Department of ~~External~~ Affairs

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. 3464-AN-40C

Part One

From 10-4-42

To Feb 25/43

Subject:

VISITS BY VARIOUS PERSONS TO JAPANESE

INTERNMENT CAMPS & SETTLEMENTS IN CANADA

--ARRANGEMENTS & REPORTS.

References to Related Files

File No.	Subject
2966-D-40C	VISITS BY REPRESENTATIVE OF SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS & SETTLEMENTS IN CANADA --ARRANGEMENTS & REPORTS.
3464-AM-40	VISIT BY S. MORLEY SCOTT TO JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS.
3464-AS-40	Reports of Representatives of Spanish Government & International Red Cross Committee re Japanese in Canada made available to Swiss Authorities.

FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE
SEE NEXT PART OF FILE

NATIONAL FILM BOARD

CANADA

Bolton Street School,
Ottawa, Ontario,
February 25, 1943.

Mr. Morley Scott,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464.AN.40c
Sub. 7 Chron. 13

Dear Mr. Scott:

I take pleasure in enclosing a selection of the photographs made by Jack Long during a recent tour of inspection in Japanese Internment Camps.

These pictures are those which include personnel of the visiting party only. Other photos taken will be disposed of under instruction of the Department of External Affairs. However, it had occurred to us that these might be of personal interest to you.

If you should care to obtain additional copies of any of these we will be pleased to send them to you at a charge of fifty cents a print. In ordering please quote the WRI number which appears on each print.

Sincerely yours,

J.M. Dechene

Photograph Editor,
Stills Division.

J.M.Dechene/JA.

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DELEGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL, February 4th, 1943.
1040 Sun Life Building

Department of External Affairs,
Special Division,
O t t a w a , Ont.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464.AN.40c
Sub. 6 Chron. 13 Filed

Attention: Mr. Alfred Rive

Dear Mr. Rive,

On January 20th, the following night letter was despatched by my office via Marconi:

original on
842.E.37c

"PRELIMINARY REPORT ABOUT VISITS TO JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA STARTING WITH TB HOSPITAL VANCOUVER JANUARY ELEVENTH AND ENDING IN NELSON BC ON JANUARY EIGHTEENTH COVERING 12878 OF JAPANESE RACE OF WHICH 3367 NATIONALS OUT OF TOTAL JAPANESE POPULATION IN CANADA NUMBERING ABOUT TWENTY-TWOTHOUSANDNINEHUNDRED OF WHICH TWENTYSIX PERCENT ARE NATIONALS STOP JAPANESE VISITED ALL LIVE IN SETTLEMENTS AT GREENWOOD SANDON KASLO SLOCAN NEW DENVER AND TASHME OR NEAR THESE CENTERS EITHER IN OLD EXISTING HOUSES OR SPECIALLY BUILT WOODEN BUNGALOWS WHERE FAMILIES LIVE TOGETHER ON PUBLIC RELIEF AT EXPENSE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR ARE EMPLOYED AT WAGES CORRESPONDING TO LOCAL RATES FOR CUTTING THEIR OWN FIREWOOD COMMA CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR HOMES AND SCHOOLS HOSPITALS STAFF HOUSES STORES ETC AS WELL WATER SUPPLY SEWAGE AND ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY TO SETTLEMENTS STOP PEOPLE ARE VERY HAPPY UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND AT NO SETTLEMENT WAS ANY EVIDENCE OR COMPLAINT ABOUT LACK OF FOOD STOP HOSPITALS WITH COMPETENT WHITE AND JAPANESE STAFFS ARE ESTABLISHED WITHIN OR NEAR ALL SETTLEMENTS AND 200. BED TB HOSPITAL IS NEARING COMPLETION AT NEW DENVER IN IDEAL LOCATION WITH PROVISIONS FOR MODERN TREATMENT STOP SCHOOLING OF CHILDREN WELL ORGANIZED IN MOST SETTLEMENTS AND COMPLETE LIBERTY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP GIVEN TO CHRISTIANS AND BUDDHISTS STOP MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE AVAILABLE TO ALL STOP JAPANESE STYLE BATHS IN ALL SETTLEMENTS ALSO AMPLE WATER SUPPLIES AND ADEQUATE LATRINES STOP COOKING AND HEATING DONE WITH WOOD WHICH IS SUPPLIED PLENTIFULLY BY GOVERNMENT STOP NO COMPLAINTS ANYWHERE ABOUT TREATMENT BY WHITE SUPERVISORS OF SETTLEMENTS STOP EVACUATION OF JAPANESE POPULATION FROM PACIFIC COAST AREA IS NOW COMPLETE AND WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT UNDUE HARDSHIP TO THOSE AFFECTED.

MAAG 1228"

Today I have received the following marconigram from my Principals:

"293 VIES REMERCIEMENTS VOTRE 1228 ARRIVE 2 FEVRIER
INTERCROIXROUGE 911"

the translation is:

"MANY THANKS FOR YOUR CABLE 1228 WHICH ARRIVED HERE FEBRUARY SECOND
INTERCROIXROUGE 911"

May I draw your attention to the fact that it took two weeks less one day for this message to be transmitted and I would like very much to know whether it was held by the Canadian Censor or whether the delay was due to the congested wires in England. Ordinarily, night letters only take twenty-four hours and the Canadian Marconi Company declares itself unable

to shed light on the reasons for this undue delay.

Yours sincerely,

E.L. Maag
Delegate in Canada for the

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL, February 22, 1943
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 344-AN-40c
Sub. Chron. Filed

Department of External Affairs,
Special Division,
O t t a w a .

Attention: Mr. S.Morley Scott.

Dear Mr. Scott,

I am enclosing herewith copy of my report dated February 19, 1943, covering the settlements of Japanese in British Columbia and Alberta. You will understand, of course, that this report is confidential and should not be made public until such time as official copies are received from Geneva. Copy of my supplementary report dated February 23, 1943 is also enclosed.

Trusting these documents will be of interest to you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D

Encl.

P.S.: Copy of my report on Camp 43 is also enclosed for your information.

Copy for Department of External Affairs.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL,
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge,
Palais du Conseil Général,
G e n è v e , Suisse.

Report on Visit to Settlements of JAPANESE removed from the Defence Area on the Pacific Coast, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

On January 9, 1943 I attended a meeting in Vancouver of the British Columbia Security Commission (B.C.S.C.), which is entrusted with the removal of the Japanese from the protected areas. Present at the meeting were Mr. Austin TAYLOR, Chairman, Mr. John SHIRAS, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Lyall HODGINS, M.D., Member of the Advisory Board of the B.C.S.C., Mr.W.A.EASTWOOD, General Manager, B.C.S.C., Mr. S. Morley SCOTT, of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Mr. Howard PAMMETT, of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, and Mr. George COLLINS, Superintendent, B.C.S.C., as well as the writer.

At this meeting it was pointed out that the removal of the Japanese from the protected area was completed by the end of October, 1942, and that all the residents of Canada of Japanese race are now outside the defence area, with very few exceptions. The location of the various settlements, the number of occupants and their nationality according to the statistics of the B.C.S.C., are given on Annexes A, B, C and D attached to this report.

I was also given to understand that inasmuch as the evacuation is now completed, the internal organization of the B.C.S.C. is being modified and Mr. George Collins, under the Department of Labour, is to be in full charge of the administration.

In company of Mr. Collins, Mr. Scott, Mr. Pammett and Mr. Eastwood, and two representatives of the Custodian for Enemy Property, we visited on January 11 the warehouses where the personal property of Japanese families is stored in Vancouver, pending disposal of these articles, either by restoration to the owners where permissible, continued storage or by sales, with subsequent compensation to the owners. All the property is duly identified as to ownership and stored in safe and adequate buildings.

Business calls were also made by several members of the last mentioned party in connection with the possible manufacture or purchase of soy bean sauce (Shoyu) for the Japanese Settlements. This sauce is much in demand and ways and means are being sought by the Dominion Government to assure an adequate supply of it to the Settlements.

On January 11 a visit was also made to the T.B. Hospital which is still maintained at Hastings Park in Vancouver, which was the clearing station for the Japanese prior to their evacuation. There are only a limited number of patients left at this hospital, namely 98, both men and women, and they are under the able care of Canadian doctors and nurses. A typical menu given at this hospital is enclosed in Annex E. It will be noted from this menu that those requiring special diets are particularly cared for. A new hospital for tubercular patients is under construction at New Denver, B.C., accommodating 200 patients, and we are to visit the site of this new hospital later in our itinerary.

From

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

From the breakdown of Annexes A to D it would appear that the Japanese population of British Columbia is estimated at about 23,000 persons and that of these an average of 26% are considered Japanese nationals.

On January 12 I left Vancouver at 7 a.m. per motor car for Hope, B.C. and from there drove to the town of Tashme, B.C., which is a new town, built specially to house Japanese evacues. The name "Tashme", it may be of interest to note, was coined from the three names Taylor - Shiras - Mead, who are the members of the B.C.Security Commission. Tashme is about fourteen miles from Hope, B.C.

TASHME, B.C., January 12, 1943; population 2644, of which 796 are Japanese nationals. Whole families of all age groups are housed here in 346 houses, including 23 duplexes and about 40 apartments, and one dormitory for about 90 bachelors of all ages. The families are not separated but live together. The settlement was started on July 9, 1942, but the mass of the occupants arrived between September 10 and the end of October, 1942. The houses consist largely of wooden structures 14' x 28', subdivided into three sections - a living-kitchen in the center and one bedroom on either side. Small families up to four people occupy one side only, whereas larger families occupy a whole house. The houses are heated by wood stoves, but the large buildings, including bachelors' quarters and school house, are heated by steam. Each family does its own cooking and washing.

RELIEF People on maintenance relief are receiving $11.00 per person per month, but this amount is paid to a maximum of two people in one family, and for the remainder of the family $4.00 per person per month is being paid. A family of four would therefore receive $30.00 per month plus shelter, wood, coal oil for lighting and, of course, free water.

PAY Persons who are working receive regular pay. 25¢ per hour for an eight hour day is paid to all common labor and this constitutes the minimum remuneration. 2½¢ for shelter are taken off this pay per hour. Single men get 17½¢ per hour net, plus food. Skilled labor, carpenters, plumbers, mechanics, etc. receive 27½¢ net per hour and some who supply their own tools get up to 32½¢ net. Four foremen in Tashme receive 37½¢ net per hour.

It is claimed that a family of five nets about $50.00 per month for maintenance, without taking care of clothes, whereas a family of four average $43.00 per month for the last two months, whereas the men actually made $65.00 per month working, but the basic rate is only $45.00 per month if working. It is claimed that about 600 male and female are on the payrolls at present and that not more than 100 are on maintenance relief.

700 school age children up to 14 years and 180 high school children from 14 to 18 are at this settlement, and an adequate school building to house all is under construction and will be ready for occupancy next week.

HOSPITAL A very large and modern hospital is under construction and expected to be ready by the end of January. Medical services are claimed to be not satisfactory, although there are one British and one Japanese doctor and two nurses in the settlement, but it is claimed that they are not usually responding to calls at night except in very urgent cases. Three deaths have occurred since the settlement was started, viz. one male, 58 years old, died of a heart attack, one male, 18 years old, died of Meningitis, and one female, 54 years old, died of Cancer.

The British doctor is Mr. Cook, M.D., and the name of the Japanese doctor is M.Shimokura, a graduate of Toronto University and also holding a Japanese degree. The dentist is Dr. T.Kuguhara, who holds a United States degree and practiced in Vancouver before evacuation. He is lacking equipment as yet but remedy of this situation has

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has been promised.

ONO Yoshio, United Church clergyman from the Japanese Mission on Vancouver Island, says that there are about 500 Protestants, about 50 Catholics, and the rest are Buddhists. He himself is not a member of the Japanese National Committee and works in the camp as an ordinary laborer.

TSUYUKI Kaizo, Member of the Japanese National Committee (by vote), in private life office worker, is motion picture operator and also works as laborer. He says that so far they have had two film shows, for which they charged 10¢ entrance fee for grown-ups and 5¢ for children, which netted $120.00 and which was donated for Christmas gifts to Japanese internees and sponsored by the Youth Organization of the settlement.

STORE — A very large general store is maintained and I satisfied myself that the prices charged are standard prices. I have asked to be supplied with a recent price list showing the variety of goods held for sale and this list has been promised.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT — NIBEI Kumaji, Member of the National Committee, painter by trade, is fire chief of the village and says that he has 2000 ft. of fire hose and 8 nozzles, but only eight axes and 24 water barrels. He informed me that the Provincial Fire Inspector was in the settlement and made strict investigation, and that the recommendations will be carried out. A fire hose tower is under construction and almost finished.

There is no electric light in the houses but only in the administrative buildings and apartment houses. Oil, however, for the lamps is supplied to all houses without charge and is claimed to amount to 90 gallons per day. All wood cutting, splitting and transport of wood is paid for as labor. No charge is made for the wood.

EDUCATION — It is claimed that the students have not enough text books (one book for four children). 26 teachers are available. OKUDA, M., a University of British Columbia graduate, is supervisor of the educational scheme and he tells me that high school courses by correspondence are possible from the Provincial School Commission in Victoria, but that an entrance fee of $2.00 is required and a charge of $9.00 per subject per term, with a minimum of five subjects. No books are provided. The teachers receive $30.00 per month and $45.00 is paid to the supervisor, plus meals. This is considered to be insufficient by the Spokesman and more favorable adjustment is desired. Since 1941 no teaching in the Japanese language is permitted in the Province of British Columbia. All teaching, therefore, is done in the English language.

HOUSING — The Spokesman expressed a desire to have the houses improved by the addition of inner linings to the walls in order to overcome dampness. Another 130 stoves should be supplied in addition to the 100 which already have been distributed. These heaters are additional to the cooking stoves which are provided in each house. It is also pointed out that electric light installed in all houses would be much appreciated.

POST OFFICE — The Committee expressed a desire to have a Government Post Office in the community. The nearest post office is at Hope, B.C. and a handling charge of 10% on parcels and money orders is made for delivery at Tashme. This request - according to the administration -will be granted. The Committee also pointed out that some 500 Red Cross Postal Message Scheme forms are desired at once and these too will be furnished by the Post Office.

I was asked by Mrs. KAJIRO, whose husband is interned at Camp #101, and who is living in Tashme with her eleven year old girl, to inform her husband that both are well and that they have applied for repatriation to Japan, which request has been granted, but nothing has so far been done about it.

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DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

GENERAL REMARKS

A general idea of this camp and its lay-out can be obtained from photographs 1 to 6 in the enclosed album which forms part of this report. These photographs were taken by the writer on occasion of the visit and they give a fairly good impression of the type of houses, etc.

Tashme will provide the settlers with a large acreage of arable land, where they can grow their own vegetables. Picture #6 shows a small section of the huge plateau which forms the bottom of the valley and which is very fertile; as can be seen on that photo, pigs and horses already form part of the animal life at this settlement.

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The population gave the impression of contented people; the children were without exception adequately dressed and they enjoyed the winter sports which are afforded them there. A list in the Japanese language of all the inhabitants of this settlement was also given to me, this list forming Annex F attached hereto. The photo album is Annex G.

15-MILE ROAD CAMP:

15-Mile Camp is a lumber camp fifteen minutes walk from Tashme and 23 Japanese nationals (13 married and 10 single), with families in Tashme, work here. The spokesman is TAHARA Kunimi and the assistant spokesman KAMIMURA Kahei. These men say that the food supply is not regular and at times hardly sufficient. It is also claimed that the foreman (Mr. Murphy) at 15-Mile Camp has no sympathy for the Japanese and had to be reprimanded repeatedly and warned by the engineer in charge (Mr. Lowe). The married men would like to move into Tashme, especially four of them who already have made application. It is claimed that the wages compared with other road camps are lower, so, for instance, do axe men get only 25¢ per hour, the same as wood cutters, whereas in other camps they are receiving 30¢ per hour. It is also claimed that no first aid man is at 15-Mile Camp, although they have a first aid kit, and they claim that in case of an accident it would take them 25 minutes to bring a victim into Tashme. Unlike the settlement, this road camp is under the administration of the B.C. Provincial Department of Labour and not under the B.C.Security Commission.

Another claim made was that the men who are sick and work only part of the time have not enough spending money. The men are charged 75¢ per day for board and lodging and $1.00 per month is deducted for medical care. No serious sickness has ever occurred in the road camp.

11-MILE ROAD CAMP: This camp is situated on the road from Tashme to Hope, 11 miles from Hope and 3 miles from Tashme. It is a road construction camp similar to the 15-Mile Camp but it is larger and houses 68 Japanese, of whom 49 are nationals and 19 Nisi. The camp was opened on March 15, 1942 and was visited by me in July, 1942. The families of about sixteen men live in Tashme (1¼ hrs. walk). Weekly visits with the families are permitted and the men can stay with their families over week-ends.

FOOD

No complaints are made about the food except that there have been irregularities in the supplies, but the Superintendent, Mr. Lowe, is getting over this trouble.

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The Spokesman is YAMAGA Yasutaro (Japanese national), whereas the representative from House No.1 is TAMAI Katsumi und from House No.2 ISHII Teichi. Here too the claim is made that no trained first aid man is in the camp, although there is first aid equipment there. Hospitalization fee of $1.00 per month is also deducted and income tax is paid by bachelors who make more than $55.00 per month minimum. About 66% of the workers get 25¢ per hour and have little left over after board of 75¢ per day is paid,

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paid, The oldest member of this camp is 73 years old. He is sawing wood merrily every day and does not wish to be transferred. The youngest is 19 years old. No comment about his prowess was made.

When a married man is laid up injured, no pay is given, but the B.C.S.C. used to pay $20.00 per month to the family, but this too has been cut out now. No board is collected from injured and severe injuries of a permanent nature come under the compensation paid by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

There are two dormitories, dining hall, kitchen, bath, sheds, etc., and everything is very clean and proper. No complaints were made about the treatment and the question about the work being too hard was answered by broad smiles and shaking of the heads.

PRINCETON ROAD CAMPS

Returning to Hope in the evening, I was met by representatives of Camps Nos.1, 2, and 3 of the Hope - Princeton Highway, and I had an interview with the following men:

Camp No. 1 - YOKOME Mitsuo,
" No. 2 - FUKABORI Jugoro,
" No.3 - SUGAYA Yoshiharu.

Camp No.1 is known as "Red Buck"; has an occupancy of 80, of which 2 are Canadians, 1 naturalized and 77 nationals. It is eleven miles southwest of Princeton.

Camp No.2 is known as "Copper Creek"; has an occupancy of 76, of which 3 are Canadian born, 1 naturalized and 72 Japanese nationals. It is 29 miles southwest of Princeton.

Camp No.3 is known as "Princeton "; has an occupancy of 52, all Japanese nationals, and it is located 17 miles southwest of Princeton.

The representatives assured me that the treatment is absolutely satisfactory. There are no complaints about the food, but it was pointed out that at present only 1050 lbs of rice are left in the stores and they have no knowledge of how and where to get further supplies.

Newspapers, like in the other camps, are read daily. There is, however, no radio and no electric light. The men work eight hours daily on the road. The work is not hard. The pay is 25¢ per hour for labor, 30¢ for blacksmiths, saw filers, etc., 35¢ for carpenters with their own tools and foremen, and 40¢ per hour for teamsters. 75¢ per day is taken off for board and lodging and $1.00 per month for medical care. Income tax for single men is deducted if the earnings exceed $55.00 per month, but no deductions are made for Workmen's Compensation or Unemployment Insurance, although compensation is paid if permanent injury should occur to these men. Two men are 67 years old and two others are over 60 years, whereas the youngest is eighteen years old, a Canadian born Japanese, whose father is in the same camp. About 20% are between 20 and 30 years old. Cooks, firemen, cleaners around the camp and bunk houses are all paid. The sanitary installations are alright, including showers and Japanese style bath.

COMPLAINTS

It is very lonely in the mountains. The men would like a picture show once in a while and are wondering if it would not be possible to arrange a show in Princeton at least once a month. It is claimed that they spend up to $1500.00 per month in Princeton and that the population there would not mind at all. The Japanese would, of course, gladly pay for the transportation and the admittance fee.

No.2 Camp has a recreation hall housing about 25 men and baseball and skating are pastimes; also there is some skiing, but only t wo men could afford to buy skis so far.

No fishing is allowed in streams and lakes to the Japanese population and this privilege during the season would be much appreciated.

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DÉLÉGATION

The pay of 25¢ per hour is considered not enough, because, as the Spokesmen pointed out, the work done would warrant a higher pay because they are really trying to cooperate and put in an honest day's work. During the cold weather and rain no protection is given when the men are driven to work in open trucks. They wonder if tarpaulins could be provided on the trucks, offering some shelter. Mr. Bowling is engineer in charge and the men claim that at first he was somewhat difficult but is alright now.

In case of need of manpower in industry, these men would like to be transferred. They also wanted to know why newlyweds are moved out of British Columbia. I had no answer to this question.

They also asked me for a list of all Japanese in Canada, so that the newspaper "The New Canadian" might be sent to all. They also wanted to know why applications for repatriation were stopped by the Protecting Power. I informed these men that the representative of the Protecting Power would be visiting them very shortly and that he probably would be in a position to answer this question. These men would also like to know definitely if the Japanese Red Cross or the Japanese Government are looking after and providing for the families in Japan, whose husbands are in Canada.

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GREENWOOD, B.C. - January 13.

I was met by the following committee:

Rev. Father PETER, R.C. (KATSUNO Iwao, #12965,
EBISU, R., #05070,
SAKAMOTO, S. #09783,
NAKANO, Y. #09080.

The population of Greenwood is composed of:

739 Canadian born,
280 naturalized,
116 nationals,
14 not classified, making a total of

1199.

The people are housed in about 25 dwellings, i.e. old established houses, and have the use of a covered skating rink, recreation hall, moving picture hall and hospital with fifty beds. The entire population is on maintenance except about sixty, who are on the payroll of the B.C.S.C. The hospital is in charge of Dr. Burnett, who is employed by the B.C.S.C., and the matron is Mrs. Rendell, R.N., plus one Japanese registered nurse and other helpers. A Japanese dentist with complete equipment, including dental laboratory, is also installed in the hospital. No deductions of any kind for medical or dental care are made. The settlement was opened end of April, 1942. Reverend Father PETER thought that about 120 of the population are Roman Catholics, about 20 Protestants and the rest are Buddhists. The general state of health is good. Since April, 1942, two persons have died and about 25 were born.

SCHOOL

Five Roman Catholic sisters of the Franciscan Sisters of Atonement (New York, U.S.A.) are operating a school of eight grades and a commercial high school. All these sisters are graduates of the University of Washington, D.C. and about 430 children receive education and 85 are cared for in the kindergarten. The expenses are borne by the Roman Catholic church and it is claimed that it takes about $2500.00 per year to operate the school, not counting the expenses required to start operation. The School President is SHIOZAKI, B., and the School Secretary HAMAGISHI, J.W.

The New Year greetings from the Japanese Red Cross were received (see Annex H)

and

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GENEVE (SUISSE)

and the spokesmen wished me to convey their heartfelt thanks and to let the Japanese Red Cross know that all is well here.

RELIEF — The relief paid here is $11.00 for the first person, $11.00 for the second person, $5.00 for the third person, and $4.00 for the fourth or subsequent members of families. In view of the rising cost of living, it is felt that this relief is not enough. It is claimed that $27.00 for three grown up people does not cover living expenses at present. Although children are considered adults after their 16th birthday, they are not paid adult relief.- The committee also wants to know if the B.C.S.C. will supply seeds for the garden and if plots will be put at the disposal of the settlers. Although I could not give a definite affirmative answer to these questions, I am given to understand that the necessary will be done in order to make the settlement self-supporting as far as the growing of vegetables and gardening are concerned.

A rumour has gone around the settlement that the occupants will be moved to other locations in springtime, and they wish the B.C.S.C. to know they would like very much to remain in Greenwood.

FOOD — The population is afraid that rice is going to be scarce. One week ago a supply of 18 lbs per person (10 tons) arrived, but they fear this source will stop. They pay 11¢ per lb. for rice and they think that one lb. per person per day would be a fair proportion. They pay 30¢ per lb. for Dog Salmon (fresh) and 15¢ per lb. for Red Snapper (they used to pay 2¢ per lb. on the Coast) and 15¢ per lb.for fresh herring, which used to be 25¢ for 15 lbs. on the Coast. Bread, 3 loaves 25¢ (used to be 2 loaves for 15¢ per 24 oz. loaf).

It is claimed that if relatives are sick in other settlements, it is difficult to get travel permits between the various places. A change in the requirements for travel permits, the issue of which will , according to information received, be placed in the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, should bring about more satisfactory results regarding this matter.

HOUSING — Some of the rooms are dark and over-crowded, and there is also dampness of walls. Also it takes a long time for changes to be made after these have been promised. On the other hand, it was pointed out by the B.C.S.C. that some of the people were offered quarters in other settlements in order to overcome the crowding of some of the houses at Greenwood, but the people affected pleaded to be allowed to stay at Greenwood. It was further remarked by the spokesmen that nationals and Canadian born and naturalized Japanese should not all be treated alike, but they do not wish the standard of living for nationals to be lowered and cannot suggest a way in which different treatment should be meted out to various groups.

REPATRIATION — About 200 persons would like to return to Japan if given an opportunity.

The representative of the Women's League claims that one medical doctor is not enough. This representative also suggests that freer facilities for visits should be provided, if a son or a daughter are employed in another province.

CLOTHING — The settlers get clothes from the Welfare Department of the B.C.S.C. and would like a little more liberal help regarding this, especially for children. In all fairness I must point out that in this settlement too there was no evidence of children being insufficiently clad.

RADIOS — Radios are allowed in the settlement, but not short-wave, and it is also desired that some of the radio apparatus which had to be submitted to the Custodian for Enemy Property before leaving the Coast, should be returned to the owners.

GENERAL REMARKS — Personally I have the impression that housing in specially built new wooden structures as in Tashme is to be preferred to the housing in old existing buildings, although these buildings have been restored and provided with fire exits and proper

sanitary

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DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE

sanitary conveniences. However, the people of Greenwood are quite content and, as already mentioned, although some have been offered residence in other settlements, they prefer remaining where they are now, and I have no doubt but that when spring comes around, they will have ample opportunity for gardening and the raising of a good part of the vegetables and fruit crops which they need for their own maintenance.

GRAND FORKS, B.C. - January 13.

There are two groups of settlers near Grand Forks, B.C., namely at CHRISTINA LAKE, where 109 Japanese are living in a summer hotel and tourist cabins attached to it. Of these, about ten are Japanese nationals. The spokesman for this group is ISOGAI Sotaro. There are in all 27 families at Christina Lake, all self-supporting, and they have rented the hotel and the cabins for one year. All these families have sufficient means to support themselves, but they hope to be able to make some money raising crops during the next summer.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Grand Forks, B.C., 279 Japanese are settled, of whom about 50 are nationals. They were represented by YAMAZAKI, Hanji, MORINO, Hirozo, SATO Takeshi and TAKASAKI Miyuki. While not receiving or asking for relief, this group too wishes to be self-supporting through farm work. All are living in houses outside the city limits. They were particular in expressing satisfaction at the work done by the B.C.S.C. and the way they have handled the evacuation in general. The Grand Forks settlers work on seed growing farms and raise onion, carrot and lettuce seeds for wholesalers. In winter they cut wood. They get $2.00 per day from the farmers in the district, or $2.00 for one cord of wood sawed. The pay is supposed to be monthly, but some of the farmers are behind for two or three months. They are well provided with clothes which they bought before leaving the Coast and they have no complaints about medical care, which they can get if needed through the B.C.S.C. They would like to get some personal message scheme forms for corresponding with Japan.

LEMON CREEK - January 15.

This settlement belongs to what is known as the "Slocan Extension". The population is 1870, of which 447 are nationals ~~for~~ over 16 years. The Spokesman is TANAKA, Jitaro, and the Secretary of the Committee UCHIBORI Shigeichi, whereas the President of the Community is WATANABE Takazo. These men are appointed by popular vote. The Ladies' Representative is Mrs. KAWAGUCHI Tamayi, and the Vice-President of the Committee, Mr. TATEISHI Kakutaro, was also present at the interview. The settlement was opened on August 28, 1942, and consists now of 270 houses with 425 families. The houses are also 14' x 28' for eight persons. Two 2-storey school buildings 24'x80' for 470 children up to the eighth grade are under construction and will be staffed by twenty-two teachers (see photographs 7, 8, 9 - Annex G). The Director of the school is Miss HYODO. There is also a hospital 28' x 2 8', intended as a field hospital only and staffed by Dr. SAI, a lady doctor from Korea. The committee expresses itself as satisfied with the medical care, although the equipment and medical supplies at the hospital are as yet limited. Other pictures taken at Lemon Creek are #10, showing the general store and some of the residences, and I draw particular attention to the bulletins hung up at the side of the general store with notices for the camp population. Picture #11 gives the rear view of one of the residences, showing the wood pile and three little boys in the act of manufacturing a bobsleigh . No.12 shows a little Japanese coming out of one of the wood sheds. Please note the high rubber boots and general adequate clothing.

RELIEF.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE

C.I.C.R., Geneva.
re: Japanese Settlements.

RELIEF

About 102 families are on maintenance relief and now get $11.00 for the first person, $11.00 for the second person and $4.00 for each subsequent person per month. The figures used to be $15.00 plus $7.00 plus $4.00, etc., and it is suggested that $18.00, plus $15.00 plus $9.00, etc. should be paid per person per month. The new rates are suggested on account of the rising cost of living. The enclosed list of retail prices (Annex I) gives a clear picture of the prices paid for groceries and foodstuffs generally at Lemon Creek during the period from January 1 to 15, 1943.

WAGES

The wages are 40¢ per hour for foremen, etc., less 2½¢ per hour for shelter, wood and fuel; in other words, the net pay for this group of men is 37½¢ per hour and they get their houses, fuel and water free. The corresponding rates for other groups are 32½¢ net for carpenters and other skilled laborers, 27½¢ net for loggers and 22½¢ net per hour for common labor. It is claimed that supplementary allowances for children were cut off in December, 1942, and that this constitutes a hardship on some families.

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Another point raised concerned the dampness in houses, which have not enough weather insulation and this, combined with the shortage of heaters, caused the mattresses and palliasses to be damp. Palliasses should all be replaced by mattresses for reasons of health and comfort. Regarding the heaters, these are supplementary to the stoves supplied by the B.C.S.C. and a large number of the houses have already been provided with heaters, but not all.

The houses are constructed of shiplap, with tar insulation paper and 1½" x 2½" studding. The dimensions of a standard house as shown in picture #11 (Annex G) are given on the sketch Annex J. The type and size of windows are also shown on this picture and these windows may be opened for ventilation if so desired. Sometimes two houses may be joined by a wood shed as shown on photograph #3 (Annex G). This, however, is put up by the settlers at their own risk and no more than two houses may be joined in that manner, in order to exclude fire hazards. A typical outhouse for four families (two houses) is also shown on picture #3 (Annex G) and the toilets for men and women are separated and marked with the number of the house to which they belong.

Lemon Creek is seven miles from Slocan City.

SLOCAN CITY - January 15.

Committee: RIKIMARU K., Bay Farm, national, representing Bay Farm;
SHIOMI Ken, Canadian born, representing Bay Farm;
SHIMAZAKI Y., naturalized Canadian, representing Slocan City;
KITAMURA M., " " " " "
BALLARD, K., " " " Popoff Farm;
TSUCHIKAWA O., " " " " "

POPOFF FARM:

This too belongs to Slocan Extension and comprises 155 acres of arable land. It is populated by 945 people, representing 96 families. Besides 95 standard construction family houses, there are 6 bunkhouses with 24 rooms on two floors, where mainly unattached males are housed. The small houses are again 14' x 28' for eight people, but there are also some 14' x 24' for families of four people. Of the total population there are about 200 nationals.

BAY FARM:

This consists of 100 acres of arable land and is populated by 1365 people, of whom about 250 are nationals. There are 184 houses of 14' x 28' on this farm. Both Popoff Farm and Bay Farm are intended to be used extensively for the raising of farm crops, so that the population will be more or less self-supporting regarding vegetables and

farm

farm produce. A general view of Popoff Farm is shown on picture #13 (Annex G), from which can be seen that the houses are fairly widely spaced, leaving enough room between the houses for gardens, but besides that there are large tracts of land in the immediate neighbourhood. Another view of Popoff Farm is shown on picture #14 and this incidentally also gives a few more details of the construction of the family houses.

13

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

SLOCAN CITY:

This settlement is tenanted by 557 Japanese, of whom about 200 are nationals, living in old existing houses. A hospital with about 200 beds and a nursery for newborn babies is also available at Slocan City. Dr. KAMITAKAHARA H., a graduate of Edmonton, Alberta, and two trained nurses and other help staff the hospital, and Dr. MIYAKE is the dentist. According to the spokesmen he is very good. He uses his own equipment, which is complete in every detail.

SCHOOLS

There are two schools under construction at Bay Farm, but it is felt that a school at Popoff Farm is also needed. The distance from Popoff Farm to Bay Farm is ¾ mile and from Bay Farm to Slocan City also ¾ mile , and the distance from Popoff Farm to Slocan City 1½ miles. The populations of the three settlements can freely visit amongst each other and the whole scheme is known as the "SLOCAN EXTENSION".

COMPLAINTS

The complaints are the same as at Lemon Creek and concern mainly the amount of relief that should be given. The suggestion is made here that a relief scale of $18.00 plus $18.00 plus $10.00 per person per month be given. It is also complained of that travel outside Slocan Extension is allowed only with special permit, although they are outside the Protected Area. It is also pointed out that no cameras are allowed and no fishing is permitted anywhere. Radios and electric grammophones, also newspapers, are allowed freely. The same complaint exists regarding the dampness of the houses, where the mattresses along the walls are cold and damp, and a second stove in the new houses is desired. It is also claimed that medical supplies and medicaments are available only in limited quantities, but no deductions are made for medical or dental care. The Committee also expressed a desire that the prices in the local stores be looked into and checked up by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

January 16, 1943.

Due to the impossibility of travelling by motor car on account of the roads being blocked by snow drifts, I am taken up the lake between Slocan City and Rosebery on a small railway car ferry tug, the S.S.ROSEBERY, a distance of about twenty miles. This car ferry on a special trip leaves shortly after midnight and owing to a high wind the Captain of the tug refuses to put in at New Denver, our intended destination, but instead goes to Rosebery, three miles further up the lake. We arrive there about 3 a.m. and are taken by car back to NEW DENVER, B.C., where a settlement of 1200 Japanese is placed, of whom 800 are Japanese nationals. The representatives are KONDO D. #00123, MIZUNO S. #11286 and NAGATA H. #13513. The hotel at which I stayed and the general scenery is shown on picture #15 of ANNEX G., while picture #16 gives a general view up the lake towards Rosebery.

14

In ROSEBERY (January 16, 1943) there is a Japanese population of 400, of whom 250 are nationals; the representatives are WAKABAYASHI J. #10034, KODAMA D. #00039 and NAGANO H. #00902. The settlement consists of 225 new two-family houses in New Denver and 75 in Rosebery. The rest of the people are living in old existing residences.

SCHOOL

Classes are being held in residential houses, i.e. in new wooden structures measuring 14' x 28' and holding one class each. 18 teachers up to eighth grade are available. High school courses by correspondence under a coach are being arranged

in

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

in this community too and the papers have to be sent to Victoria, B.C. for examination by the B.C.School Commissioners.

MEDICAL CARE

Dr. Arnold Francis is in charge of medical care and he has at his disposal the so-called Slocan Hospital in New Denver and will also shortly have the use of the 200-bed T.B. Hospital which is under construction in New Denver and which has been mentioned before. Dr. Francis has the assistance of Dr. Uchida (University of Toronto), plus seven trained nurses in Slocan Hospital and he as well as his assistant are also visiting in the homes. There is a Japanese dental doctor in the village of New Denver.

WORK

Of the able-bodied male population 85-90% are engaged in remunerative work. The pay is the same as elsewhere, also the relief allowance, which is $11.00 for the first and second persons in a family and $4.00 for each subsequent person, up to a maximum of seven persons per family. The maximum relief allowance for any one family, i.e. comprising seven people or more, is therefore $42.00 per month. The usual working hours per week are 48 and 54, resp., depending on whether the men are working in lumber camps, cutting firewood, or are engaged in the construction of houses. A logger working 54 hours and receiving 27½¢ per hour is making $14.80 per week plus shelter, wood and water. A pricelist of the groceries at New Denver is enclosed herewith (Annex K).

