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TO

M. Ann Sunahara
318 - 155 Royal Rad
Edmonton, Alta., CANADA
T6J 2E7

FROM

DIPLOMATIC BRANCH (NNCD)
Civil Archives Division
National Archives and Records
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN LEGATION

Ottawa, February 3, 1942.

No. 2538

Subject: Japanese racial element in Canada.

740.00115

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1942 FEB 6 PM 1 34
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Division of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
Department of State

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1942

DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE ADMINISTRATION
FEB 7 1942

ASSISTANT TO
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MR. STURGEON

ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF
COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS
FEB 24 1942
Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL. FOR STAFF USE ONLY.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of Order in Council No. 365 of January 27, 1942, which authorizes the Minister of Justice to declare protected areas in Canada from which enemy aliens may be excluded or their presence therein restricted, and a copy of a proclamation of January 29, 1942 declaring certain areas in British Columbia to be a "protected area".

1/

2/

These

These Orders in Council are intended to assist in the control of the Japanese in British Columbia. According to an officer of the Department of External Affairs there are at present 22,870 persons of Japanese race actually in Canada at the present time. In addition, there are said to be 1,470 domiciled in Canada but actually, for one reason or another, at present in Japan. Of the total, 6,200 are said to be native born Canadians, 6,800 naturalized Canadians, 9,700 Japanese subjects, and 1,400 [sic 14] United States citizens. Of the Japanese subjects 1,742 are of military age, and of the Canadian citizens of Japanese race 5,200 are of military age.

3/ There is also enclosed a copy of a statement issued January 14, 1942 by Prime Minister King outlining the Government's attitude toward persons of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

(Norman Robertson?)

The officer of the Department of External Affairs indicated that no decision had been reached as to the location of persons of Japanese race who would be moved from protected areas into the interior. He estimated that there would possibly be 1,500 Japanese subjects involved and between 500 and 1,000 Canadian citizens. The Canadian citizens would be given opportunity to enlist in a Canadian corps of Canadian Japanese, which would be an organization somewhat similar to our Civilian Conservation corps. The men of military age would be put in camps on construction work and would be required to

allot

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

allot funds to their families, who would remain where they are at present located.

The Government did not anticipate any difficulty in disposing of the good vessels of the Japanese fishing fleet, but many of the vessels were in such condition that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to dispose of them. Other information reaching the Legation indicates that in most instances the Japanese equity in these fishing vessels is small. By and large, they have been purchased with funds supplied by the canneries or loaned by the banks.

Respectfully yours,

Pierrepont Moffat

Pierrepont Moffat.

Enclosures:

1/ Order in Council, Jan. 27, 1942.
2/ Proclamation Jan. 29,'42 (in Canada Gazette Feb.2,'42)
3/ Statement by Mr. King, Jan. 14,'42.

Orig. + 5 carbon copies transmitted Washington

In sextuplicate to Department.
800
LC/cms

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-1-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 2538 of February 3, 1942 from the Legation at Ottawa.

No. 168 EXTRA Vol. LXXV

THE CANADA GAZETTE
LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942

OTTAWA, MARDI 27 JANVIER 1942

ORDER IN COUNCIL

[365]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Friday, the 16th day of January, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that by reason of the development of the war it may become necessary to take special measures within certain areas of Canada;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, and they are hereby amended by rescinding Regulation 4 thereof and substituting therefor the following Regulation:

"4. (1) The Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order such area shall be a protected area (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as a "protected area") and subject to the provisions of this regulation.

(2) The Minister of Justice may, with respect to a protected area, make orders in relation to any of the following matters:—

(a) To require all or any enemy aliens to leave such protected area;

(b) To prohibit all or any enemy aliens from entering, leaving or returning to such protected area except as permitted pursuant to such order;

(c) To impose upon all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, such restrictions as may be

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL

[365]

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA

Le vendredi 16 janvier 1942.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL

ATTENDU que le ministre de la Justice a exposé que l'expansion de la guerre peut nécessiter des mesures spéciales dans certaines zones du Canada:

A CES CAUSES, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de la Justice, et en vertu de la *Loi des mesures de guerre*, chapitre 206 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1927, de modifier par les présentes les Règlements concernant la défense du Canada (codification) 1941, en remplaçant l'article 4 desdits Règlements par le suivant:

"4. (1) Avec l'assentiment du ministre de la Justice, le ministre de la Défense nationale peut, si la chose paraît nécessaire ou opportune dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre, rendre, à l'égard de toute zone du Canada, un décret déclarant qu'après la date spécifiée dans ledit décret, cette zone doit être une zone protégée (ci-après dénommée au présent article "zone protégée") et assujettie aux prescriptions du présent article.

(2) Le ministre de la Justice peut, à l'égard d'une zone protégée, rendre des décrets sur les matières suivantes:

(a) Enjoindre à tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou à certains d'entre eux, de quitter cette zone protégée;

(b) Interdire à tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou à certains d'entre eux, d'entrer dans cette zone, de la quitter ou d'y retourner, sauf dans la mesure autorisée par le décret;

(c) Imposer à tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou à certains d'entre eux, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-16-1-16-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

specified in the order in respect of their employment or business, their movements or places of residence, their associations or communications with other persons, their activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of opinions or otherwise with respect to the conduct of any such enemy aliens;

(*d*) To prohibit or restrict the possession or use by all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, of any specified articles and to require the delivery up by any such enemy aliens aforesaid of any such specified articles to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

(*e*) To authorize the detention, in such place and under such conditions as he may from time to time direct, of all or any enemy aliens ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area;

(*f*) To authorize the detention of any persons, other than enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area in order to prevent such persons from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the State;

(*g*) To authorize the release, upon such conditions as he may specify, of any person ordered to be detained or any article delivered up pursuant to this Regulation.

(3) Any person in the protected area reasonably believed by any peace officer or by any person acting on behalf of His Majesty to be contravening any order made under this Regulation may, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, be removed from the protected area or detained therein by any peace officer or person acting on behalf of His Majesty aforesaid.

(4) This Regulation shall be administered by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(5) This Regulation and any order made hereunder shall have full force and effect according to its terms notwithstanding anything contained in any other of these Regulations."

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

32-1

OTTAWA—Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

zone protégée, les restrictions spécifiées au décret, en ce qui concerne leur emploi ou état, leur déplacement ou leur lieu de résidence, leurs relations ou communications avec d'autres personnes, leur activité concernant la dissémination de nouvelles ou la propagation d'opinions, ou en ce qui concerne, à d'autres égards, la conduite de ces sujets de pays ennemis;

(*d*) Interdire ou restreindre la possession ou l'usage par tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou certains d'entre eux, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette zone protégée, des objets spécifiés, et exiger que ces sujets de pays ennemis, ou l'un quelconque d'entre eux, remettent à la Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Canada les objets ainsi spécifiés;

(*e*) Autoriser l'internement, dans l'endroit ou suivant les conditions qu'il peut prescrire, de tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou de certains d'entre eux, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette zone protégée;

(*f*) Autoriser l'internement de personnes, autres que des sujets de pays ennemis, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette zone protégée, afin de les empêcher de nuire, de quelque manière que ce soit, à la sécurité publique ou à la sécurité de l'Etat;

(*g*) Autoriser l'élargissement, aux conditions qu'il peut spécifier, de toute personne dont il a ordonné l'internement, ou la restitution à cette personne de tout objet par elle remis en conformité du présent article.

