
Japanese in Canada
Jan.-Feb. 1942
X-81 (2)

MEMORANDUM ON PROGRESS WITH RELATION TO THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Since the authoritative statement of Government policy with respect to persons of Japanese racial origin in B.C. was issued by the Prime Minister a number of practical steps have been taken.

A. STATEMENT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

1. The execution of the policy was assigned to the Federal Department of Labour.

2. A Committee of Cabinet consisting of Messrs. Mackenzie, Gardiner and Mitchell was appointed to deal with questions of policy.

3. The Defence area has been defined by the Minister of National Defence and the order sent to the Minister of Justice for concurrence.

4. The Unemployment Insurance Commission, to whom the task of finding employment outside this area for Japanese nationals was assigned has begun its work by obtaining a classification by occupation of these nationals who are of military age, and is proceeding to transfer them as employment outside the forbidden area is found.

5. Similar steps will be taken with respect to German and Italian nationals, but there may be some delay as records are not so detailed as those secured by Reregistration of Japanese.

6. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are proceeding to notify the Japanese nationals that they will be required to leave the area, and to inform them that unless they can make independent arrangements they must register with the Employment service.

7. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will also consider applications for permission to remain in the area. In accordance with the views unanimously accepted in general

discussion these will be given generally to women and children, to men over military age, and in special cases in which the police are satisfied that there are valid reasons for remaining and that no public danger is involved. The same principles will apply to Germans and Italians.

8. Some movement will begin at once but the orderly completion of these arrangements will require some time and the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Department of Labour, will fix a date (probably April 1, 1942) by which all enemy nationals without permits must have left the area. Any not placed in employment will be removed to camps where work will be found for them.

9. Persons of dual nationality are treated by the police as aliens. Persons naturalized since 1922 are required to report to the police, but are not divested of their status as British subjects.

10. Many Canadian nationals of Japanese race are likely to seek employment outside the defence area, and the Unemployment Insurance Commission will endeavour to place them in useful employment, giving priority, however, to the movement of enemy aliens.

11. In addition plans are under way for the voluntary recruitment of a Civilian Corps to be employed "on projects of value to the national cause." It is anticipated, on the basis of the offers of service which have been received, that the response of Canadian Japanese to recruiting for this Corps will be fully comparable to that of non-Canadian Japanese for recruitment for the army.

12. To make enlistment attractive, and to conform to the policy announced by the Prime Minister, certain principles have been accepted:

(a) Enlistment will be treated as a patriotic act corresponding to enlistment in the army. Acceptance will be to confer a privilege; discharge will be a disgrace.

(b) The pay and allowances (like those of the army) must be sufficient for the decent maintenance of dependents but may in many cases involve a financial sacrifice for those who enlist.

(c) The choice of a suitable Commanding Officer will require great care as upon him will depend the preservation of the tone and atmosphere of the Corps.

(d) The type of work chosen should relate directly to the Canadian war effort and it should be plain to the men in the Corps and to the public in Canada and, if possible, in Japan, that the men have enlisted in order to contribute to the defeat of Japan.

13. A telegram has been received from Mayor Hume stating that the Japanese are eager to cooperate but anxious for definite information as to what they should do. The Canadian Japanese Association has asked Mayor Hume to address a meeting and explain the government's policy.

14. Japan, through the protecting power has enquired as to how Japanese nationals are being treated in British Columbia and a copy of the Prime Minister's statement has been given to the protecting power.

B. : IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

15. This telegram brings out some aspects of the policy which have as yet received little practical attention:

(a) Steps should be taken to stop the "war nerves" by translating into definite terms the Government's declaration that, subject to military requirements, the Japanese are to be treated with justice. This involves certainty as to their occupations and property. Enquiries, for instance, have been received as to whether they should be encouraged to subscribe to Canadian war loan or told to conserve their cash for emergencies.

(b) When Japanese with small businesses or small farms are required to leave a defence area some provision will have to be made for taking over their establishments. This may be done by the Japanese who are allowed to remain but if so the latter will have to be clearly designated as early as possible.

(c) A social welfare problem of some magnitude may emerge when men employed (say) in Eastern Canada attempt to maintain families in British Columbia. Responsibilities for dealing with this problem remain to be allocated.

C. : GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS UNDERLYING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

16. As this is the first progress report to be placed in the hands of Members of Parliament from British Columbia, it may be useful to bring to their attention a few general considerations and some information as to the character of governmental discussion, which are not as yet clearly grasped by public opinion.

(a) The dominant consideration is the destruction of the military power of Japan, Germany and Italy.

(b) This consideration requires the observance of all military and naval precautions deemed necessary by the respective services. The Defence Department did not ask for the removal of either Canadians of Japanese race or Japanese nationals.

(c) Victory also requires the utmost use of Canadian manpower of which that of Canadian Japanese and that of enemy aliens form part. From the standpoint of the war effort a man is often most useful in his normal employment or in replacing another who has been taken away for military service or for some essential civilian occupation.

(d) Any deviation from this principle has a cost in terms of a longer and more costly war and a diminished chance of victory - in terms, therefore, of the lives of our soldiers and sailors. But even at this cost some deviation has been authorized (e.g. Removal of Japanese nationals).

(e) The dominant consideration of victory requires that we should not give any moral advantages

to Japan, Germany or Italy.

(f) We do give such advantages (particularly when Asiatics are concerned) if we display either fear or anger. It is no inconsiderable advantage to us that Japanese have displayed these degrading emotions to some extent. They will lose "face" accordingly.

(g) We have an enormous interest in this war not becoming racial as it might easily be interpreted (as Japan would wish) into "white" vs. "Asiatic" and so jeopardize the support of China and India. This consideration will become even more important if and when Japan approaches collapse. India and China must not feel that their chief protection against "white domination" is being destroyed.

(h) We are ostensibly fighting in the cause of British liberty, British justice, and Christian ethics. We become exposed to the charge of hypocricy if we derogate from these principles. Our own morale would be impaired if our government were believed to be departing from them.

