CANADA

Quote No. H.Q.S.8613-11,FD.5.

**Department of National Defence**

Ottawa, Canada,

2nd January, 1942.

SECRET

773-B-40

9 14

Dear Mr. Keenleyside,

With reference to our conversation this afternoon, I enclose for your information copy of a letter received from General Alexander on the Japanese question in British Columbia.

Yours sincerely,

H.L. Keenleyside, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs,
OTTAWA.

NAT. DEF. A-168-A
600M—8-40 (4472-S-4)
H.Q. 1772-39-376

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

Department of National Defence
Army

QUOTE NO. VS. 638-1-1-13

~~Ottawa, Canada.~~

Headquarters, Pacific Command,
Victoria, B.C. 30th December, 1941.

SECRET

Chief of the General Staff,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

1. The situation with regard to the Japanese resident in British Columbia is assuming a serious aspect. Public feeling is becoming very insistent, especially in Vancouver, that local Japanese should be either interned or removed from the coast. Letters are being written continually to the press and I am being bombarded by individuals, both calm and hysterical, demanding that something should be done. I have been informed that certain sections of the public in Vancouver propose to hold public demonstrations and street parades against the Japanese in the near future unless official action is taken. If these are held, they might lead to very serious inter-racial clashes involving considerable damage, bloodshed and possibly fatal casualties.

2. I fully realize the various angles of the situation and that any action which we might take against local Japanese, which is not completely humane and in conformity with the Geneva Convention, might be taken as an excuse by Japan to deal harshly with our own prisoners. I feel, however, that internment of Japanese males between the ages of 18 and 45, their removal from the coast and their organization into paid units on public works or some similar employment would be advisable.

3. I discussed the matter yesterday with the Premier of British Columbia, who entirely concurs in the above views. I have this date also discussed the matter with Lieut-Col. Sparling, who is a member of the Standing Committee on Oriental Affairs, and who informs me that similar views are held by his committee and that recommendations are going forward to the Prime Minister along these lines.

4. I attach herewith a report that I have received from the Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast, regarding the Japanese in the Queen Charlotte Islands and I concur in the recommendation made in the last para. of his report.

5. Arrangements have already been made for the employment of troops in the Powell Street area, Vancouver, and Steveston immediately a request is received from the police. These are the two main Japanese settlements and the employment of the troops would be for the protection of the Japanese against those who wish to do them violence. In addition a mobile reserve is available for use wherever it may be needed. While these precautions may prove sufficient in the main Japanese settlements, it would be impossible to give protection to scattered elements.

/2.



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. Immediate action a long the lines as suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent inter-racial riots and bloodshed, and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population.

(sgd) R.O. Alexander

Major-General
G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Command.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EAA

File 773-B-40

HLK/JG

COPY TO: Commissioner Wood ✓
(with copy of Gen. Alexander's letter)

January 3, 1942.

SECRET

Dear General Pope,

Please accept my thanks for your note of January 2nd and for the copy of the letter which General Alexander wrote to you on December 30th with regard to the Japanese situation in British Columbia. I was very sorry to learn of the extent to which hysteria seems to have affected the public mind in some parts of British Columbia.

The point in General Alexander's letter that seemed to me to be most unsatisfactory was his statement that he had been informed

> "that certain sections of the public in Vancouver propose to hold public demonstrations and street parades against the Japanese in the near future unless official action is taken. If these are held, they might lead to very serious inter-racial clashes involving considerable damage, bloodshed and possibly fatal casualties."

You will recall that when the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia was preparing its report the military and police authorities on the West Coast stated categorically that the situation would be kept in hand and that all necessary precautions had been and would continue to be taken to see that no untoward events could develop. In these circumstances it is now rather depressing to find that the General Officer Commanding on the Pacific Coast appears to believe that public demonstrations and street parades against the Japanese are to be expected.

or-General M.A. Pope, M.C.,
ce-Chief of the General Staff,
epartment of National Defence,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

If I may make the suggestion, it would seem to me to be appropriate for you to reply to General Alexander by saying that, in the light of previous discussions of this matter, it is his duty and that of the Police authorities, to concert together the necessary steps to be taken to block the holding of any such demonstrations and parades. These things should not be allowed to get started and the most severe penalties provided by the appropriate laws should be invoked against any person or persons who insist on going ahead with such subversive and disloyal activities.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of General Alexander's letter, together with a copy of this reply, to the Commissioner of the Mounted Police.

As you are aware, we are arranging for a meeting of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia to be held in Ottawa on January 8th. At that meeting the whole situation can be reviewed and agreement reached as to what further steps, if any, should be taken. In the meantime I hope that you will find it possible to direct General Alexander to co-operate with the Police authorities to whatever degree may be necessary for the purpose of making absolutely certain that no public demonstrations against the Japanese are allowed to develop in Vancouver.

Yours sincerely,

H L KENNEDY

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-0-7
Extract from R.G.24.C.7368 Vol.1.