(3) Toute personne qui est dans une zone protégée et qui donne, à un agent de la paix ou à quelque autre personne agissant au nom de Sa Majesté, raisonnablement lieu de croire que cette personne enfreint un décret rendu en exécution du présent article, peut, sans préjudice des poursuites auxquelles elle s'expose, être déplacée de la zone protégée ou y être internée par un agent de la paix ou quelque autre personne agissant au nom de Sa Majesté, comme il est dit ci-dessus.

(4) Le commissaire de la Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Canada est chargé d'appliquer le présent article.

(5) Le présent article et tout décret rendu sous son empire sont pleinement exécutoires suivant leurs termes formels, nonobstant toute autre prescription des présents Règlements."

A.-D.-P. HEENEY,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

OTTAWA: EDMOND CLOUTIER, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-16-1-16-1-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 2538 of February 3, 1942 from the Legation at Ottawa.

No. 174 EXTRA Vol. LXXV

THE CANADA GAZETTE
LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942 | OTTAWA, LUNDI 2 FÉVRIER 1942

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

To All Whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

Greetings:

WHEREAS Regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended by Order in Council dated 16th January, 1942 (P.C. 365), provides that the Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War, make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order, such area shall be a protected area and subject to the provisions of the said Regulation 4.

And Whereas it has been represented to the undersigned, the Minister of National Defence, that in respect of that area hereinafter defined of the Province of British Columbia it is necessary and expedient in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War to make an order declaring the said area a protected area and subject to the provisions of the said Regulation 4.

Now Know You that in pursuance of the power granted as aforesaid and with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice the undersigned, the Minister of National Defence, doth hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the said Regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, order that after the thirty-first day of January, 1942 that area of the Province of British Columbia, including all islands, west of a line described as hereunder is hereby declared to be a protected area for the purposes of and subject to the

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT

MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront de quelque manière concerner,—

Salut:

ATTENDU que l'arrêté 4 des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941, modifié par l'Arrêté en conseil C.P. 365, du 16 janvier 1942, prescrit que le ministre de la Défense nationale peut, si la chose paraît nécessaire ou opportune dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre, rendre, à l'égard de toute zone du Canada, un décret déclarant qu'après la date spécifiée dans ledit décret, cette zone doit être une zone protégée et assujettie aux prescriptions dudit article 4.

Et attendu qu'il a été signalé au soussigné, le ministre de la Défense nationale, que, à l'égard de la zone ci-après définie de la province de Colombie-Britannique, il est nécessaire et opportun dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre de rendre un décret déclarant ladite zone comme étant zone protégée et assujettie aux prescriptions dudit article 4.

Sachez donc que conformément à l'autorité qui lui a été dévolue ainsi que susdit et avec l'assentiment du ministre de la Justice, le soussigné, ministre de la Défense nationale, en conformité des prescriptions dudit article 4, tel que modifié, des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941, ordonne par les présentes qu'après le trente-et-unième jour de janvier 1942, cette zone de la province de Colombie-Britannique, y compris toutes les îles, qui est située à l'ouest de la ligne décrite ci-dessous, soit et qu'elle est par les présen-

relation

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-18-1-18-1-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

provisions of the said Regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941.

Commencing at Boundary Point No. 7 on the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and Alaska, thence following the line of the "Cascade Mountains," as defined by paragraph 2 of section 24 of the Interpretation Act of British Columbia, being chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of 1936, to the northwest corner of Lot 1410, Range 5, Coast Land District, thence due east to a point due north of the northwest corner of Lot 373, Range 5, Coast Land District, thence due south to said northwest corner of Lot 373 being a point on the aforementioned line of the "Cascade Mountains," (being the area surrounding the Village Municipality of Terrace); thence following said line of the "Cascade Mountains" to the western boundary of Township 5, Range 26, west of the sixth Meridian, thence following the northerly, easterly and southerly boundaries of said Township 5, to the southwest corner thereof, being a point on the line of the "Cascade Mountains," (being the area surrounding the Village Municipality of Hope); thence following the "Cascade Mountains" to the southerly Boundary of the Province.

And I Do Hereby Direct that this order be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in two issues within fourteen days of the date hereof of each of two daily newspapers published in the City of Victoria and of each of two daily newspapers published in the City of Vancouver, both places being situate in the said Province of British Columbia.

Dated at the Department of National Defence at the City of Ottawa, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

J. L. RALSTON,
Minister of National Defence.

I concur in the making of the foregoing order.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Minister of Justice.

32-1

Ottawa: Printed by Edmond Cloutier, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

tes déclarée comme étant une zone protégée aux fins et sous réserve des prescriptions dudit article 4, tel que modifié, des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941.

A partir du point de frontière n° 7, sur la frontière internationale entre le Dominion du Canada et l'Alaska, puis en suivant la ligne des "Montagnes Cascades", tel que défini par le paragraphe 2 de l'Article 24 de la *Loi d'interprétation de Colombie-Britannique*, soit le chapitre 1er des Statuts revisés de 1936, jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du lot 1410, rang 5, Coast Land District, et de là franc est jusqu'à un point franc nord de l'angle nord-ouest du lot 373, rang 5, Coast Land District, et de là franc sud audit angle nord-ouest du lot 373, soit un point sur la ligne susmentionnée des "Montagnes Cascades", (qui est le territoire entourant la municipalité du village de Terrace); et de là en suivant ladite ligne des "Montagnes Cascades", jusqu'à la limite ouest du township 5, rang 26, à l'ouest du sixième méridien, et de là en suivant les limites nord, est et sud dudit township 5, jusqu'à l'angle sud-ouest des susdites, soit un point sur la ligne des "Montagnes Cascades" (qui est le territoire entourant la municipalité du village de Hope), et de là en suivant les "Montagnes Cascades", jusqu'à la limite sud de la province.

Et j'ordonne par les présentes que ce décret soit publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et, d'ici à quatorze jours de la date de la présente, dans deux éditions de deux journaux quotidiens, publiés dans la cité de Victoria, et de deux journaux quotidiens, publiés dans la cité de Vancouver, ces deux endroits étant situés dans ladite province de Colombie-Britannique.

Daté au ministère de la Défense nationale, en la cité d'Ottawa, le vingt-neuvième jour de janvier en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quarante-deux.

Le ministre de la Défense nationale,
J.-L. RALSTON.

Je donne mon adhésion au présent décret.

Le ministre de la Justice,
LOUIS S. ST-LAURENT.

32-1

Ottawa—Edmond Cloutier, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-16-1-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

No. 2338 of February 6, 1942
from the Legation at Ottawa.

copy

January 14, 1942.

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, today issued the following statement.

1. During recent weeks the Canadian Government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of Japanese racial origin. On the 8th of January a Conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems. At this Conference the Government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the Government of British Columbia and of the members of the Standing Committee on Orientals of which Mayor Hume of New Westminster is the Chairman. For the aid thus given the Government is most grateful.