COMPLAINTS

It is complained of that no first-aid kits are available at either Rosebery or the camps where firewood is cut. This situation, however, is being remedied immediately. It is also claimed that the relief rate and children's allowances are not sufficient, and a request was made for special buildings for schools and public halls. A question which also was asked referred to insurance policies. The settlers would like to know what happens to their insurance policies if the present income does not allow for the premiums to be paid. They also would like to know if the Workmen's Compensation Act does apply to accident cases. This last question was answered in the affirmative by the Superintendent of the B.C.S.C.

15

RELIEF

In November, 1942, a family of three persons paid for groceries $34.71 and for miscellaneous articles $10.50, making a total of $45.21 per month. The relief cheque, however, was for $23.92 only. In December, 1942, the same figures were: groceries $49.60 and miscellaneous $12.00, a total of $61.60, and the relief cheque was $26.00. It was also mentioned that clothing is now given out to needy families by the Welfare Association of the B.C.S.C. and it would be preferred if cash was supplied rather than the goods.

GENERAL REMARKS

Generally speaking, New Denver is in a very beautiful setting on the sunny bay of the lake, amidst a park-like wooded section, and I have no doubt but that it will be a very desirable place to live in once the spring weather sets in (see pictures #15 and #16 of Annex G).

The new sanatorium for tubercular cases will be a showplace when finished. I do not think that it will be ready for patients before spring, i.e. sometime the beginning of May, but its location is certainly ideal and no expense is spared in its construction and appointments. On the way out of the village we visited the Diesel electric power plant which serves the village of New Denver and which contains two engines and two generators, serviced by Japanese attendants. A view of this power plant is shown on picture #17 (Annex G).

SANDON, B.C.

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (SUISSE)

[redacted]ON, B.C. - January 16, 1943.

Representatives of the Japanese nationals at this settlement are:

Rev. TOSHIO Katatsu
OTOKICHI Onishi
IWAZO Sugiman
TADAZUKE Takebayashi
and Miss TERUYO Sugiura, who acted as interpreter.

Sandon is an old ghost town, having been a mining center at one time, and is situated on a mountain road about eight miles from New Denver. It is also the end of a freight railway running from Rosebery, which is 1818 ft. above sea level, to Sandon, which is about 2600 ft. above sea level. The road leading up to the village is very dangerous, having sharp turns and steep grades, and reminded the writer of some of our Swiss Alpine roads. The temperature on the day of the visit was minus 25° F and snow was lying deep in the valleys.

The Japanese population in Sandon is 930, of which 90% are Buddhists. 266 are nationals, all living in old established houses since the settlement was opened in June, 1942 . There is a hospital, with KOWABARA M.H., Dr.med. of Manitoba University, in charge, and one registered nurse and other help to look after the twenty-bed institution, which gives the impression of a particularly clean and well appointed place. The dental care is also under a Japanese dental doctor, who holds office once weekly.

16

Only a small percentage of the population is engaged in paid labor, the vast majority is on relief.

I checked up here also on the prices charged in the stores for necessities of life and found that 10¢ is charged for the 24 oz. loaf of bread, 45¢ for 1 lb. of butter, whereas eggs were 59¢ per doz. for large and 56¢ pef doz. for medium grades. Rice sold at 12¢ per lb. and meat from 32¢ to 45¢ per lb., rump meat being sold at 28¢ per lb. Fish was 35¢ to 40¢ for fresh dog salmon; 29¢ for salted dog salmon and lettuce sold for 27¢ per lb., cabbage 5¢ per lb., potatoes 4½¢ per lb., spinach 24¢ per lb., celery 20¢ per lb., apples 9¢ per lb. for eating apples and 6¢ per lb. for cooking apples, while oranges were 60¢ per doz. for the 200 per case size; 65¢ for the 176 per case size and 55¢ for the 225 per case size. Toilet soap sold for 15¢ for two cakes.

COMPLAINTS

It was complained of at this camp that letters from the Japanese civilian internees in Canada (Camp 101) take up to two and three months and sometimes even four months to reach the settlement. Ordinary mail delivery is three times per week, namely on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. There is a government post office in the settlement. It was also complained of that no answers have yet been received to the postal message forms which have been sent to Japan by way of Geneva. Another request voiced was that of 75 elderly single men, who expressed a desire to return to Japan at an early date.

I visited the Buddhist templeywhich accommodates about 150 people,and spoke to one of the Buddhist priests, who complained that he had no means of supporting himself and no means to travel between the parishes.

I also visited the old men's home, a former hotel, where the men live in comparative comfort, having their own mess facilities, with dining room, etc.

Electricity in this town is abundent, Most of the Public buildings, including the hospital, are heated by electricity which is generated in an old existing power plant operated with water power. A river, from which electricity is obtained, runs right under the main street of the village, which is shown on picture #18. The motor car in the foreground, also the men on the sidewalk, are actually standing on a wooden structure bridging the river which runs the full length of Main Street. Another view of this settlement is shown on figures #19 and #20.

Although the houses at this settlement are more primitive than in others and although this settlement is more remote from a larger white city, the population at SANDON is very happy and content, mainly due to the work of Mr. Winter, who is the local supervisor.

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COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

KASLO, B.C. - January 17, 1943.

Representatives: SHUTO Masaki, #08971,
MIYASHITA Iwao, #11263,
UYEDA Bunjiro, all Japanese nationals.

I have described the settlement at Kaslo in my former report when I visited there in July, 1942, and owing to difficult roads I did not on this trip visit Kaslo but interviewed the above named deputation at Nelson, B.C., which is 45 miles distant. At Kaslo there is a population of 976 Japanese, of whom 210 are nationals. They would like their relief allowances, which are the same as in other settlements, raised, and another request concerned funeral expenses which they would like to have paid by the B.C.S.C. There have been about ten deaths since this settlement started in May, 1942. It was pointed out too that boys under sixteen years, who occasionally work, are paid 10¢ per hour. This group also wishes to know if workmen's compensation does apply if a person is hurt in the course of paid work. This question was answered in the affirmative by the Supervisor of the B.C.Security Commission. Another point raised was the fact that aged persons in the hospital who have no income whatsoever, and therefore no means to purchase tobacco and other incidentals, should receive these comforts. It is for this reason that I have suggested that a small fund be placed at our disposal in order to occasionally supply such comforts to the aged and sick. It was also complained of that a letter to the representative of the Protecting Power may take two weeks, but upon questioning it was admitted that telegrams may be sent at any time, if necessary. The spokesmen also complained of the fact that the use of the telephone is not permitted.

Mrs. TOSHIKO Minamide, whose husband is at the Mental Hospital at Essondale (New Westminster), B.C., would like to have definite information about his state of health from time to time, and Mrs. TOMIKO Minamimai #05228, whose husband is at Kelowna, would like to be reunited with him at an early date. The same applies to Mrs. MIDORI Sasaki, whose husband is near Schreiber, Ontario. These cases have been brought to the attention of the B.C.S.C.

The relief is handled much the same as in other settlements, whereby the first person receives $11.00, a family of two persons $22.00, three persons $26.00, four persons $30.00, five persons $34.00, six persons $38.00 and seven persons (maximum) $42.00 per month. Families of five, the spokesmen figures out, receive 6¢ per meal, which is considered insufficient and which should be raised, in the opinion of the spokesmen, by 40%.

18

It is also pointed out that although radio is permitted, they are not allowed to have short wave sets; no cameras are permitted and no fishing of any kind is allowed. They would also like to have a report from time to time from the Custodian of Enemy Property as to the condition of the properties left on the Coast, and such a report is desired every three months.

They have their own Japanese medical doctor, viz. SHIMOTAKAHARA Kozo, and the Canadian doctor is Dr. Gibson, who has charge of a hospital of fifteen beds and a staff of three nurses. They have also a Japanese dentist.

From what I have seen of Kaslo last July, this settlement will be ideally suited for raising garden and field crops, and the people there should be to a large extent self-supporting with regard to fruits and vegetables.

No

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

No complaints whatsoever were voiced about the treatment which the Japanese population is getting at the hands of the executives of the B.C.S.C. or on the part of the white population.

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta - January 19, 1943.

There is a population of 2632 Japanese under the supervision of the B.C.Security Commission in this district, known as the Alberta Project and consisting mostly of beet growers. Of this total population there are about 558 Japanese nationals. Mr. A.E.RUSSELL is the local Supervisor and D.C.ARCHIBALD the Assistant Supervisor for the B.C.S.C., while Mr. A.WRIGHT is the Relief Administrator put at the disposal of the B.C.S.C. by the Provincial Government of Alberta. The names of the main centers where Jap anese are found are PICTURE BUTTE and RAYMOND, which two places both have modern sugar factories. The other villages and towns are: TABER, TURIN, IRON SPRINGS, DIAMOND CITY, COALDALE, BARNWELL, STIRLING and MacGRATH.

Japanese who are on relief receive $20.00 per month per couple and $5.00 each per child, plus coal and clothing. A single man or a single woman receives $10.00 each, but where two families live together, one couple only gets the $2 0.00 per month.

23 acres of sugar beets are under cultivation, looked after by five grown-ups who also have one five year old child amongst them and who receive $27.00 per acre plus $27.00 bonus, making a total of $648.00 for the year 1942. The house is rent-free, but coal and light must be paid for. The coal is about $4.25 per ton delivered at the house, because this settlement is amidst the Alberta coal fields. The house is of wooden frame construction, the same as the house occupied by the owner who lives next door. Two girls of 18 and 19, who went to High School and first year University of British Columbia, respectively, are now also helping on the beet fields. This family gets along particularly well with the owner of the farm and they receive favors there, such as 1 quart of milk free every day and eggs at 30¢ per doz. at present and 20¢ per doz. in summertime. No complaints were voiced here about treatment or working conditions.

19 The second farm visited was that of Mr. TANAKA Soshichi, of DIAMOND CITY, 12 miles from Lethbridge, where ten grown-ups and two children (2 years and 5 months, resp.) work 46 acres of sugar beets. They were paid $2.30 per ton and had 749 tons = $1720.00 in cash for last year's crop. No deductions of any kind were made except for goods (foodstuffs) purchased. They also had 6 acres of potatoes on half-share and from this $500.00 net were realized. They also have fairly large crops. A picture of this farm is shown on figures 21 and 22, which show that the buildings are of brick construction, which is rather unusual for the district. This family pays $3.75 per ton of coal at the mine, which is four miles away. They claim that their expenses are about $180.00 per month. They pay 10¢ for a 24 oz. loaf of bread; rice is difficult to get, but they still have a quantity which they brought from British Columbia. Meat is 35 to 40¢ per lb. and eggs are 35¢ per doz. Milk is obtained from the farmer at 10¢ per quart and no chickens or livestock are permitted by the farmer who, according to Mr. Russel, is not too good as a "boss". However, there were no complaints about the treatment from Mr. Tanaka or any members of his family.

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE

PICTURE BUTTE:

Rev. Y.KAWAMURA, the Buddhist Priest, Japanese national, operates a branch of the cooperative store run by the Japanese population, with head office in Raymond, Alberta. The profits from these stores go to the Cooperative Japanese Society and the priest gets an indemnity for his work. He also has a Buddhist Temple attached to his store and has a church membership of about 130 people. I met a number of representatives at Rev. Kawamura's place, which is shown in Figures23 and 24 (Annex C). Figure 24 shows the priest and his family.

Amongst the representatives was Mr. YAMADA, who, with a friend, works on a sugar farm where each one is responsible for 11½ acres and where last year they harvested 157 tons of sugar beets, receiving $368.95 or $2.35 per ton. Mr.Yamada has a wife and two children, 11 years and 22 months old, and he considers the rates entirely insufficient. He maintains that commodities have gone up 20% and the rates should adjusted to suit. He also suggested that a cooperative committee of Japanese be appointed to consult with the Commission and to go around on the sugar beet farms in the various localities to check up on working and living conditions, and the group headed by Mr. Yamada thinks too that if a mixed committee of the B.C.S.C.and the Japanese would visit each family periodically, say monthly, conditions would be much better.

20

Another farm visited was the one of I. MATSONE on Smith Farm, 4 miles from Lethbridge on the highway to Taber, Alberta. On this farm are one man, two women and seven small children. This Japanese lives in a particularly good house which he built himself, and although it was minus 20° F at the time of the visit, the people were obviously quite comfortable and Mr. Matsone was busy putting in embellishments to the interior of the house. I noted that this family had a couple of chickens which were kept in the kitchen, because it was too cold outside. There are a number of Japanese occupied on this farm and all are very happy about the treatment which they receive.

RAYMOND, Alberta:

This is a Mormon settlement and has had a small Japanese population for twenty-five years. It is a center of the sugar beet growers and, as mentioned before, has a sugar refinery. The Buddhists have been worshipping for years in a temple evacuated by the Mormons and this church has large halls for public meetings, classes and social gatherings. Mr. FUOIKI was the spokesman and he came from the Pacific Coast on April 22, 1942. The Japanese population before the war consisted of about fifty families and to this has been added a population of about 140 families - evacues from the Defence Area. The houses are provided by the farmers, but it is claimed that some of them are not suited for families in the sub-zero winter weather. It is also pointed out that some of the houses are not large enough for the number of people who have to live in them. This group also points out that the remuneration for beet growers is not enough. They are paid $2.75 per ton, provided the yield per acre is nine tons; $2.65 per ton if the yield per acre is ten tons, and $2.30 per ton when the yield is fifteen tons or more. The average for the 1942 crop was about ten tons per acre, the lowest being 7 to 8 tons only and the highest 14 tons per acre. It is held that one man can handle 6 to 7 acres.

The treatment by the farmers varies. Some farmers are good bosses, some are indifferent and some are not so good. They pay 10¢ for a standard loaf of bread (24 oz.), 10¢ for one quart of milk, 11¢ for a large tin of condensed milk and - as

mentioned

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
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mentioned above,- they have a cooperative store operated by the Japanese. However, the stocks in this store are depleted and it is claimed that new stocks are difficult to obtain.

The spokesman, who is a single man, is a sheep herder in winter and gets $50.00 per month plus board and lodging. He was emphatic about the fact that he himself is well off, has an easy job and no complaints whatsoever.

21 There is a very small Japanese group consisting of only three or four families at HILLSPRINGS, Alberta, which is just west of the Indian Reserve, and the average crop per acre is claimed to be as low as 4 to 5 tons per acre. Living conditions between season are very hard. It has been found that the soil in that neighbourhood is not well suited for beet growing and the Supervisor for the B.C.S.C. assured me that the families which still remain in that area will be removed to better localities before the spring season begins. The representative of this settlement also would rather prefer to be paid by acre of beet crops than by tonnage.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I wish to point out that the visits to the Japanese Settlements and the beet growing district was made throughout under sub-zero weather conditions and an unusually heavy snowfall for British Columbia and Alberta. This winter has probably been more severe than normally and as exhibits 25 and 26 (Annex G) I am showing two pictures which will give an impression of the car used in making the rounds in British Columbia; on several occasions the party was marooned in the snow or had to turn back due to blocked roads. There is, however, an abundance of firewood in British Columbia and consequently there is no suffering due to cold even during these unusually cold days. The clothing of the Japanese population throughout was adequate for the weather conditions prevailing.

As mentioned in former reports, the Japanese on the whole are very clean and are good providers for the families. In all settlements they have installed Japanese style bath houses for men and women, and with the abundance of water and firewood which is general in British Columbia, it is not difficult to keep the houses clean and do the family washing, which seems to be a pastime for Japanese women. I personally hold that the British Columbia Security Commission must be commended for the work which they have done in the difficult task of evacuating such a large population in such a short time, and even if separations of families during the time of the evacuation were inevitable, they have with very few exceptions all been reunited and I have the definite promise that the few families which are still living separate, will very shortly be brought together again.

It is practically impossible to evacuate on short notice such a large section of the population without incurring a number of hardships on certain individuals, but on the whole the entire process was done without harsh treatment and in spite of the long distances over which the population had to be brought by railroad and often by motor and trucks, not one single accident to men, women or children has occurred.

22 Now that the evacuation is complete, the Canadian Government has effected a slight change in the administration of the B.C.S.C. and it is to be hoped that under the new management the Japanese population will be as happy as they have been during the first 6 to 9 months of their enforced residence outside their former places of habitation.

The relief rates given to the Japanese population are identical with

those

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those given to the civilian Canadian population in British Columbia and Alberts, respectively, and it lies in the nature of relief schemes as such that the appropriations can hardly suffice to provide for those comforts of life to which modern people are accustomed, but it can be stated truthfully that nobody has been going hungry and nobody has been lacking warm clothing. The care for the sick on the whole is adequate and no supervisor is permitted to remain in office if he is found to be antagonistic towards the Japanese population. The people who have come from the fishing centers around the Pacific Coast naturally are longing for the sea and no doubt will flock back to the Coast if they are permitted to do so after the war.

An interesting diagram is shown on Exhibit L, giving the incoming and outgoing mail at Tashme, where the Christmas rush is clearly shown, and in order to give you an idea of the location of the settlements in British Columbia, I am also enclosing as Annex M a diagram of the area.

MONTREAL, P.Q.,

Signed: E. L. Maag

Delegate in Canada of the C.I.C.R.

February 19, 1943.

JAPANESE POPULATION

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION
As at Jan.6, 1943.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

		Can.Born	Natur.	Nat'l.	Not Classified	Total.
SUGAR BEETS						
Man.	ap.	667	148	214		1029
Alta.	"	1708	301	565		2574
Ont.		13				13
INTERIOR HOUSING						
Greenwood		739	280	166	14	1199
Sandon		512	152	266		930
Kaslo		588	167	210	11	976
Slocan(Inc.Lemon Creek)		3003	579	1069	143	4794
New Denver(Inc.Roseberry)		933	208	460		1601
Tashme		1534	301	796	13	2644
SELF SUPPORTING						
Christiana Lake		69	29	11		109
Bridge River		173	81	18		272
Minto City		189	97	39		325
Lillooet		215	81	53		349
McGillivray Falls		39	21	10		70
Taylor Lake		118	27	34		179
Westwold					80	80
ROAD CAMPS						
B. C.		495	121	258		874
Ont.	ap.	4	64	9		77
		10999	2657	4178	261	18095
PERMITS						1434
MISCELLANEOUS						
Ont.Industries						417
Misc.Industries						74
Assiniboia						19
H.P.Hospital						98
Essondale						15
Okanagan Swing Crew						20
Immigration Hall						41
Interned ap.						730
Repatriated						42
Remaining in Prohibited Area						182
Unaccounted for						101
Settled Prior to Evacuation (R.C.M.P. Dec.7. figure)						1487
						22755
Deceased- since March 4.1942						152
TOTAL JAPANESE						22907 (ap)

signed: C.
Statistican E.Cringan.

COPY

B

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

JAPANESE POPULATION - B.C. ROAD CAMPS

January 6.1943.

	Can. Born	Natur.	Jap.Nat'l.	Total
BLUE RIVER - Yellowhead Project				
Lempriere	2		94	96
Pyramid	1		47	48
Thunder River	1		104	105
REVELSTOKE - Sicamous Project				
Griffin Lake	55	16		71
Solsqua	34	23		57
Taft	12	50		62
Three Valley	30	32		62
Yard Creek	54	15		69
HOPE - Princeton Project				
Hope - Mile 11.	19	1	48	68
Hope - Mile 15.			23	23
Red Buck	2	1	42	45
Copper Creek	3	1	33	37
Princeton # 3.	2		129	131
TOTAL ROAD CAMP POPULATION -	215	139	520	874

signed: C.
Statistican
signed: E. Cringan.

COPY

MEMORANDUM

From the desk of Mr. Simmons

to Mr. Collins & Mr. Eastwood (Mrs.Hammett)

Subejct: Re: JAPANESE POPULATION STATISTICS

Date 9th January 1943.

C.

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

As requested, we are attaching hereto copy of statement showing analysis by nationalities of the Japanese population as at January 6th and statement showing location of the Nationals only.

It is to be noted that these statements are taken from COmmission records and that the breakdown of such items as the number who moved outside the Protected Area prior to commencement of evacuation is not available to us.

It is also to be noted that Commission records classify children according to their actual place of birth, whereas the R.C.M.Police records show them according to the nationality of the parents. Comparative figures are as follows:

R.C.M.P.Records	December 31st.1942	Commission Records
Canadian Born - 564		Canadian Born - 6617
Nat. Canadians-2841		Nat.Canadians - 20
Japanese Nat'ls4092		Japanese Nat'ls. 15
U.S.A. 3		
7500 (approx.)		6652

The difference between the two totals is accounted for first by the fact that the children are only registered with the Mounted Police as part of a family and their figures have not yet been corrected to cover their re-registration as adults upon reaching 16 years of age; also by the fact that the Commission figures for children do not include the children who are with their parents on special permits and under the miscellaneous classification. The figured indicate, however, the large difference in the numbers classified under the various nationalities for the two systems.

signed: "D.W.Simmons"

Signed: D.W.Simmons,Chief Acct.

COPY

D



JAPANESE NATIONALS IN CANADA - Ap.
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION
as at January 6, 1943.

	Men	WOmen	Children	TOTAL	
SUGAR BEETS					
Man.	113	101		214	
Alta.	316	243	6	565	
Ont.				—	779
INTERIOR HOUSING					
Greenwood	75	91		166	
Sandon	165	100	1	266	
Kaslo	100	110		210	
Slocan (inc.Lemon Creek)	556	513		1069	
New Denver (Inc.Roseberry)	257	189	4	460	
Tashme	392	401	3	796	2967
SELF SUPPORTING					
Christian Lake	4	7		11	
Bridge River	10	8		18	
Minto	19	20		39	
Lillooet	24	29		53	
McGillivray Falls	5	5		10	
Taylor Lake	18	15	1	34	165
ROAD CAMPS					
B.C.	258			258	
Ontario	9			9	267
	2321	1842	15		4178

MISCELLANEOUS		
Essondale	3	
Immigration Hall	2	
Interned	212	
Previously settled in Canada (Not including Children)	502	
Remaining in Prohibited Area	4	
Ontario Industries	24	
Unaccounted for	17	
Deceased	56	
Repatriated	150	970
		5148

signed: "C"
Statistician
signed: E.Cringan.

COPY

E

JANUARY 12,1943. (Tuesday) HASTINGS PARK VANCOUVER

	breakfast	dinner	supper
	1 orange cereal hot cakes toast coffee milk	liver potatoes onions steamed pudding & sauce	weiners cabbage buns
Nishikaze & Sam	menu- egg	menu same	menu - no weiners (baked potato) & fish & salad
Masuda	orange juice cereal strained	same - no onion	cream soup baked potato - butter bread - butter apple - sauce

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

JANUARY 13, 1943 (Wednesday)

	BREAKFAST	DINNER	SUPPER
	1 orange french toast toast-butter coffee	roast beef vegetable potato apple pudding & sauce	salt fish rice doughnuts
Nishikaze & Sam	menu	menu -omelet no meat	menu
Masuda	same cereal-strained orange juice	omelet mashed potato bread & butter pudding	fish and rice. apple sauce no doughnuts

JANUARY 14, 1943 (Thursday)

	breakfast	Dinner	Supper
	orange cereal egg coffee toast	fish - fresh vegetable potato pumpkin pie	veg. soup apple - raw buns
Nishikaze & Sam	menu	menu	menu
Masuda	orange juice cereal - strained toast coffee egg	fish mashed potato bread - butter pumpkin custard	soup - strained bread - butter apple sauce bun

COPY

H

Greenwood, B.C.
December 31,1942.



Mr. R. Ebisu,
Greenwood Japanese Council,
Greenwood, B.C.

Dear sir:

The following telegramm was received at the B.C. Security Commission Office in Vancouver from Mr. Maag, Delegate of the International Red Cross, and incorporates a message from the President, Japanese Red Cross.

"TO: JAPANESE NATIONALS UNDER YOUR SUPERVISION ON BEHALF OF MEMBERS JAPANESE RED CROSS AND SELF EXPRESS DEEP SYMPATHY BEST WISHES FOR NEW YEAR TO AIL COMPATRIOTS STOP WISHING YOU STRENGTH AND COURAGE IN YOUR TRIAL SIGNED PRESIDENT JAPANESE RED CROSS"

signed W.A. Eastwood,
B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION.

COPY

I

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

LIST of RETAIL PRICE at LEMON CREEK.

JANUARY 1st to 15th/1943

FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Oranges	Sunkist	288s	.40 ¢ per doz.
"	"	220s	.50 ¢ " "
"	"	176s	.60 ¢ " "
Apples	Delicious	175s	.35 ¢ " "
"	Jonathan	Grade C	4 lbs for 25 ¢
Grapefruits		80s	2 for 25 ¢
Lemon		300s	.04 each
Potatoes			3.25 per sack
Radish			.12 ¢ per lb.
Spinach			.23 ¢ " "
Onion			.05 ¢ " "
Cabbage			.12 ¢ " "
Carrots			.05 ¢ " "
"			3.00 " Sack
Celery			.23 ¢ " lb.
Swiss Chard			.12 ¢ " "
Sweet potatoes			.15 ¢ " "
Beets			.12 ¢ " "
Green Onions			.15 ¢ " bunch
Lettuce			.20 ¢ each
Cauliflower			.50 " "
Rice			.10¼ ¢ per lb.

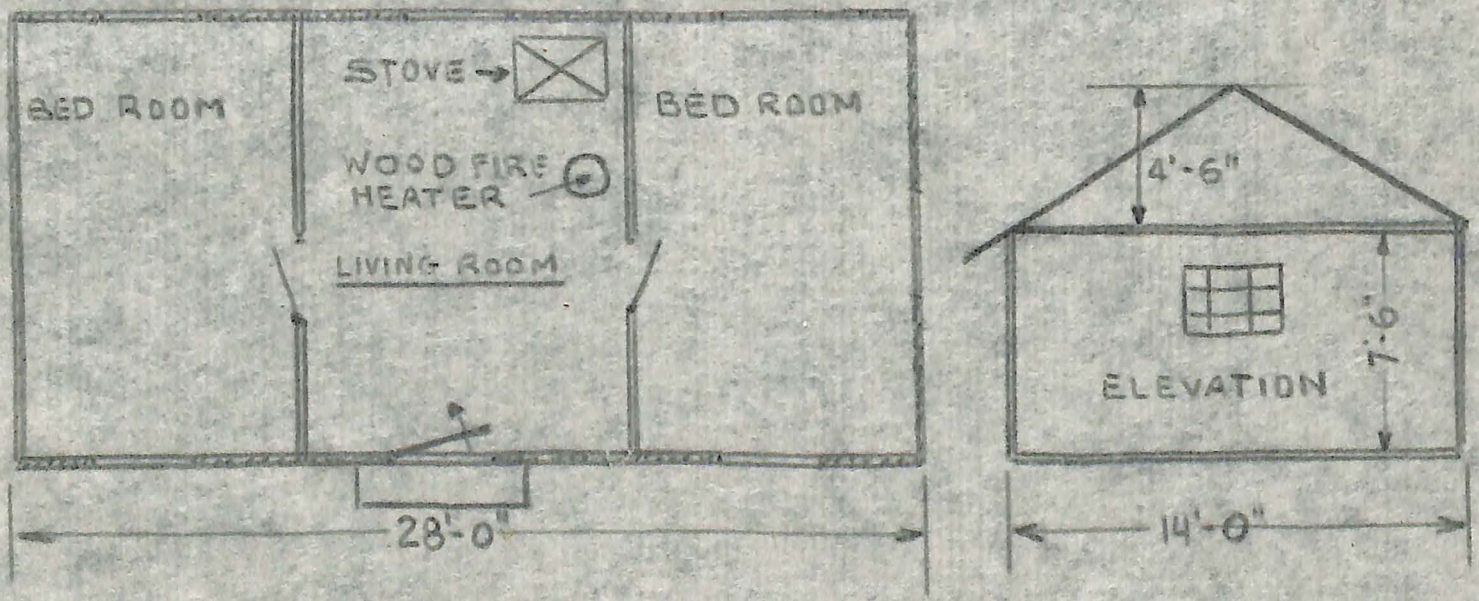
FRESH FISH & MEATS

Cod	Frozen	.27 ¢ per lb.
Cohoe	"	.35 ¢ " "
Herring	Fresh	.20 ¢ " "
"	Smocked	.35 ¢ " "
Salmon	Salted	.27 ¢ " "
Calf Liver		.30 ¢ per lb.
Stew Meat		.25 ¢ " "
Spare Ribs		.30 ¢ " "
Beef Steak		.35 ¢ " "
Ham		.70 ¢ " "
Hamburger		.15 ¢ " "
Pork		.25 ¢ " "
Baloney		.25 ¢ " "
Soup Bone		.10 ¢ " "
Pork Sausage		.27 ¢ " "
Meat Loaf		.25 ¢ " "
Side Bacon		.50 ¢ " "
Weiners		.30 ¢ " "
Round Steak		.40 ¢ " "
Pork Tenderloines		.40 ¢ " "
Lard		.19 ¢ " "
Roasted Chicken		.35 ¢ " "
Bakeasy Shortening		.25 ¢ " "
Cooking Cheese		.35 ¢ " "

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

butter	1st Grade		.42 ¢ per lb
"	2nd "		.40 ¢ " "
Eggs	A Grade		.58 ¢ " doz.
Corn Flakes			.10 ¢ per pkg.
Spahetti		10 lbs.	.80 ¢ each
Table salt		2 lbs.	.13 ¢ per pkg.
Soda Cracker		Family	.25 ¢ " "
Corn Starch		1	.15 ¢ " "
Rolled Oats		28 oz.	.25 ¢ " "
Macaroni		1 lb.	.15 ¢ " "
Gelantine			.25 ¢ " "
Meat Paste			.11 ¢ " tin
Milk		tall	.11 ¢ " "
"		Baby	.06 ¢ " "
Peas	Size 5		.15 ¢ " "
Corn			.17 ¢ " "
Tomatos		large	.16 ¢ " "
"		small	.14 ¢ " "
Tomatoes Soup			.12 ¢ " "
Vegetable "			.12½¢ " "
Chicken with Rice Soup			.15 ¢ " "
" " Noodle Soup			.15 ¢ " "
Pea Soup			.15 ¢ " "
Jam		4s	.75 ¢ " "
Mushrooms (Japanese)			.38 ¢ " "
Catshup		20 oz.	.15 ¢ " "
Cream of Wheat			.25 ¢ " pks.
Sherred Wheat			.15 ¢ " "
Vanilla Extract			.25 ¢ " Btlé
Toilet Paper		3rls.	.25 ¢ " each
Chipso		large	.28 ¢ " pkg.
Laundry Soap	Pearl White & P./G.		.06 ¢ " "
Toilet Soap	Lux		.11 ¢ " cake
Tea	Nabob		.75 ¢ " lb.
Coffee	Nabob		.56 ¢ " "
Sugar			.09 ¢ " "
Five Rose Flour		49 lbs.	1.75 ¢ " sack

(J)


BED ROOM
STOVE
WOOD FIRE HEATER
LIVING ROOM
BED ROOM
28'-0"
4'-6"
7'-6"
ELEVATION
14'-0"

COPY

January 16th.1943
submitted by D.Kondo # 00123

New Denver Grocery Prices

Spinach	1 lb.	$ .22	
Celery	1 "	.20	
Potatoe	7 "	.25	
Carrots	1 "	.04	
Cabbage	1 "	.05	
Onion	1 "	.05	
Beets	1 "	.04	
Lettuce	1 head	.15	to .20
Parcely	1 bunch	.15	
Sweet potato	1 lb.	.15	
Radish	1 bunch	.15	
Green onions	1 "	.15	
Chinese cabbage	1 head	.15	
Oranges	1 doz.	.40	
Apples	1 lb.	.07	
Lemons	6 for	.25	
Grapefruit	1	.12	
Grapes	1 lb.	.25	
Dried prunes	1 "	.15	
Jam	1 4 lb.tin	.70	
Maple syrup	136 oz.	3.25	
Table "	40 "	1.00	
Table "	12 "	.35	
Ketchup	1 bottle	.25	
Shortening	1 lb.	.23	
Lard	1 "	.18	
Butter	1 "	.42	
Eggs	1 doz.(Large)	.57	
Vinegar	1 bottle	.25	
Sage	1 can	.25	
Pepper	1 "	.10	
Baking powder	1 " (Large)	1.35	
Sugar	1 lb.	.10	
Salt	2 Carton for	.25	
Coffee	1 lb. tin (Nabob)	.56	
Tea	1 " (Black)	.75	
Tea	1 " (green)	.75	
Matches	1 package of three bxs.	.35	
Soap	1 bar	.05	
Lux	1 box	.28	
Oxydol	1 "	.28	
Chipso	1 "	.28	
Bluing	1 package 2 for	.15	
Old dutch	1 can	.11	
Corn starch	1 package	.15	
Starch for clothes	1 "	.15	
Shredded wheat	2 boxes for	.25	
Corn flakes	1 box	.10	
Pastry flour	25 lbs.	1.25	
Bread "	49 "	1.80	
Pudding powder	1 box	.10	
Wafers	1 "	.25	
Ritz	1 "	.17	
Crackers	1 "	.25	

cont.

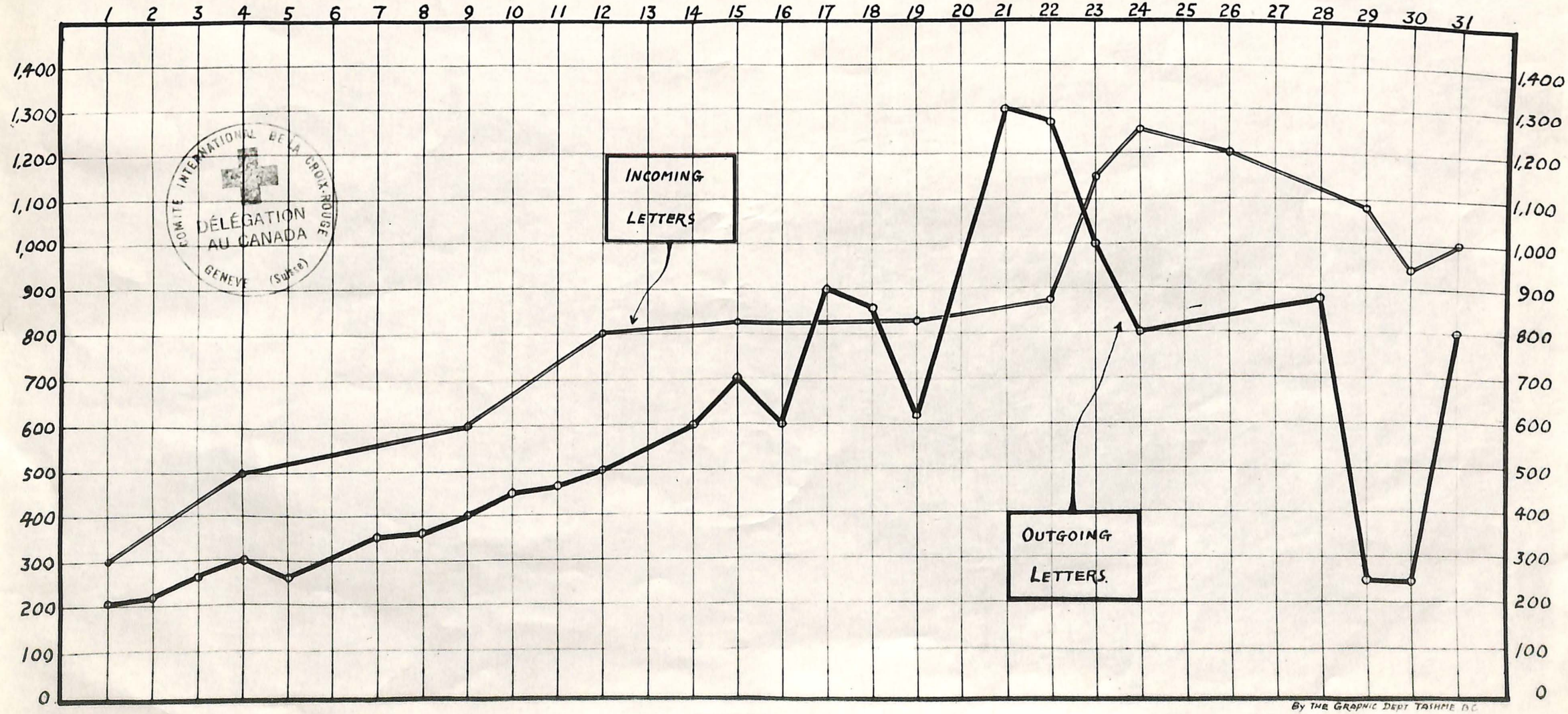
COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

K

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

Cake	1 box	$ .25 to 30
Toilet paper	3 for	.25
Bread	1	0.09
Yeast	1	.05
Rice	1 lb.	.12
Cocoa	1 tin	.25
Fresh milk	1 bottle	.06
Canned beans	2 for	.35
Canned peas	2 "	.35
Canned pears	1 tin	.22
Canned peaches	1 "	.22
Canned plums	1 "	.22
Canned salmon	1 "	.25
Canned salmon	1 "	.15
Canned tomatoes	1 "	.15
Canned milk	1 " (Large)	.10½
Canned milk	1 " (small) 2 for	.11
Tomatoe soup	1 " (Aylmer)	.10
Tomatoe "	1 (Campbell) 2 "	.25
Balongna	1 lb.	.25
Baloney	1 "	.25
Bacon	1 "	.50
Ham	1 "	.70
Steak	1 "	.30
T bone steak	1 "	.35
Hamburger	1 "	.25
Stew meat	1 "	.25
Liver	1 "	.25
Weiners	1 "	.25
Pork sausages	1 "	.28
Chicken	1 "	.35
Turkey	1 "	.45
Salt herring	2 "	.35
Salt salmon	1 "	.28
Fresh salmon	1 "	.35
Fresh herring	1 "	.20
Halibut	1 "	.35
Cod fish	1 "	.30
Spare ribs	1 "	.25
Pork tenderloin	1 "	.40

LETTERS
HANDLED BY JAPANESE for December 1942



TASHME

Copy for Department of External Affairs

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL, February 24, 1943
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge,
Palais du Conseil Général,
G e n è v e , Suisse.

