some twenty years earlier. Restrictions were therefore imposed in 1908 and made more stringent by modifications effected in 1923 and 1928. The difficulty of dealing effectively with the problem was increased by the fact that outside of British Columbia it was little understood and it was further complicated by treaty relations, actually effective or under contemplation, between Great Britain and Japan. The so-called "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1928 permitted an annual immigration of not more than 150 Japanese, of whatever class or sex, and this agreement remained in force until its abrogation was announced by the Canadian Prime Minister in February, 1942.

An important feature of the situation is that, from 1907 onward, female Japanese immigrants outnumbered the male immigrants. As pointed out by Young and Reid, Japanese immigration "instead of persisting as a seasonal migration of males, who came to Canada for a temporary residence, . . . became a bona fide movement of immigrants arriving here with the intention of remaining in the country." In important respects, therefore, the situation differed from that involved in the coming of Chinese immigrants, since the regulations relative to the admission of Chinese women were practically prohibitive.

From time to time, particularly after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, charges were freely circulated that an indefinite number of Japanese immigrants had entered the country illegally; and in the fall of 1938 a committee headed by Dr. H. Keenleyside conducted, on behalf of the Canadian Government, a careful investigation of this question. In January, 1939, the Government tabled in the House of Commons the committee's report, which declared the charges of illegal entry, "false both in detail and substance." The committee estimated that, at the time of the enquiry, there were not more than one hundred persons of Japanese origin illegally resident in Canada, and reported that most of these had entered the country years earlier, when immigration regulations were not always rigidly enforced.

As is usual in the case of immigrant communities, the immigrants from Japan usually constituted an addition to the low income group, and various circumstances have tended to confine them to it by concentrating this Oriental element in very definite and limited occupational fields. These include the coastal fisheries, intensive agricultural operations for the production of small fruits and vegetables, unskilled and semi-skilled labour in logging camps and sawmills, personal services and the economically less desirable retail trades.

Occupational and social discrimination based upon race, together with the play of economic forces, increased the tendency of Japanese residents to congregate in definitely Japanese communities. The largest of these is in Vancouver city, focussing in the Powell Street section. The second largest such community is at Steveston, a fishing village at the mouth of

the Fraser River. Lumber centres on Vancouver Island, pulp and paper "company town" on the coast, and northern coastal fishing districts include a substantial proportion of the remainder of the Japanese-Canadian population, but there are Japanese farmers scattered through the lower Fraser and Okanagan valleys.

In general, social and economic circumstances have almost precluded Japanese residents from professional and other "white collar" occupations, except in the largest communities, where a small number of physicians, dentists, editors, clergymen, and the like, serve chiefly the special needs of other residents of the same racial origin.

The almost total restriction of Japanese immigration to the Province of British Columbia, and, within it, to coastal localities, has resulted largely from the fact that in these parts the immigrants found, in the section of Canada nearest to the land of their origin, a climate substantially similar to that of Japan. Moreover, limited financial means, difficulties incidental to the new arrivals' ignorance of English, and the natural reaction of a sensitive people to a painful degree of social ostracism tended to make the newcomers stick together and to discourage penetration to parts of Canada where they could not find people of their own stock.

The concentration of the Japanese element in a few places naturally produces in these regions an erroneous impression of the extent of Japanese settlement in Canada. In 1941 the registration conducted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police gave the total number of persons of Japanese origin resident in British Columbia as 23,428, 3 per cent of the total population of the province, and a fraction of 1 per cent of the population of the Dominion. Of these 8,076 were males over sixteen; 5,724 were females over sixteen; and the balance, 8,898 were children under sixteen years of age. The registration figures further showed that there were 7,126 Japanese born listed as Japanese aliens; 2,157 as naturalized British subjects, (196 gained full citizenship by serving with the Canadian forces in Europe in the First World War) and the balance, 12,714, were Canadian citizens by reason of birth in Canada. Even of the number listed as aliens, many had lived in Canada since infancy.

That the Japanese are conspicuously industrious and law-abiding, no one denies; and that they naturally desire to acquire Canadian standards of life is as little open to question. Their habits of personal cleanliness, which impress visitors to Japan, have naturally been retained in their Canadian surroundings. They have manifested a very keen interest in education. All the Canadian-born and many of the young people who by accident of birth are classed as aliens have been educated in Canadian schools, often at the cost of great self-sacrifice on the part of their parents. The number graduated by the University of British Columbia has been remarkable. During their school life these young people have experienced little racial discrimination, being freely accepted by their companions and teachers as Canadians, and certainly looking upon themselves as such. Their case is very different from that of young foreigners in lands where the foreign element is educated by foreigners, in foreign schools, with minimum local contacts and with the hope and intention of ultimately making their home in the land of their ancestors. For these and other reasons, in the period from 1928 to 1937 a friendlier attitude toward the Japanese in British Columbia developed rather steadily. In 1936 the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League sent a delegation to Ottawa to ask

for the Dominion franchise and this movement had the support of numerous Occidentals.

The feeling against the Japanese was due to several causes. Charges of "peaceful penetration" to the detriment of the majority race were not lacking. Concentrated in a strictly limited number of occupations, the Japanese offered serious competition to Whites working in the same fields and sometimes the latter were forced out of business. Such competition was particularly resented during the period of the depression, when there developed a tendency to make the Orientals the scapegoats upon whom was laid responsibility for many social ills. Moreover, coming to Canada originally as "cheap labour," the Japanese were always at a disadvantage, and laws allowing employers to pay a certain proportion of their employees at rates below the so-called minimum wage meant, in actual practice, that one scale of wages prevailed in the case of Occidentals and another in the case of Orientals. Forced by this to accept lower wages to secure a livelihood, they have been unpopular in labour circles; labor unions consequently charged Japanese workers with lowering Canadian standards. There was lack of co-operation in fishing circles. In small businesses—confectioneries, green-groceries, tailoring and dressmaking establishments, cleaning and pressing shops, barber shops—and on fruit farms, it was claimed, and often with justice, that by pressing practically the whole family into service and by working for unreasonably long hours, subsisting on a meagre rice-and-fish diet, and being apparently content with very poor living quarters, the Japanese were able to undercut Occidental competitors. An uncertain but decreasing proportion of Japanese were contributing to the support of relatives in Japan and this exportation of Canadian money was resented. Though the police never found one Japanese engaged in espionage, it was believed that the excellent knowledge the Japanese fishermen had of British Columbia coast was made available to the Japanese Navy.

The outbreak, however, of the Sino-Japanese War tended to stimulate popular disapproval of things Japanese and with the outbreak of the present World War in September, 1939, and particularly after the alignment of Japan with the Axis in September, 1940, smouldering hostility burst into flame. In response to agitation which as yet had little support in responsible quarters, the Dominion Government was again moved to institute an enquiry. In the fall of 1940 a special committee made investigations and in January, 1941, in a report submitted to the House of Commons, the Government re-affirmed its confidence in the loyalty of "the great majority" of the Japanese in Canada and of the Canadians of Japanese origin. It set up an advisory committee on "The Japanese Question," exempted Canadian born Japanese and Chinese from compulsory military training in British Columbia, and put forth a voluntary plan for all persons of Japanese origin to be specially registered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This plan was carried out during 1941 with the voluntary co-operation of the Japanese communities in British Columbia. By the fall of last year every individual of Japanese origin in Canada had been provided with a serially indexed identification card, complete with the photograph and fingerprints of the registrant. Duplicate cards were filed with the Japanese Registration Bureau at the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

ASSIMILATION AND CITIZENSHIP

The fact that by complexion and other physical characteristics residents of Japanese origin are easily recognized and distinguished from those of European origin constitutes a basic handicap upon assimilation and recognition as citizens upon equal footing with all others. This handicap is effective even in the case of those many Nisei (second generation Japanese Canadians) who, in the opinion of their teachers and of other intimate observers, are thoroughly Canadian in outlook and habit.