(i) It is very dangerous to speak publicly of fear of reprisals because to do so will, in the long run, make Japanese feel that their protection against harsh treatment lies not in British traditions and Christian ethics but in the military strength of Japan, and her power to make reprisals. Chinese and Indians will not be slow to accept the same view.

(j) The natural, justifiable and indeed inevitable, resentment against Japan can easily provide an opportunity in which persons acting from interested motives can create an atmosphere very like that which made possible the German action against the Jews. There is ample evidence from correspondence received that this atmosphere is being created in this way.

(k) In view of the indignant denial by the representative of the government of British Columbia that there was any wish to use this opportunity to separate Canadian Japanese from their normal means of livelihood or to uproot them economically so that they might be eliminated from our national life, it seems possible to offer some sort of assurance to men and women who are at present very apprehensive. The wisdom of so doing can hardly be in doubt.

(l) We have attempted to deviate as little as possible from the policy of the United States. There are, however, some differnces:

1) The United States has never allowed naturalization and has therefore no naturalized Japanese.

2) United States citizens of Japanese race are subject to no disabilities and are drafted like men of other races for the army.

3) The United States had not prepared beforehand, as Canada did with re-registration, and some of the restrictions imposed in the first days of the war on enemy aliens were stricter than ours.

4) The United States has gone further than Canada in urging employers not to draw racial distinctions and in denouncing "racial discrimination in any of its ugly forms."

5) The United States has not removed either United States citizens of Japanese race or Japanese nationals from the fishing fleet or from the coastal areas.

January 26, 1942

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

Throughout the Ottawa Conference on the Japanese Problems a clear distinction was maintained at all times between the principles to be applied in the treatment of the Japanese nationals and those to be followed in the case of the Canadian nationals and British subjects of Japanese race. It was agreed that compulsory evacuation should be enforced in regard to the Japanese nationals but no one at any time suggested - not even Colonel Macgregor Macintosh - that compulsion should be used in the case of the Canadian nationals.

In the memorandum which Mr. John Read, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, presented to Council on January 13th this distinction was further emphasized. Mr. Read wrote:-

"Upon the assumption that there is going to be an evacuation I should like, most strongly, to urge that it should take the following form:

(a) that there should be no compulsory evacuation or movement of British subjects irrespective of their racial origin."

Council appreciated and accepted the argument endorsed by the Conference and by Mr. Read and the distinction between the two groups of Japanese race was clearly maintained in the statement of Government policy which was issued on January 14th. In paragraph 10 it was stated that --

"It is intended to organize a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese .... in order to utilize the services of the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve."

In paragraph 12 the Government declared that --

"A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the Protected Areas ...."

In paragraph 11 it was stated that --

"Subsequent to a date to be announced all enemy aliens (of whatever origin), except those who possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such Protected Areas in the Pacific Coast as may be defined."

In spite of the clear intentions of the Government there seems to have developed, since the arrival of the British Columbia members of Parliament in Ottawa, a belief that all persons of Japanese racial origin are to be treated alike; that Canadian nationals and British subjects as well as Japanese nationals are to be forced to move out of the Protected Areas unless they obtain Police permits to remain. This is greatly to be regretted as it may give rise to pressure on the Government to carry out a policy which the Government has already considered and, for reasons of the first importance, decided against.

Mr. Read has pointed out the serious implications of the adoption of any proposal to apply compulsion to the movement of Canadian nationals and British subjects. Recent and immediately prospective developments in the Orient have underlined certain aspects of this argument. The Japanese now hold in their power over two thousand Canadian prisoners of war and others. In addition they hold many thousand other British subjects and this number may be increased materially in the near future if present trends continue. Yet in spite of this situation certain persons are pressing the Canadian Government to compel certain Canadian nationals and British subjects to give up their homes and businesses and move hundreds of miles away from their established places of residence and labour simply because they are of Japanese racial origin. No

such proposals are suggested for other enemy aliens although persons of German and Italian descent are much more difficult to distinguish and watch. Any action of this kind based on purely racial grounds would immediately become known to the Japanese. Enquiries have already been made by the Japanese Government - through the protecting power, Spain - as to the meaning of recent Government decisions relating to the treatment of Japanese in Canada. Compulsory deportation of Canadian nationals, based on the colour of their skins, would be used for propaganda purposes throughout Asia, and would certainly be reflected in the treatment accorded Canadian and British prisoners in Japanese hands.

Moreover, such a programme is unnecessary. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police who know more about the situation on the Pacific Coast than anyone else are not alarmed by the terms of the Government's announced policy; on the contrary, they support it strongly. Everyone who participated in the Ottawa Conference is also on record as having approved that policy. If the Civilian Corps is properly handled and enlistment in it made reasonably attractive to the Canadian Japanese it will draw off a very substantial part of the able bodied adult males in this category. Yet to satisfy a few complainants who, though knowing less about the subject than do those who advised the Government in regard to the accepted policy, demand stronger action against the Canadian - Japanese community, it is proposed that the Government should rescind its decision and, to satisfy a relatively small proportion of the people of British Columbia, adopt another policy which, in addition to being inherently unjust, would place our fellow citizens who are now in Japanese hands in the greatest danger. In order to appease extreme opinion in British Columbia the Government is asked to place some two thousand residents of Winnipeg and Quebec in jeopardy.

Ottawa, 21st Feb., 1942.

dear Prime Minister:

At a meeting of British Columbia Members, held this morning, they unanimously agreed to recommend the following programme with regard to the Japanese situation in British Columbia:

1. They point out that great and growing public apprehension exists with regard to the slowness of the removal of Japanese from the protected area.

2. They are all of the opinion that all those of Japanese origin should be removed as rapidly as possible from the protected areas.

3. They recommend that all regulations hitherto passed with reference to explosives, cameras, receiving sets, transmitting sets, etc., should be made immediately to apply to Canadian Nationals as well as to Japanese Nationals, and to companies owned or partially owned by Japanese; and that all existing permits for explosives be cancelled and such explosives confiscated.