Ref.: Canada M/2004.

Gentlemen,

I am enclosing the following documents which form part of my report dated February 19, 1943, on my visit to JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS in British and Alberta, Canada:-

Annex 1: Food budget for one week for family of eight people. This budget was given to me at Slocan City on January 15 and comprises the items of food, with prices, which they consider essential for a family of eight people.

Annex 2: This Annex enumerates the purchases made by the family of MATSUBAYASHI Heijiro, of Rosebery, B.C., his family consisting of two adults and four children. Under date of December 1st, 1942, he lists all the articles which they had on hand and subsequently from day to day the purchases made by this family, arriving at a grand total for the month of December of $75.25.

Annex 3: Another family, MASAJIRO Shishido, also of Rosebery, consisting of five adults and one child fifteen years old, bought from November 6 to December 6 groceries to the amount of $60.42, as enumerated on Annex 3, and from December 6 to January 6 groceries amounting to $69.12. This too gives you a fairly clear picture of the menus on which these people live and what incidental expenses they have.

Annex 4 gives you the weekly summary of the population of the sugar beet project at Lethbridge (Alberta) for the week of January 19, 1943. The breakdown as to the nationality of the population was made by the British Columbia Security Commission.

This is for your records and should be annexed to the above mentioned report.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D
Encls.

Annex 1.

COPY

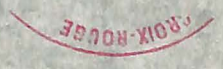
JANUARY 15.,1943.

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.

FOOD BUDGET FOR 1 WEEK FOR FAMILY OF 8 PEOPLE



Milk	.12 per pt.	6 quarts	.70
Eggs	.58 " Doz.	4 dozens	2.25
Cereals	Oat Meal		.44
Butter	.47 per lb	(3¾ lbs)	1.76
Sugar		(5 lbs)	.40
Flour			.30
Bread	.09 each 24 oz.		1.89
Lard or Shortening	.17 per lb.		.22
Jam	.75 per 4# tin		.38
Fruits			1.85
Vegetables			2.45
Meats	T.Bone .40 per lb Rump .35 " "		5.60
Fish	Dog Fish .25 per lb salted Frozen fish .25 per lb		2.00
Rice	10.50 - 11.00 per 100 lbs		3.30
Canned Goods			1.50
Spices,Salt & Sauces			.50
Macaroni,Baking Powder			.30
		TOTAL	25.84



COPY

Annex 2.

ROSEBERY, B.C. Jan.16th.1943

MATSUBAYASHI, Heijiro
11 Holly Avenue.

2 Adult,
4 Children, (15,8,6,4)

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

Dec. 1	Stock on hand	
	Rice	8.10
	Flour	12
	Lux	14
	Sugar	1.40
	Catsup	1.40
	Old Dutch Cleanser	30
	Mayonaise	55
	Milk	06
	Bran (Cereal)	24
	Salt	09
	Sardine	30
	Cream of Wheat	30
	Butter	11
	Noodle	05
	Onion	06
	Soda	10
	Bon Ami (Cleanser)	12
	Coco Cola (6bottles)	42
	Barley	03
	Cabbage	2.40
	Noru	30
	Salt	13
	Green Tea	1.05
	Black Tea	35
	Sugar	72
	Toilet Soap	1.52
	Tooth Pick	20
	Pepper	18
	Vanilla Extract	20
	Baking Powder	25
	Onion	25
	Jam	45
	Potatoes	2.00
	Cabbage	25
	Matches	08
1.	Lard	35
	Bologne(Sausage)	25
	Cottage Roll(meat)	42
2.	Oxydol	28
	Oats	30
	Laundry soap	18
	Spinach	17
3.	Cracker (bisquits)	25
	Sugar	80
		27.32

Dec. 3.	Brought Forward:	27.32
	Tissue Paper	35
	Butter	44
	apple	25
	Sausage	25
	Pork	24
	Celery	17
	Bread	27
	Tomatoe Soup	21
	Candy	10
	Beef	25
	Matches	30
	Lettuce	18
	Bolones	31
	Soap	14
	Candy	24
4.	Macaroni	13
	Tobacco	11
	Eggs	29
	Bread	18
	Chips	10
	Fish	30
	Meat	20
	Pickles	40
	Cookies	30
	Bread	09
	Syrup	30
	Butter	44
	Cottage rolls	35
	Celery	20
	Babbage	16
	Chicken	1.25
5.	Milk Tickets	1.72
	Apples	35
	Onion	15
	Spaghetti	24
	Can Tobacco	83
	Spinach	17
	Beans	25
	Fish	35
	Bolognes	24
	Flour	1.00
	Bread	18
	Cabbage	10
	Celery	10
		40.20



Dec.11.	Brought Forward:	40.20		Brought Forward	53.86
	Ham	45		Ham	23
	Salt Fish	18		Tomatoe Juice	15
	Fish	40		Lemon	15
	Beef	27		Lettuce	23
	Carrots	10		Fish	29
	Bleach Water	15		Crispy Corn	35
	Bread	18		Sausage	23
	Milk	11		Orange	45
	Sausage	35		Herring	35
12.	Candy	65		Weiner	30
	Lard	40		Grapefruit Juice	30
	Bread	09		Eggs	54
	Butter	44		Bread	09
	Sausage	25		Pork	25
	Fish	38		Flour	42
	Beef	25		Ham	35
	Spinach	15	18.	Lard	36
	Beef	13		Glage Cherry	28
	Chips	10		Salt Herring	30
	Celery	12		Cod Fish	59
	Sausage	60		Hakusai	25
	7 up (Soft drink)	25		Eggs	29
	Apples	1. 75		Lettuce	23
	Molasses	30		Stew Beef	25
	Beef	68		Onion	15
	Ham	23		Sausage	35
	Bacon	49		Bread	09
	Bread	18	19.	Spagetti	25
	Coco Cola (Soft drink)	14		Bread	09
	Soup	25		Fish	28
	Face Powder	25		Slt Herring	30
	Sugar	36		Sausage	22
	Bread	18		Pork	10
	Butter	44		Ham	25
	Beef	28		Bread	18
	Soup Bone	10		Wiener sausages	30
	Onion	15	21.	Sausage	25
	Cigarette Paper	22		Stew Beef	25
	Peas	15		Royal Yeast Cake	15
	Salt	25		Fleischman's Yeast	08
	Cabbage	25		Beef	25
	Bread	09		Fish	05
	Herring	35		Oxydol	56
	Pork	23		Tobacco	83
		53.86			66.59

Dec. 21.	Brought Forward:	66.59
	Cigarette	12
	Pop Corn	05
22.	Bologne	35
	Pork	44
	Celery	18
	Cabbage	20
	Candy	10
	Dish Pan	1.55
	Bread	09
	Matches	30
	Baking Powder	25
23.	Wax Paper	25
	Tissue Paper	25
	Grape Nut Flakes	17
	Milk Tickets	1.75
	Spaghetti	25
	Icing Sugar	22
	Butter	44
	Candy	20
24.	Bread	09
	Weiner	30
	Onion	15
	Orange	55
	Grape Fruit	25
	Carrot	10
	Potatoes	25
	Chicken	1.58
	Liver	18
	Pork	22
	Soaps	12
	Fish	40
	Pork Sausage	35
	Herring	28
	Bologne	27
27.	Stew Beef	25
	Potatoes	25
	Ham	45
	Pot Roast	25
	Cigarette Paper	22
	Tea	40
	Herring	34
	Bread	18
	Corn Starch	15
	Bologne	33
	Post Card	24
	Glue	25
	News Paper	75
	Cabbage	22
	Potatoes	3.00
	Carrots	13
		86.21

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

Dec.27.	Brought Forward:	86.21
	Lard	20
	Bread	18
	Cod	38
	Beef	50
	Butter	44
	Onion	20
	Sugar	70
	Minute Man	25
30.	Beef	40
	Turnip	75
	Bologne	55
	Tako	60
	Pochi	40
	Pickles	37
	Vinegar	25
	Rice	5.04
	Oranges	90
	Beans	25
31.	Lettuce	20
	Green Onion	30
	Pop	42
	Pork	25
	Spaghtte	35
	Lemon	08
	Chicken	1.52
	Fish	30
	Bread	27
	Egg Plant	22
	Carrot	10
		101.72
	Goods left over...	26.46
		$ 75.25

COPY

Annex 3.

ROSEBERY B.C., Jan.16.1943

[redacted]sajiro Shishido,
[redacted] Gilead Avenue.

6 in Family

5 Adult,
1 Child,(15)

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE

Date	Merchandise	Amount	Date	Merchandise	Amount
Nov. 6	2 lbs.Hamburger	.50	Nov.lo.	Brought Forward:	7.42
	1.Doz.Eggs	.50		1 lb. Butter	.43
	Onions	.10		1 lb. Lard	.35
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		1 Btl.Coal Oil	.08
	Cakes	.40	" 11.	1 lb. Smoked Herring	.23
" 7.	Bologna	.50		2 " Sweet Potatoes	.25
	Meats	.60		2 " Meat	.60
	1 Btl.Catsup	.25		1 Cake	.15
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		2 Loaves Bredd	.18
" 8.	1 Celery	.25		Cookies	.25
	Toilet Paper	.25		10 lb. Sugar	.95
	1 lb. Butter	.43	" 12.	2 " Bologna	.50
	Cookies	,.35		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		1 Btl.Catsup	.14
	Cookies	.30	" 13.	1 lb. Butter	.43
" 9.	1 lb. Pork Sausage	.27		2 " Hamburgers	.50
	Meat	.45		Mayonaise	.45
	2 Loaves Bread	.18	" 14.	1 lb. Bologna	.25
" lo.	1 lb. Meat	.35		2 " Noodles	.24
	2 " Hamburgers	.50		½ " Meat	.18
	Onion	.10		1 " Butter	.43
	Cookies	.35		Cabbage	.27
	1 bottle Catsup	.25		2 Loaves Bread	.18
Carried Forwards:		7.42	Carried Forwards:		14.64

Date:	Merchandise	Amount	Date:	Merchandise	Amount
Nov. 14	Brought Forward:	14.64	Nov. 19.	Brought Forward:	23.41
	1 Btl. Coal Oil	.10		CandyBars	.84
	2 lb. Meat	.65		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	1 " Shortening	.22	20.	Bologna	.45
	1 Doz. Eggs	.53		Toilet Tissue	.25
	1 Loaf Bread	.09		1 lb. Butter	.43
15	1 Pkg. Cookies	.35		1 Can Jam	.65
	1 Loaf Bread	.09		2 Loaves Bread	.18
16	2 lb. Weiners	.60		Noodles	.34
	½ " Pork	.20	21	Potatoes	.25
	4 " Apples	.25		Pork	.25
	1 Pkg.Cookies	.35		Meat	.55
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		2 lbs. Spinach	.30
17	2 lb. Hamburger	.50		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	1 " Onions	.10		Cake	.25
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		Elbow Chimney	.35
	1 Btl.Catsup	.14		Nuka	.45
	1 Cake	.35	22	1 Loaf Bread	.09
18	1 lb. Butter	.43	23	2 lb.Pork Sausage	.40
	2 " Meat	.50		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	2 " Bacon	.72		1 lb. Butter	.43
	Coal Oil	.08		Ham	.45
	2 Loaves Bread	.18	24	1 lb. Meat	.30
	2 lb. Sweet Potatoes	.50		6 " Onions	.25
	Cake	.35		7 lbs. Potatoes	.25
	Fruits	.60		2 Loaves Bread	.15
19	1 Doz. Eggs	.53		Coal Oil	.08
Carried forward:		23.41	Carried forward:		31.82

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE

DATE:	Merchandise:	Amount:	Date:	Merchandise:	Amount:
Nov.24	Brought Forward:	31.82	Nov. 28	Brought Forward:	47.16
25	Hamburger	.35		Potatoes	.25
	2 Loaves Bread	.18	29	2 Loaves Bread	.18
	Cake	.30	30	2 " Bread	.18
	Cake	.25		Shortening	.22
	Lamp chimney	.60		1 lb. butter	.43
	T Chimney	.85		1 Btl. Bleach	.15
	Stoves	4.75		Macaroni	.17
26	1 lb. Meat	.35		Broom	.55
	2 Doz. Eggs	1.1o	Dec. 1.	2 Loaves Bread	.18
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		Bologna	.23
	Onions	.25		Cookies	.35
	Cabbage	.15		Milk	1.98
	1 lb. Butter	.43		Meat	.55
	1o " Sugar	.95		Salt	.13
	1 " Tea	.90		2 Bologna	.30
27	Pork	.75		Hamburger	.25
	1 Loaf Bread	.09		Ham	.25
	Hair Brillantine	.35		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	1 Btl. Catsup	.25		Potatoes	.25
	1 lb. Butter	.43		1 lb. Butter	.43
	Lemon	.12		1 Pg. Oats	.25
28	2 lb. Hamburgers	.50	3	1 Loaf Bread	.09
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		Ham	.35
	Cakes	.40		Coal Oil	.30
	Coal Oil	.08		Tablet	.15
	Salmon	.60		Pork	.40
	Carried Forward:	$ 47.16		Carried Forward:	$ 55.91

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

Date:		Merchandise:	Amount:
Dec.	3.	Brought Forward:	55.91
		Cake	.25
	4.	1 Doz. Eggs	.58
		2 lb. Hamburgers	.50
		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	5.	Bologna	.30
		2 Loaves Bread	.18
		1 Pckg. Corn Starch	.13
		Meat	.60
		1 Btl. Catsup	.25
		Butter	.44
		1o lbs. Sugar	.95
		Stamp	.15
			$ 60.42

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

DAT	Merchandise	Amount:	Date:	Merchandise:	Amount:
Dec. 6.	5 lb. Potatoes	.25	Dec. 10.	Brought Forward:	5.50
	2 " Carrots	.08		Stamps	.06
	Cake	.25		1 lb. Butter	.44
7.	Toilet Tissue	.25		Flash Light	1.05
	2 Loaves Bread	.18	11.	Smoked Herring	.24
	Pork	.85		Sausage	.45
	Biscuits	.35		Cookies	.50
	Bologna	.25		Carrots	.25
	Delivery Charge	.17		Money Order	3.13
8.	1 lb. Butter	.43		1 Loaf Bread	.09
	2 Loaves Bredd	.18	12.	2 lbs. Hamburger	.50
	1 lb. Hamburger	.25		1 Btl. Catsup	.20
	1 " Weiners	.30		1 lb. Butter	.44
	1 " Shortening	.22		7 " Potatoes	.25
	½ Doz. Eggs	.29		Onions	.25
9.	1 lb. Lard	.18		Pork	.86
	Lard	.70		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	2 Loaves Bread	.18		Macaroni	.17
	1 Pg. Oats	.25		1 Loaf Bread	.09
10.	1 Loaf Bread	.09		Meat	.72
	Bologna	.25		10 lb. Sugar	.95
	Stew Meat	.30		½ Doz. Eggs	.29
	Potatoes	.25		Cakes	.30
	Carried forward:	5.50		Carried Forward:	17.86

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA GENÈVE (SUISSE)

DATE:	Merchandise:	Amount:	Date:	Merchandise:	Amount:
Dec. 12.	Brought Forward:	17.86	Dec.19.	Brought Forward:	24.92
13.	Cookies	.35		Sausage	.30
14.	1 Pkg. Lard	.18		Quaker Oats	.25
	Bologna	.32		Potatoes	.25
	1 Loaf Bread	.09		Lard	.18
	Spinach	.18	20.	Cookies	.30
15.	Cabbage	.20		Fare	.50
	Potatoes	.25		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	1 Loaf Bread	.09	21.	2 lb. Butter	.88
16.	Hamburger	.50		Cabbage	.45
	2 lb. Herring	.34		Tea	.75
	Vanilla	.25		Meat	.58
	Baking Powder	.25		Bacon	.30
	3 Loaves Bread	.27		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	1 lb. Butter	.44		Shortening	.23
	1 Btl. Catsup	.25		Milk	1.10
	Bologna	.25		Soap (Laundry)	.70
17.	2 Loaves Bread	.18		" "	.45
	Pork	.80		1 Btl. Catsup	.25
18.	2 Loaves Bread	.18		Potatoes	2.50
	1 lb. Ham	.50	22.	Hamburgers	.50
	Cabbage	.1o		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	Cake	.30		Sugar	.80
	1 lb. Butter	.44	23.	2 lb. Bologna	.50
19.	3 Loaves Bread	.27		Jam	.77
	1 lb.Shortening	.23		1 Loaf Bread	.09
	2 lb. Pork	.85			
	Carried Forward:	24.92		Carried Forward:	37.29

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

DATE:	Merchandise:	Amount:	DATE:	Merchandise:	Amount:
Dec. 22.	Brought Forward:	37.29	Dec. 29.	Brought Forward:	49.11
24.	Chicken	1.75	30.	Eggs	.58
	Meat	.85		Lemons	.40
	Carrots	.30		Chicken	1.80
	Noodle	.18		Fish	.60
	Bologna	.50		Cake	.75
	Oranges	.55		Oranges	.55
	Ritz Biscuits	.40		Bologna	.39
	Candies	.65		Cakes	.30
	Meat	.18		Milk	.22
	Lard	.20		2 Loaves Bread	.18
	Bread	.36		Candies	.36
	1 lb. Butter	.44	Jan. 2.	Butter	.42
	1 Btl. Catsup	.25		Bologna	.55
	Cake	.30		Pork	.70
	Bulb	.15		Bacon	.28
27.	Cigarettes	1.40	3.	4 Loaves Bread	.36
	Bacon	.25		1 lb. Butter	.42
	Salt	.25		1 Doz. Eggs	.52
	Sugar	1.08	4.	Celery	.47
	Bread	.18		Creamettes	.11
	Bologna	.50		Meat	.35
29.	Hamburger	.50		Onions	.25
	3 Loaves Bread	.27		Raddish	.05
	Corn Starch	.25	5.	Bread	.18
	Eggs	.58		Milk	.22
		$ 49.11			$ 69.12-

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE

Annex 4.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

WEEKLY SUMMARY for week of January 19th, 1943.

Project: Albert Sugar Beet Growers around Lethbridge, Alta.

Japanese Population in Project: 545 Families, 2632 Individuals

Recapitulation of Populations:

	TOTAL	Canadian Born:	Naturalized:	Japanese Nationals:
Men:	944	475	159	310
Women:	748	347	153	248
Total Adults: (Over 16 years old)	1692	822	312	558
Children:	940	929	—	11
Total in Project:	2632	1751	312	569

Number in Outside Hospitals: None.

Miss MacCloskey

My lower berths on side trip in southern B. C. during Japanese visit. B C S C made all arrangements and charge us accordingly. I take it they will be repaid. I sent my expenses in a week or so and and still owe govt a fortune but am awaiting exact amount. S M S Feb 4

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-AN-4.e
Sub. 40 Chron. 20 Filed

File PB.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

355 BURRARD STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Jan. 27, 1943.

5999

S. Morley Scott, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sirs:

Please find attached debit note re your recent inspection trip with Messrs. Maag, Collins, Pammett and Long through Japanese evacuee projects, in the amount of $7.45.

We would appreciate receiving remittance to cover, made payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

Yours very truly,

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

W. A. Eastwood
General Manager

Enc.
EBC:ER

SMS/DEK

Jan.25/43.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-AN-40c
Sub. Chron. Filed

Re: JAPANESE IN ALBERTA.

Visited with Maag, Jan.19, 1943.

Headquarters under the British Columbia Security Commission is at Lethbridge, Metcalfe Building. Supervisor is Mr. A.E.Russell succeeding Mr. Andrews. His assistant is Mr. D.C.Archibald, former automobile salesman. Russell is seconded from some other flying concern. Flitting to and fro is Mr. J.N.Lister, travelling supervisor for the West. Lister and Russell do not seem to hit it off too well. Several girls in office. Office open for Japanese visitors Tuesdays and Fridays, other days in emergencies. Alberta Provincial Welfare Officer is stationed in Mr. Wreight's office for convenience.

Population, January 19, 1943 - 545 families of 2,632 individuals. Distribution as follows. Insert "A".

Number of employers: farmers - 422. Others - 34.

The sugar beet farmers form the bulk of the Japanese population. They are within forty or fifty miles of Lethbridge. They centre near the factories at Picture Butte and Raymond and proposed one at Tabor; it is pretty typical country with occasional villages. Neither Lethbridge nor Calgary allow Japs to work in their limits though they may come in to shop, etc.

The sugar beet farmer, who may be Hungarian, Canadian or of any national origin, makes his contract with the sugar beet company. He is also bound by his relationship within the sugar beet growers organization, which is pretty strong politically. The sugar beet grower and the Japanese also make a contract, similar, I gather, to those formerly made for migrant workers. The former contract read for only a limited season and it is only implicitly, it appears, that these contracts bind farmer to furnish house all the year round.

Contracts are of two kinds, and otherwise pretty uniform. Japanese complained they had no real choice between the two, that farmer decided. One type is to pay $ 27. per acre, provided the yield is 12 bushels. If the yield more, a bonus was added, if less, substracted. Thus, Kudo, a fortunate and industrious Japanese worked 23 acres by means of five workers of his family. He got $ 621. and $ 27. extra yield.

Other type is by tonnage. Thus, Tanaka, especially fortunate with his 40-odd acres, and a high yield of 16 tons per acre made $ 1720.70 and also got half-shares of 6 acres of potatoes, $ 500. The family, which is large (12) spends $ 180. a month. Seven and a half workers. Women are counted workers, though married. If 9 tons per acre, $ 2.75; if 10 tons $ 2.65; if 11 tons $ 2.55. Maximum 15 tons $ 2.30.

Japanese thought average yield 1942; ten tons. Highest, 13 - 14 (though Tanaka got 16). Bad yield is 7, 8, 9 tons. One man said to be able to work 6 acres if unused to it. Commission assumed ten acres at beginning, but now realizes this impossible.

Farmer provides house and is supposed to winterize it; Commission providing part or all the material. Those which we saw varied a good deal. Only one (a brick one) was able to withstand the extreme cold of our visit, and I suspect the winterizing process has not been very effective. Better than used to be, and not much worse than bungalows in interior towns. In fact not so damp, though perhaps not so tight. I should say housing bad according to occidental standards but no worse than in Steveston and the like though winter makes effects worse.

.....

Relief: $ 10. for first adult, same for second. $ 5. for each child. Plus clothing as required, though apparently not much clothing asked for. Pay for own fuel, and farmer sometimes lends team to haul from mine which makes it much cheaper. Commission supplies fuel if needed for indigents. I fancy they have not been told that clothing can be supplied. Medical help free to indigents only. If two small families live together, only two adults altogether get $ 10. Others $ 5. No single men in these projects, except the odd son. No certificate of indigency required. Question does not arise, we are told. Japanese said to be pretty good in not concealing assets. We are told differently in British Columbia, and I remain uncertain on this. Commission pays fare of one person to go to British Columbia in event of death of near relative.

Burials: So far four in this region; paid for by Commission. There is a separate plot for Japanese at Lethbridge. Some sort of contract with Centre and Hanna(not involving the Japanese, I gather). One person asked to be cremated and as there were no facilities he had to be sent to Calgary, cost $ 120. split between corpse and Commission. Apparently no rigid rules here yet.

Workmens Compensation: None for farmers. Loggers and lumber workers, yes.

Provide own light.

There is a co-operative at Raymond, run by Japanese, and one or two branches. We saw one branch with pretty small stock. They buy where they like. An obliging farmer will carry them to Lethbridge weekly, where they think prices less.

There is a Buddhist church north of Lethbridge and another south. (Raymond a pre-war one).

Government: There exists a council in theory, but Russell has not used it, not liking it. Lister, who found it very useful at Winnipeg, says he has now persuaded Russell to have one, and the members are now chosen, by what method I know not. I fancy by agreement between the Commission and one or two leaders friendly to the Commission. Representation by districts. I said only that I thought the Japanese members of this council, or some of them, should meet with the Protecting Power. In Winnipeg there seems full fledged representative government. I think we might rest content with present situation till Protecting Power is heard from.

We visited perhaps half a dozen places in northern part of projects, two or three Japanese nationals being gathered at each to meet us. In the South (Raymond) we were met by a delegation of mixed nationals and Canadians with whom we talked for an hour or two.

The chief trouble in this project is that from the nature of the thing the Japanese cannot be self-supporting. Sugarbeet farmers cannot pay them enough for a year, and there is no winter work available. Or rather, there is not enough attractive work. There is some lumber work in woods and mill but this means divorce from family and is apparently not popular. Once in a while a young man does well for himself, as, for example, H.Fujiki at Raymond, who works as shepherd for $ 50. a month, all found.

Second chief trouble is that while many of the sugarbeet farmers stand by their contracts, provide good houses and some paternal care, many are exploiters pure and simple. Commission cannot keep a

watchful eye on every one. Some have never been visited; some are visited by sugar beet agents, which is in effect no visit. Lister would have Japanese delegate visit each of his constituents and report grevious calamities, and also Royal Canadian Mounted Police drop in occasionally.

Raymond has a pre-war Japanese population of about 50 families. It would have been sensible to have dropped in on one or two of them to confirm conditions but nobody thought of it.

One chief complaint is on a point of dignity. Japanese resent not being able to buy beer and liquor like other folk.

Other complaints concern their houses; non-visiting of families, expense of getting to town to visit Commission (Lister says he advised Russell to pay expense of delegates); refusal of relief (Commission denies this vehemently and no specific cases were adduced); housing (often justifiable)(Japanese work on own houses without pay; Commission has theoretical cubic content standard of 400 cubic feet per person, same as army).

Another chief complaint is difficulty of shifting jobs. The rules here are not very clear to me, but it is clear that a Japanese can't simply pick up and leave, even after his sugar beeting is done. Neither can farmer dispossess him. Security Commission (or now probably R.C.M.P. on recommendation of Security Commission) must give permit for change of residence. What actual hardship this causes is not clear. I suppose it prevents a Japanese getting out from under a bad farmer. Commission threatens to remove a Japanese from a Bad farmer, but I gather this has mostly been threat and few if any instances angers farmers.

I get a distinct impression that Commission and sugarbeet growers, or anyway Russell and sugar beet growers do not get on well; that sugar beet growers are out to "get" Russell. I am not sure Lister will fight to retain him. We saw no sugarbeet growers and did not get their side of story. This should be done some time.

Lister thinks Commission is not tough enough on the beet farmers - - -could be tougher and get away with it. Too tough re relief (though he says none has been refused) and on policy of making them spend their capital before they give relief.

On the whole, nobody displays any real faith in this project, and there is no chance of it surviving the war if labour becomes plentiful after the war. Japanese don't want to stay, and farmers don't particularly care for them, or at any rate dislike being saddled with them for full year and having Commission inter-meddle. Residents don't like them, though antipathy is said to be lessening. Even as a temporary measure the only way it will survive is by strict refusal to allow workers to return to easy life of interior towns, where they get fed and housed without labour and have plenty of congenial company.

Schooling: Go to local schools, the Commission indemnifying board. Travel on school buses. Heard of no obstacles here.

- - - - - - -

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W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa, January 22, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-AN½c
Sub. Chron. Filed

S. Morley Scott,
Pallister Hotel,
Calgary, Alberta.

Please make courtesy call preferably by yourself office DOC Calgary. Brigadier Harvey away from Calgary but Kay is telegraphing Colonel Greer who is in charge.

A.V.RIVE

Charge EXTERNAL

Time Sent.....

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

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W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

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SPECIAL SECTION EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA

682

IMMEDIATE FOR RIVE PALLISTER HOTEL TONIGHT SEEBE TOMORROW ENTRAIN FOR OTTAWA TOMORROW NIGHT STOP PASTOR SONDENBURG IN PROFOUND DISFAVOR HERE I DO NOT KNOW STORY BUT KAY HAS IT FROM DISTRICT STOP IF THOUGHT I SHOULD SEEK INFORMATION DESIRABLE KAY SHOULD INFORM DISTRICT AT ONCE THAT I WORTHY OF CONFIDENTIAL COMMUNICATION STOP SINCE NO COMMUNICATION FROM OTTAWA RE MY ARRIVAL

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 346-A-40
Chron.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
CANADA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No 3644-40
Sub. 7 Chron 3 Filed

Ottawa, January 21, 1943.

5139

To: A. Rive, Esq., First Secretary,
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

Re: Inspection of Japanese camps and settlements.

I am very much obliged for your letter of January 19th enclosing Mr. Scott's telegraphic report on the progress of the inspection trip being made in company with the Delegate of the International Red Cross.

Ir you will arrange for the suggested meeting with the Delegate on his arrival at Ottawa I shall be glad to have one of our officers attend. The suggestion of having the Delegate give a press release appears to be a good one and can be given consideration at that time.

Associate Deputy Minister
(A. MacNamara)

AVR/BCF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3/6/A 40
1 Chron 3 Filed

January 20, 1943.

Brigadier O.M. Kay, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

Subject: Visit to Internment Camps, Anglers and Neys by Mr. Morley Scott.

Following our telephone conversation yesterday about Mr. Scott's proposed visit to these two camps where a number of Japanese subjects are interned, I telegraphed Mr. Scott telling him that he should defer his visit to these two camps for the present.

I think when your new establishment for POWs is set up and your Camp Inspection Officer has been appointed, Mr. Scott and he should go together to these two camps.

I think it desirable that a visit to Anglers and Neys should be made at an early date as each of the camps have grown considerably in the last few months and the Consul General of Spain tells me that as soon as he is recovered from some injuries which he received in a motor accident, he will come to Ottawa to talk these matters over with us.

A. Rive,
First Secretary.

AVR/EN

File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 13 Filed

January 19th, 1943.

To: A. MacNamara, Esq., Ass. Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa

Subject. Inspection of Japanese camps and settlements.

I attach copy of a telegram received today from Mr. S.M.Scott on the progress of the trip of inspection which he is making with a party representing your Department and the Security Commission and accompanied by the Delegate of the International Red Cross. I think that Mr. Scott's forecast of the Delegate's report is very satisfactory.

You will note that Mr. Scott suggests that we might hold a meeting with the Delegate who , it appears, will come with Mr. Scott to Ottawa and suggests that we may wish to have the Delegate give a press release. I think such a meeting might be useful but will be glad to have an expression of your opinion.

A. Rive
First Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

WEEKLY SUMMARY

Project LETHBRIDGE Period

Date Jan. 19/43

	Families	Individuals
Previous Total		
Arrivals		
Births		
Returned from Outside Hospitals		
Sub Total		
Departures		
Departures to Outside Hospitals		
Deaths		
Total Deductions		
Number in Project	545	2632
Number of employers - Farmers 422 Others 34	456	

Insert A

RECAPITULATION OF POPULATION

	Canadian Born	Naturalized	Japanese Nationals	TOTAL
Men	475	159	310	944
Women	347	153	248	748
Total Adults (over 16)	822	312	558	1692
Children	929	--	11	940
TOTAL IN PROJECT	1751	312	569	2632

Number in Outside Hospitals

Form 6102, replacing Form 2A-T.W.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	✓
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

AVR/EN

Ottawa, January 19th, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORD
File No. 3-46-A-40
Sub. Chron. Filed

S.M. Scott, Esq.,
Marquis Hotel,
Lethbridge, Alberta.

Defence Army prefer you postpone inspection Angers and Neys until their inspection officer appointed when you and he can go together from Ottawa stop Army has not yet taken over Internment Operations.

A. Rive

Chg Ext.
Sent ....

Sent Jan. 19

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS REGISTRY
File No. 3447-40
Sub. 3

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL,
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

CONFIDENTIAL.

C.P.R. Nelson, B.C. to Lethbridge, Alta.
January 18th, 1943.

C.I.C.R.
Delegation in Canada,
Montreal, P.Que.

Copy for Mr. Rive
External Ottawa.
Leg.

Dear Dorli:-

Will you please send a cable to Geneva, covering the first part of my inspection trip to the West, and giving them a preliminary report about conditions as found in the Japanese settlements in British Columbia. Please make a separate cable, exactly as follows:

NLT INTERCROIXROUGE GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

PRELIMINARY REPORT ABOUT VISITS TO JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA STARTING WITH TB HOSPITAL VANCOUVER JANUARY ELEVENTH AND ENDING IN NELSON BC ON JANUARY EIGHTEENTH COVERING 12878 OF JAPANESE RACE OF WHICH 3367 NATIONALS OUT OF TOTAL JAPANESE POPULATION IN CANADA NUMBERING ABOUT TWENTYTWO THOUSAND NINEHUNDRED OF WHICH TWENTYSIX PERCENT ARE NATIONALS STOP JAPANESE VISITED ALL LIVE IN SETTLEMENTS AT GREENWOOD SANDON KASLO SLOCAN NEW DENVER AND TASHME OR NEAR THESE CENTERS EITHER IN OLD EXISTING HOUSES OR SPECIALLY BUILT WOODEN BUNGALOWS WHERE FAMILIES LIVE TOGETHER ON PUBLIC RELIEF AT EXPENSE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR ARE EMPLOYED AT WAGES CORRESPONDING TO LOCAL RATES FOR CUTTING THEIR OWN FIREWOOD COMMA CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR HOMES AND SCHOOLS HOSPITALS STAFF HOUSES STORES ETC AS WELL WATER SUPPLY SEWAGE AND ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY TO SETTLEMENTS STOP PEOPLE ARE VERY HAPPY UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND AT NO SETTLEMENT WAS ANY EVIDENCE OR COMPLAINT ABOUT LACK OF FOOD STOP HOSPITALS WITH COMPETENT WHITE AND JAPANESE STAFFS ARE ESTABLISHED WITHIN OR NEAR ALL SETTLEMENTS AND 200 BED TB HOSPITAL IS NEARING COMPLETION AT NEW DENVER IN IDEAL LOCATION WITH PROVISIONS FOR MODERN TREATMENT STOP SCHOOLING OF CHILDREN WELL ORGANISED IN MOST SETTLEMENTS AND COMPLETE LIBERTY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP GIVEN TO CHRISTIANS AND BHUDDISTS STOP MEDICAL AND DENTAL XMEXDENTAX CARE AVAILABLE TO ALL STOP JAPANESE STYLE BATHS IN ALL SETTLEMENTS ALSO AMPLE WATER SUPPLIES AND ADEQUATE LATRINES STOP COOKING AND HEATING DONE WITH WOOD WHICH IS SUPPLIED PLENTIFULLY BY GOVERNMENT STOP NO COMPLAINTS ANYWHERE ABOUT TREATMEN BY WHITE SUPERVISORS OF SETTLEMENTS STOP EVACUATION OF JAPANESE POPULATION FROM PACIFIC COAST XXR AREA IS NOW COMPLETE AND WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT UNDUE HARDSHIP TO THOSE AFFECTED

MAAG (Number)

Please also send the following cable separately:

NLT INTERCROIXROUGE GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)
YOURS XXXX AND YYYY TRANSMIT TO TOKIO FOLLOWING PREPAID MESSAGE QUOTE RECEIPIENTS OF GREETINGS MOST HEARTILY THANK AND RECIPROCATE NEWYEARS MESSAGES UNQUOTE

MAAG (Number)

For XXXX and YYYY please insert respective numbers of the two cable messages received from Geneva for New Year greeting from President Japanese Red Cross and Japanese Government. I rece cash for the payment of this answer by cable to Tokio.