However, whether justifiable or not, the hesitation of British Columbia authorities to admit even second generation Japanese Canadians to political equality has not been wholly a matter of racial prejudice. Many have felt that the allegiance of these residents was too divided. There did exist a very strong desire for full Canadian citizenship among Japanese residents in general, particularly among those of Canadian birth and education, and these have greatly resented the exclusion from the franchise. Such exclusion they view not only as an insult to their intelligence and integrity, but as a handicap excluding them from certain walks of life for which, in individual cases, they may be well fitted. Admission to certain professions—*e.g.*, law and certain branches of engineering—is confined to persons whose names are on the voters' list for the province of British Columbia.

This divided allegiance, it was felt, was revealed in the matter of the Japanese Language Schools, and the relation of the Japanese consul to the Japanese in Canada. The first generation Japanese, in most cases familiar only with Japanese customs and traditions, and anticipating an early return to Japan, either sent their children to Japan for education, or have done their best to give them a knowledge of the Japanese language and morality through Japanese Language Schools in this country. It would be a grave mistake to suppose, however, that all who have attended Japanese Language Schools have done so with the intention of returning to Japan. And it should be equally noted that in certain instances, owing to the nationalistic tendency of the Language Schools, Japanese parents have steadfastly refused to support these schools or to send their children to them. Again the Japanese residents have had so little access to profitable employment that many of them have found it extremely important that their children be equipped with a reading, writing and speaking knowledge of Japanese in order to make a livelihood within the limits of the Japanese community. Consequently, in nearly every centre of Japanese population, Language Schools have been maintained and patronized.

Similarly, the first generation Japanese, having no roots in Canada with her past, and experiencing opposition from Occidentals who have constantly objected to their presence in British Columbia, have generally followed the policy of registering their children at the Japanese Consulate, a practise that puts these children in the position of possessing a dual nationality and allegiance. Under these circumstances it has been inevitable that the influence of the Japanese consul in British Columbia has been considerable among Japanese nationals. This influence has discouraged forces making for Canadianization of the Japanese community. It is admitted that such officials, while not expressing disapproval of the insistence by Canadian-born Japanese upon their claim to the exercise of the

franchise, have urged that, until admission to unrestricted Canadian citizenship were assured, applicants would be well advised to postpone termination of their dual citizenship. This advice has been followed very generally. The detailed oversight by Tokyo of Japanese nationals and Nisei, together with the matter of dual nationality have been resented by many Occidental Canadians.

Japanese Canadians normally have friends and relatives in Japan with whom they correspond and whom, in occasional cases, it may even be possible to visit. This intimate intercourse with the land of their ancestors is thought by many to weaken the bond between Japanese Canadians and this Dominion. On the other hand, the Nisei freely and emphatically report that in Japan they feel and are treated as foreigners.

Religion has contributed to the gulf between Occidentals and Orientals. A large proportion of our Japanese residents are members of adherents of Christian churches. Many others are Buddhists; since on this continent there is no centre for the training of Buddhist priests, it is necessary to bring Buddhist clergymen from Japan. Canadian Buddhists have subscribed freely to patriotic funds and to gifts to Canadian soldiers, but it is perhaps inevitable that Buddhist churches should be centres of influence not favorable to processes of Canadianization.

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941

The outbreak of the war with Japan on December 7 was followed by the more obvious steps demanded by the military situation thus created. A number of enemy aliens from several communities and districts were taken into custody by the R. C. M. P. and interned. The Japanese Language Schools were also suspended, and their closure was later ordered by the Provincial Department of Education.

Registration of "enemy aliens," which had applied to Germans and Italians following the beginning of the war in Europe, was extended to Japanese nationals, and also to those British subjects who had been naturalized since September 1, 1922. Such registrants are required to sign a certificate of good conduct and are issued a parole permit. They must report periodically to the Registrar of Enemy Aliens and may travel from one district to another only with special permission. Shortly afterwards, the special "Japanese Registration," previously described, was made compulsory by order-in-council.

Immobilization of the Japanese Canadian fishing fleet, the greater part of which was already tied up because of the season, was ordered by the Naval Control. A general round-up of boats from all points in British Columbia waters was effected, and these were placed under naval guard at New Westminster. It is a matter of regret that owing to inadequate supervision a number of them were raided by thieves and many of them were allowed to founder at their moorings. This round-up was authorized by orders-in-council which (a) forbade the operation of any vessel by "any person of Japanese race within waters adjacent to the West Coast (P.C. 9761); (b) suspended all commercial fishing licences issued to fishermen of Japanese racial origin; and (c) set up a three-man commission to supervise the transfer of fishing vessels at fair prices from Japanese

Canadian owners to others. One of the three members of this important committee is a Japanese Canadian.

The attack on Pearl Harbour and the sustained Japanese offensive in the Far East, together with what many thought a tardy appreciation on the part of Ottawa of the defence problems of British Columbia, aroused grave anxieties, aggravating fears of fifth column activity on the part of the Japanese in coastal areas.

On February 25, 1942, an Order-in-Council was announced giving the Minister of Justice authority to exclude from "protected areas" any or all persons of Japanese race irrespective of their citizenship. At the same time it was announced that according to the R. C. M. P.'s latest figures, a total of 22,800 persons were to be removed from the territory west of Hope and the Cascade Mountains by April 1, 1942. Of these 9,476 were reported to be Japanese nationals, of whom 1,878 were males over the age of sixteen. Of 6,067 Canadian-born Japanese, 3,378 were males over sixteen. Twelve additional Japanese of United States citizenship were listed.

On February 26 a dusk-to-dawn curfew, forbidding movement from his domicile of any of Japanese origin was announced. A day later the same group was ordered to give up motor vehicles, radio receivers or transmitters, cameras, firearms, ammunition, explosives. Until such time as the motor vehicles were surrendered, their use by Japanese was forbidden.

On February 27 the creation of a Security Commission, headed by Mr. Austin C. Taylor and composed of British Columbia officials and citizens, to superintend the evacuation of the Japanese from the protected areas, was announced from Ottawa.

A very few Japanese had already started away from the coast. Some with savings moved to eastern points with the prospect of establishing themselves there. However, the Security Commission ruled that no Japanese could move without its permission. Since then each Japanese remains in his domicile until he is ordered by the Commission to move to a place designated. All property and finances held by a Japanese, whether "enemy alien," or a Canadian of Japanese origin, is registered with the Custodian of Japanese Property and is subject to his control.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations are based on the belief that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth." Therefore we repudiate the view, occasionally expressed, that Canada should be a "White man's" country, and that the Japanese should be shipped to Japan after the war is over. This, and the refusal of certain people who have never accepted them as potential Canadian citizens comes perilously close to Hitler's racial dogmas. In the preceding pages we have indicated the points at which the Japanese in Canada have failed to accept the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, but we believe the answer to their shortcomings in this respect is a determined and sympathetic attempt to encourage them to assume these responsibilities and duties, and the granting of full political equality when the war is over. Russia has set all countries an example in the solution of the problem of race. Our enemies base their propaganda and policies on theories of race superiority.