2. Finally the Government has received appreciations of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the Defence Services. It has also been advised upon international complications to which certain courses of action might give rise.

3. As a consequence of these various contributions to its knowledge the Government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy that should be adopted.

4. In announcing its programme the Government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for, and in expecting to receive, the firm support of all Canadians.

5. The Government has found no disposition in any responsible quarter to question the justice and validity of the fundamental principles upon which its policy in

relation

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-16-1-16-1-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

relation to the Japanese problem has been based. These principles are now reaffirmed; in the future, as in the past, they will provide the standard against which all proposals relating to this problem will be measured. In summary form they may be described as follows:-

A - National defence and victory are the first and overriding considerations.

B - Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be justly treated.

C - Every feasible step should be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally. The full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.

D - No action will be taken or permitted which would give any excuse to the Government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control. Nor will any action be taken or permitted which would help the Japanese anywhere to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

E - Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States with a view to the substantial coordination of their policies

in

Sour[illegible]
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

6. In accordance with those principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance, the Canadian Government, as a consequence of the new situation, created by Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbour, at once immobilized all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast. All persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited, for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels; or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the Coast of British Columbia.

7. For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin will be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

8. Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

9. The present intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued, and the Defence of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced.

10. It is intended to organize a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, in order to utilize the services of the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve.

11. Steps are being taken to provide for defining Protected Areas in Canada and, subsequent to a date to be announced, all enemy aliens (of whatever origin), except those who

possess

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-10-1-16-1-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such Protected Areas on the Pacific Coast as may be defined. Arrangements will be made by the Federal Government to provide accommodation for persons thus removed.

12. A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the Protected Areas on work of national value.

13. In order that the Canadian war effort may not suffer because of necessary restrictions placed upon persons of Japanese origin, the Government proposes to arrange at once, through the establishment of a special office in British Columbia, for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, now immobilized on the Pacific Coast. The removal of the Japanese fishermen will place upon the white fishermen and canners of the Pacific Coast a heavy responsibility for seeing that this removal does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, to the United Kingdom, and to the United Nations.

14. In the working out of its plans the Government proposes to give special consideration to those persons of Japanese race who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the World War.

15. The Government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisors, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-16-1-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

residents of British Columbia themselves. It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however fomented, in British Columbia. The Government proposes, therefore, to carry through its programme with the utmost expedition and thoroughness. It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or by other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection both for themselves and their property.

16. In conclusion the Government wishes to express thanks to those public officers and private citizens in British Columbia who, without being blind to the dangers and uncertainties with which they are confronted, have nevertheless set so admirable an example of fair play in their attitude towards those persons of Japanese race now resident in that Province. [sic!] In this connection the Government wishes particularly to thank the Honourable G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour of the Government of British Columbia, Mayor Hume, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, and the other members of the Committee, Mayor Cornett of Vancouver, and all others who have contributed to the steadying of public opinion along the Pacific Coast. Similar thanks is due to the newspapers which almost without exception have realized the weight of their responsibility.

sic all anti-Jpz

17. The Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, to which reference has been made above, is composed

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-1-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

composed of the following persons:-

Fred J. Hume, Mayor of New Westminster, CHAIRMAN; anti
Professor H.F. Angus; pro-Liberal
Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Macintosh; anti (very).
Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead; neutral
Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sparling, D.S.O. anti

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-1-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
FC 740.00115 European War, 1939/2066

MAR 4 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

The Department of State transmits to the following the attached information in the hope that it will be of value:

✓Military Intelligence Division

~~Office of Naval Intelligence~~

✓ Federal Bureau of Investigation

✓ Department of Justice

Enclosure:

Copy of despatch No. 2014, dated February 21, 1942, from the American Legation, Ottawa, subject: "Japanese question in British Columbia."

FC:HJC:OPV 3/4/42

FW 740.0015 EUROPEAN WAR 1939/2066

PS/EK

SPECIAL DIVISION
DEC 29 1943
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ref: 3511/4/43

A Parliamentary question in the following terms (due to be answered on or about January 18th) has been put down:-

"To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Japanese Government have demanded that the Spanish Government as the Protecting Power shall make an investigation into conditions of internment camps in the United States of America for the accommodation of Japanese subjects, and whether the British Government will represent to the United States Government that as long as the Japanese refuse to permit the Protecting Power to investigate conditions in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories where Allied prisoners are interned no such investigation shall be permitted."

The Foreign Office remark that this question appears to suggest that His Majesty's Government should propose to the Government of the United States that the latter should disregard their undertakings under Article 86 of the Prisoners of War Convention and also, in so far as the measure suggested is a reprisal, that they should in effect commit a breach of Article 2 of that Convention.

The Foreign Office enquire whether, in reply to this Parliamentary question, it may be stated that it is

740.00115 PACIFIC WAR/2066
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2066

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

it is the settled policy of the United States Government to carry out the provisions of the Prisoners of War Convention, in accordance with which full access to internment camps is allowed to the Representatives of the Protecting Power.

December 23rd, 1943.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-2-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State acknowledges the receipt of a communication dated December 23, 1943 (Reference: 3511/4/43) from the British Embassy regarding a Parliamentary Question setting forth the suggestion that representatives of the Spanish Government in charge of Japanese interests in the continental United States be denied access to places in the United States where Japanese nationals are being held in detention as long as the Japanese authorities refuse to permit the protecting Power to investigate conditions obtaining in places of detention in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories where Allied prisoners are interned.

The British Embassy is informed that it is the established policy of the United States Government to carry out the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, in accordance with which full access to internment camps is allowed to the representatives of the protecting Power.

Department of State,

Washington, January 8, 1944

740.00115 Pacific War/2066

740.00115 PACIFIC WAR/2066

PS/E

SD:WYD:DF
12/29/43

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-2-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

R'R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

TELEPHONE

DATE: January 26, 1942

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Miss Patricia Collins, Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice
and
Mr. E. A. Gullion, Special Division

COPIES TO:

SPECIAL DIVISION
AUG 14 1942
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OPO 2—1402

Mr. Gullion called to ask Miss Collins to furnish SD with the most recent regulations of the Department of Justice concerning the treatment of enemy aliens and with revisions of such regulations as they should appear from time to time. Accordingly Miss Collins sent by messenger a series of most recent regulations.

SD:EAGullion:ks

FW 740.00115 EUROPEAN WAR 1939/1840 2/4 FS/AAW
FILED
AUG 17 1942

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-16-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1942 MAR 17 AM 9 [illegible]

AMERICAN LEGATION

No. 2683

Ottawa, March 13, 1942.

SUBJECT: Japanese Nationals

Distributed by SD to:

Dept (1 cy)
Justice (1 cy)

Date:
3-20-42
LC

740.00115 PACIFIC WAR/272 PS/ET

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Legation's despatch No. 2644 of March 3, 1942 regarding Japanese
1/ nationals in Canada and to enclose a copy of an order in council, P.C. 1665, of March 11, 1942, establishing the British Columbia Security Commission and defining its powers.

It will be the duty of this commission to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of Japanese

race.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-10-1-16-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

race. Other departments of the Canadian Government are required to assist the commission in its duties.