Copy to Mr. Rive (personal).

Yours sincerely:
E.L. Maag

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Subject Japanese Canadian Aliens - Japanese

Date Jan. 18, 1943 Publication Nelson News

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECD.
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. Chron. Filed

Inspection Japanese Centres by Red Cross, Government Officials Ends

A week-long inspection of Japanese evacuee centres through the Interior concluded Sunday night for a party of B. C. Security Commission and Government Department officials when they met representatives of the Japanese Committee from Kaslo at Nelson. E. L. Maag, Montreal, representative in Canada for the International Red Cross, met Japanese representatives in separate interviews.

The Commission and Department men were in the Interior to observe housing and general conditions in the evacuee centres. George E. Collins, Vancouver, General Supervisor of the B. C. Security Commission, and H. T. Pammett, Ottawa head of the Japanese Section of the Department of Labor, stated. First hand information on what has been accomplished and what improvements can be made will be carried back to their respective Departments at Ottawa by the inspecting officials. S. Morley Scott, Ottawa, of the Special Section Department of External Affairs and Jack Long, Ottawa and Vancouver, official photographer on loan from the National Film Board, completed the party.

A previous inspection of the camps was made under Summer conditions, and this inspection was carried out by design under Winter conditions. The tour included the Japanese settlements at Tashme near Hope, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Christina Lake, Lemon Creek, Slocan City, New Denver, Sandon, and Rosebery, and by interview of the Japanese Committee members, Kaslo.

C.D. 1X

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications
W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS MONTREAL

BG. A.,

98/96-COLLECT N.L.

LETHBRIDGE ALTA. JAN 18TH.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3/6/A/40
Sub. 1 Chron. 7 Filed

SPECIAL SECTION, 1703

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

DELEGATE HAS AIRMAILED PRELIMINARY REPORT TO BE CABLED FROM MONTREAL WITH AIRMAIL COPY PERSONALLY TO YOU COVERS THIRTEEN THOUSAND OUT OF TWENTY TWO THOUSAND OF JAPANESE RACE STOP THIRTY THREE HUNDRED JAPANESE NATIONALS VISITED STOP VIRTUALLY ALL SETTLEMENTS AND CAMPS EXCEPT NORTHERN ROAD CAMPS AND SUGAR BEETERS OF WHOM MORE THAN HALF WILL BE SEEN TOMORROW STOP REPORT VERY FAVORABLE STATING CONDITIONS OF LIFE SATISFACTORY QUOTE PEOPLE ARE VERY HAPPY UNQUOTE AND NO SERIOUS COMPLAINTS STOP HE WILL PROBABLY VISIT OTTAWA ON RETURN I ADVISE HE SEE MACNAMARA YOU MAY WISH HIM GIVE PRESS RELEASE.

MORLEY SCOTT

5:32-A.M. 19TH

C.N.T. 6103

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D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
		AVR/DEK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, January 15th, 1943.

S. Morley Scott,
Hume Hotel,
Nelson,
British Columbia.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
3464-A-40
Sec. 2 Chron. Filed

Your telegram 13th January. One. Prefer defer decision your visiting Anglers and Neys this trip until next week. Two. Canadian children of Japanese subjects. Government decided that for purposes of repatriation minor Canadian children of Japanese subjects should be treated as Japanese subjects if parents desired. This precedent should be followed in other matters where thought expedient but avoid legal question being raised and make no official or quotable statement. Explain to Maag this policy being followed in interests of family unity but does not commit Government. This means you are interested in education problem. Three. Appreciate prompt action on evacuation Japanese subjects from Immigration sheds. Four. Please telegraph whether Maag so far reasonably satisfied with conditions and whether his report likely to be favourable, also your own comments.

Alfred Rive.

Charge EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

TIME SENT.....

Sent Jan. 15
B.M.M.

C.D. 1X

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS
STANDARD TIME INDICATED

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

BG. JA., 256/252-COLLECT N.L.

LETHBRIDGE ALTA., JAN 18TH.

File No. 34-1-A-40
Sub. 2 Chron. Filed

SPECIAL SECTION, DEPT. OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA ONT.

1702

SEE MY TELEGRAM DATED TODAY FOR SYNOPSIS OF PRELIMINARY REPORT OF DELEGATE SUITABLE FOR INTERDEPARTMENTAL USE STOP CONFIDENTIALLY I ADD THAT HE IS WORRIED AS TO NEW SET-UP HE FEELS THAT TRIUMVIRATE DID SPLENDID WORK GENEROUSLY AND WITHOUT RIGID REGULATIONS STOP HE FEELS BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM WILL NOW PREVAIL AND HE HAS LITTLE CONFIDENCE NEW SUPERVISOR STOP HIS FULL REPORT MAY REFLECT THIS VIEW STOP I AGREE MORE RIGIDITY MAY ENTER BUT THINK ACCOMPANYING UNIFORMITY MAY BE BENEFICIAL ESPECIALLY FOR CONVENIENCE OF OUR SECTION STOP DO NOT SHARE HIS VIEW REGARDING SUPERVISOR PARAGRAPH CHIEF REASONABLE GRIEVANCES SEEM TO ME CARE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY DAMPNESS AND COLDNESS OF BUNGALOWS AND PERHAPS LOW LEVEL RELIEF STOP OTHER COMPLAINTS ARE DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVEL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES LOW PAY SCARCITY OF EMPLOYMENT SOME MAIL MATTERS PROHIBITION OF FISHING WITHHOLDING OF CAMERAS AND RADIOS STOP CHIEF ANXIETY CONCERNS EASTWARD MOVEMENT WHETHER COMPULSORY AND WHAT PENALTIES FOR REFUSING PROFERRED EMPLOYMENT PARAGRAPH ON WHOLE POPULATION REASONABLY CONTENT THOUGH MILDLY DESIRABLE CONSULS VISIT SHOULD OCCUR WARMER WEATHER STOP I DID NOT SEE HIM OR VICE-CONSUL STOP MY CHIEF PRESENT ANXIETY CARE PERSONAL PROPERTY ON COAST IN VIEW POSSIBILITY FOREIGN REPERCUSSIONS STOP SUSPECT INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN INTERIOR TOWNS COULD BE HASTENED STOP NO APPARENT REASON IMMEDIATE CONSULTATION OTHER DEPARTMENTS EXCEPT TASHME POST OFFICE AS BEFORE ADVISED PARAGRAPH REACHABLE MARQUIS HOTEL LETHBRIDGE TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EXPECT ADVICE HERE REGARDING ANGLERS NEYS IF I GO WILL BE NEYS TUESDAY TO WEDNESDAY ANGLERS WEDNESDAY TO THURSDAY OTTAWA FRIDAY OTHERWISE ARRIVE OTTAWA TUESDAY DIRECT FROM CALGARY.

MORLEY SCOTT.

525-A.M.19TH

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W. D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTR

RAA131 25 COLLECT NL

NELSON BC 14

File Brown.

1943 JAN 15 AM 7 02

SPECIAL SECTION EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1799

OTTAWA

JAPANESE VISIT STOP WEATHER PREVENTED ARRIVAL AT NEWDENVER AS ADVERTISED STOP REACHABLE HUME HOTEL NELSON EARLY FRIDAY MORNING STOP TOUR CONTINUES WHEN ROADS OPEN

MORLEY SCOTT

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
Sub. 7 Class 7

BC

C.N.T. 6103

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NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
		AVR/DEK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, January 16th, 1943.

S. Morley Scott,
c/o British Columbia Security Commission,
New Denver,
B ritish Columbia.

3486-A-40
Chron. Filed

Your telegram 13th January. One. Prefer defer decision your visiting Anglers and Neys this trip until next week. Two. Canadian children of Japanese subjects. Government decided that for purposes repatriation minor Canadian children of Japanese subjects should be treated as Japanese subjects if parents desired ~~and allowed proceed Japan~~. This ~~procedure~~ precedent should be followed in other matters where thought expedient but ~~care should be taken to avoid any~~ a legal question being raised and make no official or quotable statement ~~issued~~. Explain to Maag ~~that~~ this policy being followed in interests of family unity but does not commit ~~the~~ Government. This means you are interested in education problem. Three. Appreciate prompt action on evacuation Japanese subjects from immigration sheds. Four Please telegraph whether Maag so far reasonably satisfied with conditions and whether his report likely to be favourable, also your own comments.

Alfred Rive.

Charge - EXTERNAL

Time Sent.....

(Dagmar JMR)

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS
STANDARD TIME INDICATED

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

C.D 1 N

VR HN 180 COLLECT NL

GRANDFORKS BC JANUARY 13TH 1943

3464-A-40

SPECIAL SECTION, 1697
DEPT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

File Brown

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 9 Chron. 7 Filed

JAPANESE INSPECTION VISIT ONE PARTY OF COLLINS MAAG PAMMETT EASTWOOD PHOTOGRAPHER LONG AND SCOTT VISITED TASHME AND HOPE CAMPS AND SAW PRINCETON LEADERS TUESDAY STOP WEDNESDAY GREENWOOD AND GRANDFORKS STOP REST OF WEEK NEAR NELSON REACHABLE BY TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE CARE COMMISSION NEWDENVER ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS STOP AFTER SATURDAY EXACT INTINARY UNCERTAIN TWO MAAG WILL REQUIRE FOUR DAYS AT ONE THIRTY THREE PROBABLY WE SHALL SPEND ONE OR TWO DAYS THERE AND HE WILL COME TO ONE THIRTY WITH ME HE RETURNING TO LETHBRIDGE I TOWARDS OTTAWA STOP WHETHER I STOP AT ANGLERS NEYS WILL DEPEND ON DATE AND YOUR ADVICE STOP PLEASE ADVISE ARRANGEMENTS WITH DEFENCE NOT LATER THAN SATURDAY THREE ADVICE REGARDING NATIONAL STATUS OF MINORS BORN OF JAPANESE NATIONALS IN CANADA IS DESIRED COMMISSION REPORTS ONLY FIFTEEN CHILDREN IN SETTLEMENTS UNDER SIXTEEN NOT BORN IN CANADA STOP ARE WE THEN CONCERNED IN EDUCATION PROBLEM FOUR DETENTION BARRACKS NOW CLEARED OF JAPANESE NATIONALS MEN WENT TO ANGLERS MONDAY AND WOMEN TO TASHME LAST FRIDAY AS REPORTED BY COMMISSION STOP SUGGEST CONFIRMATION IN WRITING FROM MACNAMARA.

MORLEY SCOTT.

252A.M.
HN

Date January 11, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

From the desk of BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

To INSPECTION TRIP

Subject: Department Secretary of State

International Red Cross

Department of Labour

3444-30
Sub. 7 Chron. Filed

MONDAY, January 11 - in Vancouver
TUESDAY, January 12 - leaving Vancouver at 7 a.m. for Tashme and visiting the Department of Mines and Resources Road Camps 11 and 15. Back into Hope Tuesday evening to meet a Japanese National committee from the road camps at the Princeton end of the Hope-Princeton Highway. Entraining at 11:42 p.m., Kettle Valley, for Greenwood.
WEDNESDAY, January 13 - Arrive Greenwood 1:46 p.m., where they will be met by Mr. Boultbee, General Manager of Interior Housing and Mr. T. A. Moryson, Supervisor of the Greenwood Settlement. Will leave Greenwood in the evening for Grand Forks, where Mr. T. A. Moryson will have arranged hotel accommodation for the night.
THURSDAY, January 14 - Leave Grand Forks by car for New Denver where they will stay that night.
FRIDAY, January 15 - Visiting New Denver, Rosebery, and Sandon, back to New Denver at night.
SATURDAY, January 16 - Visiting Slocan and Lemon Creek and into Nelson. Would suggest that Mr. Lougheed of Kaslo arrange to have a small Japanese National Committee under escort to meet the party at Nelson.
SUNDAY, January 17 - Leave Nelson at 1:30 a.m. for Lethbridge, arriving there approximately 5:30 p.m. Sunday afternoon. Mr. Russell will arrange for the trip through the Sugar Beet Areas of Southern Alberta where the road conditions make an inspection trip permissable and where he will also arrange for Community Japanese National Committees to interview the party.

The Spanish Consul, Mr. Maag and Mr. Scott are interested only in interviewing Japanese Nationals and hearing their complaints and suggestions. It is expected that each Supervisor will arrange for a very small group, possibly three or four men, who hold the confidence of their respective communities and who have been chosen by their respective communities, on the approval of the Supervisor, to meet with the party. It is suggested that all such parties be under escort of the R.C.M.P. where the meetings are in protected territory. It is not expected that the party will visit Kaslo as they saw Kaslo last summer. Mr. Moryson and Mr. Gordon Lennox will work together to arrange for a small group of three Japanese Nationals from the Grand Forks Project to meet with the party in Grand Forks Wednesday night.

Mr. Morley Scott

C.N.T. 6103

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
		BM FOR AVR/DEK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, January 8th, 1942.

S. Morley Scott,
c/o British Columbia Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File [illegible]
Sub. Chron. Filed

Please collect airmail packet addressed to you care of RCM Police Vancouver

BM

re visit to Jap internment camps

Alfred Rive

Charge EXTERNAL

Time Sent.....

Sent. Jan. 8
BMcN.

N.T. 6103

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DAY LETTER	X
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NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

AVR/EN

OTTAWA, January 8th, 1943.

Chron. Filed

S. Morley Scott, Esq.,
c/o British Columbia Security Commission,
Marine Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Spanish Consul Kobbe expects arrive Vancouver Monday morning stop Bernard has been informed by Spanish Consul General stop Kobbe will not repeat not accompany party on inspection tour but proposes make tour end of January or early February stop Hopes to see you and members inspection party at Vancouver and to receive map of Japanese camps and settlements with statistics of Japanese subjects in each.stop Question of Bernard accompanying inspection party to Tashme or further would be decided by Kobbe stop Provided Intercross Delegate approves, no objection to your telling Bernard he may accompany party if he wishes and letting him get Kobbe's permission but consider it inadvisable to ask Bernard to accompany party.

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Chg. Ext.
Sent.....

Sent - Jan. 8.

C.N.T. 6103

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D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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BM FOR AVR/DEK

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 6 Chron. Filed

Ottawa, January 8, 1943.

Morley Scott,
c/o British Columbia Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Sending packet airmail six oclock tonight. May arrive after last delivery tomorrow. Please advise address for special delivery.

Alfred Rive.

Charge EXTERNAL.

Time Sent .....

Sent Jan 8.

C.N.T. 6103

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, January 6, ~~1942~~ 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3
Sub. Chron. 3 Filed

E. L. Maag,
Delegate in Canada,
International Red Cross Committee,
1040 Sun Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Following itinerary proposed by Morley Scott. Monday January 11th Vancouver. Tuesday Tashme hope pick up Princeton spokesman. Wednesday Greenwood. Thursday Grandforks. Friday, Saturday settlements near Nelson. Sunday travelling to Lethbridge. Monday Alberta sugar beets. Tuesday camp 133. Wednesday perhaps camp 130. This excludes the Blue River, Yellowhead work camps containing about 200 nationals already visited by Mr. Maag and Mr. Rive. Proposed itinerary includes more than 3,000 nationals, 90% of population of settlements. Please wire if this is satisfactory to you.

Alfred Rive

Charge External Affairs.
Time Sent.....

Form 6101B replacing Form 2A

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D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT. TORONTO, ONT.

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DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
~~92/02PD~~		FD OTTAWA ONT 3761-A-40

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
Veuillez expédier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes.

7 7 19

To MORLEY SCOTT

A CARE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION MARINE BLDG VANBC

FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM MAAG BEGINS QUOTE PROPOSED ITINERARY VISITS PACIFIC COAST SATISFACTORY STOP AM NOT CONSIDERING VISITS TO WORKS AT BLUERIVER YELLOWHEAD NECESSARY STOP NEED MORE THAN ONE DAY AT 136 AND INTEND VISITING 130 WHILE OUT THERE STOP ALSO WISH TO VISIT 100 AND 101 ON RETURN JOURNEY BUT ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT THESE CAMPS CAN BE MADE AFTER ARRIVAL AT LETHBRIDGE STOP SHALL ARRIVE AT VANCOUVER AIRPORT FRIDAY 1040 AM END UNQUOTE PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU INTEND ACCOMPANYING MAAG THROUGHOUT

Sent 9 pm Jan 7 MR

RIVE

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN TELE

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO

CNT 6296
5-36

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM

Telephoned

TO BE ... Nelson

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ALFRED RIVE= 1126

SPECTIAL SECTION DEPT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OTTAWA ONT=

=PROPOSED ITINERARY VISITS PACIFIC COAST SATISFACTORY STOP AM NOT CONSIDERING VISITS TO WORKS AT BLUERIVER YELLOWHEAD NECESSARY STOP NEED MORE THAN ONE DAY AT 133 AND INTEND VISITING 130 WHILE OUT THERE STOP ALSO WISH TO VISIT 100 AND 101 ON RETURN JOURNEY BUT ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT THESE CAMPS CAN BE MADE AFTER ARRIVAL AT LETHBRIDGE STOP SHALL ARRIVE AT VANCOUVER AIRPORT FRIDAY 1040 AM PLEASE ADVISE MORLEY SCOTT= =MAAG.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3467-A-4
Sub. 4 Chron. 4 Filed

C.N.T. 6103

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	✓
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

AVR/EN

W. L. Mackenzie King
Done Jan. 6/43.

OTTAWA, January 6th, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 364-A-40
Sub. 6 Chron. 6 Filed

Morley Scott, Esq.,
c/o B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Wartime Information Board hope arrange for their photographer at Vancouver, Nicholas Morant, to accompany you inspection Japanese settlements stop Board is instructing Morant communicate with you through Security Commission stop

Please discuss itinerary with him early as possible as if he cannot undertake trip Board must make other arrangements stop Please telegraph whether satisfactory arrangements made with Morant.

ALFRED RIVE

Chg. Ext. Affs.

Sent 2.30 p.m.

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D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

OTTAWA, January 6, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A 40
Sub. Chron. Filed

Morley Scott, Esq.,
c/o British Columbia Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Your telegram January the 5th. Male Japanese subjects held immigration detention sheds. Same procedure as suggested for handling Japanese women my immediately preceding telegram may be followed if thought desirable by yourself and Commission. However, if preferred Commission might proceed immediately to secure order for their internment. Interment Operations report accommodation available Anglers for twenty odd.

Consider most important action be taken immediately evacuate to ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ detention sheds of Japanese subjects before arrival Red Cross Delegate and Spanish Consul whether in case of Japanese males by ~~Internment or Issued prosecution.~~ INTERNMENT OR BY same procedure as for Japanese females.

Charge - EXTERNAL.

TIME Sent.....

Alfred Rive.

File

File No.

Sub. Chron. Filed

6-37

C.D. 2x

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W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

D A Y L E T T E R

Ottawa, January 6, 1943.

File No. 3464-A-40 Sub. 6 Chron. 6 Filed

Copy to Mr Rive Davis

Morley Scott, Esq.,
c/o British Columbia Security Commission,
Vancouver, British Columbia.

OKFM -

Reference your telegram January fifth case of three Japanese national women held in detention shed with group of thirty who have refused to be evacuated to interior towns. Under PC one six six five March eleven nineteen forty two Regulation eleven the Commission has power to require by order any person of Japanese race which would of course include Japanese nationals to proceed to a place without the protected area. If the Commission has already ordered these women in unequivocal terms to leave protected area prosecution should be instituted immediately under regulation fifteen prosecutor pressing for maximum term of imprisonment by reason of defiance of regulation. If commission has not already given unequivocal order it should do so in writing and upon failure of the women to comply prosecution should be instituted. The Commission should consult its lawyers with regard to this matter. There are strong objections either to detention or to the use of force on women or other strong arm methods. The Commission should give its orders under regulation eleven and failing compliance leave it to the courts and police to deal with the offenders in accordance with ordinary criminal practice

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

CHARGE- EXTERNAL

copy on 3464.J.40c

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications
W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL
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VR HN 153 COLLECT NL 4 EXTRAS

Two references

VANCOUVER BC JANUARY 5

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECEIVED
File No 3464-A-40
Sub. 6 Chron. 7 Filed

DEPT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
ATTN MR RIVE,
OTTAWA ONT.

2322

THREE JAPANESE NATIONAL WOMEN HAVE BEEN HELD IN DETENTION SHED VANCOUVER FOR ABOUT TWO MONTHS STOP THESE BELONG TO A GROUP OF ABOUT THIRTY WHO HAVE REFUSED TO BE EVACUATED TO INTERIOR TOWNS STOP THERE ARE ALSO ABOUT SEVENTEEN MEN IN DETENTION SHEDS AWAITING INTERNMENT OF WHOM ABOUT THREE ARE JAPANESE NATIONALS STOP CONDITIONS IN SHEDS SAID TO BE GOOD BUT STATUS IS ABOUT EQUIVALENT TO INTERNMENT WITH ARMED GUARD STOP COMMISSION UNDERSTANDS INTERNMENT CAMP CAN NOT ACCOMMODATE MEN AT PRESENT STOP COMMISSION ANTICIPATES FORCE WILL BE NECESSARY TO MOVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN STOP SUGGEST ARRANGE WITH INTERNMENT OPERATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE RECEPTION OF MEN ESPECIALLY JAPANESE NATIONALS AT ANGLERS AND WOULD WELCOME OPERATION ADVISABILITY USING FORCE ON WOMEN STOP BY THIS IS MEANT LITERAL STRONG ARM METHODS STOP IT WOULD BE BEST TO HAVE THIS CLEARED UP BEFORE ARRIVAL OF MAAG AND KOBBE STOP PLEASE SEND IMMEDIATE REPLY.

MORLEY SCOTT,
CARE BC SECURITY COMMISSION.

1 AM.6

JAN 6 1943

Copy on 3464-J-40

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

MONTREAL, Jan. 6th, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 364 A-40
Sub 4 Chron 23 Filed

5390

Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Attention: Mr. A. Rive, 1st Secretary,
Special Section.

Dear Mr. Rive:-

Thanks for your Telegram of to-day, advising me of the proposed route of the party visiting Japanese settlements on the West Coast. This itinerary is perfectly satisfactory as far as I am concerned, and I have telegraphed you to-day as per enclosed copy of my C.N.Telegram.

I shall leave Montreal to-morrow evening at 7 P.M. and arrive at the Vancouver airport on Friday at 1040 AM, and would appreciate if you would kindly advise Mr. Morley Scott. I expect to spend at least three days at Lethbridge and also call on Camps 101 and 100 on the way back to Montreal.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag.

Delegate in Canada for the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE.

M/S.

Form 6102

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to January 6, 1943

ALFRED RIVE,
Special Section,
Department of External Affairs,
O t t a w a , Ont.

Proposed itinerary visits Pacific Coast satisfactory stop Am not considering visits to works at Blueriver Yellowhead necessary stop Need more than one day at 133 and intend visiting 130 while out there stop also wish to visit 100 and 101 on return journey but arrangements about these camps can be made after arrival at Lethbridge stop shall arrive at Vancouver airport Friday 1040 AM Please advise Morley Scott

Maag

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (SUISSE)

Sender: ERNEST L. MAAG
1040 Sun Life Bldg. Montreal, Canada

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STANDARD TIME INDICATED

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS
World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

C.D. 1X

5332

RR HN - 101 COLLECT NL 4 EXTRAS

VANCOUVER BC JANUARY 5TH 1943

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. — Chron. — Filed

DEPT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
ATTENTION MR. RIVE,
OTTAWA ONT.

PLEASE TELEPHONE MR MAAG PROPOSING THE FOLLOWING ITINERARY STOP MONDAY JANUARY ELEVENTH VANCOUVER STOP TUESDAY TASHME HOPE PICK UP PRINCETON SPOKESMAN STOP WEDNESDAY GREENWOOD STOP THURSDAY GRAND-FORKS STOP FRIDAY SATURDAY SETTLEMENTS NEAR NELSON STOP SUNDAY TRAVELLING TO LETHBRIDGE STOP MONDAY ALBERTA SUGAR BEETS STOP TUESDAY CAMP ONE THREE THREE STOP WEDNESDAY PERHAPS CAMP ONE THIRTY STOP THIS EXCLUDES THE BLUE-RIVER YELLOWHEAD WORK CAMPS CONTAINING ABOUT TWO HUNDRED NATIONALS WHOM MR MAAG AND YOU HAVE SEEN STOP PROPOSED ITINERARY INCLUDES MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND NATIONALS NINETY PERCENT OF POPULATION OF SETTLEMENTS STOP PLEASE WIRE COMMISSION IF SATISFACTORY.

MORLEY SCOTT,
CARE BC SECURITY COMMSSION

1242A

JAN 6 1943

NAR/ET 4 Jan.1943

MEMORANDUM:

Mr.Kobbe, the new Spanish Consul in Vancouver, and Mr. de Yturralde, Spanish Vice-Consul in Montreal, came to see me this morning. Consul-General Schwartz is laid up in the hospital with a shoulder broken in a motor accident last week. Mr.Kobbe asked if the tour of Japanese reception centres planned for next week could be postponed until next month, so that he could have time to settle himself in his new post before accompanying the party. I told him that in view of the present state of preparations for this tour, it would not be feasible to postpone it, but said I had no doubt that an early opportunity would be provided for his visiting the Japanese reception areas. He appeared to agree that such an arrangement would be entirely satisfactory.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 1 Chron.) Filed

FORM 6122

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

Jan 4/40

M097 25=SB MONTREAL QUE 31 1152A

MORLEY SCOTT= 2123

SPECIAL SECTION DEPT EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OTTAWA ONT=

RE DISPATCH 29 HAVE BOOKED PASSAGE TRANSCANADA AIRLINES LEAVING MONTREAL EVENING JANUARY SEVENTH STOP SHALL JOIN YOU IN VANCOUVER STOP BEST WISHES FOR NEW YEAR=

MAAG.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
No. 3464 A 40
Sub. 7 Chron. 3 Filed

SMS/BCF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 2 Filed

OTTAWA, December 28, 1942.

No. 29

Sir,

In confirmation of the telephone conversation between yourself and Mr. Scott, this afternoon, I have the honour to inform you that it is intended that a party will leave Vancouver on January 11th to visit the Japanese settlements in the West. I am happy to learn that you will be able to join this party. The officers of the British Columbia Security Commission will arrange an itinerary and if possible you will be informed of this before your departure from Montreal.

Mr. Scott is leaving Ottawa on December 31st but Mr. Pammett from the Department of Labour who will also be of the party will be here through the first week in January. Either Mr. Rive or Mr. Pammett, whose telephone is 3541, would be able to give you further information when it has reached us.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

for

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

E. L. Maag, Esq.,

Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee,

3040 Sun Life Building,

Montreal, P.Q.

C.N.T. 6103

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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NIGHT LETTER	X

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RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK
		SMS/BCF

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

OTTAWA, December 28, 1942.

Mr. George Collins,
British Columbia Security Commission,
355 Burrard Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OTT
File No. 346-A-43
Sub. Chron. Filed

HAVE AGREED WITH MR. PAMMETT AND RED CROSS DELEGATE TO BEGIN TRIP IN VANCOUVER JANUARY ELEVENTH THIS MAKES PARTY OF THREE FROM HERE STOP SPANISH CONSUL GENERAL HAS NOT ANSWERED AND WE ARE NOT PRESSING HIM TO GO MAAG AND I HAVE TWO WEEKS AVAILABLE BUT MUST INCLUDE IN THIS TRIP TO INTERNMENT CAMPS IN ALBERTA STOP SUGGEST NOT MORE THAN NINE DAYS FOR JAPANESE MATTERS AND LEAVE DETAILS OF ITINERARY TO YOUR JUDGMENT THIS TELEGRAM HAS BEEN READ TO PAMMETT WHO CONCURS STOP I EXPECT BE IN VANCOUVER ON JANUARY FIFTH AND WE CAN CONSULT.

Ok SMS

MORLEY SCOTT

Charge: Dept. External Affairs.

CODE SECTION SENT DEC 28 1942 Department of External Affairs

SMS/CC

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464 A 40
Sub. Chron. Filed

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, December 23, 1942.

Dear Mr. Collins:

I think Mr. Pannett telegraphed you about the western visit, but there is no harm in my telling you the plans, ~~of this Department~~. I still hope to be in Vancouver on January 4th, but to spend all that week on holiday. I will, however, if I may, look in on you to discuss the trip and any other matters that occur to us. Mr. Maag, the Red Cross Delegate, says he will be out the following week and I suppose we should be able to tell ~~you~~ pretty soon what date the trip will begin. Mr. Schwartz does not know yet whether his Consul will have arrived. So far as I am concerned the trip may start any time in the week of January 11th.

I think you will find on your files a long letter from us concerning the sort of thing the Protecting Power and the Red Cross are entitled to know. Their concern is, of course, with Japanese nationals and, especially if the Spanish Consul goes along, that should be clearly understood by all concerned. There was a good deal of difficulty before in persons who were clearly Canadians and wished to be regarded as such, asking to see the Spanish Consul General. There should be a spokesman, himself a Japanese national, qualified to speak for the Japanese nationals in every centre to be visited.

Mr. Maag will probably want to see every place where there is any considerable number of Japanese nationals and will have to stay long enough not only to see the place, but to talk with the spokesmen. What these places are, and how to get to them, I have no doubt is better determined in Vancouver than here. As soon as possible I shall learn from Mr. Maag how many days he plans to devote to the trip.

Mr. George Collins,
British Columbia Security Commission,
Vancouver, B.C.

I believe the travel arrangements were made last time by an officer of the Commission, apart from the actual buying of the tickets. Most of these things we can discuss, if you like, when I arrive, but if you think there is apt to be a scarcity of places on the trains, you might think it wise to make some reservations.

I look forward to seeing you again in Vancouver.

Yours sincerely,

S. Morley Scott.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL,
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

December 22, 1942

PERSONAL

EXTERNAL
File No. 3464 A 40
Sub. 7 Chron. 13

Prof. S.Morley Scott,
c/o Department of External Affairs,
O t t a w a .

Dear Mr. Scott,

Please accept my apologies for not answering before now your personal note of December 12, dealing with the subject of a trip to Japanese settlements in the second week of January.

I would welcome re-visiting these settlements at an early date and also paying a visit to Camp 133 and Camp 101, where Japanese nationals are interned.

I shall be very glad to try and accommodate Mr. Schwartz and the representative of the Department of External Affairs with regard to the exact timetable, because I feel that it is really to the advantage of everybody concerned if the visits are made simultaneously by all three parties interested.

If you will kindly submit a tentative schedule, I shall be very glad to consider it.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No 3464-A-40
Sub. Chron. 2 Filed

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL Centre No. 2.

December 18, 1942.

Personal

No. 810
J.596

Dear Mr. Scott,

I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 12th, in which you were good enough to inform me about the appointment by the Department of Labour of Mr. George Collins to an important position in connection with the administration of the Japanese settlements. With reference to your invitation that the new Spanish Consul at Vancouver or myself join your party to make a tour of the Japanese evacuation centres in British Columbia, I am unable to give a definite reply at this moment, when I am awaiting the arrival of the Consul, Mr. Kobbe. Two days ago I wrote to the Spanish Consul at New Orleans enquiring if the ship, "Marques de Comillas", which, I understand, might be carrying Mr. Kobbe, has reached that port.

I shall not fail, however, to communicate my reply to you in good time before the 10th of January, when the Party is probably expected to leave Vancouver on the tour.

Yours sincerely,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests

S. Morley Scott, Esquire,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SMS/CC
December 16, 1942.

File No. 346-A-40
Chron. Filed

MEMORANDUM

MR. SCOTT'S WESTERN TRIP

1. As I understand my instructions I am to visit the Japanese settlements in British Columbia in January whether the Spanish Consul goes or not. Have I authority to write Mr. Collins that I am prepared to start from Vancouver any day during the week of January 11th?

2. Personal letters have gone to Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Maag foreseeing the likelihood of such a trip and proposing that they join the party. Should formal letters be sent?

3. It would be useful to see Lethbridge camp on the way back. Mr. Maag, I think, wants to. This requires one action and invites a second.

(a) A letter to Defence remarking that it is supposed that the new system will be in operation during January and that it is understood that Defence wishes this Department to handle prisoner of war complaints. We are prepared to do so, but this will necessitate our being given complete information and easy entry into camps. We have supposed that a Defence officer would usually or frequently accompany our officer to camps. That one of our officers would be travelling west in January and that this would be the only opportunity for an officer of this Department to visit Lethbridge until Spring. ~~That~~ We request that instructions be given to the Commandant that this officer should be shown everything and told everything that he wishes to know, subject only to security considerations. He will not, of course, talk with the prisoners and will expect to be accompanied by a military officer. He may or may not accompany Mr. Maag or the Swiss representative.

(b) Mr. Jaccard might be told of this visit and invited to go himself to Lethbridge or to send Mr. Baechlin.

4. I should plan actually to leave Ottawa on New Year's Eve. I am entitled to nine days holiday before March 31st, and I should propose to take at least six of them in Vancouver before going to the Japanese camps. I should like rulings:

(a) Under the circumstances, as I should be travelling west on my own time (January 1st, 2nd and 3rd being holidays) am I entitled to add three days to my leave?

(b) Should it seem more convenient to other Departments to start the trip from Vancouver before my leave has expired, and should it prove impossible for Departmental reasons to get further leave in February and March, can I claim these lost days after March 31st?

I may remark that these nine days are my total holiday for a little more than a full year's service in the Department.

5. I presume formal approval of this application for leave must be secured.

S.M.S.

SMS/CC

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 13 Filed

December 12, 1942.

Personal

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

The Department of Labour has appointed Mr. George Collins to an important position in connection with the administration of the Japanese settlements. Mr. Collins' headquarters will be in Vancouver. It is likely that he will make a tour of the settlements in British Columbia next month and that an officer from this Department (possibly myself) and one from the Department of Labour will be on the party. This would seem to be an excellent opportunity for introducing the new Consul of Spain to those settlements. If he should have arrived by that time, arrangements could easily be made to have him go with this party. I think you intimated that you would not be going yourself on this trip, but if you change your mind, that would make it even more pleasant and useful.

The business is not yet settled, but it may be that the Party will leave Vancouver somewhere between the 10th and the 15th of January. I should be very grateful if you would let me know whether you think that your Consul or yourself will wish to make a trip then. I may add that it is not likely that a party including Mr. Collins and an officer from this Department could be got together again until spring or early summer.

Yours sincerely,

S. Morley Scott

Mr. Pedro Schwartz,
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests,
Sun Life Building,
MONTREAL, Que.

SMS/CC

December 12, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
3464-A-40
Sec. Chron. Filed

Personal

Dear Mr. Maag:

There is some talk of a trip to the Japanese settlements starting from Vancouver between the 10th and the 15th of January. It is not yet settled and may depend upon the arrival of the new Spanish Consul. Mr. Rive said that you had mentioned the possibility of your going out there soon. The whole thing is as yet very uncertain, but it looks as if a tour like the last is to be made it would have to be about then, or else not until April. I have asksd Mr. Schwartz what his views would be and perhaps you will let me know yours as well. I dare say Lethbridge could be worked in on the way back.

Yours sincerely,

S. Morley Scott

Ernst L. Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada of the
International Committee of the Red Cross,
1040 Sun Life Building,
MONTREAL, Quebec.

SMS/CC
December 9, 1942

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No 346-A-40
Sub. Chron. Filed

MEMORANDUM

INSPECTION OF JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS

Mr. MacNamara, Mr. George Collins, who is the new Director of Japanese arrangements, Mr. Pannett of the Labour Department, and myself discussed this trip this morning. I said that we thought a member of this Department should accompany the new Spanish Consul on his first inspection trip and that if a tour of United States relocation centres was made that one of our people should go. I could not say when the new Consul was coming. It would be impossible for one of our people to go in February or March.