Can we permit any ambiguity regarding Canadian ideals and practices? In order to win the war and the peace after it, must we not be enlightened by men's highest insights?

These convictions should underlie the handling of the Japanese in their removal from the protected areas. They are not to form a pool of cheap labour to be exploited; they are not to be treated like outcasts. Police surveillance is necessary in respect of Japanese Nationals, but it should be remembered that a considerable number even of these are Canadian residents of long standing, some of whom applied without success for naturalization.

Many of the Japanese affected are citizens of Canada whose loyalty to Canada there has been no reason to question, and who are anxious to make a contribution to Canada's defense of the democratic way of life. England has found it possible to release many anti-Nazi Germans, which at the outbreak of war were interned, and employ their services in the struggle against Nazi totalitarianism. We can profit from their experience, and assist our loyal Japanese Canadians to contribute to the full measure of their capacities. To refuse to do this is to fail to be worthy of their trust and to encourage disaffection. Then a problem, sufficiently discouraging before the war, might be rendered practically insoluble.

It should be emphasized that the problem of the Japanese does not concern British Columbia alone. From some quarters east of the Rockies expressions have come of unwillingness to have our Japanese; but this would seem like a short-sighted and provincial attitude to a national problem. What other choice is there that offers hope of a just and permanent outcome than that their entrance in small numbers to other communities in many parts of the country be facilitated? It may be that this could be done best by a planned re-settlement scheme undertaken by the Dominion Government in co-operation with city and community officials in localities throughout the other provinces. Canadianization is easier, and the hostility aroused by a solid block of people of Japanese race settled in one locality is avoided. . . . For those who go to different parts of the Dominion a friendly reception and assistance in adjustments by Canadians of goodwill is earnestly recommended.

Among those Japanese, however, who will be retained for organized work projects in British Columbia, a great opportunity presents itself. Many of those who will go to labour camps are millworkers, fishermen, tillers of the soil, small landowners, fruit growers and poultry raisers. Their concentration for road construction with the attendant long hours of leisure in the evenings offers an opportunity never before available to inject new urges into the processes of assimilation through small study groups, and conferences, designed to prepare the Nisei to be consciously and co-operatively members of our common society. The English Language, Co-operatives, Canadian Citizenship and kindred topics might well be studied in the camps. Qualified leaders for a wide program of adult education with adequate materials should be found. It is to be hoped that every means will be explored by which the Japanese may be assisted in turning the period of the war to good use so that with the peace they may be admitted to the full rights of citizenship. There is every reason to believe that from among the Nisei themselves will come

forward those with vision and qualities of leadership to assist in this process.

War makes many demands for sacrifice upon us, but all is not loss if such necessities are turned to good advantage. The surrender of the hard-won, meagre security of many a Japanese family and the admission of small groups of these to White communities whose means of livelihood are not too abundant may be no more welcome to one than to the other—unless it offers both an escape from an existing intolerable situation. People in other parts of Canada are slowly realizing the grounds for concern over this problem which have existed for the White and Japanese citizens in British Columbia. The defense of the Pacific coast may now require all Japanese be moved east of the Coast range, but it should be recognized that this is far from a final or adequate meeting of the basic problem. Effective leadership and far-sighted official action is required to assist in opening channels which would permit Japanese to settle in other parts of Canada so long as concentration in certain localities and industries is avoided. The beginning of the implementation of this program should not be deferred until after the war if the willing co-operation of the Japanese is to be enlisted. The solution of this problem can come only through the common effort of the White and Japanese Canadians in a long-term, wise and generous project of progressive, permanent rehabilitation throughout the Dominion.



KAMLOOPS SENTINEL

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA,



THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942.

Island Japanese Make Plans to Move

Aliens Around Victoria Selling
Properties In Preparation
For Voluntary Departure.

VICTORIA.—While no plans for removal of Vancouver Island Japanese from defence areas have yet been received here from Ottawa, many of the Japanese themselves are preparing for a voluntary evacuation by the April 1 deadline.

Japanese throughout the Island area who own farms and businesses are arranging for disposal of their equipment and belongings in preparation for the eastward move before the end of next month.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police report that the Japanese are showing no signs of resentment and that they are co-operating in carrying out existing regulations. One report from an up-island point says that even Canadian-born Japanese have offered to turn in their radios and were surprised that it was not necessary.

In the Victoria area Japanese are also making plans to move, with nearly a score expecting to leave by the middle of the month, at least.

Even naturalized Japanese believe they will have to leave in time. One Japanese tailor, naturalized in 1914, whose 18-year-old son volunteered for the Canadian army but was rejected because of eyesight, predicted the possibility that his business might decline to the point where he would be forced to leave.

Alderman Are Stumped On How to Move Ottawa

Public Meeting About Only Thing Left To Them In Campaign To Try To Awaken Federal Government To Dangers In British Columbia.

THERE was a lengthy discussion in city council Thursday leading up to the decision to hold Tuesday night's public meeting. Secretary D. B. Johnstone of the Board of

Trade had passed on to the council a letter and a piece of publicity matter issued by the Immediate Action Committee of Victoria which demanded:

"Interment east of the Rocky Mountains of all Japanese men, women and children, wheresoever born, whether Japanese national or Canadian naturalized."

This left the aldermen rather stymied.

"We have done about all we can," said Mayor George R. Williams, "unless we hold a public meeting."

"But have we?" queried Ald. W. J. Moffatt, who declared his belief that such a meeting would help clarify the situation. Canadians are too prone, he said, to leave the government to carry on; he believed citizens should more often exercise their privilege of expressing their opinions.

An End to Apathy.

"We will never win the war by talking nor by secret sessions in Ottawa," declared Ald. C. E. Scanlan. He believed it time that public opinion should be aroused and the war taken out of politics entirely and put in the hands of the people. With increasing peril British Colum-

bians are thinking more of defending themselves. "If we talk too loudly we are probably lending ourselves liable under the defence of Canada regulations for giving comfort to the enemy. However, if we can arouse public opinion to the extent of putting an end to the apathetic attitude of Ottawa we would certainly be giving discomfort to the enemy. If action can be stirred up, it would be to the advantage of British Columbia, even if it is to the disadvantage of Ottawa," he said. He favored a public meeting so that those who wished could express their opinions. The results could very well spread through the province. "If they don't wake up (in Ottawa) someone will put them to sleep for keeps back there," he concluded.

He had had plenty of encouragement from people speaking to him and telephoning him, said Ald. W. H. B. Linnell; they wanted him to keep working. "We really should do something even at the risk of being slapped down," he said, not as a censure of the government's war effort, but of its complacency as to B.C.'s defence.

"Sure it's a censure of the government," said Ald. Bert A. Edwards, "and Ald. Scanlan is too optimistic if he thinks he can stir up Ottawa."

Ald. J. E. Fitzwater expressed himself as willing to go along with the idea of a public meeting even if it is only to show that the council is doing everything it can.

Council agreed that such a meeting be held and left the arrangements with Mayor Williams.

Will Refuse New Business License To Enemy Aliens

On the suggestion of Kamloops Board of Trade, city council Thursday unanimously recommended to its licensing inspector that he issue no new trade license to anyone of enemy race not a naturalized Canadian.