4. They recommend that all restrictions in regard to gasoline, etc., now applicable to the Japanese Nationals, be made to apply to Canadian Nationals of Japanese origin.

5. They recommend that licenses for automobiles and trucks of Japanese Nationals and Canadian Nationals of Japanese origin be forthwith cancelled.

6. They recommend that immediate steps be taken to remove all those of Japanese origin from defence areas and defence projects, such as guns, batteries, emplacements and aerodromes, and from power plants and reservoirs; and that there be no delay whatsoever in this matter, whether they are Japanese Nationals or Canadian Nationals.

7. They recommend that all able-bodied males be removed, whether of military age or not, and that when weather conditions improve, arrangements should be made for the removal of all families.

8. In regard to the restriction of land acquisition, they recommend that there should be complete prohibition, and that this be made retroactive to the date of declaration of war with Japan; that this prohibition should apply anywhere within the province of British Columbia.

9. That in the meantime a dusk-to-dawn curfew should be established immediately for all of Japanese origin.

10. They recommend that the various Ministers concerned should immediately decide upon action to be taken within the respective departments having the necessary jurisdiction.

11. If deemed desirable, we would appreciate an interview with you in regard to the above.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Olof Hanson
" Thos. Reid
" G. A. Cruickshank
" A. W. Neill
" T. J. O'Neill
" R. W. Mayhew
" G.E.L. MacKinnon
" J. G. Turgeon

Copy

OTTAWA, February 21, 1942.

...e Hon. Ian A. Mackenzie, P.C., M.P.,
...inister of Pensions and National Health.

Re: Movement of Japanese from the British Columbia Coast.

Nearly every British Columbia Member has since the beginning of this Session pointed out to the Government the menace to Canada of having so many enemy aliens of one national origin concentrated on our Coast and principally in our largest cities. Apparently, the many representations which we have made have not had any apparent effect on the Government. The Prime Minister made a statement in the House which, in our opinion, is not sufficiently clear and does not include in its proposal many of the Japanese who would be dangerous to us and helpful to our enemies.

The undersigned wish to make a few definite recommendations which we hope will have your approval and also the Government's:

1. We recommend that all Japanese be moved from the Pacific Coast to a point or points east of the Cascades or the line described by the recent Order in Council.

2. The order of movement to be (a) Japanese Nationals; (b) Naturalized Japanese Canadians; (c) Canadian-born Japanese.

3. That a family be regarded as a Unit, and that the movement be in groups of Units or Families, not by Sex or Ages.

4. We wish an order to be issued, effective at once, that all truck, car, fishing and radio licences be cancelled; that all radio transmitting sets, receiving sets and weapons of every sort be delivered to the nearest Police Officer at once.

5. That no powder, explosives or detonators be sold to any Japanese or to any Japanese controlled interests, and that all powder, explosives and detonators now in the hands of the Japanese be confiscated at once.

6. That all Japanese be ordered to report immediately to any of the following centres where they will be given suitable accommodation until they can be moved to more permanent quarters, the centres to be: Prince Rupert, Alberni, Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Kamloops.

7. That a dusk to dawn curfew be instituted immediately.

8. We ask that the evacuation be completed by April 15th.

(Sgd.)

8

Memorandum Summarizing Meeting of
Undermentioned regarding Formation
of Civilian Labour Corps

Present:

F. Mead
Assistant Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
D. C. Saul
Inspector,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Col. B. R. Mullaly
Allan M. Mitchell
Commissioner,
Unemployment Insurance Commission,
Harry Hereford
Labour Department,
A. MacNamara
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour

Assistant Commissioner Mead had just returned from Washington, U.S.A., where he had discussed with United States officials the plans under consideration in the United States regarding Japanese and stated that while he agreed it was wise to co-relate the Canadian Plans with those being developed in the United States, his discussions confirmed him in his opinion that the formation of the Civilian Labour Corps was desirable.

All present concluded that the proposal for such a corps should be proceeded with.

The discussion then centered upon the memorandum prepared by Colonel Mullaly, copy of which is attached.

Conclusions were arrived at upon the following phases of Colonel Mullaly's Report:

1. As to Name of Corps

Looking to possible development of the corps to take in other classes of persons in addition to Canadians of Japanese Racial Origin, it was decided to recommend:

"Canadian National Service Corps"

2. Strength

It was suggested the plan should, for the present, contemplate a strength of 1,000.

3. Section 3 of Colonel Mullaly's memorandum as to organization

The outline was agreed upon.

It was proposed to recommend Captain Jenkins, proposed by Commissioner Wood and Assistant Commissioner Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as Commandant, and Engineer proposed by Mr. Wardle of Mines and Resources Department as second in command because of his engineering experience.

4. Rates

A very careful discussion occurred on the question of rates.

Matters having a bearing on rates given consideration were:

(a) If regular army pay and allowance were granted, same might be considered over-generous as compared with others. It was estimated that pay and family allowance for a man, wife and four children would be worth approximately $148.50 per month.

(b) Veterans employed as guards by Royal Canadian Mounted Police were paid, if married, $3.20 per day and, if single, $2.60 per day (eight-hour day).

(c) Relief allowances in Vancouver are:

	Standard Allowance	Oriental Rate
Single man	$17.25	$13.00
Single woman	17.25	15.00
Man and wife	26.75	24.00
Man, wife and 1 child	32.75	28.00
Man, wife and 2 children	39.25	32.50
Man, wife and 3 children	44.25	35.50
Man, wife and 4 children	49.25	39.00
Thereafter for each additional child	5.00	3.00
Maximum per family	66.00	48.00

Relief allowances approximate a bare cost of living but actually that is the allowance granted Canadians who cannot be furnished with work.

(d) It is the opinion of Commissioner Mead and Col. Mullaly that the Japanese leaders appreciate the situation their people face and that those who are loyal would not be disposed to object to a somewhat lower rate than the regular Army pay and allowance.