Mr. MacNamara said that Mr. Collins was going to Vancouver in a few days and that soon after he got there he would know when he wished to make such a trip. Mr. MacNamara thought that mid-January might be a good time for the western trip. He thought it unlikely that he could go ~~now~~ then. Mr. Pannett volunteered to go. I said that a trip beginning in Vancouver the second week in January would be acceptable to us, but I left the impression that there would not be time to include the American settlements in that trip. I think Mr. MacNamara would like to go to the American places and that perhaps a trip in the spring might be better. Mr. MacNamara thought the Spanish diplomats here should not visit the American places. I said that as far as I knew, there was no intention that they should.

The thing stands that we will hear from Mr. Collins shortly after his arrival in Vancouver.

Incidently, Mr. MacNamara said that the per capita handling of Japanese in the U.S.A. in 1942 cost about $400.00 and in Canada about $150.00. I give these from memory.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464 AN 40
Sub. 7 Chron. B

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

Delegation Au Canada

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

original 42.7.39

MONTREAL, September 4, 1942
726 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST

New Address: 1040 Sun Life Buildin

Department of the Secretary of State,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O T T A W A .

Attention: Mr. Alfred Rive.

Dear Mr. Rive,

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith two letters which we have received from our principals in Geneva, dated July 9th and August 3rd, resp. and addressed to your Department, together with two copies each of reports on the following camps, etc.:

Camp Nos. 21, 40, 100, 101, and 33,
Fort de la Revere in unoccupied France,
Visit to Japanese Delegation, Ottawa.

Enclosed please also find copy of a translation of a report on Internment Camp TOST (1LAG VIII), which will be of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

ERNEST R. MAAG
D.

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

/D
Encls.

Telephone PAcific 7531

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B. C.

(16)

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A 40
Sub. 7 Chron. 7 Filed

Room 142,
Justice Building,
Ottawa, Ontario,
August 17, 1942.

Dear Mr. Rive:

Thank you for your letter of the 14th instant attaching a copy of your report on your trip inspecting Japanese settlements with the Spanish Consul General and the delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee.

The report covers the trip very well but since you have been away there have been a number of developments. They are too lengthy to set down in a letter and if you happen to have the time to come to my office and discuss them with me I shall be glad to let you know what they are. I would come and see you if I had the time but I am a very busy man at the moment.

Yours sincerely,

F. J. Mead,
Commissioner,
British Columbia Security Commission.

Alfred Rive, Esq.,
First Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

FJM/RB

AVR/DEK

File B. M.

(83)

August 14th, 1942

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 ... 13

Dear Commissioner Mead,

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum on our tour of inspection of the Japanese camps and settlements. I dictated this on my return from the West and I left it to be typed while I was away on a fortnight's holiday. I have not had time to edit it since my return, so it may contain a variety of errors. However, I think it better to let you see this copy now rather than to delay until I have had time to go over it.

I believe that during my absence, Mr. S. Morley Scott of this Section has taken up most of the questions which are dealt with in the various appendices. I have not yet received his report on the action taken.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Rive

Alfred Rive,
First Secretary.

Asst. Commissioner F. J. Mead,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa.

AVR/DEK

File B.M.

August 14th, 1942

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub 20 Chron. 13 Filed

(84)

Dear Mr. MacNamara,

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum on the tour of inspection of Japanese camps and settlements, which was made by the representative of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests in Canada, the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee, in company with Commissioner Mead and myself.

I dictated this memorandum on my return from the West and left it to be typed while I was away on a fortnight's holiday. I have not had time to edit it since my return, so it may contain a variety of errors. However, I think it better to let you see this copy now rather than to delay until I have had time to go over it.

I believe that during my absence, Mr. S. Morley Scott of this Section has taken up most of the questions which are dealt with in the various appendices. I have not yet received his report on the action taken.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Rive,
First Secretary.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Associate Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Labour,
Ottawa.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL, August 8, 1942
726 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST
New Address: 1040 Sun Life Building

File

File No. 3464 A 40
Sub. Chron. 3 Filed

Department of the Secretary of State,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O t t a w a , Ont.

Sirs,

Enclosed herewith is copy of a letter dated August 4th from the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y., together with copy of my answer.

I do not know the scope of work of this Union, and I would much prefer that any report which they should have would come through your offices and not from me.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag.

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D
Encls.

AUG 10 19

Copy

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COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

August 4, 1942

Ernst L. Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada of
The International Red Cross Committee,
Sun Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Maag:

We understand from the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs that you have just returned from a trip inspecting the work camps and settlements where Japanese aliens and Canadians of Japanese ancestry are held.

We would appreciate having any report you may have made.

Sincerely yours,

sgd. Roger N.Baldwin

RNB/sa

August 7, 1942

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENÈVE (Suisse)

American Civil Liberties Union,
170 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of August 4th, asking for a report on the work camps and settlements where Japanese aliens and Canadians of Japanese origin are held in Canada, I regret to advise that I cannot accede to your request for the reason that these reports are confidential and not for publication. Moreover, the reports are obtained at great cost, both with regard to time and expense, and I kno that the Committee in Geneva would not approve of any improper use being made of th information obtained on such tours of inspection.

Yours very truly,

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

file pmS

Ottawa, Ontario.
August 4, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub 20 Chron 24 Filed

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am returning herewith copies of Mr. Rive's memoranda in regard to the inspection of Japanese camps and settlements that you kindly forwarded me with your letter of July 31. Apparently the construction camps were regarded as generally satisfactory, the main complaint of the Japanese being that they were separated from their families.

Yours very truly,

J. M. Wardle

Director.

S. Morley Scott, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs,
East Block,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SMS/CC

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub 20 Chron 3 Filed

July 31, 1942.

re Rive's visit to Japanese camps

Dear Mr. Wardle:

Here are the copies of Mr. Rive's memoranda which you asked for. May I remind you that they are not formal presentments of policy, but rather represent Mr. Rive's personal impressions for his own later recollection. Perhaps you would be good enough to return them.

Yours very sincerely,

S. Morley Scott

J. M. Wardle, Esq.,
Department of Mines and Resources,
Cartier Building,
O T T A W A, Ont.

SMS/CC

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub: 2 Chron. 13 Filed

July 29, 1942.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

Mr. Rive was only in Ottawa two days between his return from the West and the beginning of his holidays. I think he did not finish his memoranda and letters on his trip, nor did he leave instructions as to what disposition should be made of them.

He did, however, write a diary giving his impressions of each day's tour and attached to it several memoranda on specific subjects and one or two draft letters, including one to yourself.

How useful these might be to you I don't know, but at any rate you might find them interesting, and I am accordingly enclosing a copy of the whole. Please understand, however, that this is not a formal report, nor does it express the considered views of this Department, rather it expresses Mr. Rive's own opinions immediately upon his return.

Yours very truly,

S. Morley Scott.

A. MacNamara, Esquire,
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour,

O T T A W A, Ontario.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 Chron. 3 Filed

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED
THE COMMISSIONER
R.C.M. POLICE
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

OTTAWA

REF. No C. 21-9

July 28th, 1942.

Dear Mr. Rive:

1. I thank you for your letter of July 23rd, in which you express appreciation of the services rendered by certain members of this Force in connection with your recent tour of Japanese settlements and work camps in the West.

2. I am very glad to know that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were able to render your party assistance and shall see that your thanks are extended to the various members of Force concerned.

3. Thanking you again.

Yours sincerely,

S.T. Wood,
Commissioner.

A. Rive, Esq.,
First Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

AVR/EN

INDIAN AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 13 Filed

July 23rd, 1942.

Dear Commissioner,

I have just returned from accompanying the Spanish Consul General representing Japanese interests and the Delegate of the International Red Cross on a tour of Japanese settlements and work camps in the West and feel that I must let you know at once of the very generous cooperation which the party received from your force throughout the trip. Assistant Commissioner Mead who accompanied the party did everything possible to make the trip a success and his unfailing courtesy contributed in a very large measure to the favourable opinions expressed at the conclusion of the trip by the two official visitors on the treatment of Japanese by the Canadian authorities.

Corporal Muir of the Edmonton Detachment who accompanied the party from Jasper to Lethbridge and during the visit to the beet-growing areas did not spare himself in his services to the party. I should be grateful if you would convey my thanks and appreciation to Corporal Muir's senior officer at Edmonton and to the other members of the force whom we met at various points along the route who were equally obliging.

Commissioner S.T. Wood,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
O t t a w a .

Yours sincerely,

A. Rive
First Secretary.

AVR/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 9 Chron. 9 Filed

July 23rd, 1942.

Dear Mr. Gough,

On my return to Ottawa I wished before resuming my regular routine of duties to express my thanks for your generous assistance during the tour of inspection of the Japanese work camps by the representative of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests and the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross. Without your generous cooperation it would not have been possible to have shown these work camps as we did with such little inconvenience to the official visitors. Your own kindness and the cooperation of the Canadian National contributed largely to the favourable views expressed by the Delegate and the Consul General on conditions at these camps.

D.C. Gough, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Canadian National
Railway,
Victoria, B.C.

Yours sincerely,

A. Rive
First Secretary.

AVR/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 7 Filed

July 23rd, 1942.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

At the conclusion of the trip of inspection by the representative of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests and the Delegate of the International Red Cross to Japanese camps and settlements in the West, I should like again to express my thanks to yourself and the other members of your Commission for your generous cooperation in making the trip a success. I may say that both the Spanish Consul General and the Delegate of the International Red Cross stated on their return East that they had been very favourably impressed by the treatment accorded to the Japanese by the Canadian authorities and that they had received only minor complaints from the Japanese.

I should like to add that in my opinion your Commission has done an excellent piece of work which is a credit to Canada and of which we can be proud when the controversies of the present period have faded into the past.

I should also be grateful if you would convey my thanks to the other members and staff of your Commission and particularly to Mr. Shirras and Commissioner Mead.

Austin Taylor, Esq.,
Chairman,
British Columbia Security
Commission,
Marine Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Yours sincerely,

A. Rive
First Secretary.

Telephone PAcific 7531

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER
B. C.

July 27, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 Chron. 20 Filed

Mr. A. Rive,
First Secretary,
Dept. of External Affairs,
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Dear Mr. Rive:

Your letter of July 23rd reviewing your inspection tour in company with the representative of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests and Mr. Maag. We are very pleased to know you all found conditions very much to your liking and that there were no serious complaints.

We have endeavoured to follow this evacuation of these unfortunate people through by a British fair play policy.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again, I am

Yours sincerely,

Austin C. Taylor,
Chairman, B. C. Security Commission

ACT/JM

July 23/42

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 6 Chron. 6 Filed

PRECIPITATION RECORD FOR LETHBRIDGE

Year	Total Precipitation	Previous fall and growing season
1900	...	...
1901	...	...
1902	27.92	...
1903	14.82	7.81
1904	11.40	11.01
1905	13.78	8.57
1906	22.48	16.96
1907	15.50	14.08
1908	14.88	16.25
1909	10.32	9.57
1910	7.90	2.61
1911	21.31	13.31
1912	13.21	13.73
1913	14.17	13.30
1914	16.52	8.32
1915	17.27	18.18
1916	24.57	14.34
1917	12.03	14.93
1918	7.63	6.81
1919	12.28	6.38
1920	14.05	13.89
1921	12.77	7.66
1922	12.34	9.61
1923	16.40	13.56
1924	16.00	7.83
1925	18.76	11.60
1926	16.19	14.59
1927	23.85	19.57
1928	18.08	17.79
1929	19.71	12.05
1930	12.34	11.20
1931	11.42	8.49
1932	19.24	11.36
1933	19.17	12.23

1934.....	15.28	11.65
1935.....	11.30	10.20
1936.....	12.74	8.19
1937.....	16.27	11.91
1938.....	...	9.82
Average	15.66	12.10

Average annual precipitation

Medicine Hat---1904-1935.....12.04

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION FOR LETHBRIDGE. Precipitation in inches.

1902-37

	Average monthly precipitation	Greatest amount in one month	Total amount in dryest year 1918
August.....	1.62	4.70	1.23
September.....	1.71	4.86	1.07
October.....	0.95	2.44	0.24
Previous fall...	4.28	...	...
November.....	0.72	2.88	0.43
December.....	0.70	2.27	0.46
January.....	0.65	1.76	0.46
February.....	0.62	1.39	0.76
March.....	0.86	2.30	0.66
Winter.....	3.55	...	...
April.....	1.10	4.37	0.13
May.....	2.32	11.27	0.58
June.....	2.72	7.01	0.76
July.....	1.68	5.95	0.85
Growing season...	7.82	...	...
Total	15.66	...	...

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION AT MEDICINE HAT. Precipitation in inches.
Years 1885-1914.

	PRECIPITATION		
	Average monthly fall	Greatest amount in 1 month.	Total amount in driest year, 1886
December	0.53	1.42	0.28
January.....	0.61	1.72	0.00
February.....	0.61	1.51	0.00
Winter.....	1.75		0.28
March.....	0.61	1.62	0.32
April.....	0.61	2.26	0.80
May.....	1.75	6.29	1.41
Spring.....	2.97		2.53
June.....	2.57	5.62	1.53
July.....	1.73	4.86	0.78
August.....	1.51	5.65	0.11
Summer.....	5.81		2.42
September.....	0.92	2.41	0.19
October.....	0.62	3.48	0.79
November.....	0.72	3.11	0.51
Fall.....	2.26		1.49
Year.....	12.79		6.72

PRECIPITATION AT MEDICINE HAT
(Observations for 40 years 1885-1924)

	Averages			Extremes	
	Rain	Snow	Total	Greatest	Least
Jan.	0.01	6.5	0.66	1.92	0.00
Feb.	0.01	5.8	0.59	1.51	0.00
Mar.	0.09	5.3	0.62	1.65	T
Apr.	0.40	2.8	0.68	2.66	T
May	1.58	0.4	1.62	6.29	0.12
June	2.52	-	2.52	5.62	0.00
July	1.71	-	1.71	4.86	0.09
Aug.	1.35	-	1.35	5.65	0.00
Sept.	0.95	0.7	1.02	3.25	0.00
Oct.	0.42	1.6	0.58	3.48	0.00
Nov.	0.07	5.9	0.66	3.11	T
Dec.	0.04	6.4	0.68	2.94	0.00
Year	9.15	35.4	12.69	22.28	6.72

PRECIPITATION RECORDS FOR MEDICINE HAT, LETHBRIDGE - 1904-1924

YEAR	Rainfall in inches	
	Medicine Hat	Lethbridge
1904.....	9.70	11.30
1905.....	8.99	13.78
1906.....	12.62	22.48
1907.....	6.86	15.50
1908.....	10.22	16.37
1909.....	9.78	11.69
1910.....	7.55	7.97
1911.....	16.24	21.28
1912.....	10.38	13.21
1913.....	13.62	14.17
1914.....	12.17	17.58
1915.....	16.13	17.40
1916.....	17.90	25.92
1917.....	11.13	18.87
1918.....	10.19	8.94
1919.....	7.66	13.36
1920.....	10.74	14.05
1921.....	11.74	12.13
1922.....	11.34	13.22
1923.....	13.64	16.40
1924.....	9.86	16.00
Average	11.35	15.03

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LETHBRIDGE, Alta.

Results of Experiments, 1932-36

WEATHER

Precipitation and temperature data have been recorded at Lethbridge for 35 years; sunshine records, for 28 years; wind velocities, for 16 years, and evaporation measurements from a free water surface, for 15 crop seasons. Averages for the last 5 years show the following deviations from the averages of all years recorded: precipitation has been 0.09 inches less per year; evaporation, 2.46 inches more per crop season; sunshine, 0.11 hours more per day; mean annual temperature, 0.50° F. higher; and wind velocity, 1.3 miles per hour lower. These comparisons indicate that during the past 5 years all factors influencing moisture conditions with the exception of wind velocity have been unfavourable.

PRECIPITATION

The precipitation of the southern prairies is very variable, both from one year to another and also from month to month. At Edmonton 63 per cent. of the annual precipitation occurs during May, June, July, and August, at Medicine Hat 59, Swift Current 60, Qu'Appelle 60, Prince Albert 55, Saskatoon 60, Battleford 64, Minnedosa 56, Winnipeg 52.

In the eastern prairies we are approaching the region where the discontinuities between cool or cold air off the Canadian Shield and the relatively warm and more humid air from the Mississippi Valley are so frequently found throughout the year. Therefore, the distinct summer maximum of the prairies begins to be flattened as we approach Lake Superior. Dr. KOPPENS' climatic formula interposes a climatic boundary between the eastern prairies and the region of the Great Lakes when the long period averages are used. When the figures are taken by successive groups of years there appears to be a neutral or shifting intermediate zone in the Manitoba, Rainy River, and Lake of the Woods district.

The southern foothill region of Alberta is less subject to droughts than the prairies but there is a region east of the foothills, popularly called the "Dry Belt", which is normally dry and which often fails to partake in the more generous rainfalls of the prosperous years. The boundary of this region is hard to define and shifts considerably from decade to decade. It begins in southern Alberta, crosses the Bow and South Saskatchewan Rivers and extends to the elbow of the South Saskatchewan. It reaches an apex near the confluence of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, while to the northwest it occupies a portion of the region lying on both sides of the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary and extends towards the North Saskatchewan River. Its area is broken in the south by winter precipitation of the Cypress Hills, while the stretch leading toward the apex near Saskatoon is broken by the records of a few stations which in some years have had rather heavy rainfall. In southeastern Saskatchewan there is another region very subject to excessive drought but this can scarcely be considered an extension of the "Dry Belt".

The existence of this "Dry Belt" defies a satisfactory explanation. The generally droughty conditions which may exist for one or more years in Saskatchewan and western Manitoba are remedied in those summers when polar air frequently passes along the western portion of the Canadian Shield but without greatly improving conditions in this southwestern dry region. The generally good rains of the Edmonton region and the foothills may also in some seasons extend southward into the northern part of the "Dry Belt", but always there is the tendency for this drier zone to remain. There are, however, summer months on record when some points in this region have had three times the normal amount. The drought is accentuated by very hot southwest winds in summer while in winter this belt is frequently traversed by the mild, dry, southwesterly or chinook winds. It may be taken as a tentative premise that the presence of the Rocky Mountains to the west is mainly responsible for the existence of this belt.

On the northern prairies only from 40 to 55 per cent. of the annual precipitation falls in May, June, July and August. The smaller proportion occurs in the southern and western portion of the Peace River country, extending across the boundary of Alberta into British Columbia. In this region there is a secondary maximum of precipitation in December and January which sometimes extends into March. The southern and western districts are undoubtedly strongly affected by Pacific maritime influence but in the more northern districts this is not so definitely in evidence. The precipitation, although rather light, is fairly dependable. In the region about Lesser Slave Lake there is more variability, ranging from drought to excessive rains, causing flooding of the lowlands by the waters of the lake.

Since 286 millimetres represent the normal annual precipitation of the worst portion of the "Dry Belt", we may take this as a criterion of a severely droughty year over the prairies. On this basis the number of very dry years has been at Edmonton (1883-1934 inclusive) four, at Medicine Hat (1884-1934) twenty-one, at Swift Current (1886-1934) five, at Qu'Appelle (1884-1934) three, at Prince Albert (1885-1934) seven, at Minnedosa (1883-1934) one, at Winnipeg (1872-1934)none.

The rainfall of June and July has a high positive correlation with the yield of wheat while the temperature of the same months bears a negative correlation. Taking the normal total rainfall for these two months in the driest portion of the dry belt as a criterion of severe midsummer drought, we find the number of years when less than 102 millimetres were recorded in June and July together as follows:

Place	Number of years with Midsummer Droughts		
	Period	Number	Percentage
Edmonton.....	52 years	6	12
Calgary.....	50 "	18	36
Medicine Hat.....	51 "	27	53
Swift Current.....	50 "	15	30
Qu'Appelle.....	52 "	11	21
Prince Albert.....	50 "	17	34
Minnedosa.....	52 "	14	27
Winnipeg.....	63 "	11	18

AR/BF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 6 Chron. 6 Filed

BY HAND

July 23, 1942.

Dear Colonel White:

I am enclosing a copy of some tables which have been provided by the Department of Agriculture giving information on the climatic conditions in Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, both of which are in the so-called Prairie Dry-Belt. Attached to the tables you will find a brief memorandum on precipitation in this area. I also enclose copy of a computation on agriculture, climate and production of the Prairie Provinces of Canada, and have marked the section on climate which you may find interesting. You may keep the typewritten sheets but I should be grateful if you would return the book as we have borrowed it from the Department of Mines and Resources and must send it back.

July 23/42 on file

Yours sincerely,

Col. W.S.M. White,
Lord Elgin Hotel,
O t t a w a.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
COMMUNICATIONS

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

C.D. 3R

230

RAA230 26

CG MONTREAL QUE 22 1119A

NORMAN A ROBERTSON 230

UNDER SECY STATE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OTTAWA

RETURNED MONTREAL I EXPRESSED GRATITUDE FOR KINDNESS DURING MY TRIP STOP THE COLLABORATION RENDERED BY MISTER ALFRED RIVE OF THAT DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN VERY MUCH APPRECIATED

PEDRO SCHWARTZ SPANISH CONSULGENERAL

File

1942 JUL 22 AM 11 38

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No. 3464-A-40

Sub. 2 Chron. 3 Filed

The Dept. of External Affairs

JUL 22 1942

SMS/CC

Ref: Dept. Nat. Defence
(P.O.W.)

July 20/42

July 20, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. Chron. Filed

Dear Sir:

Yesterday this Department received a telegram from Mr. Alfred Rive stating that he, Mr. Maag, Mr. Schwartz and Assistant Commissioner Mead of the R.C.M.P. were driving from Jasper to Calgary that day (Sunday), and would pass Seebe. He said that Mr. Mead wished to talk with the Commandant of the Camp, and that Mr. Maag had his usual business to do inside the compound. He asked that permission be secured for the whole party to drive to the Officers' Mess, where Mr. Schwartz would wait until the other members of the party had done their business.

As it proved impossible to get Internment Operations on the telephone, or any of the officers in that Branch, telegrams were sent to the District Officers Commanding, Military District Thirteen, and to the Camp Commandant, copies of which are enclosed.

2

Later in the day Brigadier Kay and Colonel Cock were reached by telephone, and the situation explained to them.

I regret the irregularity of this procedure, but as there was no possibility of leaving the matter until Monday, this seemed the only solution.

Yours very truly,

S. Morley Scott

for N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Commissioner of Internment Operations,

O T T A W A, Ont.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 1 Filed

TAS/MC

20th July, 1942.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to confirm my telephone conversation with you this morning concerning air priorities for the Spanish Consul General. This Department is very grateful for your kind co-operation in securing passage for Mr. Schwartz on to-night's plane from Lethbridge to Ottawa.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS A. STONE

The Director of Air Services,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa.

TAS/MG

20th July, 1942.

File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 74 Filed

BY HAND

Dear Sir,

I am writing to confirm my conversation with you this morning concerning air priorities for Mr. Alfred Rive of the Department of External Affairs from Lethbridge to Ottawa by T.C.A., leaving Lethbridge this evening July 20th. As I told you on the telephone, Mr. Rive's address in Lethbridge is c/o Commissioner Mead, R.C.M.P. Detachment. This Department is very grateful for your kind co-operation in the above matter.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS A. STONE

The Director of Air Services,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa.

File
T.A.

C.D. 1R

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [illegible]
File No. 3464 A 40
Sub. Chron. Filed

1942 JUL 20 AM 11 40

WNA18 22 COLLECT DL

CALGARY ALTA 20 924A

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA ONT

240

ATTENTION WRONG CONSUL GENERAL SCHWARTZ ASKS IF PLACE CAN BE FOUND FOR HIM TONIGHTS PLANE LETHBRIDGE OTTAWA STOP MEAD HAS SEAT

ALFRED RIVE

Done

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No.
Sub. Chron. Filed

C.D. 1R

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

RAA73 47 COLLECT NL

CALGARY ALTA 19 V ...-

1942 JUL 20 AM 3 57

DEPT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

OTTAWA 2114

ATTENTION WRONG STOP VISITING BEETFIELDS WITH SCHWARTZ AND EXPECT SEE NEW CAMP NEAR LETHBRIDGE TOMORROW MONDAY STOP AM ANXIOUS CATCH EVENING PLANE TCA LETHBRIDGE TO OTTAWA MONDAY EVENING PLEASE ASK STONE ENDEAVOUR SECURE PLACE FOR ME STOP MY ADDRESS TOMORROW CARE COMMISSIONER MEAD RCMP DETACHMENT LETHBRIDGE

ALFRED RIVE

EXTERNAL AFF... File No. 3464-A-40 Sub. 7 Chron. 7 Filed

The Department of External Affairs JUL 20 1942

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

Day Message

Day Letter

Night Message

Night Letter

Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

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CHECK	

W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.
Veuillez expédier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes.

Commandant,
~~Camp~~ Internment Camp Seebe
Banaskis Alberta.

Ottawa, July 19th, 1942.

O.K./B

Immediate. Have sent following wire District officer commanding Military District Thirteen Calgary Begins Immediate. Alfred Rive of Department External Affairs, Pedro Scwartz Spanish Consul General Ernst Maag Delegate of International Red Cross and Mead Assistant Commssioner R C M P driving from Jasper to Calgary Sunday will reach Internment Camp Seebe Sunday afternoon Stop. We are unable to contact Internment Operations to make arrangements. Stop. Will you please arrange that whole party may reach officers mess. Step. Consul General will simply wait there for trip to continue as he has no business to do. Stop. Mead wishes to talk with Commandant Stop Maag ~~xixxxx~~ to enter compound as usual and Internment Operations so notified yesterday Stop Would appreciate ~~usual~~ courtesy to ~~Mr~~. Rive Stop. Suggest telephone commandant Stop Regret irregularity of notification will contact Internment Operations as soon as ~~can easie anybody~~ possible Ernst. Please show this Telegram to Mr. Rive.

Department of External Affairs.

Charge Department External Affairs. Laurent Beaudry

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. Encl. 7

CODE SECTION
SENT
JUL 19 1942
Department of External Affairs

The Department of External Affairs
JUL 20 1942

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

1942 JUL 18 PM 6 13

RA488 76 COLLECT=REDPASSJCT BC 18 1215P

UNDER SECRETARY DEPT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS=

OTTAWA ONT=

793

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION SCOTT PARTY DRIVING FROM JASPER TO CALGARY VIA SEEBE DROPPING MAAG THERE SUNDAY AFTERNOON STOP MAAG WILL STAY SEEBE OVERNIGHT STOP PLEASE ARRANGE FOR US TO DRIVE MAAG INTO CAMP STOP ALSO IF NO OBJECTION I SHALL TAKE OPPORTUNITY INTRODUCE COMMISSIONER MEAD AND COLONEL WATSON COMMANDANT STOP MEAD WOULD WELCOME HALF HOUR WITH WATSON STOP WOULD ARRANGE PARK SCHWARTZ IN MESS STOP PLEASE TELEGRAPH CONFIRMATION TO ME JASPER LODGE AND ARRANGE NOTIFY WATSON=

ALFRED RIVE.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 7

Robertson. N.A. - 4-2591
Scott - 3-1079
Collins - 4-4169

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

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1942 JUL 18

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS JUL 18 1942

IMOA140 209 COLLECT NL=BOSTONBAR BC 17

UNDERSECRETARY DEPT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS=

=OTTAWA ONT=

057

VISITED ROAD CAMP AND SETTLEMENT SITE NEAR HOPE STOP SCHWARTZ AND MAAG AGREED CAMP SATISFACTORY AND SETTLEMENT SITE IDEAL 2 MEETING WITH SHIRRAS AND DOCTOR HODGINS OF COMMISSION AT CHILLIWACK THIS EVENING BROUGHT COMPLIMENTARY STATEMENTS FROM SCHWARTZ AND MAAG AND SETTLED SOME QUESTIONS STOP TAYLOR UNABLE ATTEND BUT IN TOUCH BY PHONE 3 WALKER ENGINEER MINES AND RESOURCES AT HOPE ASKS KEENLEYSIDE CONTACT WARDLE BEFORE WESTERN TRIP OF DEFENCE BOARD VIEW TO WORKING OUT ARRANGEMENT WITH UNITEDSTATES ROAD AND RAIL CONSTRUCTION OUTFITS AGAINST COMPETING FOR TECHNICAL PERSONNEL EXPECIALLY SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION EXPERTS BUT ALSO GANG BOSSES AND AXEMEN STEEP WALKER STATES HIS CHIEF ENGINEER PRINCETON AND BULLDOZER AND STEAM SHOVEL MEN LEFT FOR UNITEDSTATES OUTFITS AND EQUIPMENT STANDING IDLE STOP WALKER WISHES SEE KEENLEYSIDE WHEN LATTER COMES WEST 4 VISITING BLUERIVER CAMPS TOMORROW. ADDRESS JASPER LODGE SATURDAY NIGHT PALISER HOTEL CALGARY SUNDAY NIGHT IF PLANE TRAFFIC HEAVY PLEASE ASK T C A GIVE ME PRIORITY LETHBRIDGE OTTAWA MONDAY OR TUESDAY STOP ACTUAL DEPARTURE FROM LETHBRIDGE DEPENDS ON SCHWARTZ BEETFIELDS AND STREIGHT STOP 5 MAAG PROPOSES ARRIVE SEEBE SUNDAY EVENING PLEASE INFORM INTERNMENT OPERATIONS ENQUIRE STREIGHTS ITINERARY AND TELEGRAPH JASPER 6 THANKS FOR TELEGRAMS STOP BELIEVE THIS VISIT HAVE GOOD EFFECT ON MORALE OF JAPANESE BOTH CANADIANS AND ALIENS=

ALFRED RIVE.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

3464-A-40

20 20

C.N.T. 6103

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D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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Ottawa, Ontario, July 18, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 7 Filed

Mr. Alfred Rive,
Jasper Lodge,
Jasper, Alta.

Colonel Streight will arrive Calgary Tuesday Morning about eight STOP Available Paliser Hotel or Headquarters M.D. 13 STOP Plans thereafter uncertain STOP Until we know particular plane desired impossible arrange priority STOP Will try when we know STOP Walker's request being handled by Angus STOP

OK T.A.S.

Sml 18/7/42

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Charge:
Department of External Affairs

C.D. 1X

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

STANDARD TIME INDICATED

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

1 PN MX 282/278 COLLECT NL

PENTICTON BC JLY 16TH-42-

N A ROBERTSON, UNDERSECRETARY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,

OTTAWAONT. 1585

File No. 3464-A-40

Sub. Chron. Filed

(1) SCHWARTZ WILL DEFER VISIT TO ANGLER BUT SAYS MADRID INSISTS HE VISIT BEETFIELDS STOP MEAD WILL UNDERTAKE MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCHWARTZ TO SEE SOME JAPANESE SUBJECTS IN BEETFIELDS NEAR LETHBRIDGE STOP (2) SCHWARTZ AND MAAG RECEIVED DEPUTATIONS FROM GREENWOOD SLOAN KASLO AND SANDON YESTERDAY AND THIS MORNING VISITED KASLO STOP EXCEPT FOR SANDON SPOKESMEN EXPRESSED GENERAL SATISFACTION AND MADE SUGGESTIONS RATHER THAN COMPLAINTS STOP ONLY HANDFUL OF JAPANESE CANADIANS SAW SCHWARTZ STOP FOLLOWING QUESTIONS UPPERMOST IN EVACUEES MINDS IN ORDER IMPORTANCE 1/ REUNION OF FAMILIES 2/ PROVISION OF REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT 3/ DELAYS IN MAILS 4/ INADEQUATE LIVING ALLOWANCE FOR RELIEF AND 5/ COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION STOP NOTHING BUT PRAISE FOR WORK OF THE SECURITY COMMISSION WHOSE MEMBERS HAVE FULL TRUST OF JAPANESE COMMUNITIES (3) TWO SMALL CONCESSIONS BUT WHICH WOULD HAVE GOOD EFFECT WOULD BE RELEASE LONG WAVE RECEIVING SETS AND PROMISE OF JAPANESE FOOD ESPECIALLY SOY BEAN SAUCE RICE AND FISH STOP SOME CONCERNED ABOUT STOCKS OF JAPANESE FOOD IN VANCOUVER AND STEVESTON AND ASK WHETHER CUSTODIAN CAN HOLD FOR PURCHASE BY JAPANESE AND ARRANGE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION STOP JAPANESE OWNED SOY BEAN SAUCE PLANT VANCOUVER SOLD TO CHINESE BUT ENCOURAGE -MENT TO SET UP NEW PLANT ELSEWHERE AND HOLDING OF EXISTING STOCKS FOR SALE TO JAPANESE AS MANUFACTURE IS SLOW PROCESS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN STOP THIS IMPORTANT AS WE DEMAND PROVISION WESTERN FOOD FOR CANADIANS HONGKONG (4) PARTY WILL MEET AUSTIN TAYLOR AND OTHER MEMBERS SECURITY COMMISSION AT EMPRESS HOTEL CHILLIWACK TOMORROW FRIDAY BEFORE DEPARTURE BY NIGHT TRAIN FOR NORTHERN WORK CAMPS STOP IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE YOUR COMMENTS ON

C.D. 1X

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

STANDARD TIME INDICATED

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

SECOND SHEET OF 1 PN. MX.

PENTICTON, BC. JLY 16TH-42-

N. A. ROBERTSON,

UNDERSECRETARY EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, ONT.

ABOVE FOR DISCUSSION AND IF ANYTHING DEFINITE FOR COMMUNICATION TO SCHWARTZ AND TO JAPANESE SPOKESMEN BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION

ALFRED RIVE

236 AM

C.D. 1X

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

STANDARD TIME INDICATED

W.D.NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

B9VR RN 105 COLLECT DL

PENDICTON BC JUL 15 1942 1222P

N A ROBERTSON
UNDER SECY FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OTTAWA

785

ISIT VANCOUVER MOST SUCCESSFUL SECURITY COMMISSION MADE FAVORABLE IMPRESSION ON SCHWARTZ AND MAAG HASTINGS PARK COMMENDED BY BOTH NO SERIOUS COMPLAINTS ON CONDITIONS INDEED MOST FRIENDLY AND COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE SHOWN RE JAPANESE TO DR HODGINS AND HIS STAFF STOP SOME TEN CANADIAN JAPANESE ASKED TO SEE SCHWARTZ BUT ON BEING INFORMED NAMES WOULD BE TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE YOUR INSTRUCTIONS ALL WITHDREW STOP JAPANESE BEING ASSURED BY SCHWARTZ FAMILIES WILL BE REUNITED ALTHOUGH SCARCELY NECESSARY AS THIS WORD HAS ALREADY GOT AROUND STOP DETENTION SHEDS VANCOUVER NOT VISITED SCHWARTZ ASSURED THEIR EVACUATION IN HAND STOP ADDRESS UNTIL THURSDAY MORNING CARE LEONARD BOULTBEE HUME HOTEL NELSON

ALFRED RIVE

Refer R.C.M.P. (Com Wood) Labour (Mr MacNamara) Mr Wardle (Civilian Br) Done July 17/42 Copy to Mr Keenleyside E.G.

JAPANESE AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
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343P



Copy to Lord Cranborne

C.N.T. 6103

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D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ref. Int. Operations
Dept. Labour
(Mr. Macnamara)

The British Columbia Security Commission
Vancouver, B.C.

Ottawa, July 15, 1942.

Please repeat following confidential information by telegram to Alfred Rive.

(1) Japanese are at Anglers not Neys. Now about forty two Japanese subjects there. Streight says OK to visit if on or before Sunday nineteenth but parties due there from West and East Monday and Tuesday would make visit virtually prohibitive after nineteenth to about twentyninth. Scott suggests urge Schwartz postpone visit citing example recent rejection of Swiss at Espanola.

(2) MacNamara understands mostly Canadians in sugar beet fields but he and Scott agree inadvisable to tell Schwartz he cannot go. MacNamara not enthusiastic for this visit however. Commission told us June thirtieth four hundred male Japanese nationals in Southern Alberta beet project, no figures for Raymond. If you decide not to go please telegraph Scott.