Can Res
Parley With Cabinet Ministers Sought

City Wants Ottawa Action on Problems

Presence of three federal cabinet members on the Pacific Coast was seized upon Monday by the City Council as its biggest chance in years to "sell" Vancouver's viewpoint to Ottawa.

Efforts to arrange an informal conference between aldermen and ministers of the Dominion government are being made today by City Clerk Fred Howlett on orders from the Council.

Expropriation of Hastings Park as a Japanese cantonment is the immediate question for discussion, but there are many other rankling points in municipal-federal relations.

"This is a great opportunity," said Ald. H. D. Wilson, "to give the true picture. Possibly we may clear up much of the misunderstanding between this Council and the authorities at Ottawa."

'MISUNDERSTANDINGS'

He did not list the "misunderstandings" but it was thought they might include:

1. Federal rejection of Vancouver's ARP budget on factual grounds which the local committee disputes.
2. Conflict over the use of Kitsilano Reserve as an RCAF supply depot site.
3. The government's decision to expropriate the site of the Boeing plant and other buildings at the airport.
4. Matters relating to coastal defense.
5. Anxiety over the present treatment of Japanese and the post-war disposition of them.

Council received official notice Monday of the expropriation of Hastings Park until the end of this year. Aldermen agreed that "there is nothing we can do" except acknowledge the notice. They took Corporation Counsel D. E. McTaggart's suggestion, however, to instruct his department to keep a watchful eye on the park "in case anything unusual takes place" such as a government move to extend the occupancy after December 31.

SAFE LOCATION

"If this is going to be anything like our previous experience with the government," said Ald. Wilson, "I can't say that it augurs for a very happy solution of the problem."

"We were told that the Japs were all going to be out of here by April 1, but now the government is finding the safest location for them in the whole area."

I can think of a number of better places for them than a secluded spot surrounded by a golf course where there are no nearby industries or military objec-

tives which might be targets for the enemy.

Ald. Charles Jones claimed that residents of East Hastings are becoming alarmed about the danger of epidemics from the concentration of Japanese there. He insisted that the City Council should protest vigorously against any permanent housing of Japanese in the city.

"That place looked like a laundry when I passed it today," he exclaimed, objecting to lines of wet wash flapping "in the heart of one of our finest residential districts."

Ald. G. H. Worthington had no fears of epidemic. He also praised the government's forethought in segregating Japanese women. "It's a good idea to prevent propagation — we've got enough of them now," he said.

Can Res

Report of Japanese Sitdown Denied

A report that Japanese in a road camp at Salmon Arm were on a sitdown strike last week is denied by the foreman and timekeeper of the camp.

A letter signed by M. McDougall, foreman, and H. O. Cuddie, timekeeper, says: "There has been no semblance of a sitdown nor any other kind of a strike, nor any trouble whatever in this camp at any time.

"In spite of the fact that about 50 per cent. of these nationals are, or were until one month ago, grocers, general merchants, hotelmen, rooming-house keepers, dry cleaners, photographers, etc., and in spite of being introduced to crosscut saws, pick and shovel, mattocks and all kinds of hard manual labor; in spite of sore and stiff arms, legs and backs, and blisters on hands and feet, and weather five degrees below zero, we have found them willing workers, though a little awkward.

"They are essentially cheerful although lonesome for their families, but are all determined to make the best of a situation which simply can not be helped."

Salmon Arm Asks Japanese Removal

(Special to The Daily Province.)

SALMON ARM, March 31. — Sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and under auspices of city and district councils and the Farmers' Institute, an emergency meeting was held last night in the City Hall to discuss the influx of Japanese to this district. Figures showed that 30 Japanese are now living in the community having moved from the coast district.

Several resolutions were passed unanimously: That no more Japanese be admitted to Salmon Arm area; that no business license be granted to any Japanese now here; that no Japanese be permitted to operate a car here; that a curfew law be enforced and that no agents be permitted to sublet land to the Japanese.

Camp

Vancouver Wants Japs Out of Hastings Park

VANCOUVER (CP)—The City Council, at a conference Saturday, will protest to Pensions Minister Mackenzie and Defence Minister Ralston against the use of Hastings Park here as a Japanese camp any longer than absolutely necessary.

Victoria Daily Times
4-2-42

Removal of Fraser Valley Japs Starts in Two Weeks

Removal of Japanese from berry farms of the Fraser Valley, with its consequent sharp reduction in British Columbia's small fruit production, will be under way within two weeks, according to present plans of authorities.

This fact seems clear today, following a tour of Japanese communities on the north side of the Fraser River by representatives of The Vancouver Sun, who found:

1. That 130 Japanese families in the Mission-Maple Ridge district have signed contracts for work in sugar beet fields near Lethbridge, Alta. Between 300 and 400 families are required for the work.

2. That most berry plantations in the Valley have been cared for by the Japanese owners, who, despite problems created by the surrender of their motor vehicles, have carried out fertilization of plantations and other activities connected with spring work. Only a very few plantations have been permitted to go wild.

3. That handling of the Japanese greenhouse industry appears the most pressing of the many complex problems connected with the Fraser Valley evacuation.

During the tour, The Sun's representatives found normal conditions in the Japanese communities. With the exception of a few Japanese, who have large investments in berry plantations and greenhouses, the majority seemed unconcerned over their forthcoming removal and gave an impression of indifference to any action the authorities may take.

MANY ON BICYCLES

The Japanese were busy in their plantations. Fertilizer was seen piled in wicker baskets and strung on poles to be carried on their shoulders to the greenhouses and berry plantations.

Horses, bicycles and "foot slogging" are the means of transportation. About 100 Japanese on bicycles were seen along a two-mile stretch of the Dewdney Trunk Road.

K. Imada, one of the most prominent Japanese in the Maple Ridge area, who is manager of the Maple Ridge Fruit Growers' Exchange, declared that about 50 families have already signed contracts to work in the Alberta sugar beet fields.

Nearly 80 Japanese families, or 100 percent of the Nipponese population at Mission, have also signed up for the beet fields, according to J. B. Shimek, prominent Mission fruit grower and packing house manager.

PICKING PROBLEM

"We don't know when they are leaving and the situation is one of suspense," Imada said. "Our problem will be to get pickers for the plantations. I hope that they will permit some of the Japanese women and children, now at Hastings Park, to look after the fruit."

He explained that his fruit exchange has contracts for 200 tons of processed berries to fill for Britain.

"The situation is very confused and we really have given up trying to bring order out of chaos," stated Shimek. "Our problem is to replace the Japanese with people who have experience in berry cultivation and picking. Untrained people on berry farms will do

more damage than they can good.

"The multiplicity of government orders has been most confusing, and although the Japanese have now signed up for work on the prairies, we do not definitely know that they are going."

BUSINESS AS USUAL

The Japanese, it is recognized, control the greenhouse industry in the Fraser valley.

Typical of the problem facing authorities in connection with this phase of farming in the Valley is the case of M. Nagai, on No. 15 Road, Maple Ridge, who has invested \$45,000 in five greenhouses.

When The Sun visited him, he was carrying on his business as usual and said that within the next few months he expects to harvest about 60,000 cucumbers and 90,000 crates of tomatoes.

These crops now require constant attention. If he is moved, there is every possibility the crop will be ruined, and he expressed hopes that Japanese engaged in the greenhouse business will be permitted to harvest early crops before being moved.