The conclusion reached was that rates as follows be recommended:

Base rate $1.00 per day plus board, uniform and medical attention
Allowance for dependents:
Wife or Parent - $15.00 per month
Each child - $ 5.00 per month
up to a maximum of 4 children
Man to assign 50% of earnings to dependent for whom allowance claimed
A bonus of $1.50 per month to be paid upon honourable discharge.

5. Uniform

A uniform to be issued, which would be different from military uniform.

6. Messing arrangements

7. Terms of Service

8. Medical Arrangements.

9. Leave and Furlough

The foregoing sections of Col. Mullaly's report were agreed upon. free transportation in sure than Soldiers pay

10. Workmen's Compensation, etc.

It was decided to not recommend anything in the nature of pension privileges other than Workmen's Compensation.

11. Discipline

Inspector Saul agreed to draft regulations to cover.

12. Other Details

Col. Mullaly agreed to work on regulations to cover other phases of the matter.

13. Order-in-Council

It was agreed that Mr. Hereford would arrange with the Justice Department for drafting of an Order-in-Council.

It was also agreed that when same was drafted a further meeting would be called to which representatives of other departments would be invited.

February 3, 1942.

A. MacNamara

MEMORANDUM BY LT. COL. B. R. MULLALY.

January 30, 1942

FORMATION OF A CIVILIAN CORPS OF
CANADIAN-BORN AND NATURALIZED JAPANESE.

The Dominion Government having decided that Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin shall be permitted and encouraged to enlist in a Civilian Corps consequent upon the decision to remove Japanese from the protected area of British Columbia, I was ordered to proceed to Ottawa in an advisory capacity in this connection.

After consultation with interested officials I beg to submit the following suggestions:

1. Designation of the Corps.

The matter of the name by which the proposed corps shall be known appears to me to be of considerable importance. The Japanese mind is peculiarly sensitive to suggestion and the response to the call of enlistment might easily be considerably influenced by the designation of the corps.

The Canadian-born or naturalized Japanese protests his loyalty to Canada and any suggestion that the Corps was in any sense a punitive organization would be deeply resented. Canadian-born Japanese have long clamoured for admission to the Armed Forces of the Dominion and a few are now serving in the Army. The fact that large numbers are not serving is due, as I understand, to the fact that the leaders of the Community were advised, in their own interests, to avoid the possible unpleasant repercussions which it was thought might follow applications for enlistment on a large scale, although I understand that there is no legal bar to the enlistment of any Canadian national whatever his racial origin.

I assume that it is now the intention of the Dominion Government to present the case to the Canadian nationals of Japanese origin in the sense that, whereas it has not been considered expedient to encourage enlistment in the Armed Forces, an opportunity has now arisen for them to demonstrate their loyalty by enrolling in a special corps which, although not combatant, will enable them to play a useful part in the war effort of the Dominion.

I submit, therefore, that the designation of the Corps should express the idea that it is an organization of loyal Canadians and I make the following suggestions:

CANADIAN-JAPANESE AUXILIARY CORPS.
CANADIAN-JAPANESE CIVILIAN CORPS.
CANADIAN-JAPANESE EMERGENCY CORPS.
CORPS OF LOYAL CANADIANS.
CANADIAN-JAPANESE LOYALTY CORPS.
CANADIAN-JAPANESE NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS.

2. Strength.

The figures which have been given to me are as follows:

Canadian-born	3,378
Naturalized	1,873
Total	5,251

of this total there will be some who for various reasons will either be not available on medical grounds or who prefer to retain their freedom of action in parts of Canada outside the protected area.

Until the scheme has been formulated and presented to the Canadian-Japanese community it is not, of course, possible to do more than sketch the outlines of a suggested organization.

3. Organization.

The form which the organization of the proposed corps will take will probably have an important bearing upon the response to the call for enlistment and I suggest that for ease of administration, efficiency of work done and last, but by no means least, the psychological aspect, the organization should be of a semi-military character which would make its members feel that they were an officially recognized part of the national war effort. I suggest, therefore, that the corps might be organized on the following lines:

(a) Headquarters.

Consisting of a commandant, an Assistant Commandant or Adjutant, a Japanese Adjutant, a Commissary or Quartermaster and the necessary administrative and clerical personnel.

In making this suggestion I have in mind the organization of labour corps during the last war and of semi-military corps in India and the Colonies, such as the Burma Military Police and the Assam Rifles where a very similar situation exists, namely corps composed of men of alien race with a very small staff of British officers.

Following this principle, I suggest that the Commandant should have a Japanese Adjutant who would be selected for his standing in the community, probably by corps selection, and would be the link between the commandant and the personnel of the corps.

The composition and organization of the Headquarters will depend upon the strength of the corps and the nature of the work to which it is put and should include experts.

Selection of Commandant and Staff.

I consider that it is neither necessary nor desirable for the Commandant to possess a knowledge of the Japanese language.

All Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese speak English and the principle that they are Canadians and not Japanese should be

emphasized in every possible way. The appointment of a Japanese-speaking Commandant would largely destroy this idea and would be resented by the personnel of the Corps as an indication that they were not trusted and were being specially watched.

As the Corps will presumably, be mainly employed on Public Works, the Commandant should be an expert in the organization and supervision of such work and in handling labour. I understand that there would be no difficulty in finding a man with these qualifications and the name of the following gentleman has been given to me:

Captain R. M. Haultain,
Counter-Sabotage Officer,
Inspection Board of the U.K. and Canada.

It is also important that the Commandant should have wide experience of the living conditions of Labour in Canada.

His staff should include experts in public works projects and might include one or two men with Japanese experience such as teachers or missionaries who could look after the educational and recreational needs of the corps. There is now a number of such men available in Canada, particularly in B.C.

(b) Sub-Units.

I suggest that the Corps might consist of a number of companies or sub-units of a strength of approximately 200 men each.

The Company or sub-unit commanders would be Japanese and would be responsible to the Commandant for the interior economy, discipline and work of their sub-units.