(3) Schwartz said before leaving here he did not propose to visit sugar beets and was advised against Anglers.

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

CHG. EX. AFFRS.
SMS for AVR/CC/MS

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3464-A-40

Sept

The British Columbia Security Commission
Vancouver, B.C.

Ottawa, July 15, 1942.

Please repeat following confidential information by telegram to Alfred Hive.

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Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

CHB. WT. AFTER.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File 3464-A-40
6 6

MEMORANDUM

Tour of Inspection of Japanese Settlements and Work Camps in the West by the Representative of The Protecting Power and the Delegate for the International Red Cross.

Monday July 13.

The party met at Vancouver on Monday, July 13th. The party consisted of:-

Mr. Schwartz - Spanish Consul General representing Protecting Power for Japanese interests.

Mr. Bernard - Honorary Vice-Consul of Spain at Vancouver.

Mr. Maag - Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee.

Assistant Commissioner Mead, R.C.M.P. representing the British Columbia Security Commission

Mr. Rive - Head of the Special Section of the Department of External Affairs.

On Monday a meeting was held with Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Maag, and plans for the proposed trip were outlined to them. They agreed in the plans and a general discussion of the position of Japanese in British Columbia followed. Mr. Schwartz then left with the Vice-Consul to meet Nickio and Tanaka, two Japanese members of the Committee which was set-up to assist his Vice-Consul.

Following his meeting with the Japanese, Mr. Schwartz called on Mr. Rive and stated that he was informed that a number of Canadian Japanese, some naturalized Canadians, some born in Canada and some of dual or doubtful nationality, wished to see him. He asked permission to receive them. Mr. Rive told him that it would be necessary to consult Ottawa and promised to send a wire at once, which was done and a reply from the Department of External Affairs received the following day. Copy of the telegrams exchanged are on file and a memorandum on this question is attached. In the course of his conversation, Mr. Schwartz volunteered the information that he had learned, that a number of Canadian born Japanese

had been registered by their parents with the Japanese Consulate at Vancouver. That this registration constituted an assumption of Japanese nationality and, in the case of the males, was a registration for military service. Mr. Bernard said that he thought a great number of Japanese born Canadians had been registered by their parents and that they did not know the implications of this registration. Further, he expressed the guile that there had probably been some social pressure on the Japanese community to register, at the Japanese Consulate, children born in Canada to Japanese subjects.

Tuesday July 14.

On Tuesday morning, July 14th, the party met at the offices of the B.C. Security Commission. They were received by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Austin Taylor and by Commissioner Mead and Shirras. Mr. Taylor also introduced the party to the personnel of the Commission. He then made a brief statement of the origin and authority of the Commission, of the work of evacuation and settlement undertaken by them and of the Commission's policy. He said that the Commission had striven from the beginning in the task set them by the Government to deal fairly and equitably with the persons in their charge. They had also attempted as far as possible to keep in mind that the end of the war would not be the end of the Japanese problem in Canada and that all their efforts to meet the present situation had in mind a possible future settlement of the problem.

Following the meeting the party visited Hastings Park where some 28 hundred Japanese have ganged together pending arrangements for their evacuation. It was explained to the official visitors that the Japanese in the Park were not interned but were at liberty to come and go, the only restriction being that imposed by the transport facilities of Vancouver. Hastings Park was described by Dr. Hodgins as a temporary settlement and a clearing station. It is claimed that the general impression received at the Park by the

official visitors was satisfactory and that no serious complaints were noted. It is not proposed to include a report on the visit in this memorandum as copies of the reports of the representative of the Protecting Power and the Delegate of the International Red Cross will shortly be received.

During the visit ten Canadian Japanese requested permission to see the representative of the Protecting Power. They were informed by Commissioner Mead and Mr. Rive that they would be permitted to do so if they wished but that if they did so a note would be taken by the police and that they should be prepared to meet any consequences which might follow. On the position being explained to them, all ten stated that their request had been made in ignorance and that they wished to withdraw it. All stated most emphatically that they wished to be regarded only as Canadians.

The Immigration Detention Sheds at Vancouver were not visited. The representative of the Protecting Power was informed that it had been found necessary to use these quarters temporarily but that the Japanese detained there were being transferred at once. That, in fact, the train which was to move them was already on the way. He received a report from his Vice-consul on conditions there and said that this gave him all the information he needed. The Delegate of the International Red Cross on learning that Mr. Schwartz did not propose to visit the immigration detention sheds withdrew a request he had previously made to be permitted to inspect them.

The whole party were entertained at dinner by the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Austin Taylor, and then proceeded to the train for Nelson.

Wednesday July 15.

Wednesday, July 15th, in the course of the afternoon the train stopped at Greenwood where a Japanese community has been established. The party saw the village from the

train and a number of representatives of the community came aboard. It was found that several of their number were Canadians. They were given the same explanation and warning as had been given to the Canadian Japanese at Hastings Park. Two of the Canadians among them elected to see the representative of the Protecting Power giving as their reason that they represented a number of Japanese subjects and that they had not understood that a Canadian Japanese should not see the representative of the Protecting Power. The party also talked with the delegate of the International Red Cross. The Canadian nationals who did not see the representative of the Protecting Power were received by Commissioner Mead and Mr. Rive. They expressed themselves, on the whole, as very satisfied with conditions at Greenwood. The few complaints which they made were not of a serious nature and it was decided that they could be handled by the Commission without reference to Ottawa. The Greenwood representative travelled on the train with the party for about 1½ hours when they left the train to return to Greenwood.

The party arrived at Nelson about eleven in the evening, the train having been delayed by a cave-in in the Kokahala Pass and having had to be routed by way of Spense's Bridge . Representatives of the Japanese settlements at Kaslo, Slocan City and Sanvon awaited them. Again it was found that all three parties included a mixture of Japanese subjects and Canadian nationals. The difficulty which again presented itself was that some of the Canadian nationals represented Japanese subjects. It was decided that in such cases they should be permitted to present their memoranda and observations to the representative of the Protecting Power, on the understanding that they made no approach on their own behalf. The Spanish Consul-General agreed to the procedure and stated that he would not make any note of the names of Canadian Japanese who were acting on behalf of Japanese subjects. The

whole party were, however, permitted to take part in the general discussion with Commissioner Mead and Mr. Rive which was attended by the delegate of the International Red Cross, more or less in an unofficial capacity. A number of small questions were cleared up at this meeting and all matters which could be handled by the representative of the Security Commission with the exception of a strong request for the release of radio receiving sets which had been taken over by the Custodian. A note on this question is attached.

A small group of older Japanese approached Commissioner Mead and Mr. Rive with a request that some provision be made to make available Japanese food for those Japanese who were accustomed to it. It appears that a number of Japanese families, chiefly Japanese nationals have not accustomed themselves to Canadian food although the majority prefer Canadian food. The food most desired are soy bean sauce, fish, rice and more vegetables. Soy bean sauce is desired by Canadian Japanese as well as by Japanese subjects and all seem to want more fish and vegetables than is called in the Canadian diet. The group expressed fear that stocks of Japanese food taken over by the Custodian might be sold by him to persons other than Japanese and they asked that some action be taken to hold this food for sale to Japanese. They also asked that arrangements be made for the manufacture of soy bean sauce. A memorandum on the food question is attached.

All members of the three communities present were anxious that the re-uniting of families permitted by the Canadian authorities should take place as soon as possible. Commissioner Mead assured them that this would be done and expressed the opinion that a good number of men would have returned to their families by the end of August and that the remainder would join their families in September or October. The meetings and discussions with the various representatives from these three communities lasted until two o'clock in the

morning.

Thursday July 16. The party left Nelson by car at five o'clock in the morning for Kaslo where a thorough inspection was made of the town, of the buildings and houses occupied by the evacuated Japanese and of the community services provided. The impression gained by the party was that the Japanese there were on the whole very happy and indeed pleased with their settlement. They seemed to be on the best of terms with the local community. Despite the fact that the proportion of men in the community was small, a great deal of work had already been accomplished. Several abandoned orchards had been cleaned, pruned and put into shape and large vegetable gardens were flourishing. Much work was being done on the repair of the old rehabilitation hotel and a number of deserted houses taken over by the Japanese. A clinic under construction which was nearing completion was also visited. A complete organization of the community almost entirely in the hands of Canadian born Japanese appeared to be working very effectively providing care for children, recreation and organization of community life.

The party returned to Nelson about ten o'clock where they entrained for Hope.

Friday July 17. The party arrived at Hope in the middle of the morning and were received by the engineer in charge of the construction work on the Hope-Princeton highway and by the local representative of the B.C. Security Commission. They proceeded thence by car to the first group construction camp on the highway where the camp was inspected and where they had lunch with the Japanese workmen. This camp is well constructed with commodious bunk-houses and buildings made from local lumber and cedar shakes. Despite wet weather it made a very favourable impression on the party. The Japanese workers seem more than contented although they constantly raised the question of when they could expect to be re-united with their

families. Commissioner Mead assured them that the building of small houses was being undertaken immediately and that their families would be able to join them at a settlement a little further up the valley, at present known as Trite's Farm. The party then proceeded by car past the site selected by Japanese settlement to Trite's Farm where it is proposed to settle at least 100 families in the immediate future. The Commissioner is leasing the farm from the owner. It has large and well constructed farm buildings some of which may be used for bunk-houses while the community is being built. The land on the farm is very good and the settlers will be able to grow all the vegetables and green stuff they require. They may also be provided with stock. Further, work on the road will provide a money income for a large number of men in the community. Only a few Japanese subjects were present to meet the official visitors. A number of Japanese Canadians talked with Mr. Mead and Mr. Rive and the Engineer and local representative of the Security Commission. They expressed themselves as very pleased with the site and again their complaints were not of a serious character. As at Nelson, they asked for the release of their radios by the Custodian. The Japanese spokesman asked if some arrangement could be made to provide Japanese food for those who were accustomed to it. This request recurred at almost all camps and settlements. As stated above, a note on the question is attached. No further reference will be made in this memorandum.

A brief inspection was made of the road-work in hand about Trite's Farm. The Engineer from the Department of Mines and Resources showed plans of the surveys of the road between Hope and Princeton. He raised, with Mr. Rive of External Affairs, the question of securing and retaining technical assistance and particularly men competent to handle steam-shovels and bulldozers. He said that his surveys were held up and his equipment idle because men were being drawn from his outfit by the American outfits working on road and rail

surveys and construction in Canada. The Engineer thought that the matter should be brought to the attention of the Joint Defence Board with a view to securing an agreement. Mr. Rive promised to telegraph his Department about the question. A note on this subject is attached.

In the late afternoon, the party proceeded by car to Chilliwack where they were met by Mr. Shirras of the British Columbia Security Commission. Mr. Austin Taylor who planned to be present was unable to attend. The party had an informal discussion with Mr. Shirras and Commissioner Mead about the results of the tour up to date and the Consul General mentioned a number of complaints which he had received. None of them are very serious except possibly the question of relief payments which he stated many of the Japanese thought inadequate. The remainder of the discussion at this meeting which took place mostly over the dinner table was centered around details of camp organization in which the delegate of the International Red Cross was interested. In the evening the party entrained for Red Pass on the line of the C.N.R.

Saturday July 18.

The party arrived at Red Pass about eleven o'clock Saturday morning and made an inspection trip to the road construction camp near there. They were also shown some of the construction work. This camp was the best of the construction camps visited. It is in a park-like space on the southern slope straddling the old road. A stream runs through the camp providing water which has been diverted through small cedar flumes to cook-house, baths, wash-rooms and bunk-houses. The buildings are of cedar shakes and commodious. There is a large pleasant dining hall which can be used for recreation, a good hospital and each of the bunk-houses has extra space which is used by the inmates as sitting-room and work shop. A great deal of gardening has been done by the Japanese here and the party noted a shrine, Japanese garden architecture, seats, decorative water-wheel, an aviary, etc. The general

spirit of the camp was good and the party was cordially greeted by everyone. Conclusion was that the Japanese spokesman presented homemade walking sticks to the Spanish Consul General and the Red Cross delegate.

The Engineer at this camp showed the party some of the mechanical equipment and complained that he was unable to use it as he had not been able to get men competent to handle large caterpillars and shovels. He added that few of the Japanese cared to learn to operate these machines and that in any case he did not like to put a large caterpillar grader, for example, in the hands of a 120 lb. Japanese, as the handling of the controls sometimes required the use of a great deal of muscular strength and it is not unfrequently necessary for the operator to throw all his weight on the steering-wheel to save the machine from shock or a side-slip by turning it quickly.

After the inspection of this camp the party had lunch on board the private car of the District Superintendent of the C.N.R., Mr. Gough. Immediately after lunch the engineer took the delegate of the International Red Cross and the Spanish Consul General for a drive along the road to sites where construction was in progress. As the engineer's car was only a coupe and as the road was not suited for a better car, it was not possible for any other member of the party to go along. This inspection lasted about two hours and on their return the Consul General and delegate boarded the Superintendent's private car with the rest of the party. This car was put on the end of a freight and the company rode the freight in style.

It was possible from the car to observe some of the other road construction camps along the rail line but at some little distance. There are in all 16 of these camps. It was decided to stop at Geikie as the camp there was declared by the engineer and the representative of the Security Commission to be the least comfortable of all the camps. It is a smaller camp than that at Red Pass and the men are housed in tents with

wooden floors and side walls. It is somewhat higher than the Pass, possibly cooler and damper than camps lower down. The tents are old and many of them leak. The engineer stated that water proofing dope had been ordered for the tents some six weeks or two months ago but had not yet arrived. He also explained that the road work at this place was nearly completed and he thought that the camp would close in early September, as there would be no further need for it.

The Spanish Consul General had a rather long meeting here with the Japanese as did the delegate of the International Red Cross. The chief demand from the men was that they should be allowed to return to their families before the summer was over. Mr. Schwartz brought this question to Commissioner Mead who assured him that every effort would be made to secure an early reunion of these men with their families. The other most serious complaint which was brought to Mr. Rive's attention was that mail from this camp, addressed to families in Vancouver and up-country in British Columbia, had taken two or more weeks to reach the families. Mr. Rive explained that this was probably the result of delays in postal services, the movements of families and the requirements of censorship. The complaint was not pressed.

It is noted at this camp that the men had both radios and cameras which, it is understood, they had not been prevented from bringing from Vancouver.

The party then entrained and all went on to Jasper, arriving there about ten in the evening.

Sunday July 19. At eight in the morning the party set out by car for Banff and Calgary. Banff was reached for lunch and in the afternoon the party arrived at Ozada and Seebe. These are internment camps where German prisoners of war are detained and the report on this visit to these camps is not pertinent to this report. Opportunity was taken by Commissioner Mead to have a conversation with the Commandant at Seebe. After supper at Seebe the party drove to Calgary. The delegate of the International Red

Cross was left at Seebe.

Monday July 20. the party arrived at Lethbridge for lunch and were met by the local representative of the B.C. Security Commission, a number of farmers who were employing Japanese in their beet fields and the Japanese spokesman. After lunch, while the Spanish Consul General interviewed the Spokesman, Mr. Rive and Commissioner Mead made a trip to the site of the new prisoners of war camp just outside the city limits. On their return, a tour of some of the nearby beet growing areas where Japanese families had been settled, was made by the party. On the whole the spokesman, an intelligent and friendly Japanese, appeared satisfied with the treatment accorded to his people. He said that most of the farmers were cordial, understanding and cooperative, and that the number who were not was in the minority. The housing, he said, varied in quality from reasonnably good small houses to mere shacks with no conveniences. Commissioner Mead assured the spokesman that the Commission would see to it that all Japanese were adequately housed before the winter set in. The Commissioner also stated that where it was shown that farmers were not treating the Japanese fairly the Japanese would be withdrawn and relocated.

The spokesman reported on arrangements for schooling and said that the local school seemed to be well prepared to accommodate Japanese students. He agreed that it would be better that there should not be more than a few Japanese students in each school. Commissioner Mead said that the co-operation of the Alberta Government had been fully secured and he was quite sure no serious difficulties would arise.

A spokesman for the Canadian Japanese approached Commissioner Mead and Mr. Rive with a plea on behalf of some twenty to thirty Japanese students who wished to attend universities. He said some of these had been students of the University of British Columbia. They had since applied for admission to

the University of Alberta and some for admission to McGill, Queens and Toronto. All the applications had been refused. The spokesman felt that the placing of this small number of students of Japanese race, all Canadian born, in other universities should be arranged. Commissioner Mead and Mr. Rive promised to raise the question on their return to Ottawa. A note on this is attached. On the whole the impression gained in the beet field area was satisfactory. This area is in the Dry Belt of the Prairies and is not attractive to the Japanese from the berry growing districts of the Fraser Valley, but it must be said that most of the Japanese appeared to be bearing the change with courage and cheerfully. Families, the members of which had not been accustomed to manual work, were seen hoeing in the field, haying or assisting in the construction of the small cottages. Men and women, boys and girls, were employed in this work.

The visit to the beet field area brought the tour of inspection to a conclusion and the remaining members of the party, the Consul General of Spain, Commissioner Mead and Mr. Rive caught the night train for the East.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL, July 9th, 1942.

~~726 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST~~
1040 Sun Life Building,

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS REC'D
File No. 346 A 40
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Department of External Affairs,
Undersecretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Rive:-

This is to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of July 7th, enclosing copy of a letter addressed by you to Mr. P. Schwartz, Consul General of Spain, containing the itinerary of the inspection trip contemplated for the West, starting Sunday evening from Montreal. The arrangements are in complete accord with my wishes, as confirmed this morning by telephone to Mr. Scott, and I trust that my rail tickets, hotel reservations etc. between Vancouver and Lethbridge will be arranged for at the same time as your own are taken care of.

Yours very truly,

E. L. Maag

Delegate in Canada for the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE.

M/s.

JUL 13 1942

...AL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron 13 Filed

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
1155 METCALFE STREET
MONTREAL

July 9, 1942.

No. 407
J.319

Dear Mr. Scott,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of July 7th, I desire to refer to the telephone conversation today with Mr. Alfred Rive and to inform you that I find the proposed itinerary quite acceptable. I understand that any details will be decided on the spot with the progress of the trip.

Yours very truly,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests

S. Morley Scott, Esquire,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED:—
THE COMMISSIONER.
R.C.M. POLICE.
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO.

OTTAWA, July 8, 1942.

Attention: Mr. S. M. Scott

CANADA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. Chron. 13 Filed

Dear Mr. Scott:

This will acknowledge receipt of a copy of a letter to the Consul General of Spain, having to do with his visit to Japanese settlements in British Columbia.

2. I have written the Chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, asking that the necessary arrangements be made, as outlined in your letter to Mr. Schwartz.

3. I shall leave here by plane on the morning of the 12th instant, and will be able to go over the arrangements the following day to see that everything is in order.

Yours very truly,

F. J. Mead,
Commissioner,
British Columbia Security Commission.

The Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

FJM/MB

The Department of External Affairs
JUL 9 1942
Canada

SMS/cc.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 13 Filed

July 7, 1942.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Refer: Asst Comm. Mead (R.C.M.P.)
Done July 10/42 [illegible]

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

666

I am enclosing a memorandum showing the distribution of male Japanese nationals in the various camps and towns in British Columbia and elsewhere. Yesterday Mr. Rive and I talked over the trip with Assistant Commissioner Mead, and we have now ~~prepared~~ an itinerary to suggest to you.

It would seem that the visit to Hastings Park and the attention to the Japanese in Vancouver city could be handled in one day. I think you said Tuesday, July 14th was satisfactory for this purpose. Tuesday evening at 8.20 the party would leave Vancouver and arrive at Nelson at 7.20 p.m. Wednesday. It should be possible, subject to the concurrence of the local authorities, to pick up a spokesman at Greenwood and carry him along on the train for an hour or so. You will notice that there are three other towns in that neighbourhood which have been taken over by Japanese families, mixed Canadian and Japanese nationals. It would not be possible to visit all these towns without staying in this neighbourhood two full days. Commissioner Mead has suggested, therefore, that the party make its headquarters at Nelson, which has a comfortable hotel, and that spokesman be brought there. There should also be time for a visit to which ever one or two of the towns you might select. If this plan is adopted the party will leave Nelson at 10.00 o'clock Thursday morning and arrive at Hope 6.05 Friday morning. Here delegates from the 265 men (some of whom are very close to Hope, the rest scattered through three camps between there and Princeton) would be met on Friday.

Mr. Pedro Schwartz,
Consul General of Spain,
Sun Life Building,
MONTREAL, Quebec.

Friday night at 10.11 o'clock the party would leave by C.N.R. for the biggest camp near Jasper Park. You will see that there are 1393 Japanese nationals there. I should be grateful to know how much time you wish to spend in that area.

The men are scattered in fourteen or more camps. It would not be possible to visit each of these camps because there is no road or railroad connection. Commissioner Mead has suggested making Jasper your headquarters, visiting the camps nearest Jasper which, he says, are typical ones and inviting the spokesmen there. Train connections are such that 24 hours or 48 hours must be spent there. At the end of that time I understand you wish to proceed to Edmonton on your way home, leaving Jasper at 2.30 p.m. Sunday or Monday. You may pick up the plane at Edmonton.

I believe you do not wish to visit the sugar beet farms this trip. The Commissioner of Internment Operations tells me that the camp at Anglers is still in its initial stages of preparation, and that you will get a juster impression of it if you will postpone your visit there for a while.

If you find this programme in general satisfactory, may I suggest that you authorize Mr. Bernard or some other person in Vancouver by telegraph to make specific arrangements with the Canadian authorities out there as to reservations on trains and in hotels, as to the specific schedule of trains, and as to the substitution of motor cars for trains where it seems more convenient. It will be a good deal easier to arrange things on the spot than from this distance.

We understand that you will be accompanied by Mr. Bernard or by one other member of your staff. Mr. Maag will be of the party, and it is hoped that Mr. Rive will be able to go along. Representatives of the B.C. Security Commission will join the party in the West.

I am sending this letter by special delivery and I shall take the liberty of telephoning you before noon on Wednesday to see whether in general it is acceptable to you.

If it should prove so, we can tell Commissioner Mead at once and he will telegraph the coast about the arrangements which should be made. He suggests that Mr. Fisher of the British Columbia Security Commission would be a proper man for Mr. Bernard to talk with. Should you wish to have this plan changed in any way, you may be certain that, subject to the exigencies of railroad time-tables, we shall make every effort to comply with your wishes.

Yours very truly,

S. Morley Scott.

SMS/CC

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 1 Chron. 1 Filed

July 7, 1942.

Dear Mr. Maag:

I enclose a copy of a letter which has just gone to Mr. Schwartz and which will explain to you what plans are being made for the western trip. My understanding, from our conversations, is that in general these arrangements will be satisfactory. If I have misunderstood you, I hope you will let me know.

I believe Mr. Rive will go with the party.

Yours sincerely,

S. Morley Scott

Ernst Maag, Esquire,
Sun Life Building,
MONTREAL, Quebec.

File No. 3464-A-9
Subj. 7 Chron. 7 Filed

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL

July 2, 1942.

No. 390
J.308

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. J.43 of June 30th, concerning the inspection of Japanese camps and settlements in British Columbia, and to refer to my reply No. 386, J.303 of the same date.

In thanking you for taking steps to inform the proper authorities so that there should be no difficulty in holding my plane reservation, I wish to confirm again that Tuesday, July 14th, is quite acceptable to me as the date for the commencement of the inspection.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests

The Department of External Affairs
JUL 8 1942
Canada

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

July 1st
1942

Report
to the
British Columbia Security Commission

VISIT TO CAMPS AND SETTLEMENTS OF
JAPANESE EVACUEES
BY G. ERNEST TRUEMAN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No 3464-AN-40
Sent ___ Given ___ Filed ___

INTRODUCTION

In response to a telegram from Mr. F. J. Mead asking me to come as soon as possible to make a survey of the Japanese camps and settlements in British Columbia, I arrived in Vancouver about two o'clock on Monday, June 8th.

Unfortunately, on that evening Dr. Lyall Hodgins and Mr. Mead both had to leave for Calgary and Edmonton on Commission business. Because of their departure I was unable to see Dr. Hodgins except for about twenty minutes. It was agreed, however, that when he returned on the following Saturday we would have ample time to talk matters over, particularly as to the definite nature of my assignment.

Being unable to return on the following Saturday, Dr. Hodgins made a request that I meet him in Kaslo, from whence we would both set out to visit the camps. On reaching Kaslo, however, I found his departure from the East had again been postponed, so it became necessary for me to continue my tour of visitation among the camps without any definite instructions from the Commission.

RETATION
CTION

I interpreted my function as a double one: (1) To visit the camps and note the actual conditions under which they were operated from the standpoint of one whose long sojourn in Japan, working with the Japanese people and knowing their language, should entitle ~~me~~ him to make an impartial judgment as to the present evacuation scheme; (2) To make a report on the above, with recommendations.

WIDENING OF FUNCTION

I concluded, however, that the scope of my function needed to be widened when I got into the work camps and discovered such evident worry and unrest among the Japanese workers. I came to feel that I should not only be a fact finder, but a "reconciler" as well, trying in each case to get the workers to believe in the sincerity of the British Columbia Security Commission's intention to remove eventually all legitimate causes of complaint.

ITINERARY

In due course I have visited the following camps and settlements: 1) Hope-Princeton - Greenwood, Kaslo, Sandon, Slocan City; 2) The six camps placed between Revelstoke and Sycamous; 3) Fourteen of the sixteen camps of the Yellowhead-Blue River project.

METHODS PURSUED

On entering a camp I made it a rule to meet the members of the staff, particularly the Foreman and Timekeeper. From them I secured the composition of the camp's population as to age and Canadian citizenship relations. Also, under the guidance of some members of the staff I saw the camp buildings and equipment, making minute enquiries as to matters of housing, food, sanitation, medical services, recreational facilites, camp spirit, etc.

I also planned to meet a few representative Japanese of the camp. Where Committees existed I was able in nearly every case to have a conference averaging at least an hour with the committee. When no committee existed, I asked the Foreman to call together three or four of the most influential members of the Japanese community and conducted a similar conference with them. Except in the camps where the residents were mostly

Nisei, all these conference were conducted inthe Japanese language.

The men in every case seemed happy at having an opportunity to discuss their problems in their own language and expressed their thoughts and feelings seemingly without reserve.

When opportunity presented itself, I tried to get the reactions of those in immediate daily touch with the Japanese workers, as for example, the engineers in charge of the projects, members of the office staffs, doctors, R.C.M.P. constables, etc.

When in Vancouver, in addition to reading two of the most highly recommended books on the Japanese Canadian problem, I had interviews lasting at least an hour with a number of prominent Vancouver citizens. This was done in order to try to understand the Japanese problem as a whole.

One evening I spent three hours with eleven officials of the Japanese Canadian Citizenship League. I also attended a meeting of the Welfare Committee of the Commission, as well as one of the "Consolidated Council for Co-operation in War Time Problems of Canadian Citizenships".

On two occasions I visited Hastings Park, where the courtesy of the officials enabled me to see at first-hand the living quarters of the various groups, the dining rooms and kitchens, the hospital, school and recreational facilities, as well as the personal services being carried on. Mr. Austin Taylor was good enough to give me over an hour of his time.

My great regret and real handicap was that I had to make the tour of visitation and carry on my investigations without ample opportunity to talk over plans and secure a definite assignment of duty from the Commission.

SECTIONAL REPORTS NECESSARY

Because of the differing nature of the enterprises I find it necessary to divide my report into two sections, (A) the Ghost Towns, which I shall hereafter call the Settlements, and (B) the Work Camps.

Since certain members of the Commission have already visited the Settlements and in them the Commission has its own resident representatives who through reports and otherwise keep the Commission fully informed of grievances and developments, I shall make my report on the Settlements intentionally brief and mostly in the form of definite suggestions or recommendations.

A. THE SETTLEMENTS

AD INTERIM REPORT

Under date of June 24th I submitted to the Commission an "ad interim" report, in which I mentioned a few conditions where changes in the Settlements were advisable and made certain recommendations concerning them. Although word has been received that steps have been taken to put some of the recommendations into effect, not knowing which ones were meant I now beg leave to make a full report including the suggestions already made, along with several others that seem important when looking at the Japanese evacuation project as a whole.

FAMILY UNITY

Whether visiting the camps or the settlements, the one question that constantly confronted me and which without doubt is uppermost in the minds of the evacuees is that of family unity; they all say that if they were but together as family units there is no hardship they would not willingly endure. Lack of husband and father leadership on the part of the women and children, and the uncertainties of family welfare on the part of the men constitute to all a constant source of anxiety and worry,

which anxiety and worry in turn form the basis for most of the untoward acts and lack of co-operation in the camps. In my opinion it is imperative that this source of unrest be removed, if the present experiment is to be at all successful. To this end I have two recommendations to make:

1) That the Canadian Government through the Commission or otherwise, declare that its ultimate policy is the reunion of the families. At various times and circumstances indications that this is the Government policy have been made. Uncertainty in the minds of many Japanese still exists in this regard. The policy should now and without delay be definitely and unequivocably stated as a Government pronouncement; it should appear in all the main newspapers as well as in the New Canadian; separate copies should be sent to each supervisor in charge of settlements and to each engineer or foreman in charge of camps with instructions that the statement be translated into Japanese and placed upon all bulletin boards or other means used as such. In my opinion, there is nothing that will serve to remove unrest from both men and families comparable to a pronouncement of this sort.

2) Since immediate family reunion is impossible to achieve, permission for men in camps to visit their families at stated times or, in the case of accident or sickness, immediately, should be given. For certain cases such permission has already been given; in other cases permission has been denied. A uniform policy applicable to all and with conditions definitely stated should now be made, so that permission may be granted as a matter of routine and not in accordance with the whim of engineer or foreman. It might even be wise to make the quantity of the permits dependent upon general camp

behaviour. In this way an effective lever for camp regulations and control would be made.

HOUSING

Unseemly crowding in the settlements is too apparent. Although perhaps inevitable during the first period of evacuation, the present congestion should be relieved at the earliest possible moment. The cubicle system is not according to Canadian standards - even the lowest. If it must be continued, the number of occupants in each cubicle should be consistent with at least the minimum requirements for health and sanitation and some pretence at providing a measure of privacy made. In addition, there should be a nursery on every floor: If the system of family cooking is continued, there should be a kitchen, dining room and a cooking system on each floor.

COMMUNITY FEEDING

At a meeting held at Kaslo attended by fourteen men and two women, representatives of the Kaslo Hotel community, the abolition of the system whereby each family arranged for its own meals in favour of the Hastings Park system was unanimously approved. Arguments advanced in favour of the community kitchen were:

1) It would be more economical - there would be less waste.

2) It would do away with the intolerable congestion in the kitchen at meal time, when a dozen or more housewives crowded around the stoves intent on meal preparation.

3) It would aid in the control of the children at meal time. Under the family system, children constantly cry for the "goodies" seen on their neighbour's table.

4) It would help solve the problem of unequalized and inadequate relief. Under the family system, the possession of a large family means to be penalized. It was stated that whereas a family of two could afford to spend twelve cents per meal each, a family of six would

have no more than six or seven cents per meal, while a family of eight would have only five or six cents per meal to spend.

It was therefore decided to ask the Government to do away with the prevailing system and to supply the food needed, the sameto be cooked either by the housewives in turn or by cooks specially engaged to do the cooking.

My recommendation is that the Hastings Park plan be adopted not only in all hotels and apartment houses, but in the case of families living in individual houses as well, if such be desired by them. In this way, what is evidently an inadequate basis of relief where large families are concerned will be done away with.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

A public health nurse, with ample experience as well as with good training, should be attached to each settlement. A casual visit to the individual homes the evacuees are now making for themselves indicates that many of the home-makers know but little of home economics or Canadian standards of home tidiness and beauty. In one of the homes visited there was a toilet seat right behind the kitchen stove; in another, in a rohm where a mother and her two children were living no provision at all was made for ventilation when the door was closed. Through proper direction in arrangement of furniture, in helping the mothers plan proper meals for themselves and children, in teaching them fundamentals in looking after the health of all conerned, a competent public health nurse would have a rare opportunity to do a thorough-going Canadianization job.

PLANS FOR SELF-SUPPORT

In each of the settlements well-planned schemes for self-support should be forthcoming. In some places a splendid community start along this line has been made. In Kaslo already fifteen acres of land are under

cultivation; 2,000 cabbage plants have been planted, as well as enough potatoes to feed the whole Japanese population during the winter. At least ten of the older girls in Kaslo are employed in the town as domestics; an equal number as well as quite a number of the older boys go out each day to work for the farmers in the neighbourhood.

Leadership to this movement should be given in each community so that the maximum results be obtained. Self-support begets self-respect. Care should, of course, be taken to see that the work secured is appropriate to the person selected to do it; it goes without saying that the work should carry with it proper supervision and training so that the educational opportunities in each case be not lost.

In my ad interim report I remarked on the hundreds of sewing machines I saw lying idle inthe settlements and urged that some constructive method be found to put them to effective use. Japanese make skilled needle-women. The thought suggested was that through some centralized agency, company or Government contracts for the making of certain essential articles, particularly those needful in our war effort be secured and allocated to the settlements. In this way, the women of the communities in their spare time could help in the making of needful commodities at the same time as they enlarge the family income.

ORGANIZED Recreation

The best results in the various communities will doubtless be obtained when the people concerned live as close to normalcy as possible. To this end, proper recreational facilities are essential. Rather than leave each community to its own devices, however, it struck me that if an organized plan could be developed including all the settlements, the results would be better. The matter of proper reading material would furnish a good

example. Rev. Mr. Shimizu of the Kasle United Church, knows of a library of from 2,000 to 3,000 books. These, after careful selection, might be divided into four sections, each section being sent in turn to each of the settlements. I feel sure that Mr. Shimizu if requested would be glad to undertake this service. The same gentleman, too, has a silent moving picture machine and knows intimately the best resources for films. He would be willing, if properly encouraged, to put on enough shows to enable him to buy a sound projector or to turn in his present machine on the purchase price of an up-to-date sound machine. In the same way, lecture-tours, entertainers, inter-settlement athletes' games, etc., could be promoted were some centralized person or agency to do the work.

COMMUNITY OVER-ALL COMMITTEE

In order to co-ordinate all the activities and interests of each settlement, I would like to suggest the organization of a community over-all committee. Three representatives from each of the three bodies in the community, the local population, the Commission staff and the Japanese evacuees, might constitute such a committee. It would deal with all matters requiring community co-operation.

AVOIDING RELIGIOUS COMPETITION

At the time of the evacuation, to a certain degree at least, assignment to the various localities was made on the basis of religious or church affiliation. In order to avoid religious competition, it is suggested that the church having the predominant number of adherents in each place take over the full Christian ministration to the whole Japanese community of that locality. This, while perhaps working a temporary hardship to a few, would save duplication of effort at the same time, as it would set a fine example to all in the way of Christian unity.

SOME CLARIFICATIONS

Clarifications in the following fields are necessary. (a) What happens to the old-age pensions and allowances of those on relief? (b) What should be the proper remuneration to professional workers - graduate nurses, public health experts, etc.?

STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

In a situation like those under consideration, where racial problems are to the fore, it is all the more essential that all staff appointees shall be people not only of good training and ripe experience, but shall also be free from any trace of race superiority or snobbishness. In the case of new appointments, the question of proper attitudd should be given careful enquiry. Any present staff member, no matter how brilliant his business or organizational abilities, whose attitude is liable to stir up animosity or resentment, should be quickly transferred to some other position where his contacts with those of a different racial inheritance are not matters of daily occurrence.

ETTLEMENTS OF A EMPORARY NATURE

The settlements themselves should be considered by all concerned as of but a temporary nature, an expedient designed to constitute a sort of half-way house between the past and the future. They should beaprogressively diminishing quantity as final plans for the solution of the Canadian-Japanese problem are worked out. For the writer's view of these final plans, please see the concluding paragraph of this report.

ANDON NSUITABLE

Of the four Settlements selected by the Commission, I consider Greenwood, Kaslo and Slocan City eminently suited to the purposes the Commission had in mind at the time. There is ample play and recreational space for the children and young people, there are areas suitable for cultivation near by, the scenery is good and opportunities for development many. I was, however, seriously disappointed

in Sandon. The place consists mostly of a slanting street in a narrow valley with but little outlook and with but meagre possibilities for the making of a normal community life. My recommendation is that the evacuees sent there be among the first to be transferred elsewhere as opportunity arises.