Vancouver Sun
4-1-42

Can. P. 1

**BRITISH COLUMBIA
EJECTS ALIENS**

From Vancouver, B. C., came announcement enemy aliens must withdraw from the coastal area of British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains by April 1.

Some 2500 Japanese and an unestimated number of German and Italian nationals were affected.

The affected aliens were given permission to start leaving the area any time and to go anywhere east of the boundary of the area.

S. I. Chronicle
2-14-42

Campes

Protest Japs 'Freedom Of Jasper'

EDMONTON.—(BUP)—The Jasper branch of the Canadian Legion sent a vigorous protest to Ottawa Thursday, charging Japanese evacuated from British Columbia were allowed the freedom of the town.

The Japanese are stationed at

Geikie, eight miles from here where they are engaged in road work and are allowed to wander into shows and stores unattended, the protest said.

600 Japs To Work On Revelstoke Road

REVELSTOKE, B.C.—(BUP)—About 600 Japanese will be employed on the Revelstoke-Sicamous highway, T. J. O'Neil, M.P., told the annual meeting of the Liberal Association here Thursday night.

CONF

THE

Resolution

Adopted at Tuesday Night's

Mass Meeting.

Whereas there are resident in British Columbia a large number of Japanese, mainly in the coast area, which area has been declared vulnerable;

And whereas the dominion government has ordered the removal of these Japanese from the coast area to other parts of the country, including the interior of B.C., and is permitting them to buy land if they obtain a permit from the R.C.M.P.

Now therefore this meeting of the citizens of Kamloops, B.C., goes on record as follows:

1. That the settling of persons of Japanese origin on land in the interior of B.C. or elsewhere in Canada will merely shift the Japanese problem from the coast area to some other area.

2. That no person of Japanese origin be permitted to buy, lease or rent or otherwise acquire land or business in any part of Canada, as from the declaration of war on Japan by the Dominion of Canada.

3. That, pending the unavoidable lapse of time in making arrangements for the removal of Japanese from the coast area, the dominion government requisition all suitable buildings located in the vulnerable area of B.C. and elsewhere, and place the Japanese under guard therein.

4. And that, when final disposition of the Japanese is made, they be put in dominion government work camps or internment camps, under armed guard.

Newspaper of Kamloops, B.C.

3-5-42

Can. Press

Only One Answer

WITH Tuesday night's mass meeting just about the last avenue of action has been covered in the attempt Kamloops has made to try to make the federal government see the light in regard to the Japanese question in British Columbia.

Canadian Legion, Board of Trade, the Liberal Association and others have done their part. The mayor and aldermen have given particularly energetic leadership.

The consistent demand has been:

INTERN ALL JAPANESE.

The demand has been backed by cogent arguments from all angles, but to date the government has not met what is acceptably termed by people of all parties and in all walks of life as a serious situation.

"Do what any civilized country would do in time of war, intern them," said George W. Black.

The resolution adopted by the meeting Tuesday night asks nothing unjust or unfair.

In fact, to ask that all Japanese be interned under guard is just plain common sense, so obvious that anything added seems superfluous.

Reactions to problems presented by the evacuation developed in two other States yesterday.

KANSAS SAYS "NO"

Governor Payne Ratner of Kansas gave orders yesterday that "Japs

Newspaper of Kamloops, B.C.

3-5-42

Dominion to Pay For Moving Japs

Toronto, Ont., March 23. — The entire cost of bringing Japanese from British Columbia to work in Ontario will be borne by the Dominion government, Premier Mitchell Hepburn said last week.

"These men will be brought to a distributing centre and placed where they are needed," Premier Hepburn said. "We will place a large number of them in forestry work amongst wood operators in our northern forests. They will be placed in gainful occupations for war industries.

"The cordite factories and mills making wrapping paper for shell need men very seriously. At the present time they are putting out 60 per cent of the required amount for war purposes. If we placed 3,000 Japs in our forestry work we could increase the returns to the government by \$500,000."

Premier Hepburn said no consideration had been given to the question of placing Japanese on farms, but that several applications had been received from farmers who stated they would employ Japanese who had been trained in farm work.

At the same time the premier said Ontario was facing the most acute farm labor shortage in the history of the province and it is probable when the legislature resumes its adjourned sitting legislation will be brought in through which the federal government will be asked to bring in a form of selective service for farming.

TO STOP SALE OF LAND TO ENEMY ALIENS

Edmonton, March 23.—A bill to prohibit the sale of land to enemy aliens and Hutterites during the war was introduced mainly to allay "threats of violence" toward Hutterites by those who felt these people should not increase their holdings while enjoying exemption from military service, Hon. Solon E. Low, provincial treasurer, told the legislature last week.

Mr. Low, in discussing the bill to limit land sales, dealt with the Hutterite question, stating that there were some 30 colonies of this religious sect in southern Alberta, with a total of 3,500 to 3,800 members.

These people, he said, tend to "swarm, like bees" when the population of a colony grows. They will buy a large tract of land and start a new colony, an offshoot of one already established. Due to their communal living, they do not mix with other people and do not contribute much to the districts in which they live.

By their frugality, they are able to save money and offer large cash prices for land.

He said they had invested "some money" in war bonds, although not large sums. In some cases they had offered this money free of interest.

Only for Control

"There is no desire to strike at their fundamental freedoms. They were granted exemption from mili-

tary service by the federal government. But this measure is to control a situation that has developed since the war started," Mr. Low said.

"Our boys do not feel like fighting the battle to protect these people who stay at home and prosper at our expense and the feeling is so acute that acts of violence have been threatened," Mr. Low said. "For this reason we felt some prohibition was needed to prevent violence and preserve unity."

J. H. Walker, Ind., Warner, told the house he had several telegrams from organizations in southern Alberta urging this same move. He discussed the colonies, stating that one group of 15 colonies had bought \$40,000 worth of interest free war bonds, while another group of 17 colonies had refused to participate, but two colonies in this group bought \$3,000 worth of bonds.

The Hutterites, he said, are given exemption from military service on account of their religious convictions.

In the new bills introduced, Hon. D. B. MacMillan, minister of agriculture, brought in a bill to amend the Alberta Livestock and Livestock Products act, requiring all livestock dealers to be licenced under the Livestock act, whether licenced under any other act or not.

Manitoba Fishermen Reach Pacific Coast

Vancouver, B.C., March 23. — Thirty Manitoba gillnet fishermen have arrived on the British Columbia coast to fish for British Columbia Packers, limited. The group is composed entirely of experienced freshwater fishermen of Icelandic origin who will join others already here.

The United Fishermen's Federal union has opposed importation of fishermen to the coast, contending there are already plenty of experienced men here to fill the gap left by evacuation of Japanese fishermen to the interior.

May Use Japs

Local branch of the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' association at Coaldale decided at a meeting recently to aid the dominion government by utilizing Japanese farm labor, providing proper supervision is given. It was reported at the meeting no flax or soy bean processing plans will be made for this year. The use of Jap labor was also approved by the Lethbridge Northern Beet Growers at a meeting following the former gathering at Coaldale.

Don't Want Japs

The Kelowna junior board of trade announced last week it intended to call a meeting to formulate plans to force recently arrived Japanese out of the Okanagan valley.

Fruit Belt Has Problem in Meeting Jap Claims

in Crop Sharing Plan Okanagan Continues Hostile To Jap Settlement in Valley

(Special to The Daily Province.)