The composition of the sub-units should, I suggest, be mainly governed by the occupations of the men so that groups of, say, fishermen would remain together. There will probably be a considerable number of "white-collar" workers, clerks, small shop-keepers, etc., and these might be grouped together in a Headquarters Company and employed on clerical and administrative duties at

Headquarters and with detached companies.

4. Pay.

The concensus of opinion is that pay and allowances should be as near army rates a s possible. I endorse this opinion and feel that as generous treatment as possible should be accorded the personnel of the corps to compensate to some degree, for the inevitable disruption of households which enlistment will entail.

5. Uniform.

The corps should have a distinctive uniform both for the promotion of esprit-de-corps and for practical purposes.

I suggest, therefore, that a uniform similar to that worn by the Forestry Corps might meet the case. Uniforms and personal clothing should be a free issue with a clothing allowance for upkeep, as in the army.

6. Messing Arrangements.

Following the principle that the men are Canadians, I think that messing should be as far as possible the same as for white Canadians although, after consultation with the men themselves, it may be found that some modification of this would be desirable. There should be no difficulty in finding enough cooks amongst the personnel.

7. Terms of Service.

The men should be signed on for the duration.

8. Medical Arrangements.

The personnel of the corps should have free medical and dental treatment and be admitted free of charge to hospital when necessary. A Medical Officer with a small staff and dispensary should be included in the establishment of Headquarters.

In this connection I suggest that it would be a generous gesture, which would be much appreciated, to extend privileges of free medical attention and hospitalization to the families of the men at their homes.

9. Leave and Furlough.

I suggest that leave and furlough should be granted as for the Army, and say for the first year of service, this might be rather generously granted, with free transportation.

10. Pensions and Disability Allowances.

The question as to whether the men should receive pensions and disability allowances under Army regulations or whether they should be eligible for Unemployment Insurance is a matter on which I am not competent to pass an opinion and which requires consideration by the competent authorities. Again, I suggest that generous treatment in this respect should be accorded.

11. Employment.

I presume that the Corps will be employed on Public Works projects and that such projects will be designated by the competent authority. As experience is gained it will be found that men are more suitable for one form of work than for another and it has been suggested that the terms of service should include a clause permitting the man to apply for transfer to other activities through the Employment Service.

12. Education and Recreational Arrangements.

Every effort will have to be made to keep up the morale of the men, especially during the first few months of service and provision should be made for ample educational and recreational facilities such as recreation huts where games can be played, cinema shows given, lectures delivered, and reading and writing facilities afforded.

Physical Training and organized games should be encouraged and for this purpose one or two N.C.O.s might be borrowed from the Army. Men with Japanese experience such as teachers and missionaries would be useful in helping with educational and recreational activities.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Mullaly.

CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA.

Department of External Affairs

MINISTERS OFFICE
RECEIVED
JAN 27 1942
DEPT. OF PENSIONS & NATIONAL HEALTH

OTTAWA, January 23, 1942.

Please refer to
File No. 773-B-40

Dear Mr. Mackenzie,

I have received your two letters of January 22nd, with reference to the Japanese situation in British Columbia. I am glad that you agree with my understanding that the whole situation is to be kept under Federal control.

This morning the Deputy Minister of Labour held a meeting which was attended by representatives of the other interested departments, and I believe that a memorandum is to be prepared in that Department which will be placed before the Government for approval. In this memorandum definite proposals will be made in regard to the execution of the various aspects of the policy announced by the Government on January 14th. In the meantime the Department of Labour is going ahead with the study of proposals that have already been received in regard to employment for Japanese and other enemy aliens in other provinces, and I believe that the movement away from the coastal area may be started very shortly. The officials of the Department are aware of the desirability of placing those men in occupations where they will make the most useful contribution to the war effort.

I am somewhat worried by your suggestion that Lieutenant-Colonel Macintosh should be appointed to take charge of the Civilian Corps. As you know, Colonel Macintosh has been, with the exception of Alderman Wilson in Vancouver, the most outspoken opponent of the Japanese in British Columbia during

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
O t t a w a.

Manitoba	3	5	21	-				
Ontario	24	(8)46	40	-				
Quebec	4	12	1	1	116	4		120
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	18	-		18
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	2	-		2
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	6219	6689	9748	14	22870	1478		24348

the last ten years. Moreover, he has definitely committed himself on the platform, and in writing on a number of occasions, in support of the view that all persons of Japanese racial origin now in Canada should be deported to Japan. It seems to me that, in view of these facts, it would be impossible to expect that the native-born and other Canadian nationals among the Japanese in British Columbia would enlist in a corps under his command. If we are to gain the largest enlistment and the maximum value from the creation of the Corps, conditions of service in it should be made as attractive as may be reasonably possible.

With regard to the Standing Committee, I am inclined to think that if it is to continue to operate an effort should be made to strengthen its personnel. I am sorry that Mayor Hume has exploited the situation to his personal advantage. However, I suppose it would be difficult to arrange for his resignation, and I think it would be desirable for Colonel Macintosh and Colonel Sperling to continue to work on the Committee. I wonder what you would think of the suggestion that Judge Dennis Murphy, who has now retired, be appointed to fill one of the vacancies. It seems to me that his name, quite properly, would carry a great deal of weight both with the people of the Province and with the Governments in Victoria and Ottawa. Might it not be useful to consider the appointment of Mayor Cornett of Vancouver? As you know, he has maintained a very sane and helpful attitude throughout the whole period of agitation. It has occurred to me, also, that there might be something to be said for the appointment of a representative of labour. If this appeals to you Mr. Percy Bengough might be considered. Of the names you mentioned my personal preference would be very strongly for Mr. Frank Burd. The appointment of Alderman Mott would, I am afraid, give the Committee too definite a bias and might be taken as indicating that the Government has altered its basic policy towards the whole Japanese problem. The appointment of Mayor Cornett and either Judge Murphy, Percy Bengough or Frank Burd would give us a Committee that would command both popular and official respect.