B. THE LABOUR CAMPS

JAPANESE GRIEVANCES

There is no doubt but that the majority of the Japanese in the labour camps feel themselves grievously misused. The first groups voluntarily offered to go to the camps as a means of helping to solve the problems incident to the evacuation orders of the Government. Their story, whether true to the facts or not, is always the same: They were promised the removal of the Coast restrictions, no curfew, even light work. To most of them the transfer from Vancouver to the B.C. hinterland was almost in the nature of an adventure. Their disillusion was sudden and great. They found they were under the supervision of R.C.M.P. special constables, one of whom with gun on shoulder constantly guarded the railroad track as if against criminals bent on destruction. They were forbidden to approach the railroad tracks. The box cars in which they lived were boarded up on the railway side - for their protection. Snow was still deep on the ground. While the white employees might walk to camp on the tracks, the only place cleared of snow, the Japanese workers must plug along the side in snow up to their knees and beyond.

POSTAL DELAYS

Then the ordinary services went wrong. Letters from Vancouver took anywhere from two weeks to a month for delivery - some were never delivered at all. Telegrams took days to arrive. The immediate cause of one of the strikes was the non-delivery of a wire which a wife spoke of in a

subsequent letter to her husband telling of her illness and asking him to come home to see her. Generally telegrams can be traced; no one undertook to trace this one. The camp rose in revolt, demanding that the man get a chance to see his sick wife. Worse even than the letters and telegrams was the non-arrival of the pay cheques assigned to the families for their support. When I was in Vancouver June 8-15, April cheques were even then just being delivered. Some have never arrived. Although cheques are now being paid to dependents on the first of the month, letters are still arriving in the camps asking what about the cheques for April and May.

INADEQUATE PAY

And then the pay. At 25¢ an hour, with 75¢ a day deducted for meals, with $20 taken off for dependent's allowances, with $1.00 a month to pay for medical fee and 81¢ more for Unemployment Insurance, the men found that if by good luck they were able to work, say 24 days during the month, they would have but $2.94 left over to pay for toilet articles, tobacco and other incidental expenses. If it poured rain they had to work or be docked; if they had a toothache and had to go to the nearest city to see a dentist they had to pay for their railroad ticket out of their own pocket.

WORK MEANINGLESS

The work, too, in many cases was monotonous and meaningless. In these days when in ordinary road construction tractors, dump-wagons and bulldozers absorb all the heavy labour, even today after three months of operation camp after camp has few or none of these machines. It is man with a pick-axe and shovel against the forest and rock. I have gone into a camp and have noted a Japanese workman - often one well up in years - trying to remove a stump from the roadside with axe and crowbar. Two or three hours later, on leaving camp, he is still at the same job, the stump being only appreciably smaller than when I went in.

NON-UNDERSTANDING FOREMEN

A large percentage of the foremen, while doubtless good construction men, have spent their lives bossing "gangs". Many of the Japanese in the camps, however, in civil life were independent.business men, automobile salesmen, professional workers, bank managers, etc. They belong also to a proud, sensitive race, the members of which bitterly resent being pushed around or slighted. It is lamentable, indeed, that in a racial situation where even the most educated and most highly cultured people might find themselves nonplussed, the direction of camp activities is frequently in the hands of men whose only knowledge of their workers has been gained from irresponsible newspaper reports. Infinitely worse off is the "Nisei" who, born in this country, in 80 cases out of 100 has probably never seen Japan, has all his roots in Canadian soil and yet found the evacuation notices, in common with all Japanese residents of the Coast areas, addressed to Mr. So and So, "enemy alien".

WORKERS' ATTITUDES

I am not trying to whitewash the evacuees. I am convinced that there are many in their midst whose loyalties are still in the land of their birth. Foremen have told me of certain of their workers who when Japanese victories are announced go singing to their work; when reverses come they are glum and depressed. There is no doubt either that a large percentage of them do not earn the meagre $2.00 a day paid them for their work. One of the enginners told me that in pulling railroad ties a fair day's work for two white workers would be around 500 a day. In a certain section a gang of ten Japanese workers pulled but 200 on an average. The "go slow" sign is out to too many of them. They have also been quick to take offence and they have been liberal in the use of the "strike" to gain their ends. On the other hand, in more than one case through erroneous information quite the wrong man has been arrested. The most publicized

of the strikes was one of this character; the men saying that if the arrested man was taken and they all would go. In another case, although the men were only grumbling about the smallness of their pay, the foreman had several of them arrested and sent to the internment sheds in Vancouver. Investigation proved them guiltless and they were subsequently released. In another incident, when eight of the nisei boys were taken out, the chief officials concerned have admitted that they moved too fast. Amends are being made.

SITUATION TENSE

Because of these circumstances the situation, especially in the section West of Jasper, is in an exceedingly explosive state. So far most of the strikes have been good-natured strikes. When feelings are intense as they are at present, the slightest spark may set off a conflagration that might have consequences of an international nature. It is to prevent any occurrence of this kind as well as to remedy a situation which from any standpoint is well-nigh impossible that I make the following recommendations:

ULTIMATE FAMILY REUNION

1. In common with the Settlements, the first complaint in all the camps I have visited but one is the being separated from their families. Since I have dealt with this point in the Settlements section, I shall merely refer the reader to the related paragraph in that section.

THE QUESTION OF MORALE

2. The matter of morale should receive immediate attention. On asking one camp foreman in whose camp relations were pretty close to perfect how he managed to make it so, he replied, "I pay attention to morale. To my mind morale is as important as food". The matter of the maintenance of morale in the camps should be an integral part of the project, planned and directed from headquarters in the same way as the road construction plans are planned and directed. The matter of morale is too important a point in a scheme where racial

contacts are involved to be left to the whim or neglect of the individual foreman. In the camp neighbouring the one mentioned above, outside of a Japanese bath house and radio there was not even one feature designed to relieve the monotony of the trek from bunk-house to road work and back. There was no newspaper, no magazines, no Japanese garden, no menagerie, no baseball diamond, no horse-shoe pitch, no table tennis or any other of the recreational equipment common to some of the other best-run camps. Almost needless to day, there was real unrest in the camp and serious opposition to the attitude of the foreman. A good recreational programme almost demands a recreational building where men can read, write letters, hold discussion groups, lecture meetings and Sunday services where such are available. I venture to suggest that an active programme of recreational features such as outlined would do much to ease the spirits of the workmen and turn the tide in favour of co-operation with the authorities.

There are two ways in which this question of morale can be handled. One would be for the Department of Labor to set up a Sub-Department of its own. The other would be for it to depute this responsibility to some already existing Organization in the same way as the service to our men in uniform is entrusted to certain National organizations. The Organizations chosen, however, should be a national one with Nation-wide resources and with leaders trained and experienced in this type of work. It would be expected that the organization chosen would be backed by the Government with a grant of money sufficient to enable it to do a first class piece of work.

POSTAL SPEED-UP

3. As is the case in the Settlements, a definite attempt should be made to speed up the delivery of letters and telegrams. Camps without telephone communication with the outside world should be connected up so that in case of injury or sudden sickness help in reaching the camp would not be too long delayed.

ONLY ABLE-BODIED MEN IN CAMP

4. Old men and ineffectives should be removed from the work camps. It is not only because they cut down the average of the labour standard that this should be done. Old age should be honoured. It is pathetic in the extreme to see an old man of 65 or 70 doddering around in a work camp apart from all those gentle ministrations of home and loved ones that should accompany maturity.

DENTAL SERVICES

5. A Japanese dentist on salary should be appointed to make the rounds of the camps periodically and to be available at times of special need.

MORE JAPANESE FOOD

6. Provision should be made for a more frequent serving of Japanese food. I had requests for this over and over again. To supply the "shoyu" it might be necessary to revive one of the shoyu factories which I'm told used to be run in Vancouver. With such a large constituency the business should be a lucrative one. I would also like to recommend that an amount of money similar to that now being spent each week to supply the Japanese commissary be turned over to them with permission for them to arrange their own menus. Many are complaining now because of the "too much meat" and too few vegetables served.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT RE CLOTHES & WINTER QUARTERS

7. Two matters pertaining to the future are now causing the Japanese workmen a good deal of concern:

(a) What is to be done when the shoes and clothes they are now wearing wear out?

(b) How are they going to survive in their present summer-built bunkhouses when winter comes?

In the interests of their peace of mind an official pronouncement should be made on the above matters as soon as the answers are known. In the first case, it is plainly impossible for the men to replenish their wardrobes from the savings from their present wages. Some of the men are already beginning to look quite shabby.

DISCIPLINE & CONTROL

8. One of the great difficulties in the camp situation is that those in authority have no way to enforce their authority but the final one of arrest and internment. Arrest is a pretty drastic punishment to impose on a man, as was done in one case, for simply saying that the Government of Canada is "mean," meaning "stingy". Because of grievances, real enough to the men themselves perhaps, dozens of men are refusing to work; others go slow; others work faithfully from morning to night. There ought to be some system whereby the faithful could be rewarded and the unfaithful disciplined. I propose the following scheme which in the opinion of many would go far to solve the present impasse in many of the camps:

(a) Install a graduated system of wages, lowering the present standards from 25¢ an hour to 20¢ if need be but leaving opportunity for a very faithful worker to increase his income beyond the highest amount now given. This plan would supersede the present one whereby carpenters, electricians, etc., get the highest wage. A carpenter can "go slow" on his job as well as a shovel handler. The good worker in any capacity ought to be rewarded above those who won't co-operate.

(b) Those who are co-operative should receive preferential treatment in the way of privileges, such as receiving passes to neighbouring camps, getting permission to visit relatives or re-location with families.

(c) In order to administer the scheme with fairness a standard of "good co-operation" would need to be worked out and sent around to all the camps.

(d) A system of merit awards to the camps as a whole could be instituted. Some of the nisei camps are already quite

keen on making their camp the best ever. Some of the points used in appraisal could be:

General neatness and cleanliness;

Grounds beautification - Japanese gardens, summer houses, etc.;

Work participation;

Camp spirit;

Ingenuity in making equipment not furnished. e.g., in one camp I saw a number of cleverly-built rocking chairs;

Ordinary services - barber, shoemaker, etc.;

Recreational facilities.

At least three grades of awards should be planned for.

CHANGE IN RULES & REGULATIONS

9. A common request of the men is for a re-casting of some of the camp rules and regulations or for a more liberal interpretation of those that exist. The matter of fishing is one of the issues. Even if in certain sections the depletion of sports fish in the lakes might work a hardship, the Japanese might be allowed to fish for "coarse" fish from the shore. There are, too, many inland lakes and rivers where general fishing might be allowed. Privileges of passes to neighbouring towns have been withdrawn because certain citizens of the town have protested against the Japanese coming in. The testimony of places where they do go is that they are exceedingly well behaved and the storekeepers welcome their trade. The rule that the workers must keep away from the railroad track, too, is both puerile and futile. Many of them are working right along the side of the track. When they go to town or to a neighbouring camp they must buy tickets the same as anyone else, and yet after work they can't cross the railroad to climb a hill or to swim in the lake even if the lake is the only one in the vicinity.

DISCONTINUE USE OF WORD "JAP"

10. Whites employed by the camps in any capacity whatever should be instructed not to use the word "Jap" in speaking of the workers. To call a Japanese a "Jap" is an insult the same as to call a Chinese a "Chink". Every effort should be made to encourage the discontinuance of the use of the word when applied to the workers.

AN "UNDER-STANDING" STAFF

11. What was said in the "Settlements" section regarding the necessity for engaging "understanding" engineers, foremen, timekeepers, etc., applies with even more force to the camps. Relations in the camps between the officials and the workers are much more intimate and continuous than they are in the settlements; for this reason even greater care should be taken in making the right selection.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COUNCIL

12. Either the Commission or the Department of Labour or both should have a "public relations" council whose duty it would be to trace down and contradict the many unfounded rumours and stories that defame the reputation of the Japanese Canadians. An illustration to hand is the reference made in the House recently by T. J. O'Neill of Kamloops to Miss Ella Frye, who apparently defended herself so gallantly against a whole army of striking Japanese workers at Gosnell. The story is a fabrication from beginning to end. I have read all the official reports of the Gosnell strike and I have the word of the official most implicated in the case that the men never even crossed the track beyond which Miss Frye's house is situated and were intent only on securing the release of the prisoner arrested.

FINAL SOLUTION JAPANESE CANADIAN PROBLEM

13. My last recommendation which has bearing on both Settlements and camps is that whatever plan is now followed in locating the Japanese evacuees, or whatever is done in the immediate future, should be done in the light of a long-term plan which looks to the final solution of the Japanese-Canadian problem. There is no doubt but that this problem has been

caused by the concentration of the Japanese on the West Coast, around one-third of them in Vancouver and about 60% in Vancouver and vicinity. Those who have given thought to the matter say that the Japanese now being scattered to different parts of Canada ought never to be allowed to return to their former haunts in numbers. It is only when "Little Tokyos" are formed that opposition to their presence becomes strong. When only a few families reside in a community they are accepted at their worth; their children fit naturally into the school and community; they form worth-while and lasting friendships with the other young people and display all the characteristics of a normal Canadian.

When in Vancouver I asked a thoughtful college-bred nisei as to what in his opinion was the ultimate solution of the Canadian Japanese problem. He replied, "I think we are seeing the beginning of it right now". The general consensus of opinion among the numbers of Japanese and whites to whom I have talked is that the solution will lie somewhat along the following lines:

(1) Under Federal supervision the Japanese should be scattered in quite small groups among all the provinces of the Dominion. To villages or small towns no more than two or three families should be allowed to settle; in larger places a larger number could be accommodated, care being taken to keep them from forming little colonies by themselves. The aim should be to give the maximum chance of assimilation in the shortest space of time. The old saying "Once a Japanese always a Japanese" has been proved untrue in so many cases already that it is safe to assume that in everything except physical characteristics in two generations or less there will be little to distinguish the Canadian of Japanese parentage from the Canadian of any other race.

(2) Immediately on the conclusion of the war an opportunity should be given to every Japanese adult in Canada to make a decision as to his national loyalty. Those who

desire to maintain their citizenship relations with Japan should be given every aid to return to Japan; all others should be required to take an oath of loyalty to Canada and her institutions. In this way the vexed question of dual nationality would be solved.

(3) The formal study of the Japanese language should be carried on only as a curricular activity in schools and colleges, comparable to that of any other foreign language.

(4) Full citizenship rights without any discrimination whatever should be given all those of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

In this way the Canadian-Japanese problem would disappear. Canada would be enriched by the addition of the strong characteristics of the Japanese race and the trials of the evacuation proved to be a blessing in disguise.

Respectfully submitted,

.....

G. Ernest Trueman.

FORM 6

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Mes[illegible]	N M
Night Lett[illegible]	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

TELEGRAPH — CANADIAN NATIONAL — AND CABLE

(39)

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

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STANDARD TIME

MOA3 30 1 EXTRA=VANCOUVER BC 1 146P 1942 JUL 1 PM 5 40

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS=

470 OTTAWA ONT=

RE YOUR TELEGRAMS YESTERDAYS DATE STOP YOUR SUGGESTIONS REGARDING CONSUL GENERALS VISIT CAN BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT TROUBLE STOP FOUR OCLOCK THURSDAY AFTERNOON WILL BE GOOD TIME TO TELEPHONE=

F J MEAN COMMISSIONER BC SECURITY COMMISSION.

The Department of External Affairs

JUL 2 1942

Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

File No. 3464-A-40

Sub. 7 Chron. 7 Filed

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

TELEGRAPH — CANADIAN NATIONAL — AND CABLE

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

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STANDARD TIME

3464-A-40

5X DP 20

1074 X VANCOUVER B C 407PM 2

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPT

OTTAWA

COMMISSIONER MEAD WILL ARRIVE OTTAWA SUNDAY STOP HE WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU IN REGARD TO CONSULT GENERALS ITINERARY

A H L MELLOR, EXECUTIVE ASST TO COMMISSION.

712P

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. Chron. Filed

The Department of External Affairs
JUL 3 1942

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No.
Sub. Chron. Filed

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL

Montreal, June 30, 1942

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 364-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 71

No. 386
J. 303

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. J. 42 of June 27th, concerning the inspection of Japanese camps and settlements in British Columbia. I wish to inform you that the confirmation of Tuesday, July 14th, as the date for the commencement of the inspection is quite acceptable; and that I am accordingly making arrangements for leaving Montreal on the evening of Sunday, July 12th.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General for Spain
in charge of Japanese interests.

The Department of External Affairs
JUL 2 1942
ADDRESS

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL

Montreal, June 30, 1942

No. 386
J. 303

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. J. 42 of June 27th, concerning the inspection of Japanese camps and settlements in British Columbia. I wish to inform you that the confirmation of Tuesday, July 14th, as the date for the commencement of the inspection is quite acceptable; and that I am accordingly making arrangements for leaving Montreal on the evening of Sunday, July 12th.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General for Spain
in charge of Japanese interests.

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

SMS/CC

June 30, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 21 Filed

Dear Sir:

I wish to confirm a telephone conversation between yourself and Mr. Morley Scott of this Department regarding plane reservations for Sunday, July 12th. The Consul General of Spain in Charge of Japanese Interests has told us that he wishes to take the night plane from Montreal to Vancouver on that day. His name is Mr. Pedro Schwartz and his office is in the Sun Life Building.

It is likely that Mr. Ernst Maag, whose office is also in the Sun Life Building, and who is Delegate in Canada of the International Committee of the Red Cross, will be making a reservation for one ~~the~~ the Sunday planes.

I should be grateful if these reservations could be protected and also a possible one for an officer of this Department who will accompany Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Maag on their visit.

Yours sincerely,

S. Morley Scott

for N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Mr. J. R. K. Main,
Department of Transport,
Ottawa, Ont.

SMS/CC

Department of External Affairs

June 30, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron 4 Filed

No. J 43

Sir,

I have the honour to confirm the telephone conversation between officers of Special Section and yourself on June 28, 1942, regarding arrangements for the trip to vist Japanese camps in B.C.

I understand that you have reserved a place on the night plane from Montreal, Sunday night, July 12th. The proper authorities have been informed of this, so that there should be no difficulty in ~~allowing you~~ holding your a reservation.

It is understood that you wish to have Monday in Vancouver for your own affairs and that it would be acceptable to you to visit Hastings Park on Tuesday, July 14th. If this is done and if suitable transportation can be arranged, it is probable that the party could move from Vancouver to Hope on Wednesday.

May I refer you as well, to my letter dated June 27th, on this subject.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

~~S. Morley Scott~~ A.L.R.

for Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

The Consul General of Spain
In Charge of Japanese Interests,

MONTREAL, Quebec.

SMS/LSTA

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION, MARINE BUILDING, VANCOUVER

~~CODE~~

NO.

NIGHT LETTER

Refer: Mr Macnamara (Ass. Dep. Min. Labour)
Mr Wardle, Cartier Bldg.

Done My July 3/42 L. H.

Ottawa, June 30, 1942.

Information regarding distribution Japanese Nationals gratefully acknowledged. Present plan is Consul General and Delegate will fly to Vancouver Sunday night July 12, spend Monday on own affairs. On Tuesday will visit Hastings Park and on Wednesday will move to Hope. Probably one day at Hope-Princeton work camp. Consul General expresses his desire to visit ghost towns. Would it be possible to select one town and have spokesmen from others there and settle them in one day. Then one or two days ~~or two~~ in Yellowhead Blue River region. Understand Consul General does not wish to visit beet farms this trip. Please telegraph suitable time to telephone you Thursday afternoon if necessary.

RECORDS
3464-A-40
Action Filed

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CODE SECTION
SENT
JUN 30 1942
Department of External Affairs

FORM 6125

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CABLE

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

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STANDARD TIME 1942 JUN 30 AM 8 00

MOA72 179 NL=VANCOUVER BC 29

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS=

003 OTTAWA ONT=

EX EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. ? Chron. ? Filed

RETEL TWENTY SIXTH PROTECTING POWER PLANNED VISIT STOP DISTRIBUTION MALE JAPANESE NATIONALS AS FOLLOWS HASTINGS PARK CLEARING STATION VANCOUVER ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY EIGHT VANCOUVER CITY ONE HUNDRED FORTY FOUR HOPE PRINCETON ROAD CAMPS TWO HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE LOCATED IN FOUR CAMPS SICAMOUS REVELSTOKE ROAD CAMPS ALL CANADIAN YELLOWHEAD BLUERIVER ROAD CAMPS TEN HUNDRED EIGHTY SIX IN THIRTEEN CAMPS ALBERTA YELLOWHEAD ROAD CAMPS TWO HUNDRED AND SEVEN STOP INTERIOR HOUSING GHOST TOWNS GREENWOOD TWENTY THREE KASLO TWENTY EIGHT SLOCAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SANDON ONE HUNDRED NICOLA NIL STOP SCHREIBER ALL CANADIAN BEET AREAS ONTARIO ALL CANADIAN STOP EDMONTON NIL SOUTHERN ALBERTA BEET PROJECT FOUR HUNDRED MANITOBA BEET PROJECT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY STOP SELF SUPPORTING PROJECTS IN BRITISHCOLUMBIA MCGILLVARYFALLS FOUR EAST LILLOOET TWENTY THREE MINTO FIFTEEN BRIDGERIVER EIGHT CHRISTINA LAKE FIVE STOP WILL ADVISE ALL LOCATIONS OF CONTEMPLATED VISIT AND WILL ARRANGE FOR NOMINAL ROLLS AND SPOKESMAN IN LARGER CONCENTRATIONS STOP WHEN WE KNOW MORE OF THE PLANS AND HOW LONG THEY INTEND TO SPEND ON TRIP WE CAN MORE INTELLIGENTLY SUGGEST ITINERARY STOP PLEASE ADVISE IF FURTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED=

BRITISHCOLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.

The Department of External Affairs JUN 30 1942

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA New Address: 1040 Sun Life Building

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL,
726 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST

June 29, 1942

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 3 Filed

Department of the Secretary of State,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O t t a w a .

Attention: Mr. Alfred Rive.

Dear Mr. Rive,

Referring to my telephone conversation with Mr. Morley Scott of this morning, I confirm that upon consultation with Consul Schwarz it will suit both his and my timetable if the contemplated visit to camps in British Columbia could be arranged to start at Vancouver on July 15th.

Up till the time of writing (5 p.m.) the special delivery letter about which Mr. Scott spoke has not reached this office.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag.

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D

P.S.: The above mentioned letter arrived at 9 a.m. this morning (June 30).

The Department of External Affairs
JUL 1 1942

SMS/CC

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 3

Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, June 27, 1942.

No. J 42

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that after discussion with the authorities in charge of Japanese camps and settlements in B.C. it appears that the date most propitious for beginning the inspection of the camps would be Tuesday, July 14th.

It is suggested that the 14th be devoted to an inspection of Hastings Park in Vancouver and the eastward trip begin from Vancouver that evening or the following day. It might be advantageous to have a preliminary conversation in Vancouver Monday afternoon or evening, July 13th, but in general it is understood that you wish to talk with Mr. Barnard and others in Vancouver, no particular programme will be planned for Monday as far as the Canadian authorities are concerned.

I understand that while no specific day was agreed upon between Mr. Rive and yourself in conversation, this date was one to which you said you could adapt your other plans. I hope it may be acceptable to you.

This Department is awaiting specific information to be telegraphed from B.C. regarding the number of Japanese nationals at each location, and also suggestions as to over-night accomodation at various points. When this information has been secured an itinerary in some detail will be sent you for your consideration. I understand that you wish to visit, at any rate, the road camp at Hope, one or both of the settlements at Greenwood and Kaslo and the road camp whose headquarters are at Red Pass (near Jasper).

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. Morley Scott

AVR

for the Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

The Consul General of Spain
In Charge of Japanese Interests,

MONTREAL, Quebec

SMS for AVR/PC

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron 1 Filed

Ottawa, June 27th, 1942.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you that after discussion with the authorities in charge of Japanese camps and settlements in British Columbia it appears that the date most propitious for beginning an inspection of the camps would be ~~decided~~ Tuesday July 14th.

It is suggested that the 14th be devoted to an inspection of Hastings Park in Vancouver and the Eastward trip ~~to~~ should begin from Vancouver that evening or the following day. It might be advantageous to have a preliminary conversation in Vancouver Monday afternoon or evening July 13, but as it is believed that both you and the Consul General of Spain have other business in Vancouver on Monday no programme would be planned for that date, as far as the Canadian authorities are concerned.

I understand that while no specific day was agreed upon between Mr. Scott and yourself in conversation, this date was one to which you said you could adapt your other plans. I hope it may be acceptable to you.

My understanding is that the Consul-General of Spain wishes to visit the road camp at Hope, one or both of the settlements at Greenwood and Kaslo and the road camp, whose headquarters are at Red Pass (near Jasper). I believe that you propose to visit as well certain of the ~~competent~~ prisoner camps, in British Columbia and Alberta. I have no doubt that arrangements can be made for all these visits. It may be that the Japanese visits

Ernst Maag, Esquire,
Delegate in Canada of the International Committee
of the Red Cross,
Sun Life Building,
Montreal, Quebec.

in British Columbia will occupy five or six days but until certain information which has been telegraphed for has been received from the West, a detailed itinerary can not be worked out.

I believe that you are coming to Ottawa within the next few days. It is hoped that further information will be available at that time.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Rive

for the Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

C.N.T. 6103

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	X
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED: OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Refer: Ass. Dep. Min. Labour
Mr Wardle (Curtis 04)
R.C.M.P. ppds.

DAY LETTER

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub.

Ottawa, June 26, 1942.

The Commissioner,
British Columbia Security Commission,
Vancouver, B.C.

Done June 27-42

Itinerary now being planned for visit by protecting power Stop Representative is interested in and will talk only with Japanese subjects and to plan his trip further information as to their ~~home~~ numbers and whereabouts is necessary Stop Would be very grateful if you could telegraph this week approximate number of Japanese subjects at each location namely Hastings Park, Hope, Princeton, Sicamous to Revelstoke, Yellowhead to Blue River, Greenwood, Kaslo, Slocan, Sandon, Nicola, Schrieber and Edmonton schools Stop. Also would appreciate general statement as to proportion of Japanese subjects on sugar beet farms stop. If not now available could figures be secured and telegraphed stop. It would be very desirable to have Japanese subjects in each settlement and 100 man camp select spokesmen stop. Also useful if nominal roll of Japanese subjects each location were prepared either by your officers or by spokesmen for arrival of Consul but this only if agreeable to you stop. It looks as though visitors would arrive individually in Vancouver some time between July 8 and 15 and work eastwards from there visiting Hope, Greenwood, Red Pass perhaps Kaslo, Princeton and elsewhere stop. Foresee difficulty in view of train service in overnight accomodation Greenwood, Red Pass, Kaslo but will discuss with Departments here stop. Any suggestions about trip will be welcome stop. Will furnish details when known.

and any other points of concentration

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CHARGE:
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
1155 METCALFE STREET
MONTREAL

June 23, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File 3464 A 40
Sub. 7 N

No. 367
J.286

Dear Mr. Robertson,

With reference to my letter No. 338 PIJC of June 15th, I wish to inform you that an authorization has reached me to-day from the Spanish Government to accept your kind invitation to visit places in Canada where Japanese subjects are residing or detained.

Although I intend to go to Ottawa shortly, I am advising you of the receipt of this authorization in order that you may be good enough to consider and set the date of the proposed trip to British Columbia.

Awaiting the favour of an early reply and thanking you in anticipation, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Pedro E. Schwartz
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests

N.A. Robertson, Esquire,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Department of External Affairs
JUN 24 1942
Canada

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
1155 METCALFE STREET
MONTREAL

June 15, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS P.C.O.
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 Chron. 3 Filed

No. 338
PIJC

Dear Mr. Robertson,

I am writing to acknowledge, with regrets for my tardiness, the receipt of your telegram of May 29th, in which you were good enough to invite me to visit places where Japanese subjects under my care may be residing or detained. As I have not yet received a reply from the Spanish Government to my cable request of May 30th for authorization and instructions regarding my intended visit to Vancouver, I shall communicate with you again upon receipt of some word from my Government.

With many thanks for your kind invitation, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Pedro E. Schwartz,
Consul General of Spain
in charge of Japanese interests

N.A. Robertson, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

JUN 16 1942

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 14 Chron. 13 Filed

SMS/fb

11th June, 1942.

Dear Mr. Maag:

I am sorry that I did not write you promptly upon my return from Montreal. I still do not know when the trip to the West will be, but it may be worth while to mention in the meantime that the date I mentioned to you, the 25th of this month, was not one that could be made to fit in with the plans of the Consul General of Spain. As soon as I know anything more about this I shall write you.

Yours sincerely,

S. Morley Scott

Ernst L. Maag, Esq.,

Delegate in Canada of the
International Committee of the Red Cross,

MONTREAL, Quebec.

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, OTTAWA

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, LONDON

SECRET

CYPHER
NO. 1082

NONE.

original
or 621-AJ-40

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub 20 Chron 3 Filed

OTTAWA, June 4th, 1942.

Following for Director ~~to~~ of Prisoners of War from Colonel White. Begins.

Saluting stop Canada is implementing WO Admin. instruction No. 1 of 1942 par. 18 (1)(ii) stop Germans claim that under Section two three eight of the German official order of the garrison the Nazi salute is authorized stop Please state if any amendment to above W.O. instruction stop Am forwarding copy alleged German ~~LEXX~~ over by airmail.

P/W's from Mid East stop Canada grateful for earliest possible information of approximate numbers coming under (a) officers (b) other ranks.

Mails to Hong Kong and Japan on American diplomatic ship stop Canada determined to send letter mails to P.W.'s ~~EX~~ and civilian internees and is calling High Commissioner to this effect.

Visits stop First tour camps numbers thirty one, thirty, twenty two and twenty between fifth and tenth June stop Second tour includes numbers One hundred and one, twenty one, one hundred , one hundred and thirty, twenty three OZADA one hundred and thirty three stop also sites at LETHBRIDGE AND MEDICINE HAT between fourteenth and end June stop will report by airmail. Ends.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

avr-en

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 14 Chron. 13 Filed

June 3rd, 1942.

Dear Mr. Maag,

May I refer to your letter of -53- May 30th in which it is noted that your trip to the West will have to be postponed . As it happens the Spanish Consul General has also informed us that he must postpone the trip at least for several days, possibly a week or more. Your request for a postponement therefore raises no difficulty.

Yours sincerely,

A. Rive
First Secretary.

E.L. Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada of the International
Red Cross Committee,
Montreal, P.Q.

file

AVR/DEK

June 2/42

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 Ch. 20

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PEARSON.

copy on 2998-D-40

RE: JAPANESE SUBJECTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tour of Inspection by Representative of the Protecting Power and Delegate of International Red Cross Committee.

(1) The representative of the Protecting Power, Mr. Schwartz, Spanish Consul General has now postponed the date a couple of times, and tells us that he does not think that he will be able to leave for British Columbia before the 14th or 15th of June at the earliest. This upsets arrangements which had been made for the trip to take place the week beginning the 8th of June.

(2) This means that the trip will take place after Mr. Pearson's departure, and it may be difficult for me to get away as that would mean that no senior officer below the Under-Secretary would be in charge of the work in the Special Section. It follows that Mr. Scott is probably the only officer available to make the trip.

(3) Mr. Robertson feels that the work on this trip West should be done very thoroughly as it may not be possible for anyone from the Special Section to make another Western trip in the near future. He suggests that we should begin at once making up an agenda of the questions which are likely to arise, and statement of the policy of this Department on each. He would like me to discuss this agenda with him as soon as it is ready and then go over it with Mr. Scott. I told Mr. Robertson that the Section is very busy but I thought we could probably manage some time this week to draft some notes which would serve as a basis for discussion which I shall have with him probably about the end of the week.

A.V.R.

C.N.T. 6103

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NIGHT LETTER

Ottawa, June 1, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 Chron. 20 Filed 2

F. J. Mead, Esq.,
Commissioner,
B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Your letter of May 25. Spanish Consul General informs us may wish postpone visit Japanese camps and settlements until week beginning June 15 STOP Endeavouring to set date satisfactory both him and International Red Cross Delegate for joint visit STOP Shall inform you by telegram when date set.

N. A. Robertson
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

OK Mac

Time: 5.30
Chg. Ext. Aff.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. V Citizen. 6

file
mrs

May 30th, 1942.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Assoc. Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

1. On my return from an inspection of Interior Housing sites in British Columbia, I found conditions to be such that I considered it in the best interest of the Government and the Commission that Dr. Lyall Hodgins, our Medical Supervisor make an inspection trip immediately in order to remedy matters such as Sanitation, Welfare, etc.

2. I attach hereto a copy of his memorandum to our Supervisor at Kaslo which I am sure will be of interest to you and will give you an idea of what we are up against in handling the evacuation of women and children. Supervisors have been notified to give effect to recommendations made by Dr. Hodgins.

Yours very truly,

F.J. Mead, Commissioner,
B.C. Security Commission.

FJM/DR

Under Secretary of State,
External Affairs,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Attention Mr. A. Rives.

The Department of External Affairs
JUN 3 1942
Canada

Copy together with copy of Dr. Hodgins' letter - For your information.

F.J. Mead, Commissioner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

May 25th, 1942,
KASLO, B.C.

Mr. W. Bannan,
B.C. Security Commission,
KASLO, B.C.

Dear Sir:

1. At the request of the Commission, I am making an inspection tour of the various camps and projects that house the Japanese.

2. I am making the following requests for your immediate attention and action. There are some important reasons for speed in carrying out these requests, the main one being an impending inspection tour by the International Red Cross and the Consuls of the Swiss and Spanish nations. The Commission feels it important that this group have a favourable report to the International Powers.

(a) Immediate proper disposal of garbage. Proper cans or receptacles placed on each flobr of each building. Receptacles to be collected at regular intervals, contents suitably disposed of and the receptacles kept clean. I suggest you use a truck, driver etc. for routine collection.

(b) In my opinion there is over-crowding in certain of the buildings. This should be immediately remedied in the following ways:

1. A Warehouse for the storage of all excess baggage. Baggage to be ticketed and access possible by the Japanese at certain hours. This will clear up some of the clutter in the halls and rooms.

2. Each floor of the larger buildings should include a separate room as a Nursery for younger children and possibly a separate room for ironing.

3. Mothers with babies under one year of age should be in a special building where they could have a Nursery, a stove to cook their bottles of milk etc., and where the wailing of the babies would not disturb other people.

4. Certain inside rooms are not suitable.

5. Certain rooms have too many people in them.

6. Where possible, in each large building such as the Kaslo Hotel, the whole lower floor should be set aside for the recreation of

old people, sewing room etc.

7. I suggest that on each floor, a hallway or room be set aside for about three sewing machines.

8. A voluntary supervisor, a Japanese woman, should be in charge of each floor, whom you will be able to contact in your daily inspections and make sure everything is clean and kept in order.

(c) It is my belief that no more people should be brought into the town until the above suggestions are carried out. If you feel that they can be carried out before the next shipment is due, well and good. In any event, a shipment on the 30th does not look feasible to me now.

(d) I have made arrangements with Mr. Boultbee and Dr. Gibson for one of the buildings to be used as a medical clinic and dental clinic, where patients will go at certain hours to see Dr. Gibson. He is on salary and is available for the care of the Japanese people. In this connection I will make a contract with the Kaslo General Hospital for the payment of hospital bills at standard rates. I will also make such an arrangement with the Drug store for prescriptions.

(e) It is the intention to have a Public Health Nurse go through, and with the aid of a Doctor, immunize the children against certain diseases. The clerical work for this will be done by the Public Health Nurse on special Public Health cards, copies of which will be retained by the Commission. I am sending through a Social Service or Welfare Worker, who will be responsible to me and will make certain suggestions.

Yours very truly,

"G.L. Hodgins, M.B.)

P.D. It is my intention to immediately send a Japanese graduate nurse to Kaslo. She will be a big help to Dr. Gibson and to yourself, and will be on salary from the Commission.

AVR/ff

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 Chron. 20 Filed

copy ~~2998~~ 40

May 26, 1942.

Dear Sir:

With reference to my previous letter concerning the proposed visit by the representative of the protecting power and the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee to camps and settlements in British Columbia, where Japanese subjects evacuated from the coastal districts are now located, I think it may be useful to you to have the following information.