KELOWNA.—The problem of farm labor is still causing concern in the Okanagan. The matter was discussed from all angles at a special meeting called by the Kelowna Board of Trade at which agricultural interests were well represented.

Actually little was accomplished. Arrangements were made for the appointment of a committee to carry on the work but so many diversified opinions were expressed that the committee will have to use its own judgment as to how to proceed.

OPINIONS DIFFER.

Two opinions dominated the meeting. One group maintained that a survey should be made to ascertain the probable extent of the shortage.

The second group argued that the primary step should be to ascertain the amount of labor that will be available for full or part-time agriculture work during the season.

Many held that it was useless to ask farmers to fill out a simple questionnaire outlining their probable labor requirements during the season. This

had been attempted before, it was stated, but the farmers simply refused to make any effort to reply.

Many find it difficult to understand this apparent lack of interest on the part of the farmer in an effort designed solely to assist him.

Persons not understanding the position may find it hard to understand why the people of the Okanagan are discussing ways and means of seeking agricultural labor while at the same time they do not desire any Japanese settlement in the district.

It is this position that has caused some misunderstanding at the Coast about the Okanagan attitude regarding the Japanese. It is readily admitted here that the Japanese labor would solve the problem this year, but it is feared that the penalty would be greater than the advantage.

People of the Okanagan are desperately afraid that once the Japanese are permitted to settle here, they will be here forever.

They are quite convinced that they will never again obtain control of the coast fishing and that Vancouver will fight to the last ditch to prevent them from returning there. What then?

The natural move of the Japanese would then be to turn to the district which has the most favorable climate and offers work to which they can adjust themselves. That means the Okanagan, with its mild climate, its fruit and vegetable growing.

This attitude was plainly demonstrated during the past six weeks when a very definite movement of Coast Japanese into the Okanagan developed. They came here trying to purchase and lease land to make a permanent settlement.

NO ORIENTALS IN SOUTH.

There are no Orientals in the southern section of the valley. An "unwritten law" against them has been operative there for many years, and the Japanese know full well that they are not welcome in that district.

However, in the Kelowna and Vernon areas there have been considerable settlements of Japanese and it was to these districts the coast Japanese commenced to flock.

The Kelowna area has a normal Japanese population of about 500, or one Japanese to about twenty whites. When it is remembered that the Japanese population is about one to every 500 other persons in Canada, it must be admitted that the Kelowna area is already doing its share in looking after the Japanese.

CROP-SHARING PROBLEM.

Recent action of the B. C. Security Commission would seem to have solved this problem, but a subsidiary problem is now causing some concern as it may be the forerunner of future trouble.

On February 24 an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa prohibiting Japanese from purchasing or leasing land or making crop-share agreements. This latter point seems to have been overlooked by some who are now making crop-share agreements with Japanese from coastal points.

The B.C. Security Commission has stated that all Japanese who

have come here since December 7 will be removed as soon as the Coast situation is cleaned up.

What then of these crop-share agreements? How will the Japanese be paid for the work he has done on the crop, especially as there is a possibility that such crops will not be harvested?

People here are also determined that such crop-share agreements now being made, shall in no way prevent the Japanese concerned from being moved out of the valley when the time comes.

On Way East

JAP EVACUEES LIKE MOUNTIES

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, April 1.—An estimated 3000 Japanese from British Columbia will be moved to work camps in Northern Ontario in the near future to work on the Trans-Canada Highway, officials said today.

A party of 132 Japanese men which passed through Winnipeg last night is the initial contingent. The 3000 will be spread out between Schreiber, Ont., where the first group will be camped, to White River.

A spokesman for the party at Winnipeg said Japanese being moved from vital defense zones in British Columbia had "no grievance" with the Dominion Government.

"We realize that circumstances over which neither the government nor we had any control forced the move," said T. Nishijima, New Westminster, the spokesman.

"ALL CANADIANS."

"You must remember that we are Canadians. We were all born in Canada, and we feel that our loyalties belong to this country," he added.

"We like the mounties," said Norman Watanabe, of Vancouver. "They have been very nice to us."

Most of the men were mill hands and fishermen at the Coast and Nishijima said: "We will do whatever is assigned to us."

They were under guard of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment.

The movement to Ontario is part of the government program to remove all Japanese from the "protected area" set up at the Coast, including all of British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains.

*Vancouver
Daily Province
4-1-42*

PUT ALL JAPS UNDER GUARD AT ONCE

MASS MEETING SO DECIDES; ALL ANGLES DEBATED

Tuesday's Gathering, Under
Auspices of City Council,
Hears Several Speakers and
Adopts Resolution.

INTERNMENT of all Japanese was demanded by a mass meeting Tuesday night in Elks' auditorium, and a resolution to this effect was passed to be forwarded to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, T. J. O'Neill, M.P., and John Shirras, assistant commissioner of B.C. Police, Vancouver, who is also a member of the commission charged with moving the B.C. Japanese.

Until accommodation could be arranged for internment, the resolution asked that existing buildings be requisitioned and that the Japanese be placed therein under guard. It also made Kamloops' stand clear that moving the Japs from the coast and turning them loose in the interior merely shifted the problem from one place to another and was no solution.

Full text of the resolution appears on page 2.

The meeting was under the chairmanship of Mayor George R. Williams. Principal speakers were Ald. W. J. Moffatt, Ald. C. E. Scanlan, Ald. W. H. B. Linnell, F. A. MacCallum and George W. Black. Insp. C. G. Barber of the B.C. Police, also spoke briefly. Also on the platform were Ald. J. R. Bromley, Ald. J. E. Fitzwater and Ald. Bert A. Edwards, each of whom endorsed the resolution.

The meeting was called, said Mayor Williams, to discuss acute questions and to impress the people with the seriousness of the situation. The war at any time might come to Canada's shores, and the Japanese had to be moved from the coast to some other place. Kamloops might get a share of them, he said. (Since then, it has been learned that for the time being at least no Japanese will be sent to Kamloops as had been intimated.—Ed.)

If they are transferred here, he asked citizens to keep cool and vigilant. The country can be better served by keeping cool than by shouting. If any citizen should see or hear anything suspicious "don't go to your neighbor, go direct to the police" and he assured the audience the matter would be immediately looked after.

It is a big job to evacuate the Japanese—there are reported to be 7000 children alone, so people must be patient.

All efforts to get action in Ottawa had failed until someone got the lieutenant-governor and other high-ranking citizens to use their influence, and then things began to move. As a good democrat Mr. Williams regretted the same accord had not been given commoners.

The mayor spoke of the good relations existing between the Provincial Police and the city administration. He had been kept informed at all times, he said, and had been given to know all he needed to know as mayor.

INSPR. C. G. BARBER:

Inspector Barber conveyed to the people of Kamloops a message from the recently appointed commission at the coast charged with the evacuation of the Japanese. "I am to assure you that everything is being done that it is possible to do," he said. He asked for tolerance. It was a stupendous job but it would be done as quickly as possible.

He asked citizens, before they listened to rumors and complaints, to ask the informer if he had been to the police with his story, and if not, why not. He felt sure the people of Kamloops would not go off the deep end, but would do what was right.