Yours sincerely,

Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

Manitoba	3	3	31	-	--		
Ontario	24	(a)46	46	-	116	4	
Quebec	4	12	1	1	18	-	
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	2	-	13
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]							
[illegible]	6219	6889	9748	14	22870	1478	24348

HLK/JG, January 27, 1942.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Robertson

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

At the request of the Honourable Ian Mackenzie I attended a meeting in his office at five o'clock this afternoon, in which the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell also participated.

Mr. Mackenzie referred to the public statements being issued by Mayor Hume in regard to action which the Standing Committee proposes to take in regard to the handling of the Japanese problem in British Columbia. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the Committee had no power to decide on matters of this nature and that it was quite improper for Mayor Hume to make such statements at all, much less to make them publicly.

I informed Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mitchell that we had been wondering whether it might not now be appropriate to dissolve the Standing Committee. The Government has decided on its policy in relation to the Japanese in British Columbia and is taking over direct control of the situation. This being the case, the raison d'etre for the Committee rather seems to have disappeared. I explained that in the opinion of the interested members of this Department it would be much better to dissolve the Committee rather than to enter into prolonged discussions, in regard to its reconstitution, and into a debate over its functions. Mr. Mackenzie

and Mr. Mitchell both agreed that it would be very desirable to dissolve the Committee at this time. It was agreed that I should draft a letter for the Prime Minister's signature, thanking Mayor Hume and the other members of the Committee for their assistance, and explaining that in the new circumstances the Government would accept direct responsibility for handling the situation in British Columbia.

Mr. Mackenzie then referred to the points made in the memoranda which he had received during the last day or two in regard to the application of compulsion to the Canadian nationals among the Japanese population of British Columbia. He pointed out that many of the British Columbia members and other residents of the coastal area feel very strongly that the Canadian Japanese, as well as the Japanese nationals, must be moved out of the protected areas.

After some discussion it was agreed:

(a) that the Japanese nationals would be moved, by compulsion, if necessary, as soon as possible;

(b) that the Canadian nationals would be allowed and encouraged to enlist in the civilian corps, and that all reasonable steps would be taken to see that such enlistment would be made as attractive as possible to them;

(c) that, if in the event it developed that the Canadian nationals did not enlist in large numbers, the whole situation would have to be reviewed and the question of the application of compulsion considered.

Mr. Mackenzie approved the programme for the transfer of enemy aliens from prohibited areas as outlined in the memorandum from the Department of

Labour dated January 24th. It was agreed, however, that the words

"with a view of satisfying itself that there will be no objection from the Province"

should be omitted from paragraph 2 of the memorandum.

Mr. Mackenzie stated that after further consideration he had come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to have Colonel Macgregor Macintosh associated with the civilian corps, as the antipathy of the Japanese to Colonel Macintosh would greatly lessen their enthusiasm for enlistment. Mr. Mitchell agreed, and added that it was expected that Colonel Mullaley would shortly reach Ottawa for consultation in regard to this matter.

Mr. Mackenzie expressed the hope that the Prime Minister would find it possible to make a statement to the House of Commons in regard to the situation on the Coast and that in the statement he would avoid any commitment which would make it impossible to apply compulsion to the Canadian nationals if this should eventually be found necessary. I stated that in working on a draft for submission to the Prime Minister I would endeavour to include a statement which would meet Mr. Mackenzie's point.

HLK

January 26, 1942

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

Throughout the Ottawa Conference on the Japanese Problems a clear distinction was maintained at all times between the principles to be applied in the treatment of the Japanese nationals and those to be followed in the case of the Canadian nationals and British subjects of Japanese race. It was agreed that compulsory evacuation should be enforced in regard to the Japanese nationals but no one at any time suggested - not even Colonel Macgregor Macintosh - that compulsion should be used in the case of the Canadian nationals.

In the memorandum which Mr. John Read, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, presented to Council on January 13th this distinction was further emphasized. Mr. Read wrote:-

"Upon the assumption that there is going to be an evacuation I should like, most strongly, to urge that it should take the following form:

(a) that there should be no compulsory evacuation or movement of British subjects irrespective of their racial origin."

Council appreciated and accepted the argument endorsed by the Conference and by Mr. Read and the distinction between the two groups of Japanese race was clearly maintained in the statement of Government policy which was issued on January 14th. In paragraph 10 it was stated that --

"It is intended to organize a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese .... in order to utilize the services of the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve."

Sask.	24	(d) 40	38	-	100	8	108
Manitoba	3	5	21	-	29	-	29
Ontario	24	(e)45	46	-	115	4	120
Quebec	4	12	1	1	18	-	18
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	6219	6889	9740	14	22870	1478	24348

In paragraph 12 the Government declared that --

"A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the Protected Areas ...."

In paragraph 11 it was stated that --

"Subsequent to a date to be announced all enemy aliens (of whatever origin), except those who possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such Protected Areas in the Pacific Coast as may be defined."

In spite of the clear intentions of the Government there seems to have developed, since the arrival of the British Columbia members of Parliament in Ottawa, a belief that all persons of Japanese racial origin are to be treated alike; that Canadian nationals and British subjects as well as Japanese nationals are to be forced to move out of the Protected Areas unless they obtain Police permits to remain. This is greatly to be regretted as it may give rise to pressure on the Government to carry out a policy which the Government has already considered and, for reasons of the first importance, decided against.

Mr. Read has pointed out the serious implications of the adoption of any proposal to apply compulsion to the movement of Canadian nationals and British subjects. Recent and immediately prospective developments in the Orient have underlined certain aspects of this argument. The Japanese now hold in their power over two thousand Canadian prisoners of war and others. In addition they hold many thousand other British subjects and this number may be increased materially in the near future if present trends continue. Yet in spite of this situation certain persons are pressing the Canadian Government to compel certain Canadian nationals and British subjects to give up their homes and businesses and move hundreds of miles away from their established places of residence and labour simply because they are of Japanese racial origin. No

Sask.	24	(d) 40	36	-	100	8		108
Manitoba	3	5	21	-	29	-		29
Ontario	24	(e)45	46	-	113	4		120
Quebec	4	12	1	1	18	-		18
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	2	-		2
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
[illegible]	6219	6889	9748	14	22870	1478		24348

such proposals are suggested for other enemy aliens although persons of German and Italian descent are much more difficult to distinguish and watch. Any action of this kind based on purely racial grounds would immediately become known to the Japanese. Enquiries have already been made by the Japanese Government - through the protecting power, Spain - as to the meaning of recent Government decisions relating to the treatment of Japanese in Canada. Compulsory deportation of Canadian nationals, based on the colour of their skins, would be used for propaganda purposes throughout Asia, and would certainly be reflected in the treatment accorded Canadian and British prisoners in Japanese hands.