I R  M A I L

In reply please quote
VS.630-1-1-13.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
Army

Directorate of Hist.
322.009
(D358)

Headquarters, Pacific Command,
Victoria, B.C. 30th December, 1941

S E C R E T

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
The classification of this document is cancelled by authority of D2130-1 (SIRC) of 12 Jun 72.
for Director Directorate of Hist.

Chief of the General Staff,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

SEP 7

1. The situation with regard to the Japanese resident in British Columbia is assuming a serious aspect. Public feeling is becoming very insistent, especially in Vancouver, that local Japanese should be either interned or removed from the coast. Letters are being written continually to the press and I am being bombarded by individuals, both calm and hysterical demanding that something should be done. I have been informed that certain sections of the public in Vancouver propose to hold public demonstrations and street parades against the Japanese in the near future unless official action is taken. If these are held, they might lead to very serious inter-racial clashes involving considerable damage, bloodshed and possibly fatal casualties.

CDS Legion!! *

2. I fully realize the various angles of the situation and that any action which we might take against local Japanese, which is not completely humane and in conformity with the Geneva Convention, might be taken as an excuse by Japan to deal harshly with our own prisoners. I feel, however, that internment of Japanese males between the ages of 18 and 45, their removal from the coast and their organization into paid units on public works or some similar employment would be advisable.

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6. Immediate action along the lines as suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent inter-racial riots and bloodshed, and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population. *

(R.O. Alexander) Major-General
G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Command.

wb.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-2-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Pacific Command Papers
RG 24 D 11 [illegible] Vol 11,867
file 10-7-1

5th January,

FROM : Naval Officer-in-Charge,
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

TO : Commanding Officer Pacific Coast,
H.M.C. Dockyard,
ESQUIMALT, B. C.

Copy to: Commanding Officer, H.M.C.S. "CLAYOQUOT".

JAPANESE FISHING BOATS

SUBMITTED:-

The attached copy of the report of the Commanding Officer of H.M.C.S. "MACDONALD" of convoy of eleven Japanese fishing boats to Steveston, is forwarded.

2. The difficulties of towing a large number of small boats will be appreciated on reading the report, as also the fact that three useful patrol vessels and one tug were required for the purpose.

3. The majority of Japanese fishing boats in this area are of the small gillnet type but these could be made of much use by the enemy.

4. It is submitted that all the small boats in this area may be placed at the top end of Tuck Inlet - Prince Rupert Harbour, many can be beached there, one patrol vessel can guard the Tuck Narrows, and in addition the boats can be immobilized.

5. In many of the Canneries, adjacent to the Skeena, there are a number of small boats in their sheds, and out of the water. These are being immobilized, and the purse seiners retained by the Naval Service.

6. At the Naas and adjacent canneries there are also a number of boats hauled out of the water, it is proposed to treat these in a similar manner.

7. It is believed that there may be individual Japanese boats in many unexpected places which could be used for enemy purposes. To offset this condition every boat is being investigated and if any suspicious conditions are found in the vessel or her crew she will be brought into Prince Rupert for investigation. This will apply to Canadian vessels if the conditions appear to warrant it.

8. Commanding officers of patrols will be instructed in what may be termed suspicious conditions.

9. Seized vessels will be retained in Tuck Inlet until the decision of the Commanding Officer Pacific Coast is received.

[signature]
COMMANDER, R.C.N.R.

Encl.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Naval Service

H.M.C.S. "MACDONALD",
31st. December, 1941.

SUBJECT:- Escorting (60) Japanese owned fishing Boats, - From Prince Rupert to Stevenston, Dec. 16th - 31st.

Sir;-

I beg to submit hereunder Report covering voyage from Prince Rupert to Stevenston, with 60 Japanese owned fishing boats, and return to Prince Rupert. December 16th to Dec. 31st, 1941.

DATE PARTICULARS

Dec. 16th. Slipped from alongside, Prince Rupert, at about 1130. Picked up escort of two, (H.M.C.S. "ARMENTIERES" with 60 boats, arranged in two lines ahead near Wolfe Island. H.M.C.S. "MINAS" and H.M.C.S. "MONTAGNARD" also escorting tow.
As soon as clear of Harbour and small sea encountered, it was seen that towing in double line would not be satisfactory, as boats in one line were already bounding against boats in the other line.
When across Chatham Sound and into comparatively smooth water, tow was broken up. "ARMENTIERES" towing one line of 30 boats, the other line being provided between "MINAS" and "MONTAGNARD". Tow then proceed without difficulty at a speed of about 8 knots.
On arrival off Klemuget at about 2300, thick snow showers were encountered, rendering it impossible to continue on through Grenville Channel in darkness. "MINAS" and "MONTAGNARD" proceeded to anchorage in Klemuget Inlet. "MACDONALD" and "ARMENTIERES" keeping position in wide part of Channel near Klemuget light.

Dec. 17th. Underway at daylight, proceeding through Grenville Channel, Wright Sound, Fraser and Butterworth Reaches, passing Green Inlet at midnight. Only minor difficulties with tow-line during day & night.