Respectfully yours,

Enclosure:

1. Order in Council No. 1665, March 11, 1942.

In quintuplicate.

LC:WMC

800

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-18-1-18-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 2538 of February 3, 1942 from the Legation at Ottawa.

No. 168 EXTRA Vol. LXXV

THE CANADA GAZETTE
LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1942

OTTAWA, MARDI 27 JANVIER 1942

ORDER IN COUNCIL

[365]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
Friday, the 16th day of January, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Justice reports that by reason of the development of the war it may become necessary to take special measures within certain areas of Canada;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to amend the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, and they are hereby amended by rescinding Regulation 4 thereof and substituting therefor the following Regulation:

"4. (1) The Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order such area shall be a protected area (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as a "protected area") and subject to the provisions of this regulation.

(2) The Minister of Justice may, with respect to a protected area, make orders in relation to any of the following matters:—

(a) To require all or any enemy aliens to leave such protected area;

(b) To prohibit all or any enemy aliens from entering, leaving or returning to such protected area except as permitted pursuant to such order;

(c) To impose upon all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, such restrictions as may be

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL

[365]

HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA
Le vendredi 16 janvier 1942.

PRÉSENT:

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL

ATTENDU que le ministre de la Justice a exposé que l'expansion de la guerre peut nécessiter des mesures spéciales dans certaines zones du Canada:

A CES CAUSES, il plaît à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, sur la recommandation du ministre de la Justice, et en vertu de la *Loi des mesures de guerre*, chapitre 206 des Statuts revisés du Canada, 1927, de modifier par les présentes les Règlements concernant la défense du Canada (codification) 1941, en remplaçant l'article 4 desdits Règlements par le suivant:

"4. (1) Avec l'assentiment du ministre de la Justice, le ministre de la Défense nationale peut, si la chose paraît nécessaire ou opportune dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre, rendre, à l'égard de toute zone du Canada, un décret déclarant qu'après la date spécifiée dans ledit décret, cette zone doit être une zone protégée (ci-après dénommée au présent article "zone protégée") et assujettie aux prescriptions du présent article.

(2) Le ministre de la Justice peut, à l'égard d'une zone protégée, rendre des décrets sur les matières suivantes:

(a) Enjoindre à tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou à certains d'entre eux, de quitter cette zone protégée;

(b) Interdire à tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou à certains d'entre eux, d'entrer dans cette zone, de la quitter ou d'y retourner, sauf dans la mesure autorisée par le décret;

(c) Imposer à tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou à certains d'entre eux, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-16-1-16-5-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

specified in the order in respect of their employment or business, their movements or places of residence, their associations or communications with other persons, their activities in relation to the dissemination of news or the propagation of opinions or otherwise with respect to the conduct of any such enemy aliens;

(*d*) To prohibit or restrict the possession or use by all or any enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area, of any specified articles and to require the delivery up by any such enemy aliens aforesaid of any such specified articles to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

(*e*) To authorize the detention, in such place and under such conditions as he may from time to time direct, of all or any enemy aliens ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area;

(*f*) To authorize the detention of any persons, other than enemy aliens, ordinarily resident or actually present in such protected area in order to prevent such persons from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the safety of the State;

(*g*) To authorize the release, upon such conditions as he may specify, of any person ordered to be detained or any article delivered up pursuant to this Regulation.

(3) Any person in the protected area reasonably believed by any peace officer or by any person acting on behalf of His Majesty to be contravening any order made under this Regulation may, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against him, be removed from the protected area or detained therein by any peace officer or person acting on behalf of His Majesty aforesaid.

(4) This Regulation shall be administered by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(5) This Regulation and any order made hereunder shall have full force and effect according to its terms notwithstanding anything contained in any other of these Regulations."

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

32-1

OTTAWA—Printed by EDMOND CLOUTIER, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

zone protégée, les restrictions spécifiées au décret, en ce qui concerne leur emploi ou état, leur déplacement ou leur lieu de résidence, leurs relations ou communications avec d'autres personnes, leur activité concernant la dissémination de nouvelles ou la propagation d'opinions, ou en ce qui concerne, à d'autres égards, la conduite de ces sujets de pays ennemis;

(*d*) Interdire ou restreindre la possession ou l'usage par tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou certains d'entre eux, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette zone protégée, des objets spécifiés, et exiger que ces sujets de pays ennemis, ou l'un quelconque d'entre eux, remettent à la Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Canada les objets ainsi spécifiés;

(*e*) Autoriser l'internement, dans l'endroit ou suivant les conditions qu'il peut prescrire, de tous les sujets de pays ennemis, ou de certains d'entre eux, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette zone protégée;

(*f*) Autoriser l'internement de personnes, autres que des sujets de pays ennemis, qui résident ordinairement ou se trouvent réellement dans cette zone protégée, afin de les empêcher de nuire, de quelque manière que ce soit, à la sécurité publique ou à la sécurité de l'Etat;

(*g*) Autoriser l'élargissement, aux conditions qu'il peut spécifier, de toute personne dont il a ordonné l'internement, ou la restitution à cette personne de tout objet par elle remis en conformité du présent article.

(3) Toute personne qui est dans une zone protégée et qui donne, à un agent de la paix ou à quelque autre personne agissant au nom de Sa Majesté, raisonnablement lieu de croire que cette personne enfreint un décret rendu en exécution du présent article, peut, sans préjudice des poursuites auxquelles elle s'expose, être déplacée de la zone protégée ou y être internée par un agent de la paix ou quelque autre personne agissant au nom de Sa Majesté, comme il est dit ci-dessus.

(4) Le commissaire de la Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Canada est chargé d'appliquer le présent article.

(5) Le présent article et tout décret rendu sous son empire sont pleinement exécutoires suivant leurs termes formels, nonobstant toute autre prescription des présents Règlements."

A.-D.-P. HEENEY,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-10-1-10-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch
No. 2538 of February 3,
1942 from the Legation at Ottawa.

No. 174 EXTRA Vol. LXXV

THE CANADA GAZETTE
LA GAZETTE DU CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942 | OTTAWA, LUNDI 2 FÉVRIER 1942

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

To All Whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,

Greetings:

WHEREAS Regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended by Order in Council dated 16th January, 1942 (P.C. 365), provides that the Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice may, if it appears necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War, make, in respect of any area in Canada, an order declaring that, after such time as may be specified in such order, such area shall be a protected area and subject to the provisions of the said Regulation 4.

And Whereas it has been represented to the undersigned, the Minister of National Defence, that in respect of that area hereinafter defined of the Province of British Columbia it is necessary and expedient in the public interest and for the efficient prosecution of the War to make an order declaring the said area a protected area and subject to the provisions of the said Regulation 4.

Now Know You that in pursuance of the power granted as aforesaid and with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice the undersigned, the Minister of National Defence, doth hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the said Regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, order that after the thirty-first day of January, 1942 that area of the Province of British Columbia, including all islands, west of a line described as hereunder is hereby declared to be a protected area for the purposes of and subject to the

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT

MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront de quelque manière concerner,—

Salut:

ATTENDU que l'arrêté 4 des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941, modifié par l'Arrêté en conseil C.P. 365, du 16 janvier 1942, prescrit que le ministre de la Défense nationale peut, si la chose paraît nécessaire ou opportune dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre, rendre, à l'égard de toute zone du Canada, un décret déclarant qu'après la date spécifiée dans ledit décret, cette zone doit être une zone protégée et assujettie aux prescriptions dudit article 4.