ALD. W. J. MOFFATT:

Actions of the city council to date were reviewed by Ald. Moffatt. But their efforts had been as a small voice crying in the wilderness. He reiterated, amid applause, that the only solution of the Japanese question in B.C. is their internment under guard. If the government had taken heed of the council, there would have been no need for the mass meeting, he said.

The Japs, continued Mr. Moffatt, are to be moved from the danger zone. "But I defy anyone to say what the danger zone is." In view of what has taken place in the Pacific it is ridiculous to say that the coast is the only danger zone. Infiltration has taken precedence over frontal attack.

Once again Mr. Moffatt assailed the attitude of the coast to the interior. "The extent of their vision is about 100 miles—the summit of the Cascade range. They think we are here merely to serve their purpose," he declared. He especially took to task Hon. R. L. Maitland in this regard. "We have taken it from the coast long enough. We are not going to take this lying down."

The speaker quoted a press report saying the Japanese were forbidden to own automobiles, yet he had seen two light deliveries, loaded with Japanese and their belongings arrive in Kamloops. He believed the Japs had "advance agents" who were placing their compatriots here and there. He objected to Japanese being brought to Kamloops and left here unguarded. The only safe way, he repeated, is internment under guard.

"There is too much complacency in us as British subjects," continued Mr. Moffatt. And with the lackadaisical leadership in this country he even wondered about winning the war. However, he reaffirmed his faith in the people. "If we have the privilege and liberty of free speech now is the time we must emphasize the fact that we want something different from what we have been getting."

He quoted Lady Brooke-Popham, wife of the deposed Singapore commander, who told of the inertia of the white people in Malaya, of their dancing on the eve of catastrophe. This he applied to Kamloops today. The Chinese of Malaya, on the other hand, were magnificent—and Mr. Moffatt declared his admiration for the way the Chinese people are conducting themselves.

Mr. Moffatt called for greater economy in non-war expenditures.

Newspaper of Kamloops, B.C.
3-5-42

When there was an agitation a few years ago to halt the shipment of scrap iron to Japan, the head of the Canadian government, said Mr. Moffatt, declared Canada could not afford to offend Japan because there was a gentlemen's agreement between the countries. He also said that, contrary to rules, Japanese ships entered coast ports without taking on pilots, and further that Japanese ships in recent times have not been declaring their manifestos as is required.

GEORGE W. BLACK:

Kamloops can congratulate itself on having a vigilant city council, said Mr. Black. He could not imagine citizens being so indifferent as to have to be bludgeoned into subscribing to a war loan. It is a disgrace to Canada that it is necessary to canvass for such a loan. In the Old Country, he said, as soon as a loan is announced the people come running with their money. (A voice: But they don't waste it over there!)

He had, continued Mr. Black, tried to feel and act as though nothing mattered but the winning of the war, forgetting all differences in political color.

Referring to the question of what to do with enemy aliens he declared: "There is only one thing to do—what any civilized country does in time of war—intern them! Don't take them up the North Thompson and pay them \$4 a day, intern them! Certainly they have got to be put somewhere. That is the problem of the dominion government. If they can't solve it then let us have a government that can solve it." This question, he believed, is the most serious in the dominion.

Let the military authorities look to the defense of the coast, the speaker went on.

F. A. MacCALLUM:

His experience with Japanese during more than nine years in Prince Rupert were recounted by F. A. MacCallum. Japanese are no

fools, he said, and come from a nation of mariners. He told of how a Japanese, who presumably had never been on the coast before, took his ship uncharted through tortuous waters in the neighborhood of Prince Rupert; of how a ship from Nippon with 300 naval cadets visited the port and in short order had everything photographed. They carried all manner of equipment.

When the fishermen's reserve was formed a few years ago, Mr. MacCallum had sat in on the organizational meetings. It is made up of gallant little ships now busy guarding the dominion's 500 miles of Pacific shoreline. He referred to the numerous inlets, any one of a number of which could hide a ship or a fleet. It would be quite possible for an enemy ship to be secreted in one of these, sending raiding planes ashore. Certainly, he said, the enemy is not going to steam up to Vancouver and drop anchor in order to carry out a raid.

Years ago it was often said that the day would come when there would be war between the United States and Japan (where was Canada in the picture?) but the time has been wasted instead of making preparations.

The government, he said, should have requisitioned all available buildings on the outbreak of war and interned the Japanese in them immediately. "If you have a robber you don't wait until you build a jail in which to put him." After all these months the government is only beginning to wake up, and this because the people are up in arms. Even now the Japs should be put in buildings under guard until the proper structures can be put up. Let Alberta and all the rest of the provinces get up on their hind legs against having the Japanese turned loose on them, and the government will have to do something.

ALD. C. E. SCANLAN:

Although he had been on many a Kamloops platform, never had it been on so serious an occasion, declared Ald. Scanlan. In spite of restrictions he was thankful for free speech—although criticism of the government might bring on further restrictions.

It is hardly realized yet what the fifth column had to do with the downfall of France, said Mr. Scanlan. The Maginot line stands as a lasting tribute to the complacency of a people. "We do not yet realize the dangers we face."

He referred to the proposal to move Japanese from the coast to the interior where they would be free to come and go as they pleased, except that they must get permission from the police. But would a Jap, intent on doing mischief, go and ask the police? Every Japanese, continued the speaker, is a potential fifth columnist. How, he asked, could any of them be trusted when one so high as their special envoy to Washington was talking peace the while his coun-

try was preparing to strike.

Ald. Scanlan considers the airport a potential danger unless some measures are taken to defend it. The city had sent a letter to Ottawa asking that the federal government take over defense of the field. He read the reply from Ottawa to the meeting and it was greeted with laughter.

He did not want to criticize public men as "they probably have more worries than the rest of us," but he asked that they merit the confidence in them that the critical times demand.

"Let the voice of Kamloops be heard in Ottawa that we are not satisfied with the handling of the Japanese question," said Ald. Scanlan. "We are offering a safer method of handling the situation."

"So long as we have a potential fifth columnist at large those who allowed him to be loose are jeopardizing our homes and the safety of the women and children of those in the armed forces."

"Can they who allowed this justify our confidence?" he asked.

It cannot be allowed to go on. This complacent, unprepared, appeasement type of policy must be gotten rid of. It has been responsible for too many setbacks, declared Ald. Scanlan, who forthwith read the text of the resolution which the meeting subsequently adopted as its stand.

ALD. W. H. B. LINNELL:

Ald. Linnell seconded the resolution and gave it his full backing, his only feeling being that it did not go far enough. However, he took another angle and turned his criticism on the people of Kamloops for their complacency in matters that affected their very homes. He referred to the crying need for more air raid wardens. "Every man should be a warden to protect his own home," he asserted.

"How can we get up and criticize the government when we are so complacent we won't look after our own property?" he asked.

He had been astonished to find the number of men who on being asked to serve as a warden asked, "What's in it?" Nothing, he replied, but looking after his own home.

The only place, Mr. Linnell repeated, for Japanese is in an internment camp. Treat them, he said, in accordance with the international regulations governing prisoners of war, and give them 20 cents a day.

"If we have been critical of the powers it is only because we are anxious to see all the nations of the axis beaten," concluded Mayor Williams. "We want to see an all-out, more efficient war effort than hitherto."

British Columbia alien's questionnaire

DATE.

PLEASE PRINT

Surname

Given Names

.

Business Address

Home Address

Business Phone

Home Phone

Canadian born

Naturalized

National

Registration No. Parole No.

Do You own property?