Moreover, such a programme is unnecessary. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police who know more about the situation on the Pacific Coast than anyone else are not alarmed by the terms of the Government's announced policy; on the contrary, they support it strongly. Everyone who participated in the Ottawa Conference is also on record as having approved that policy. If the Civilian Corps is properly handled and enlistment in it made reasonably attractive to the Canadian Japanese it will draw off a very substantial part of the able bodied adult males in this category. Yet to satisfy a few complainants who, though knowing less about the subject than do those who advised the Government in regard to the accepted policy, demand stronger action against the Canadian - Japanese community, it is proposed that the Government should rescind its decision and, to satisfy a relatively small proportion of the people of British Columbia, adopt another policy which, in addition to being inherently unjust, would place our fellow citizens who are now in Japanese hands in the greatest danger. In order to appease extreme opinion in British Columbia the Government is asked to place some two thousand residents of Winnipeg and Quebec in jeopardy.

Sask	24	(d) 40	36	-	881	19	534
Manitoba	3	5	21	-	100	8	103
Ontario	24	(e)46	46	-	29	-	29
Quebec	4	12	1	1	116	4	120
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	18	-	19
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	6219	6889	9748	14	22870	1478	24348

Ottawa, January 24, 1942.

Record of Conference-Department of Labour-January 23, 1942.

Re: Japanese and Other Enemy Aliens in the B.C. Protected Area

Present:

Bryce M. Stewart	Deputy Minister of Labour
H. L. Keenleyside	Asst. Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.
H. F. Angus	Department of External Affairs
A. MacNamara	Unemployment Insurance Commission
A. M. Mitchell	" " "
F. J. Mead	Asst. Comm. R.C.M.P.
A. J. Whitmore	Dept. of Fisheries
W. J. Couper	Dept. of Labour.

It was generally understood or agreed as follows:

1. That the policy of the Government is to differentiate clearly between enemy aliens of Japanese, German or Italian nationalities and Canadian nationals of such foreign origins. Only male enemy aliens of military age, unless specially permitted by the R.C.M.P. are required to move or be moved from the protected area. Canadian nationals are not required so to move but many may wish to do so, in addition to those who may wish to enlist in the Civilian Corps.

2. That the Minister of National Defence and Justice were preparing a recommendation to Council defining the protected area.

3. That Commissioner Mead would arrange for a recommendation to Council setting April 1st as the deadline before which Japanese nationals should be required to move or be moved from the protected area.

4. That the R.C.M.P. would be responsible for the selection of those Japanese nationals and other enemy aliens who would be required to move or be moved from the protected area.

5. That the Unemployment Insurance Commission should be responsible for:

   (a) the placement of Japanese nationals in private employment or work camps outside of the protected area,

   (b) the placement of Canadian nationals of Japanese origin in private employment within or without the protected area, and,

   (c) the organization of the proposed Civilian Labour Corps.

6. That the Unemployment Insurance Commission would therefore:

   (a) Clarify their instructions to their Regional

					1	521	13	534
					-	100	8	108
Sask.	24	(d) 40	36		-	29	-	29
Manitoba	3	5	21		-	113	4	126
Ontario	24	(e) 46	46		-	16	-	16
Quebec	4	12	1		1	1	-	2
Nova Scotia	1	-	1		-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total	6219	6889	9748		14	22870	1478	24348

Superintendent in B.C. in the following respects:

(i) that he should break down his occupational and other classifications by citizenship, i.e., distinguishing Japanese nationals and Canadian nationals of Japanese origin;

(ii) that he should obtain a complete employment service registration for all Japanese, whether Japanese nationals or Canadian nationals, other than unskilled labourers;

(iii) that he should extend his survey to include enemy aliens of German and Italian nationalities.

(b) Take immediate steps to place as many Japanese as possible in private employment outside of the area.

(c) Prepare a statement of employment policy covering such points as the extent to which travel and other allowances might be made or advanced to those being placed in private employment at a distance, the kind of information which would be required from employers before placements were made, the character and extent of consultation with provincial authorities before placements were made in large numbers.

(d) Arrange with the Department of National Defence to have Colonel Muallaley (?) former British Military Attache in Tokyo, now in Victoria, ordered to fly to Ottawa to serve in an advisory capacity with respect to the establishment of the Civilian Labour Corps and to assist in drafting the requisite Orders in Council prescribing among other matters rates of pay and allowances. There seemed to be a consensus, though not unanimous agreement, that the pay and allowances should be substantially similar to though slightly lower than army pay and allowances.

7. That Mr. Hereford of Labour and Mr. Wardle of Mines and Resources would continue to explore the extent of available camp facilities and related matters.

8. That the Department of Labour would notify and consult the leaders of organized labour about the policy and, as appropriate, about detailed arrangements.

9. That the Department of Labour would arrange for any necessary relief for the families of enemy aliens.

10. That the Department of Labour would prepare a statement of policy for submission to the special cabinet committee.

						1455	23537
				1	521	13	534
	24	(d) 40	36	-	100	8	108
	3	5	21	-	29	-	29
Manitoba	24	(e)46	46	-	116	4	120
Ontario	4	12	1	1	18	-	18
Quebec	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yukon	6219	6889	9748	14	22870	1478	24348

January 24, 1942.