Et attendu qu'il a été signalé au soussigné, le ministre de la Défense nationale, que, à l'égard de la zone ci-après définie de la province de Colombie-Britannique, il est nécessaire et opportun dans l'intérêt public et en vue de la poursuite effective de la guerre de rendre un décret déclarant ladite zone comme étant zone protégée et assujettie aux prescriptions dudit article 4.

Sachez donc que conformément à l'autorité qui lui a été dévolue ainsi que susdit et avec l'assentiment du ministre de la Justice, le soussigné, ministre de la Défense nationale, en conformité des prescriptions dudit article 4, tel que modifié, des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941, ordonne par les présentes qu'après le trente et unième jour de janvier 1942, cette zone de la province de Colombie-Britannique, y compris toutes les îles, qui est située à l'ouest de la ligne décrite ci-dessous, soit et qu'elle est par les présen-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-5-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

provisions of the said Regulation 4, as amended, of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941.

Commencing at Boundary Point No. 7 on the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and Alaska, thence following the line of the "Cascade Mountains," as defined by paragraph 2 of section 24 of the Interpretation Act of British Columbia, being chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of 1936, to the northwest corner of Lot 1410, Range 5, Coast Land District, thence due east to a point due north of the northwest corner of Lot 373, Range 5, Coast Land District, thence due south to said northwest corner of Lot 373 being a point on the aforementioned line of the "Cascade Mountains," (being the area surrounding the Village Municipality of Terrace); thence following said line of the "Cascade Mountains" to the western boundary of Township 5, Range 26, west of the sixth Meridian, thence following the northerly, easterly and southerly boundaries of said Township 5, to the southwest corner thereof, being a point on the line of the "Cascade Mountains," (being the area surrounding the Village Municipality of Hope); thence following the "Cascade Mountains" to the southerly Boundary of the Province.

And I Do Hereby Direct that this order be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in two issues within fourteen days of the date hereof of each of two daily newspapers published in the City of Victoria and of each of two daily newspapers published in the City of Vancouver, both places being situate in the said Province of British Columbia.

Dated at the Department of National Defence at the City of Ottawa, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

J. L. RALSTON,
Minister of National Defence.

I concur in the making of the foregoing order.

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Minister of Justice.

32-1

Ottawa: Printed by Edmond Cloutier, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

tes déclarée comme étant une zone protégée aux fins et sous réserve des prescriptions dudit article 4, tel que modifié, des règlements concernant la défense du Canada (Codification) 1941.

A partir du point de frontière n° 7, sur la frontière internationale entre le Dominion du Canada et l'Alaska, puis en suivant la ligne des "Montagnes Cascades", tel que défini par le paragraphe 2 de l'Article 24 de la *Loi d'interprétation de Colombie-Britannique*, soit le chapitre Ier des Statuts revisés de 1936, jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du lot 1410, rang 5, Const Land District, et de là franc est jusqu'à un point franc nord de l'angle nord-ouest du lot 373, rang 5, Coast Land District, et de là franc sud audit angle nord-ouest du lot 373, soit un point sur la ligne susmentionnée des "Montagnes Cascades", (qui est le territoire entourant la municipalité du village de Terrace); et de là en suivant ladite ligne des "Montagnes Cascades", jusqu'à la limite ouest du township 5, rang 26, à l'ouest du sixième méridien, et de là en suivant les limites nord, est et sud dudit township 5, jusqu'à l'angle sud-ouest des susdites, soit un point sur la ligne des "Montagnes Cascades" (qui est le territoire entourant la municipalité du village de Hope), et de là en suivant les "Montagnes Cascades", jusqu'à la limite sud de la province.

Et j'ordonne par les présentes que ce décret soit publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et, d'ici à quatorze jours de la date de la présente, dans deux éditions de deux journaux quotidiens, publiés dans la cité de Victoria, et de deux journaux quotidiens, publiés dans la cité de Vancouver, ces deux endroits étant situés dans ladite province de Colombie-Britannique.

Daté au ministère de la Défense nationale, en la cité d'Ottawa, le vingt-neuvième jour de janvier en l'an de grâce mil neuf cent quarante-deux.

Le ministre de la Défense nationale,
J.-L. RALSTON.

Je donne mon adhésion au présent décret.

Le ministre de la Justice,
LOUIS S. ST-LAURENT.

32-1

Ottawa—Edmond Cloutier, Imprimeur de Sa Très Excellente Majesté le Roi.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-10-1-16-3-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Enclosure No. 3 to dispatch
No. 2538 of February 3,1942
from the Legation at Ottawa.

copy

January 14, 1942.

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, today issued the following statement.

1. During recent weeks the Canadian Government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of Japanese racial origin. On the 8th of January a Conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems. At this Conference the Government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the Government of British Columbia and of the members of the Standing Committee on Orientals of which Mayor Hume of New Westminster is the Chairman. For the aid thus given the Government is most grateful.

2. Finally the Government has received appreciations of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the Defence Services. It has also been advised upon international complications to which certain courses of action might give rise.

3. As a consequence of these various contributions to its knowledge the Government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy that should be adopted.

4. In announcing its programme the Government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for, and in expecting to receive, the firm support of all Canadians.

5. The Government has found no disposition in any responsible quarter to question the justice and validity of the fundamental principles upon which its policy in

relation

Source: Japanese National Museum, 2018-10-1-10-5-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

relation to the Japanese problem has been based. These principles are now reaffirmed; in the future, as in the past, they will provide the standard against which all proposals relating to this problem will be measured. In summary form they may be described as follows:-

A - National defence and victory are the first and overriding considerations.

B - Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be justly treated.

C - Every feasible step should be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally. The full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.

D - No action will be taken or permitted which would give any excuse to the Government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control. Nor will any action be taken or permitted which would help the Japanese anywhere to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

E - Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States with a view to the substantial coordination of their policies

in

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-10-1-18-5-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

6. In accordance with these principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance, the Canadian Government, as a consequence of the new situation, created by Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbour, at once immobilized all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast. All persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited, for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels; or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the Coast of British Columbia.

7. For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin will be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

8. Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

9. The present intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued, and the Defence of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced.

10. It is intended to organize a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, in order to utilize the services of the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve.

11. Steps are being taken to provide for defining Protected Areas in Canada and, subsequent to a date to be announced, all enemy aliens (of whatever origin), except those who

possess

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-5-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such Protected Areas on the Pacific Coast as may be defined. Arrangements will be made by the Federal Government to provide accommodation for persons thus removed.

12. A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the Protected Areas on work of national value.

13. In order that the Canadian war effort may not suffer because of necessary restrictions placed upon persons of Japanese origin, the Government proposes to arrange at once, through the establishment of a special office in British Columbia, for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, now immobilized on the Pacific Coast. The removal of the Japanese fishermen will place upon the white fishermen and canners of the Pacific Coast a heavy responsibility for seeing that this removal does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, to the United Kingdom, and to the United Nations.