What kind and where?

. ~~B.C.C.~~

.

Married Male

Single Female

Number of children

Where is your wife?

Where is your husband?

What do you wish to know?

. { Special consideration: students,

. { sickness, extensions given. Take

. { family with them.

↙ This does not apply to the schedule but to the registration

#30 - p. 11511

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of the record, I would like to offer this notice.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be inserted in the record.

(The paper referred to, entitled "To Male Enemy Aliens—Notice," reads as follows:)

TO MALE ENEMY ALIENS

N O T I C E

Under date of February 2, 1942, the Honourable the Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice, gave public notice

11512

PORTLAND AND SEATTLE HEARINGS

defining an area of British Columbia, as described below, to be a protected area after the 31st day of January 1942; that is to say, that area of the Province of British Columbia, including all islands, west of a line described hereunder:

Commencing at boundary point No. 7 on the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and Alaska, thence following the line of the "Cascade Mountains" as defined by paragraph 2 of section 24 of the Interpretation Act of British Columbia, being chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of 1936, to the northwest corner of lot 13-10, range 5, coast land districts, thence due east to a point due north of the northwest corner of lot 373, range 5, coast land district, thence due south to said northwest corner of lot 373 being a point on the aforementioned line of the "Cascade Mountains" (being the area surrounding the village municipality of Terrace); thence following said line of the "Cascade Mountains" to the western boundary of township 5, range 26, west of the 6th meridian, thence following the northerly, easterly, and southerly boundaries of said township 5, to the southwest corner thereof, being a point on the line of the "Cascade Mountains" (being the area surrounding the village municipality of Hope); thence following the "Cascade Mountains" to the southerly boundary of the province.

Pursuant to the provisions of regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations, the Minister of Justice has, on the 5th day of February 1942, ordered that—

1. All male enemy aliens of the ages of 18 years to 45 years, inclusive, shall leave the protected area hereinbefore referred to on or before the 1st day of April 1942;

2. That, subject to the provisions of paragraph No. 1 of this order, no enemy alien shall, after the date of this order, enter, leave, or return to such protected area except with the permission of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force, or an officer of that force designated by the Commissioner to act for him in this respect;

3. That no enemy alien shall have in his possession or use, while in such protected area, any camera, radio transmitter, radio shortwave receiving set, firearm, ammunition, or explosive.

S. T. Wood,

Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

OTTAWA, February 7, 1942.

TO BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

3—In Ottawa, United Press reported, Premier Mitchell Hepburn approved resettlement of 3000 British Columbia Japanese in Ontario for work on roads, lumbering and pulp operations.

S.F. Chronicle
3/27/42

2—United Press reported British Columbia officials were quickly moving hundreds of Japanese aliens out of their homes near the Coast, transferring them to farms and road projects in the interior.

Movement of Japanese from vital coast regions of British Columbia was apparently far ahead of the schedule in this country. Hundreds of Japanese living in restricted coastal area were already being moved out of their homes.

Nine coastal steamers were in Vancouver with 400 Japs picked up from Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the North Coast of British Columbia itself. Authorities said another 2100 remain to be picked up, while other hundreds were already in new homes in the interior.

S.F. Chronicle
3/17/42

2—British Columbia started to move Japs to Eastern Canadian lumber camps.

Canadian officials were moving just as fast. Ninety Jap nationals—loggers, teamsters, sawyers and cooks—left last night by train for jobs in an Ontario lumber camp, the first shipment of Japs from the defense area of British Columbia.

S.F. Chronicle
2/5/42

Canadian R

90 Japanese Leave For Lumber Camp

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 5.—
(Canadian Press)—Ninety Japanese
Nationals—loggers, teamsters, saw-
yers and cooks—left yesterday by
train for jobs in an Ontario lumber
camp in the first movement of Jap-
anese from the defense area of
British Columbia.

The group, ranging in age from
19 to 62, will go to Chapleau, a log-
ging center 150 miles north of Sud-
bury, Ont. They will be paid wages
prevailing there and the company
employing them will share in their
transportation expenses.

Oakland Tribune

2/5/42

Canada R.

Canada Acts Speedily To Evacuate Coast Japanese

Canada has a Japanese problem, too, and she has faced it realistically and without the fanfare which has attended the question in the United States.

In a special dispatch from Ottawa, B. T. Richardson says America's neighbor on the north is moving her entire Japanese population, aliens and citizens alike, from the Pacific Coast, which has been declared a protected area subject to special security provisions.

Wherever possible work will be found for the transplanted Japanese but whether it is obtained or not the commission in charge of the move is adamant that the entire coast be evacuated.

Parties composed of Japanese are engaged in constructing camps to house 2,500 males in the Yellowhead Pass area of the Rocky Mountain Divide. Their task will be to construct a strategic highway link.

The problem involves moving nearly 23,000 persons. The group include 9,476 nationals, 6,529 who are naturalized Canadians and 6,067 Canadian born Japanese. Fourteen United States citizens also are among them.

Canada had her Japanese registered a year before the attack on Pearl Harbor and had checked up on them quietly. It was found there were only thirty eight listed as sufficiently suspicious to intern. But after the Pearl Harbor attack the potential threat in the presence of nearly 9,000 adult Japanese on the Canadian West Coast could not be ignored.

It is estimated the transfer will require only a few weeks, speed which is lacking here simply because Canada had anticipated the problem caused by large numbers of Japanese living in strategic areas while the United States waited until a similar situation was dumped into her lap.

Fresno Bee
3/11/42

Can. Rev.

Japanese Held In Canada Stage Riot

VANCOUVER (B. C.), May 14.—
(U.P.)—Military authorities kept a close watch over a score of Japanese today to prevent a recurrence of rioting that broke out when the Orientals were refused permission to talk with friends through the barred windows of the immigration station.

During the turmoil, the Japanese turned a fire hose on a sentry, tore loose an iron window grating and threw it into the street three floors below, and systematically wrecked their quarters.

For several days the Japanese had gathered at their windows calling out to passersby. Tuesday, however, civilians were turned back by soldiers and the rioting followed yesterday.

Fresno Bee
5/14/42

Can. R.

Hundreds Being Removed From Canadian Coast

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 17—British Columbia officials were quickly moving hundreds of Japanese aliens out of their homes near the coast, transferring them to farms and road projects in the interior.

Nine coastal steamers were in Vancouver with 400 Japanese picked up from Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte islands, and the North coast of British Columbia itself. Authorities said another 2100 remain to be picked up, while other hundreds were already in new homes in the interior.

Nichi Bei

3-18-42

Canada

Coast Japanese in Vancouver Area Start Evacuating

Hundreds Leave Vancouver Island For Inland Regions

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 16 — Hundreds of Japanese aliens living in restricted coastal areas of British Columbia already were being moved out of their homes for later assignment to farm and road projects in western Canada.

Nine coastal steamers brought 400 Japanese to Vancouver Sunday night from Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte islands and the north coast of British Columbia itself. Another 2100 remain to be evacuated, the British Columbia Security commission said.

Nichi Bei
3-17-42

Can. Res.

Canadian officials were moving just as fast. Ninety Jap nationals—loggers, teamsters, sawyers and cooks—left last night by train for jobs in an Ontario lumber camp, the first shipment of Japs from the defense area of British Columbia.

2—British Columbia started to move Japs to Eastern Canadian lumber camps.

S.F. Chronicle
2-5-42