Procedure Proposed for the Transfer of Enemy Aliens (Japanese and Others) from "Prohibited Area" in British Columbia; The Placement of Canadian Nationals of Japanese Origin in Employment Outside of the Area and the Organization of the Japanese Civilian Labour Corps

Prepared and approved by the Unemployment Insurance Commission, slightly amended by the Department of Labour. The officers of the Department of Labour have had no opportunity to consult the Minister of Labour, who is out of town, but wish to express some personal reservations with respect to paragraph 2, the first sentence of paragraph 10, and the making in paragraph 11 of a distinction between the wage rates payable to men with and men without dependents.

1. Offers of suitable employment will be sought through the Employment Service and before an attempt is made to effect a transfer the conditions and terms of employment will be carefully checked and it will be seen to:

   (a) that the "going rates of wages" are paid and that charges for meals, shelter and blankets, etc., are reasonable; that a commitment as to terms and wages will be obtained from the employer in writing;

   (b) that suitable housing accommodation in available or is being provided;

   (c) whenever feasible the conditions will be inspected by an official of the Commission before men are sent.

2. The Unemployment Insurance Commission will, before actually arranging for transfer, consult with the Province to which it is proposed to send the men, with a view of satisfying itself that there will be no objection from the Province.

3. The Unemployment Insurance Commission will notify the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in writing about transfers being made in order that arrangements can be made for those who require

B.						1433	23537
Alberta	24	(d) 40	36	1	521	13	534
Sask.	24	(d) 40	36	-	100	8	108
Manitoba	3	5	21	-	29	-	29
Ontario	24	(e) 46	46	-	116	4	120
Quebec	4	12	1	1	18	-	13
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6219	6889	9748	14	22870	1478	24348

to report periodically to the police to do so. In some cases it might be found advisable to establish a special detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

4. The Unemployment Insurance Commission, through its office in Vancouver, when it has satisfied itself that transfer is in order will arrange to offer the jobs available to Japanese Nationals who will be encouraged to take the positions on a voluntary basis. They will, of course, be individually interviewed with a view of ascertaining that they are suitable for the work.

5. In view of the urgent necessity for the prompt movement of Japanese Nationals from the prohibited area, preference in employment, as between applicants of equal suitability, will be given to Japanese Nationals, those who have become naturalized Canadians since January 1, 1922, and enemy aliens of other racial origin. This does not mean, though, that the Japanese who are Canadian born or who became naturalized prior to January 1, 1922, may not accept jobs which are open.

6. Insofar as Japanese Nationals are concerned, the policy will be to transfer them in groups and it is agreed that they should be in charge of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officer as conductor because such an arrangement would receive favourable reaction from the public and also would afford the Japanese reasonable protection.

7. It will be the policy of the Unemployment Insurance Commission to have its officials check up on employment conditions from time to time.

8. Insofar as the prohibited area is concerned, the procedure will apply not only to Japanese but also to any enemy aliens and the regulations in regard to Japanese will apply to Italians, Germans or other enemy aliens.

9. The Unemployment Insurance Commission will consult with the National Employment Committee in order that any suggestions of that Committee can be given consideration.

10. As to the matter of providing transportation, it is recommended that a special rate be sought from the railways. Because of the special circumstances and in order to facilitate rapid transfer, it is recommended that the Government pay transportation charges from the "prohibited area" to the place of employment.

B					1	521	13	534
A					-	100	8	108
Sask	24	(8) 40	36		-	29	-	29
Manitoba	3	5	21		-	116	4	120
Ontario	24	(8)48	46		-	18	-	13
Quebec	4	12	1		1	2	-	2
Nova Scotia	1	-	1		-	-	-	-
New Brunswick	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total	6219	6809	9748		14	22870	1478	24348

11. In order that men for whom suitable jobs are not offered may be moved out from the "prohibited area" it is recommended that work camps be established by the Department of Mines and Resources. These camps can be used as clearing depots and as work offers men can be moved out of the camps to regular employment. While in the camps, it is tentatively proposed to pay 25¢ per hour for men without dependents and 40¢ per hour for men with dependents and to charge 85¢ per day for their board and housing facilities.

12. The Labour Department will undertake the organization of a civilian labour corps and will solicit the assistance of the Defence Department in the organization of this corps to give the organization a semi-military status. The Unemployment Insurance Commission will act as the agent for the Labour Department. Enlistment in the Corps will be restricted to Canadian Nationals of Japanese origin. Details as to rates of pay, etc., are to be worked out and the requisite Recommendation to Council prepared in consultation with Colonel Mullaley, now working in the Intelligence Brandh of the Defence Department at Victoria, if it is found possible to obtain his temporary services.

January 24, 1942.

All		[illegible]	107	1	581	13	534
[illegible]k	24	(d) 40	36	-	100	8	108
Manitoba	3	5	21	-	29	-	29
Ontario	24	(e)45	46	-	119	4	120
[illegible]ebec	4	12	1	1	18	-	13
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible].	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]a	6219	6889	9748	14	22870	1478	24348

Department of External Affairs

NAR/ST
20 Jan.,1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

I had a couple of calls this afternoon from Mr.Tom Reid,M.P., who appears to be rather angry that the Government consulted the Provincial Government and the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia about the Japanese situation there instead of calling in the Federal Members of Parliament for this purpose. He felt that the Standing Committee's functions should be confined to overseeing the registration of Japanese and that they should not have been allowed to give advice on questions such as the cancellation of Japanese fishing licences and the impounding of Japanese fishing vessels. I gathered that his principal objections are to Mayor Hume, the Chairman of the Committee, and to the incidental publicity which Mayor Hume has got out of his consultations with the Federal authorities. There was a Mayoralty election in New Westminster last week, and Mr.Reid claims that Mayor Hume was elected by exploiting the public attention he received as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Orientals. He said that the British Columbia members were holding a caucus on the subject on Friday evening, and would undoubtedly wish to protest against the way in which the Japanese situation on the Coast was being handled.

The Hon. Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of
Pensions and National Health,
Ottawa.

External Affairs, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of National Defence, recommends