Visits by representative of the protecting power to prisoner of war and internment camps

The following, while it specifically refers to internment camps and is not wholly applicable to the evacuated Japanese, may be of interest as giving an idea of the type of question in which the representative of the protecting power is likely to be interested during his visit:

(1) Camp conditions

(a) The layout of the grounds; general type and construction of buildings; drainage; water supply; heat; etc.

(b) Food and rations - both as to quantity and quality. He may be expected to enquire how far the special dietary needs of the Japanese are met.

(c) Clothing - whether issued by the camp authorities or purchased by the individuals.

(d) Sanitation - bath houses, wash rooms and sanitary equipment.

(e) Medical attention - hospital and equipment in relation to the number of internees, doctors and attendants, sickness and accidents.

The B.C. Security Commission,
Vancouver, B.C.
Attention Mr. F.J. Mead

(2) Mail

Correspondence with Japanese; regularity of postal service, etc. (Not applicable as it is assumed that there are no restrictions on the receipt of letters. For correspondence with Japan---- the personal postal message service may be used.)

(3) Work and Pay

(a) Type of work being done.
(b) Working conditions generally and hours.
(c) Rates of pay.

(4) Recreational Facilities

(a) Indoors.
(b) Outdoors.
(c) Library.

(5) Religious and Devotional Facilities

(a) Denominations represented.
(b) Religious facilities. Attendance by priest or clergyman, etc.

(6) Canteens

(a) Articles of clothing, etc. available for sale; adequacy of inventory.
(b) Foodstuffs and refreshments.
(c) Articles to meet the particular needs of Japanese.

During these visits the representative of the protecting power will receive numerous complaints from the internees or their spokesmen. It will be left entirely to the representative of the protecting power to decide which complaints he shall receive and take note of, and which he shall reject. He will bring these complaints to the attention of the officer of this Department and the representative of the British Columbia Security Commission on the spot, and endeavour to settle as many as possible and avoid drawn out correspondence. Any complaints relating to the interpretation of the relevant international conventions, to practice and international law, or to questions involving reciprocal treatment of enemy aliens as between Canada and Japan, will be dealt with by the Department of External Affairs.

When the visit has been completed the representative of the protecting power will make a report for his government,

copy of which he will submit to the Department of External Affairs and will give the Department an opportunity to make any comments on the contents of the report before it is transmitted to the Japanese authorities.

In addition to questions arising out of camp and working conditions, the representative of the protecting power will probably wish to take up the following subjects during or immediately after his visits to the camps:

(1) Relief assistance for Japanese subjects in Canada

(a) Families of internees.
(b) Others.

(2) Disposition of the property of Japanese

In this connection he may wish to visit the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property at Vancouver.

(3) Conditions of employment of Japanese not transferred to the work camps.

Visits by the Delegate of the International Red Cross

With regard to the functions of the Delegate of the International Red Cross, the following are the major items of his interest. As before, this list is drawn up on the Delegate's work in internment camps and is not wholly applicable to the Japanese in British Columbia. However, it may be of assistance to you. It will be noted that, roughly, the responsibilities of the Delegate parallel those of the representative of the protecting power, except that he is not authorized to receive complaints as such. Except as regards the sick and injured, he is interested rather in general conditions than in individuals. The following points are given in order of their probable importance:

(1) Health and sanitation

(a) General sanitary conditions.

(b) Hospital facilities.

(c) Patients in hospital. The provision of special invalid comforts.

(d) Reports on individual patients. His interest in health and sanitation is likely to be much more complete than that of the representative of the protecting power whose visit to the hospital will probably be perfunctory, and who may depend on the Delegate to supply him with the information which he needs for his report.

(2) Recreational facilities

Games both indoors and outdoors and books may be supplied by him, and he may therefore wish to enquire what games and sporting equipment are needed, as he may like to send supplies after his visit.

(3) Educational and avocational facilities

Provision of text books, lecture courses and facilities for hobbies. (This is important in prisoner of war and internment camps but it is not known whether it has any importance in work camps and settlements.)

(4) Reports on individuals

It is the practice of the Delegate to answer enquiries about individual prisoners and internees, especially those who have been sick or injured. (It is not known whether he will wish to exercise this privilege among the Japanese.)

(5) Canteens

The Delegate will share the interest of the protecting power in the arrangements made whereby the Japanese can purchase at different canteens or retail stores, or can order from town articles or supplies which they may wish to purchase.

It might be mentioned that the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee has been authorized to carry a camera and take pictures of prisoner of war and internment camps, the life in the camps, pictures of prisoners of war or internees at work or play, and any other pictures which he feels illustrate camp conditions. Under the arrangement with him no restriction is placed on his taking of pictures, but in the case of prisoner of war and internment camps, the films before development are turned in to the Commissioner of Internment Operations who arranges for their development and

who decides which pictures may be released to the Delegate. This arrangement has been found to work very well. The pictures released to the Delegate of the International Red Cross Dommittee may be put into either of two categories : those which he is free to use in any way he wishes whether for sending to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission to enemy countries or for publication in Canada; those which may be sent to Geneva but which may not be issued or shown in Canada.

I am writing you in a separate letter of today's date concerning the facilities which may be provided to the Delegate for the taking of pictures in Japanese camps and settlements during his tour of inspection.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED RIVE for

N. A. Robertson
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Telephone PAcific 7531

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER
B. C.

May 25th, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 20 Chron. 20 Filed 2

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

ATTENTION MR. ALFRED RIVE:

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 19th inst. advising the British Columbia Security Commission of the proposed visit by a representative of the protecting power for Japanese interests and the delegate of the International Red Cross Committee in Canada to work camps and settlements to which Japanese subjects have been transferred from the protected areas of the Pacific Coast is acknowledged.

All the proper officials of this Commission, as well as the Department of Mines and Resources, have been advised of the proposed visit. When I am advised of a definite date when the party may be expected, arrangements will be made for them to be accompanied by an officer of this Commission.

Yours truly,

F. J. Mead,
Commissioner.

FJM:CS

Department of External Affairs
MAY 28 1942
Canada

AVR/ff
May 21, 1942.

EXTERNAL
File 3464-A-40
Sub. Class. Filed

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON
MR. PEARSON :--

I attach copy of a letter which has gone forward to the Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission by airmail May 19, relating to the proposed visit of inspection by the representative of the protecting power for Japanese interests and the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee to Japanese work camps and settlements in British Columbia.

Agreed Mack 26.5.42

I discussed this question with Mr. Robertson on Sunday afternoon, and my understanding is that he concurred in the view that it would be desirable to have a representative of this Department accompany the party on tour. It is understood that a representative of the B.C. Security Commission, probably Mr. Mead, will also make the trip.

It should be noted that these Japanese are not interned and, therefore, in no way concern the Commissioner of Internment Operations. In fact, the whole responsibility virtually rests with the B. C. Security Commission, and questions concerning these Japanese are taken up by the protecting power and the representative of the International Red Cross Committee with the Department of External Affairs.

I think it is desirable that the officer of the Department of External Affairs making the tour should arrange first to see the responsible officer of the B.C. Security Commission at Vancouver.

I might mention that both the Commissioner of the R C M P and Mr. MacNamara of Labour agree that the Department of External Affairs should deal directly with Mr. Mead rather than through those Departments. The question of channel of communication has not been discussed in detail with the Under-Secretary of State, but Mr. Coleman has been kept informed of the procedure being followed and he has raised no objections.

The representative of the protecting power and possibly the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee will want to visit the Japanese detained at Hastings Park. Some questions may arise, as it is evident from the reports received from British Columbia that Hastings Park should be regarded as an internment camp. However, as it would complicate things if this were brought up by the Department at this stage, I think the best procedure is to wait until it is raised by the protecting power or the International Red Cross Committee. Possibly by the time the party reaches Vancouver most of these Japanese will have been moved to other places.

An itinerary covering four days in British Columbia is being drawn up and will be submitted to the Consul General of Spain and to Mr. Maag. I would suggest that the representative of this Department leave a day earlier than the party, by plane, for Vancouver, see Mead of the Security Commission and discuss with him the procedure to be followed in escorting the inspecting party on their tour. If Hastings Park is to be visited, the party would be met next day and shown Hastings Park. They could then start their tour, going to Sicamous, Revelstoke, Greenfield and Yellowhead where

the visit of inspection would end.

As the Special Section is going ahead with arrangements for a trip of inspection early in June, please give your okay or make any suggestions or comments.

A V R

AVR/ff

AIRMAIL

May 19, 1942.

Dear Sir:

In a telephone conversation with Mr. Mead this morning, Mr. Rive, Chief of the Special Section of this Department, informed Mr. Mead that the Canadian authorities had agreed to a visit by a representative of the protecting power for Japanese interests and the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee to work camps and settlements to which Japanese subjects have been transferred from the restricted areas of the Pacific coast.

It is expected that this visit will be made early in June. This Department is particularly anxious to get under way as soon as possible arrangements for their visit, as we have for some time been pressing the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva to send a delegate to visit Canadian prisoners of war and civilians in Hong Kong and Kowloon and have agreed, on the basis of reciprocity, to arrange for a visit by their Delegate in Canada to these groups of Japanese subjects in Canada.

The International Red Cross Committee have informed us by telegraph that their Delegate is now on the way from Shanghai to Hong Kong. It is hoped that he will be able in the very near future to transmit full reports on conditions among Canadians at Hong Kong to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for communication to the Canadian authorities. It is therefore desired to give the Japanese authorities no excuse for preventing the transmission of full reports on conditions at Hong Kong and in that area, as they might do so if reports on conditions among Japanese subjects in Canada are not made available to the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, at the same time.

The representative of the protecting power for Japanese interests is of course, under International Law and practice, permitted to communicate with any Japanese subjects in Canada under his protection. He has informed us

The Chairman,
B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.
ATTENTION MR. F.J. MEAD

that his intention is to visit the Japanese in work camps in British Columbia or to send his representative. It is felt that it would be most convenient to have him combine his visit with that of the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, and he has indicated to us that he is prepared to do so and that the first part of June would be a satisfactory time.

It is therefore hoped to arrange a tour of inspection by a party consisting of the representative of the protecting power for Japanese interests, the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee and an officer of the Department of External Affairs. The latter would be accompanied by an officer of the British Columbia Security Commission who would be in a position to assist him in dealing with any questions which might be raised by either of the official visitors during their inspection and, as far as possible, in settling them on the spot. If necessary, the representative of the protecting power would be permitted to take along a Japanese subject, approved by the Security Commission, as aide and interpreter.

The representative of the protecting power has made it clear that he does not wish to make a long drawn-out tour of inspection and would prefer not to spend more than three or four days visiting camps and settlements in the West. In view of the large number of Japanese nationals, he does not wish to receive them singly but will receive small delegations of spokesmen, say one for each camp or settlement. If you think it desirable, the Japanese camps may be permitted to name their spokesmen before the arrival of the representative of the protecting power.

The appointment of the spokesmen does not limit the privileges of the representative of the protecting power who may see and speak in private to any of the Japanese subjects under his protection. It is assumed that he will restrict the subjects of discussion to matters which concern the welfare of the Japanese. He will not accept from them letters or documents for transmission without first submitting them to the Canadian authorities.

The Spanish Consul General has not only stated that he will not receive letters for transmission from any Japanese subjects, but in a recent conversation in this Department said that he would not have time to study long letters or memoranda addressed to himself during his visit to the West. He therefore hopes that any Japanese subjects who may wish to bring questions to his attention will have them drawn up in advance in as brief a form as possible. The Canadian authorities cannot of course undertake to instruct Japanese subjects as to what form their communications to the representative of the protecting power should take but, if the opportunity offers, you might consider it desirable to make this known to the leading Japanese at camps and settlements before the Consul General's visit.

The functions of the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee comprise two main duties. In the first place, his responsibility extends to viewing the general conditions of camps and settlements, that is to say, housing facilities, conditions of work, recreation, sanitation, food, and general welfare. He is permitted to talk to the Japanese about these matters and may be accorded permission to visit all parts of the camps and settlements at the discretion of the officer of this Department accompanying him. A second responsibility which the Delegate exercises in prisoner of war and internment camps consists in examining the medical and hospital conditions and conveying to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva reports on the health of individual prisoners and internees. He may also transmit to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva messages from individual prisoners of war and internees relating to strictly personal and family matters. It is not thought that he will desire to exercise this privilege among the Japanese in work camps or settlements but, should he care to do so, no objections would be raised.

I may say that the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee, Mr. Ernest L. Maag, is a Swiss national who, prior to the war, was for many years an hydraulic engineer in Canada. He has already proved himself eminent and trustworthy, and I do not think that any undue restriction need be placed on his movements.

I shall forward by airmail tomorrow, or as soon as possible, a further memorandum regarding the proposed tour of inspection, and shall keep you fully informed of any further discussions on the subject which this Department may have with the representative of the protecting power and the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Rive for

N. A. Robertson
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 14 Chron 21 Filed

SMS/fb

14th May, 1942.

Dear Mr. Maag:

I think that Mr. Rive told you over the telephone yesterday the general location of the Japanese evacuees. However, you may like to have it in written form. There are three chief groups of them:

1. Between Yellowhead and Tete Jaune, which is west of Jasper;

2. Between Hope and Princeton;

3. Between Revelstoke and Sicamous.

On April 16 there were 2,000 men in the first group, 300 in the second, only 100 in the third, but doubtless by now the numbers are much larger. Mr. McNamara suggests that the most convenient way to visit these people would be to put oneself in the hands of the Chief Engineer, who will arrange to have one accompanied. He also offers to arrange for a British Columbia Security Commission representative to go along if he is given notice.

As to the families of the evacuees, their chief concentration is in Hastings Park, Vancouver. There are some working in sugar-beet fields near Taber, Alberta, and Fort Garry, Manitoba.

My advice would be, before making a detailed itinerary, to visit Mr. McNamara in his office and get the precise locations of the various camps and numbers in each according to current statistics. I am afraid that you will find that a good many of the places do not appear on railroad time-tables. If I can make arrangements for such a meeting I shall be happy to do so.

Yours sincerely,

(S. Morley Scott)

Ernst Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada of the I.C.C.R.,
Montreal, Quebec.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL,
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

May 12, 1942

copies on file as noted

Alfred Rive, Esq.,
First Secretary, Dept. of the Secretary of State,
External Affairs,
O t t a w a .

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 14 Orders 13

Dear Mr. Rive,

3464-A-40c

This is to remind you of the promise you made on April 4th, on occasion of our interview regarding our joint visit to Japanese work camps in British Columbia and that I shall shortly be furnished with the location and strength of these camps. I set the date of our visit tentatively for the week of May 17th, but I now find that I shall be needed in Montreal on May 20th and 21st and could not leave before the 22nd at the earliest.

114-40

You also promised to let me know what the Dominion Government proposes to appropriate for the 1942 subscription towards the expenses of the C.I.C.R., and to let me have definite news regarding the supply of seeds for crops at Camps 23 and 22. I have sent to Camp 23 three hundred lbs.of grass seeds to start lawns between the huts, and also ten bags of fertilizer @ 100 lbs. to give these grass seeds a proper start.

621-K-40c

Furthermore, quite personally - if you find time - I would like to have the matter of my own status vis-à-vis the Canadian Government defined along the lines which you suggested.

2866-40

I intend visiting Bowmanville and Chorley Park Hospital between now and the middle of next week, if I find time, and then I also should make a call on Camp #40 as soon as I have an invitation from your Department or from Colonel Streight, saying that the camp is ready for inspection.

I trust that you will be able to arrange your affairs so that we can make the trip out West together and on that occasion also visit Camp 130, where I am long overdue.

With kindest personal regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Ernest L. Maag.

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 6 Chron. Filed

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

copy
842-Y-39

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL,
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING
May 8, 1942

Department of the Secretary of State,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O t t a w a .

Attention: Mr. Alfred Rive.

Dear Mr. Rive,

Enclosed herewith please find copies of my reports, as follows:

842-Y-39
3464-A-40

Report on Camp #100, dated April 30, 1942,
" " " 101, " May 6, 1942,
" " " 21, " " 6, 1942,
" " " 40, " " 6, 1942,
" " " 33, " " 7, 1942,
" " visit to former Minister of Japan in Canada dated May 7, 1942.

It is understood that these reports are only for your personal information and not for official purposes. The official copies will be received by you in due time from Geneva.

There is very little that requires the attention of your Department, as far as I can judge, but I would draw your attention to the overcrowding reported at Camps 101 and 21, and to the requests on the part of both prisoners of war as well as interned seamen for increased opportunities to do remunerative work, preferably agricultural and road work.

The report on Camp #40 is a preliminary report and I am still awaiti the official request by Internment Operations or by your Department to make a visi at this camp.

The conditions at Camp 33, where the Japanese nationals are housed are entirely satisfactory, but I would confirm my verbal suggestion to you to lo into the possibility of supplying Japanese food occasionally, with a view to get reciprocal privileges for British prisoners in the Far East.

May I also mention here again that while the regulations concerning optical care seem to be pretty well uniformly regulated in all camps, ~~but~~ the sa cannot be said about dental care and it appears also that instructions concerning the taking of group pictures and the sale of same in the P/W cantines does not se to have been received by all Commandants.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag.

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D
Encls.

The Department of E...
MAY 9
Canada

AVR/EN
May 5th, 1942.

MEMORANDUM

CONVERSATION WITH THE DELEGATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE, MAY 4TH.

Mr. Maag called on me on Monday evening following his return from visiting the Japanese interned at Petawawa with Mr. Schwartz, the Consul General of Spain in charge of Japanese interests. Mr. Maag said he wished to draw my attention to the fact that he was under the impression that he had met not only Japanese subjects but also a number of interned Canadian nationals of Japanese race. The latter had not been very clear about their status and had made requests to him in the same way as the Japanese subjects. He was under the impression that the internees of Japanese race were being treated as a group and that the Japanese spokesman was speaking for Japanese subjects and Canadian nationals alike. He enquired whether he was to exclude Canadian nationals from the scope of his work. I told him that as he knew I was not fully familiar with the situation at Petawawa and that of course Canadian nationals were not within his orbit.

Following is a brief memorandum on the points which Mr. Maag raised. on 3464-P.40 (may 5/42)

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron. 1 Filed 2

Ottawa, May 8, 1942.

Mr. Robertson

For your information.



J.M.Wardle.

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Surveys and Engineering Branch

CONFIDENTIAL

AIR MAIL

Revelstoke, B.C.,
May 3rd, 1942.

RECORDS
File 3464-A-40
Sub. 14 Chron. 14 Filed

Mr. T.S. Mills,
Chief Engineer,
Ottawa, Ont.

REPORT
Japanese Project Unit No.1
Solsqua, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

Upon receipt of your letter of May 1st. inst. I proceeded to the above camp and made enquiries re - the complaint mentioned in the memorandum and hereby submit the following report.

The first assignment of Japanese arrived at Solsqua B.C. April 8th, 1942 and were housed in a bunk car unit supplied by the C.P.R., and located on the local siding.

The camp was supplied with water from an engine tender. These tenders are subject to rust corrosion. The jolting consequent to transportation caused the rust to be loosened and the water to become riled. This was disposed of and the tank flushed and refilled with some improvement but did not entirely overcome the condition.

The use of this water for drinking resulted in a mild outbreak of dysentry among the men. Its further use was stopped. Water was then obtained direct from the Eagle river close by. The condition cleared and no further trouble was experienced. One man J. Mizuta No.131146 was off work four hours due to dysentry. The camp was visited by the medical officer Dr. Wilson and medicine prescribed for J. Mizuta.

The men were moved to their permanent camp site April 25th, 1942. This camp is situated at the base of the mountain which rises abruptly. The water supply is obtained by the construction of a reservoir on a brook up the mountain side and is piped down to the kitchen at present. When the camp is completed all bunk houses will be supplied with running water. This water is cold and clear as crystal having fallen direct from the snows in the mountain above. The same type of supply is available at all other camp sites on this project.

No further outbreaks of dysentry have occurred at this

camp. The men here appear to be well satisfied with their conditions.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd) N. E. Willett,

Resident Engineer.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-AN-40c
Secret Confidential Filed

FILE NO. 3464-A-40 -(Summary)

May 4/42

SUBJECT: VISITS BY VARIOUS PERSONS TO JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS IN CANADA --- ARRANGEMENTS AND REPORTS

1942

On Monday May 4th Mr. Maag, the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee visited the Japanese interned at Petawawa with Mr. Schwartz, the Consul General of Spain in charge of Japanese interests. (A brief memorandum on the points which Mr. Maag raised is on 3464-P-40 under date of 5.5.42) On 14.5.42 a report was made by Mr. Schwartz on their visit to Camp #33 - Petawawa. This report was replied to by Mr. Scott who stated that nearly all the suggestions of a serious nature could be met, though some of them may take a little time. The chief complaints were: (1) Meals served in two sittings rather than one (2) Two weeks for internees to exchange letters with families on Coast (3) Work required (4) Lack of Japanese food (5) Surgical instruments and medical supplies (5) Lack of sports equipment.

On Sunday July 12th, Mr. Rive left Ottawa by plane accompanied by Mr. Maag and Mr. Schwartz to visit Japanese camps and settlements in British Columbia. The party making the tour of inspection included also Mr. Bernard, Hon. Vice-Consul of Spain at Vancouver, and Ass't Comm. Mead, R.C.M.P. representing the B.C. Security Commission. The party visited Hastings Park where ten Canadian Japanese requested permission to see the representative of the Protecting Power. They were informed that they would be permitted to do so but that they should be prepared to meet any consequences which might follow. They withdrew their request and stated that they wished to be regarded only as Canadians. The party next visited Greenwood, then Nelson where a request was received for the release of radio receiving sets. During the week the party visited Kaslo, Hope, Trite's Farm, Chilliwack, Red Pass, Geikie, Ozada and Seebe. A tour of some of the beet-growing areas around Lethbridge brought the tour of inspection to an end. A report was made by Mr. Schwartz dated 4.8.42.

On August 4th Mr. Daniel de Yturralde, Vice-Consul of Spa in at Montreal, made a tour of inspection of Camp #101 at Anglers, Ontario. A report of this visit was sent to the Department by Mr. Schwartz, dated 10.8.42.

On September 23rd Mr. Schwartz sent a report on the Japanese settlement at Slocan, B.C. which was not very flattering to that place. The report was written by Tanaka, a Japanese member of the Committee which was set up to assist the Vice-Consul, Mr. Bernard. As Tanaka was not authorized by Mr. Bernard to go to the settlement, Mr. Rive advised the B.C. Security Commission to refuse permission to Mr. Tanaka or to any other Japanese to make such visits unaccompanied either by a representative of the Canadian authorities or of the Consul General of Spain in charge of Japanese interests.

A letter, containing the ruling with regard to interned persons of Japanese race who are not Japanese subjects but who wish to claim the protection of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests, was by Mr. Robertson to Mr. Coleman on October 29th.

Mr. Bernard made a tour of inspection of Tashme, Kaslo, Slocan, New Denver and Sandon. A report was forwarded by Mr. Schwartz, dated 3.11.42.

In a letter to Dr. Coleman dated 29.10.42, Mr. Robertson suggested that anyone of Japanese race other than Japanese subjects, who wished to claim the protedtion of the Protecting Power should be informed that he would be given permission but must be prepared to meet any consequences which might follow. He also suggested that an officer of the camp should keep a record o of each person other than Japanese subjects who claimed the protection of the Spanish Consul General and requested to interview him or his representative.

A letter of 10.11.42 was sent by Mr. Rive to Mr. McNamara, Assoc. Deputy Ministerof Labour, suggesting that there was danger involved in allowing Junior Officials of the Br. C. Security Comm. to correspond directly with the Protecting Power on B.C. Security Comm. letter-head. In reply Mr. McNamara enclosed a copy of a letter which he had sent out instructing that this practice be discontinued.

Under cover of a letter dated 23.11.42, Mr. MacNamara sent the following reports:

(1) a report by Mr. Eastwood on the 14 complaints submitted to the Department by the Spanish Consul-General
(2) 2 reports by the R.C.M.P. on the disturbance at New Denver
(3) copy of letter from Mr. Bernard Taylor concerning correspondence with Mr. Bernard, the Spanish Vice Consul of Vancouver.

A further explanation of Complaint #14 onthe matter of property of Japanese aliens was forwarded dated 27.11.42.

Anreport on Greenwood, B.C. camp was made by Mr. Bernard and forwarded to External Affairs under date of 1.12.42. by Mr. Schwartz. A Japanese delegation from the community raised the following points: (1) Inadequate relief (2) Toolittle heat (3) Need of warmer clothing) (4) Some buildings crowded and poorly ventilated (5) Resident doctor unsatisfactory. A copy of a report from Mr. Eastwood, Gen. Man., B.C. Security Commission,covering the points raised by the Spanish Consul General, was forwarded to Mr. Scott by Mr. McNamara under date of 21.12.42. and this information was forwarded to the Consul General by Mr. Scott on 23.12.42.

Mr. Scott left Ottawa for Vancouver Dec. 31. He was to be joined by Mr. Maag, Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee, and Mr. Pammett of The Dept. of Labour. It was intended that the party would leave Vancouver on Jan. 11, to visit the Japanese settlements in the West.

Copy for the information of Mr. N.A. Robertson,
Dept. of External Affairs.

3464-A-40

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

SURVEYS AND ENGINEERING BRANCH

file

Confidential

Ottawa, May 1st, 1942.

3464-A-40

Dear Mr. MacNamara,-

I have your confidential letter of April 29th, with enclosure regarding a complaint contained in a letter from a Japanese at Solsqua, B.C., with respect to the water supply at that point.

An immediate report is being obtained by wire or air mail from our engineer in charge of the camps in this district.

Yours very truly,

J.M. Wardle

Director.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Associate Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MAY 8 1942
RECEIVED

3

AVR/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 14 14 Filed

April 23rd, 1942.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

I thank you for your letter of April 17th relating to arrangements for a visit of the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee to camps of Japanese subjects in British Columbia. It will be of considerable help if the visiting Delegate could have a member of the Commission accompany him.

At the moment the Delegate is visiting prisoner of war and internment camps in Ontario and I do not think that he proposes to proceed to British Columbia before the first or second week in May. I shall not fail to inform you of the dates which would be convenient for him to make the visit as soon as he has communicated them to us.

It is possible that on his first trip of inspection he will be accompanied by an officer of this Department if one can be spared. If so, I shall request our officer to get in touch with you before completing any arrangements. If not, we may wish to ask the member of your Commission making the trip with the Delegate to act on our behalf and to return a report on the observations of the Delegate during the trip.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Rive

for N.A. Robertson
Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Austin C. Taylor, Esq.,
Chairman, B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Telephone PAcific 7531

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIR MAIL

April 17, 1942.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40c
Sub. 14 Filed 14

Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Under Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

Your letter of April 11th addressed to Mr. MacNamara. In this connection I would like to advise that we will welcome and facilitate every effort of any person wishing to visit any camps in which Japanese are placed or any interior towns where the women and children and aged dependents may be housed.

Yours sincerely,

Austin C. Taylor,
Chairman, B. C. Security Commission

ACT/JM
Copy to:
Mr. MacNamara.

The Department of External Affairs
APR 20 1942

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

CANADA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 7 Chron 17 Filed

Ottawa, April 16, 1942

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I have your letters with reference to a Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee visiting camps which will be used to house Japanese Nationals.

I have asked the British Columbia Security Commission to send a man around with the Delegate and I am quite sure this can be arranged if a few days' notice is given.

You ask in regard to the location of the camps. There are three groups of camps. The men are in parties of not more than 200 in each camp.

The first group is between Yellowhead Pass and Tete Jaune (west of Jasper). There are 2,000 men in these camps and the groups are reasonably close together.

The second group is located between Hope and Princeton and the total number of men at the moment is approximately 300. The work on this particular stretch of highway will be developed to such an extent that 1,000 men can be used.

The third group is located between Revelstoke and Sicamous and at the moment there are less than 100 men on this project. Eventually there will be over 600.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara
Associate Deputy Minister.

Mr. N. A. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
O t t a w a.



Copy for Dr.Rive, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

MARCONIGRAM

SPEED AND ACCURACY

R.M.BROPHY
General Manager

WORLD WIDE WIRELESS

CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY
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FULL-RATE	
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NIGHT LETTER	
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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the Marconigram will be transmitted at full rate.

P.J. MURPHY
Traffic Manager

NUMBER	CHECK	DATE
1127	"Via Marconi"	April 15, 1942

SEND THIS MESSAGE "Via Marconi" SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE BACK HEREOF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. No. 14 Filed

N L T

INTERCROIXROUGE

GENEVA (Switzerland)

RE JAPANESE SUBJECTS EVACUATED FROM MILITARY AREAS IN CANADA CONFIRM THAT CANADIAN AUTHORITIES GLADLY RECOGNIZE INTERESTS OF CICR IN THESE PEOPLE INCLUDING VISITS AND REPORTS ON UNDERSTANDING RECIPROCAL PRIVILEGES TO VISIT CANADIAN NATIONALS IS ACCORDED DELEGATE CICR IN JAPAN

MAAG 1127

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA
GENEVE (Suisse)
APR 16 1942

Sender: ERNEST L. MAAG
1040 Sun Life Bldg. Montreal, Canada

FILE THIS MESSAGE WITH ANY CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE
or
TELEPHONE CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY, MARQUETTE 8144.

AVR/ff

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 14 Chron. 17 Filed

April 13, 1942.

Personal

Dear Mr. Maag:

We informed you officially on Saturday that the Canadian authorities were agreeable to your visiting the camps in British Columbia to which Japanese have been evacuated from the defence areas on the Pacific coast.

I think it would be a good idea if you would inform Geneva of the receipt of this permission, as we may wish to press them again for reports on Canadians in Japanese territory.

I should also like to confirm our private understanding that you will not be going out to visit the camps for at least another week. The Department of Labour would like to have ten days or more in which to complete some of the construction work.

I am asking the Department of Labour to supply us with a list of the camps and the number of Japanese subjects in each which I shall forward to you as soon as received for your guidance in making up your itinerary.

Yours sincerely,

ALFRED RIVE

ALFRED RIVE
First Secretary.

E. L. Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada,
International Red Cross Committee,
726 Notre Dame Street West,
Montreal, Que.

AVR/ff

File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 4 Chron. 17 Filed

April 13, 1942.

Dear Sir:

May I refer to previous correspondence concerning a proposed visit of the Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee to the work camps in British Columbia to which Japanese nationals from the defence areas have been evacuated.

I should be grateful if you would let me know the location of the various camps in British Columbia and the number of Japanese subjects in each, in order that we may help Mr. Maag to plan his itinerary. It is not likely that he will leave Ottawa before the beginning of next week at the earliest which will give your Department another ten days before the camps are visited.

I am not sure at present whether we shall send an officer of this Department to accompany Mr. Maag on his first trip of inspection. I think this will be desirable but it may be difficult to spare someone from this Department at this time.

Yours sincerely,

L. B. Pearson
for

N. A. Robertson
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

AVR/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORD
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. 6 Chron. 17 Filed

Ottawa, April 11th, 1942.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your telegram of yesterday's date in which it was stated that the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, considered it opportune that you visit camps of Japanese evacuees and furnish the Committee with reports on conditions there.

Camps for Japanese nationals have now been established in British Columbia and although some further work has had to be done to bring them up to the standard which has been determined upon, there would be no objection to your visiting them at any time.

I should be grateful however if you would inform me of the date on which you would intend to make your first tour of inspection of these camps.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

E.L. Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada of the
International Red Cross Committee,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mr Maag has agreed "off the record" to defer his visit for another ten days or two weeks and in any event to consult us before making arrangements for his tour of inspection. The purpose of the letter is in order that he may inform Berne everything is in order

A Rive

AVR/EN
April 11/42

File No. 3464-A-40
Ch. Chron. Filed

NOTE FOR DR. KEENLEYSIDE :

JAPANESE NATIONALS IN CANADA

The following telegram has been received by the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs from Mr. Maag, Delegate in Canada of the International Red Cross Committee. Begins. International Red Cross Committee Geneva consider it opportune that I visit camps of Japanese evacuees and furnish them reports stop Shall write about this today. Ends.

Early in January we informed Mr. Maag that the Canadian Government would have no objection to the International Red Cross Committee undertaking to watch over the welfare of Japanese nationals in Canada evacuated from the restricted areas. Mr. Maag was told that it was still too early for him to make a tour of inspection. About every two weeks since then Mr. Maag has enquired what progress was being made but each time we have had to put him off. Yesterday the question came before the Advisory Committee on Canadian and enemy interests and the Committee were informed by the Under Secretary of State that it would be desirable to defer Mr. Maag's visits still further as the Department of Labour had made little progress in getting the evacuation camps set up and in order. It was recommended that an official communication be sent to the Department of Labour reminding them of the obligation to let the Delegate make a tour of inspection. For my part, I consider it important that he should make such a tour as soon as possible. I should like him to do so. As he is friendly to us, I should like to see his report on its way to Geneva before the Spanish Consul General begins making the rounds. I may add that it is difficult for us to press for a report from the Red Cross Delegate in Japan on conditions among Canadians there so long as we have not let Mr. Maag return a report to Geneva on conditions among Japanese nationals

here. What action do you suggest I should take beyond writing to Labour to get things moving?

A.V.R.

AVR/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-AN40c
Sub. 14 Chron. 17 Filed

Refer to:
R.C.M.P., Labour
State, Keenleyside

Done, Apr. 11/42 AR
E.N.

Ottawa, April 10th, 1942.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of April 4th relating to Japanese subjects evacuated from military areas in Canada. This will confirm that the Canadian authorities will be glad to recognize the interests of the International Red Cross Committee in these people on the understanding that the Japanese authorities for their part accord reciprocal privileges to visit Canadian nationals to the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee in Japan.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for Alfred Rive
Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

E.L. Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada of the International
Red Cross Committee,
Montreal, P.Q.

AVR/EN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-AN-40C
Sub. 14 Chron. 17 Filed

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXX

April 10th, 1942.

Dear Maag,

I note the use of a word in your letter of April 4th to which the attached reply refers which I think might be interpreted by some as having an unfortunate meaning. The word is "huddled" and the sentence refers to evacuees huddled together in restricted areas. I am taking the liberty of changing this word to "brought", so that the sentence will read "are being brought together in restricted areas," and assume that you will agree to this modification.

Yours sincerely,

Wfred Lee

E.L. Maag, Esq.,
Delegate in Canada of the International
Red Cross Committee,
Montreal, P.Q.

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

DÉLÉGATION AU CANADA

ERNEST L. MAAG
DELEGATE

MONTREAL,
1040 SUN LIFE BUILDING

April 10, 1942

Department of the Secretary of State,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O t t a w a .

Sir,

This is to confirm my cable of even date, concerning the visits and reports on camps of Japanese evacuées in Canada. The exchange of cables between this office and Geneva in connection with this matter was as follows:

"PLEASE CABLE IF INSPECTION OF CAMPS FOR JAPANESE WHO ARE EVACUATED FROM DEFENSE AREAS IN CANADA SHOULD BE MADE AND REPORTS SENT TO YOU STOP THESE JAPANESE ARE NOT INTERNED BUT MUST LIVE IN CAMPS IN RESTRICTED AREAS STOP MAAG 1122."

Under date of Aprillst Geneva answers as follows:

"VINGTQUATRE VOTRE 1122 CONCERNANT EVACUES JAPONAIS PENSONS OPPORTUN VISITIEZ CAMPS ET ENVOYIEZ RAPPORT INTERCROIXROUGE 8724."

In the face of this information it appears that if these evacuées are being ~~huddled~~ massed together in restricted areas, Geneva would accept acting as intermediary for the exchange of reports about living conditions in these evacuée villages.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. Maag

Delegate in Canada of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

M/D

The Department of External Affairs
APR 11 1942
Canada

DEPARTMENT OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

MEMORANDUM

Referred to Dr. A.Rive,

Department of External Affairs.

O. D. Skelton

Under Secretary of State.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-A-40
Sub. Chron. Filed

Ottawa, April 10, 1942.

CANADIAN PACIFIC COMMUNICATIONS

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UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

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UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE

OTTAWA 441

INTERNATIONAL REDCROSS COMMITTEE GENEVA CONSIDER IT OPPORTUNE THAT I VISIT CAMPS OF JAPANESE EVACUEES AND FURNISH THEM REPORTS STOP SHALL WRITE ABOUT THIS TODAY

MAAG DELEGATE CICR

File No.

Sub. ___ Chron. ___ Filed