14. In the working out of its plans the Government proposes to give special consideration to those persons of Japanese race who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the World War.

15. The Government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisors, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-5-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

residents of British Columbia themselves. It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however fomented, in British Columbia. The Government proposes, therefore, to carry through its programme with the utmost expedition and thoroughness. It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or by other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection both for themselves and their property.

16. In conclusion the Government wishes to express thanks to those public officers and private citizens in British Columbia who, without being blind to the dangers and uncertainties with which they are confronted, have nevertheless set so admirable an example of fair play in their attitude towards those persons of Japanese race now resident in that Province. In this connection the Government wishes particularly to thank the Honourable G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour of the Government of British Columbia, Mayor Hume, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, and the other members of the Committee, Mayor Cornett of Vancouver, and all others who have contributed to the steadying of public opinion along the Pacific Coast. Similar thanks is due to the newspapers which almost without exception have realized the weight of their responsibility.

17. The Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, to which reference has been made above, is

composed

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-10-1-16-5-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

composed of the following persons:-

Fred J. Hume, Mayor of New Westminster, CHAIRMAN;
Professor H.F. Angus;
Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Macintosh;
Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead;
Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sparling, D.S.O.

Sour[illegible] Museum 2012.18.1.1.1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

TELEPHONE

DATE: February 21, 1942

SUBJECT: Removals of enemy aliens from certain localities on the Pacific Coast.

PARTICIPANTS: Lieutenant Colonel Karl Bendetson, Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department,
and
Mr. Bernard Gufler, Special Division

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MAR 3 - 1942
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

FEB 27 1942
File

FW 740.0115 PACIFIC WAR/220
PS/BC

Mr. Gufler telephoned Colonel Bendetson to ask what effect the Executive Order reported in the press placing control of removals in the hands of the Army might have on the situation which he discussed with Colonel Bendetson yesterday.

Colonel Bendetson stated that the Army has not yet exercised the new powers given to it and that authority for removals in the 88 areas already designated still remains in the hands of the Department of Justice. The Army will, however, probably designate these areas as well as other areas and take action in them under the new authority granted to it. The actual exercise of authority will be in the hands of the general commanding the California military district. The War Department shares the reluctance of the Justice Department to move the Italian nationals from the restricted areas. The General in Command of the California District, General DeWitt, feels, however, that if he gives the Italians more favorable treatment than he gives the Germans and Japanese by allowing Italian aliens to remain in restricted areas reprisals against Americans in the hands of the German and Japanese Governments might result.

Mr. Gufler remarked to Colonel Bendetson that the General's point of view did not appear correct in that reciprocity of treatment of civilian alien enemies applied bilaterally as between the United States and the individual countries with which it is at war and not bilaterally between two collective groups of allied warring nations. Colonel Bendetson said that he agreed with this point of view and would draw it to the attention of the appropriate authorities in his department.

Colonel Bendetson

Confidential File

Source: [illegible] Museum, [illegible]
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Colonel Bendetson displayed great bitterness toward the Department of Justice in his general remarks concerning the Pacific Coast alien problem. He stated that the Department of Justice was continually writing "letters for the record" to the War Department and was "passing the Buck" to the War Department. He inferred that the Department of Justice was refraining from taking necessary action and was reserving for itself the position of critic of the War Department's actions.

He said that many of the aliens ordered to move had moved and had found new places for themselves. The War Department is prepared, he added, to provide food and housing, such as that provided for soldiers, and railroad transportation for those aliens who do not move before the deadline date. It does not, however, desire to advertise the fact that it will provide such facilities for fear that there might be a rush on the part of numerous aliens to take advantage of free living. Colonel Bendetson remarked with great emphasis that the War Department is not a W.P.A or resettlement organization, that it will handle persons who fall on its hands as well as it can but that other Departments of the Government should remember that the Army's job is to kill Japanese not to save Japanese and that if the Army is to devote its facilities to resettlement and social welfare work among Japanese aliens, it will be that much more difficult for it to get on to its primary task, that of winning the war.

SD:BGufler:kc

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: February 20, 1942

SUBJECT: Removals of enemy aliens from certain localities on the Pacific Coast

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1942
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. John Burling, Office of Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Division of Alien Enemy Control, Department of Justice, and
Mr. Bernard Gufler, Special Division.

COPIES TO:

FEB 27 1942

Mr. Gufler telephoned the Office of Mr. Ennis in order to request information from him in connection with the attached message of February 18, 1942 from the Commandant of the 11th Naval District. Mr. Ennis' secretary stated that he was not in his office and that Mr. Burling was in charge in his absence. Mr. Gufler informed Mr. Burling of the message.

Mr. Burling made the following comment: The Attorney General has under the Presidential Proclamations of December 7 and 8, 1941 regarding control of enemy aliens the de jure authority to check removal of aliens from restricted districts. The Army, however, has been exercising defacto on a basis of military necessity authority to cause Justice to effect removals of enemy aliens from various areas.

Up to today Justice has removed about 500 enemy aliens; something less than 7,000 are to be removed next Tuesday. Approximately 4,000 of these persons are Japanese nationals. There are in addition approximately 3,000 German and Italian nationals scheduled for removal whom the Justice Department hopes it may not have to remove.

The Social Security Board has $500,000 to use for expenses of resettlement of the aliens removed from restricted areas.

Justice fears that the War Department might recommend increasingly larger areas as restricted areas and might eventually require removal from these areas not only of enemy aliens but of all persons of Japanese race including American citizens. As an example of what might

FW 740.0011 PACIFIC WAR/220
Confidential File
MAR 2 1942

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

might happen - a recommendation with regard to the city and county of Los Angeles might involve around 15,000 Japanese nationals and about 30,000 American citizens of Japanese race.

Removals from restricted areas are not made on a basis of investigation as to whether the persons to be removed are dangerous but are purely mass affairs on a geographic basis. If the Army recommends the clearing of a given area on a basis of military necessity, Justice has no choice but to carry out the clearing of the area. It hopes, however, that such removals can be made slowly enough so that they will not create hardships for the aliens removed and will not thereby give grounds to enemy countries for reprisals against American citizens on enemy territory. Justice finds itself, however, under great pressure and confronted with a mounting wave of hysteria in California which makes difficult the carrying out of its task in a moderate and humane manner.

Mr. Gufler gained the impression from Mr. Burling's comment that Justice feels itself pushed by the Army and by popular agitation against enemy aliens to act more rapidly in the effecting of removals of enemy aliens than it feels is wise. There should be no "overnight removals" which would cause hardships and lead to retaliatory action against Americans on enemy territory. Mr. Burling stated that Mr. Ennis would welcome some formal action by the State Department which would support his Department in effecting the removals at a rate of speed slow enough to permit proper resettlement of the aliens effected. He mentioned in this connection that he had before him the declaration of policy which was communicated by this Government through the Swiss Government to the principle enemy governments regarding the treatment of enemy aliens (Department's telegrams no. 68, January 12, re Germans, no. 219, January 26 re Japanese).

Since both Justice and War have been furnished with copies of this declaration of policy it is difficult to see what further formal action the State Department should take to let other Departments of the Government know that we have announced to our opponents that we will follow a humane policy in dealing with civilian enemy aliens and that we expect them to follow a like policy in dealing with American civilians in their hands. It does not seem that it should be necessary to remind other Departments of this Government weekly that we intend to be humane and that if we are not humane we may expect reprisals.

SD:BGufler:kc

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

Return to SD
Room 312--Telegraph

DATE: January 16, 1942

SUBJECT:

January 23, 1942

PARTICIPANTS: Miss Patricia Collins, Special Defense Unit, Department of Justice
and
Mr. E. A. Gullion, Special Division. (any relation?)

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740.0011 EUROPEAN WAR 1939 / 1971

Mr. Gullion called Miss Collins with reference to the Justice Department's letter of January 9, 1942 which he understood to have been drafted by Miss Collins. The first paragraph of the letter indicates that the Department of Justice contemplated assuming custody and control of civilian internees as soon as practicable. This was contrary to Mr. Gullion's impression, which was to the effect that the War Department was to have primary responsibility for the custody of enemy aliens. Miss Collins agreed that he was correct, that the War Department would have control, and that the agreement referred to in the first paragraph of the Attorney General's letter had been superseded by one concluded between the Attorney General and the Secretary of War. Miss Collins said that there was no record of this latter agreement, however, other than a brief memorandum by Mr. Biddle. There appears to be no correspondence with the War Department confirming it. The War Department, it is understood, is awaiting a letter from the Justice Department, in reply to its letter, confirming the agreement between Mr. Biddle and Mr. Stimson.

SD:EAGullion:ks

PS/FL
FILED
FEB 17 1942

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1942 FEB 24 PM 12 06

AMERICAN LEGATION
Ottawa, February 21, 1942.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

No. 2614

Subject: Japanese question in British Columbia.

DIVISION OF SPECIAL AFFAIRS
FEB 25 1942
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
Department of State

U. S. LIAISON OFFICER
MAR 6 1942
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIV. OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
FEB 28 1942
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to quote below, as of possible interest, from a letter of February 16, 1942, from the Consul General in Vancouver regarding the Japanese problem in British Columbia. Professor Simpson of the Ministry of National War Services says that it has been found impracticable to move persons of Japanese racial origin into Ontario or in fact anywhere outside of British

MAR 9 1942

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

British Columbia. He feels that when the hysteria has died down it will be possible to solve the problem along humanitarian lines. He anticipates that work would be found for the Japanese on feeder roads within the Province of British Columbia.

> "During the past month there has been little of outstanding importance to report in the affairs of British Columbia. The Japanese question as it relates to this Province is still the paramount issue. As you know during the fore part of February the Minister of National Defense and Minister of Justice in Ottawa issued orders declaring that part of the Province of British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains to be a "protected area" under the Defense of Canada Regulations. The Dominion Minister of Justice issued an order on February 5 that all male enemy aliens between the ages of 18 and 45 years inclusive must leave this area on or before April 1 next. No enemy aliens may enter, leave or return to this area without the permission of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and none may possess or use in the area cameras, radios or firearms, etc. According to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the RCMP at Vancouver, the evacuation order covers about 2,500 Japanese nationals as well as Germans and Italians. He also stated that enemy aliens may start leaving the protected areas at any time; that the RCMP will attend to the mechanics of the evacuation but that where the aliens go and what becomes of them will be within the province of the Federal Department of Labor and that the disposition of their property within the protected area will be the responsibility of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Cameras and other banned articles may be sold by the aliens before April 1. The question of where the Japanese are to go presents some difficulties. Arrangements were made to send some lumber workers to camps in Ontario but these arrangements were later canceled. Farmers and fruit growers in the Okanagan Valley do not apparently want Japanese labor although they will be extremely hard up for labor to harvest this year's fruit crop. The Provincial Minister of Agriculture in a speech at the convention of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association recently declared his opposition to Japanese labor and promised government help to the fruit growers by sending women and high school students to help harvest

the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the crop. On the whole the treatment accorded the local Japanese in this area has been good. It is only occasionally that one hears of window-smashing or other small acts of vandalism against Japanese. There has been agitation to revoke all trade licenses to enemy aliens. This it is said would put out of business more than 850 Japanese shopkeepers in Vancouver as well as a number of Germans and Italians. It is claimed by the proponents of this measure that if the male Japanese are evacuated and paid for work done at the rate of 40 cents an hour, their women will be able to run their businesses here, thus bringing in a larger income than they formerly enjoyed.

"The sale to white ownership of the Japanese fishing fleet as reported in my last letter is, I understand from private sources, not proceeding very rapidly. The chief reason is that there is no machinery for forcing a sale providing the two parties cannot agree on the price for the boat. I am told that many Japanese are holding off for an exorbitant price and that propaganda has been circulated among them to the effect that if they hold off until July 1 next when the sockeye salmon fishing season starts, they will not have to sell their boats as the Japanese will be on this continent by that time. An official of one of the largest fishing companies told me that his company had bought 35 of the boats but according to press reports the total sold up to February 14 was only about 40. A number of others have been taken over by the Navy and Air Force for patrol work. The Japanese fishing fleet in this Province is approximately 1,180.

"The Daily Colonist of Victoria (Conservative) complains of the delay in carrying out the Government scheme for removing the Japanese and states also that the measures drawn up by the Government are totally inadequate. It considers that enemy aliens should be interned and not put to work outside an internment camp which would leave them free to commit acts of sabotage."

Respectfully yours,

Pierrepont Moffat

Pierrepont Moffat.

In quintuplicate to Department.

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LC/awm

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-8
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DIVISION OF
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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Vancouver, B. C., Canada
December 15, 1941.

DIVISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
DEC 24 1941
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 986

Two copies of Despatch No. 986 dated December 13, 1941 forwarded herewith in compliance Department's Circular Telegram October 28 - 3 p.m. 1941. Five copies forwarded December 13.

DIVISION OF
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
DEC 29 1941
Department of State

DIV. OF PUBLICATION ACTIVITY CONTROL
DEC 29 1941
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1 Carbon sent to [illegible]

2 copies of despatch + 986

740.0011 PACIFIC WAR/33

FS/WL

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NO. 986

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Vancouver, B. C., Canada
December 13, 1941.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Japanese in British Columbia

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose herewith five copies of my despatch of today's date to the Legation at Ottawa on the above subject.

Respectfully yours,

True copy of the
original signed by: Paul R. Josselyn,
American Consul General.

Enclosure:
As indicated

File No. 800
PRJ/lf

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Vancouver, B. C., Canada
December 13, 1941.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Japanese in British Columbia.

THE HONORABLE
Pierrepont Moffat,
American Minister,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR:

I have the honor to give the following information regarding the Japanese in British Columbia and developments which have occurred since hostilities commenced between Canada and Japan.

The general position of the Japanese in British Columbia is doubtless known to the Legation. In this connection reference is made to confidential reports from this Consulate General to the Department dated April 25, 1932 and May 15, 1933 entitled "The Japanese in British Columbia" (File 840.1). Copies of these reports were forwarded to the Legation.

During the summer of 1941 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police undertook the registration of Japanese in British Columbia. The figures relating to this registration were released to the press on December 10th and a break-down of these figures is shown hereunder. The total of the Japanese population in British Columbia including Canadian-born, naturalized Canadians, Japanese nationals and others is 23,428. Following registration, Japanese were issued identification cards showing the bearer's photograph, fingerprint, et cetera. These cards are divided into three different categories i.e., for Canadian-born, for naturalized Canadians and for Japanese nationals.

Male

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

	Canadian Born	Naturalized Canadians	Japanese Nationals	U. S. Citizens	Total
Male					
Single	2790	223	645	5	3663
Married	495	1696	2395	4	4590
Widower	3	180	239	..	422
Divorced	2	12	17	..	31
Total Male	3290	2111	3296	9	8706
Female					
Single	1702	34	40	..	1776
Married	451	1347	1500	..	3298
Widow	5	193	155	..	353
Divorced	..	1	7	..	8
Category X	..	..	389		389
Total Female ...	2158	1575	2091	..	5824
Total -- Male and Female	5448	3686	5387	9	14,530
Total children under 16	601	3348	4946	3	8898
Grand Total					23,428

Category X: Canadians who have become Japanese nationals through marriage.

Immediately following the declaration of war the Royal Canadian Mounted Police rounded up a few Japanese who they suspected of subversive activities. These are being detained by the Canadian Immigration and probably will be interned. Although the exact number of those held is not known, I was reliably informed that it is less than 30 in Vancouver. I have no information regarding the number in Victoria. Japanese newspapers of which there are three in Vancouver have been closed and the Japanese language schools have been closed throughout British Columbia and all Canada.

One of the greatest problems of the authorities in connection with the Japanese is the control of Japanese fishing boats. The exact number of these boats is not known to this office but may be roughly

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

roughly placed at about 1,000. Licenses for commercial fishing may be issued only to Canadians, i.e., Japanese who are either Canadian-born or naturalized. Thus Japanese nationals may not participate in this occupation as license holders. The number of fishing licenses issued to Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese according to latest figures available is 1,886. The Canadian Navy acting under the Defense of Canada Regulations has ordered all Japanese fishing boats to report at a number of specified stations along the British Columbia coast. These vessels are to be detained and, at least in Vancouver, they are being dismantled or rendered unfit for immediate use.

The Japanese Consulate in Vancouver consists of a Consul, Mr. Ichiro Kawasaki and five Japanese members of his staff. The office of the Consulate is in the Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, I am reliably informed, placed a plain-clothes man at the Consulate on December 7th and, under instructions from Ottawa, the Consulate is allowed to carry on its functions, or at least certain of them, until the end of this week, December 13th. After that, the Consul and his subordinates will be allowed to go to their homes but will be required to ask for an escort of police when going outside their homes. As I understand it, no guard will be placed at their homes according to present instructions.

There have been one or two very minor demonstrations such as window-breaking, et cetera, but on the whole the Japanese so far have been treated extraordinarily well. Japanese on the staff of the Vancouver Club, of whom there were several, have been dismissed and their places filled by whites.

The

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The attitude of the local military and law enforcement officers toward the Japanese appears to be that so long as they behave themselves they should be let alone. Also there seems to be, to my mind, too much emphasis placed on the difference between Canadian-Japanese and Japanese nationals, and the fact that certain Japanese individuals are buying War Savings Certificates. Some local Canadian Japanese organizations have passed resolutions of loyalty to Canada including the Japanese branch of the local Canadian Legion. These resolutions have been given great publicity and it seems to me that they serve to lull the public into believing that these organizations are behind Canada 100% in this struggle, which, to anyone who knows Japanese character even slightly, is far from the case.

My statement above regarding the official attitude is based on what I have gathered from talks with the officer commanding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Vancouver Military Defenses. The former added that personally he did not trust any of them, meaning both Canadian-Japanese and Japanese nationals. It may be that a greater degree of surveillance is now being exercised over Japanese generally than was indicated to me. I sincerely hope that such is the case because, owing to their large numbers, their varied occupations and scattered places of residence, they present a real problem to the authorities.

Respectfully yours,

True copy of the
original signed by:

Paul R. Josselyn,
American Consul General.

File No. 800
PRJ/lf
Original to the Legation, Ottawa

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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TITLE OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Document to the State Department from the U.S. Legation in Ottawa, dated Jan. 14, 1942. Department of State file 740.00115 PW/147 RG 59, National Archives.

IF BOOK: EDITION | PUBLISHER | PUBLICATION DATE

IF JOURNAL: TITLE OF JOURNAL | VOLUME | NUMBER | MONTH | YEAR | PAGES WANTED

SOURCE OF REFERENCE - INDEX, ABSTRACT, ETC.: p. 191 footnote. Michi Weglyn, Years of Infamy, (N.Y.: Morrow, 1976)

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN LEGATION

Ottawa, February 3, 1942.

No. 2538

Subject: Japanese racial element in Canada.

740.0011 PACIFIC WAR/157

CONFIDENTIAL. FOR STAFF USE ONLY.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of Order in Council No. 365 of January 27, 1942, which authorizes the Minister of Justice to declare protected areas in Canada from which enemy aliens may be excluded or their presence therein restricted, and a copy of a proclamation of January 29, 1942 declaring certain areas in British Columbia to be a "protected area".

These

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-18-6-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

These Orders in Council are intended to assist in the control of the Japanese in British Columbia. According to an officer of the Department of External Affairs there are at present 22,870 persons of Japanese race actually in Canada at the present time. In addition, there are said to be 1,470 domiciled in Canada but actually, for one reason or another, at present in Japan. Of the total, 6,200 are said to be native born Canadians, 6,800 naturalized Canadians, 9,700 Japanese subjects, and 1,400 United States citizens. Of the Japanese subjects 1,742 are of military age, and of the Canadian citizens of Japanese race 5,200 are of military age.

3/ There is also enclosed a copy of a statement issued January 14, 1942 by Prime Minister King outlining the Government's attitude toward persons of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

The officer of the Department of External Affairs indicated that no decision had been reached as to the location of persons of Japanese race who would be moved from protected areas into the interior. He estimated that there would possibly be 1,500 Japanese subjects involved and between 500 and 1,000 Canadian citizens. The Canadian citizens would be given opportunity to enlist in a Canadian corps of Canadian Japanese, which would be an organization somewhat similar to our Civilian Conservation corps. The men of military age would be put in camps on construction work and would be required to

allot

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-10-1-18-0-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

allot funds to their families, who would remain where they are at present located.

The Government did not anticipate any difficulty in disposing of the good vessels of the Japanese fishing fleet, but many of the vessels were in such condition that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to dispose of them. Other information reaching the Legation indicates that in most instances the Japanese equity in these fishing vessels is small. By and large, they have been purchased with funds supplied by the canneries or loaned by the banks.

Respectfully yours,

Pierrepont Moffat

Pierrepont Moffat.

Enclosures:

1/ Order in Council, Jan. 27, 1942.
2/ Proclamation Jan. 29,'42 (in Canada Gazette Feb.2,'42)
3/ Statement by Mr. King, Jan. 14,'42.

5

Orig.+5 carbon copies received Wash.

In sextuplicate to Department.
800
LC/cms

Source: Archives Nationales Museum, 2010-10-1-10-8-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org