Dec. 18th. Arrived at Millbanke Sound at about 0600, experiencing difficulty immediately on arrival in smooth water. Towline parting in several places, with only small sea.
Proceeded at reduced speed through Merilla and Seaforth Passages. Adjusted towlines in smooth water and proceeded through Port Blackney and Reid Passage.
As soon as swell was encountered in Seaforth Channel, "ARMENTIERES" towing with parties, towing 12 boats direction towards Ivory Island. Orders were then issued to all boats having to proceed in smooth water in Powell and Blackney Anchorages. "MACDONALD" proceeding to pick up driftboats. Owing to continual breaking of lines, "MACDONALD" succeeded only in preventing boats from drifting onto Ivory Island, and when all boats were finally made fast, some in tow and some alongside, Ship had drifted too far out to return to Anchorage.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG24 D11 Vol 11846. P. Command Papers.

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

NO.

CANADA

Department of National Defence

- Naval Service -

Office of the
Chief Examining Officer
Prince Rupert, B.C.
15th December, 1941 19

FROM : Lieut.-Commander F. Wiesler, R.C.N.R.

TO : Naval Officer-in-Charge,
Prince Rupert, B.C.

SUBMITTED.

In accordance with your instructions I embarked in H.M.C.S. "MACDONALD" and at 0800/13th December, proceeded for the Skeena River accompanied by M.L. "NASKEENA".

2. On arrival at Inverness Cannery I found F.R.V. "SIGNAL" at anchor guarding the entrance to the Slough. I ordered "SIGNAL" to remain at this station.

3. "NASKEENA" was instructed to proceed to the North Pacific Cannery and start all jap boats afloat moving to a collecting point at Inverness Cannery. "MACDONALD" proceeded to Sunnyside Cannery for a similar purpose. At Sunnyside Cannery, Sergeant Hall of the Provincial Police was embarked in "MACDONALD" and a Constable was embarked in "NASKEENA".

4. Cassiar Cannery was next visited and jap boats ordered to Inverness.

5. "NASKEENA" was then instructed to proceed to Claxton and Carlisle Canneries whilst "MACDONALD" proceeded to Essington.

6. At Essington, Constable F.D. Avis of the Provincial Police rendered all assistance. There were no boats in the water but there were six which could be floated at high water and Constable Avis arranged that these would be started off for Inverness early on the 14th. All the larger boats were hauled out and were in boat houses a considerable distance from the water. The Constable promised to have these all immobilized by removal of an essential part of the engine.

7. "MACDONALD" then proceeded down river and contacted "NASKEENA" off Carlisle. "NASKEENA" was instructed to proceed back by Inverness Channel to Inverness calling at Cassiar, Sunnyside and North Pacific en route.

8. "MACDONALD" proceeded through Marcus Passage to the Oceanic Cannery.

9. At Oceanic Cannery 5 boats were found, all high and dry. The owners were instructed to have them floated at high water and to proceed to Inverness early on the 14th.

10. At Oceanic were some japs from Ocland and they were instructed to proceed to Inverness early on the 14th.

11. "MACDONALD" then proceeded by Marcus Channel to Inverness where I got in touch with the N.O.I.C. by phone. No contact was made with P.M.L. 8.

Nat. Def. E-239

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-3-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

13. "MACDONALD", "HASKEENA" and "SIGNAL" remained at Inverness during the night.

13. At 0800/14 "HASKEENA" was instructed to proceed to the Standard Cannery at Port Irving, which had been missed the previous day, and to then continue to Claxton and Carlisle Canneries to expidite the departure of boats and later to return to Inverness by Inverness Channel contacting all canneries on the way.

14. F.H.V. "SIGNAL" was sent to patrol off the North West point of Smith Island with orders to direct all Jap boats coming up Marcus channel to proceed to Prince Rupert and not to Inverness.

15. P.M.L. 8. returned to Inverness about 0830/14 and was instructed to proceed up Inverness Channel and return by Marcus Channel checking up at all points en route.

16. From 0900/14 the movement of boats was quite steady and by 1430/14 thirty-five boats had been checked past Inverness and six had been observed passing up Marcus Channel, making forty-one in all. The Examination Vessel checked forty-three so two boats apparently passed up Marcus Channel unobserved by "MACDONALD".

SUMMARIZING:-

Port Essington All the larger boats are hauled out and are stored in boat houses a considerable distance from the water. Constable Avis is preparing a list of all these boats and in the meantime is immobilizing them. There may be one or two boats up river and these will be sent in by Constable Avis when they arrive.

Carlisle Cannery "HASKEENA" reported all boats left for Prince Rupert.

Claxton "HASKEENA" reported all boats left for Prince Rupert.

Standard Cannery, Port Irving Three boats left for Prince Rupert. Two boats will have to await a 23 foot tide and should be in Prince Rupert on the 16th or 17th December.

Cassiar Cannery Two boats on the beach awaiting a 23 foot tide. 1 boat on dock without engine.

Sunnyside Cannery All boats proceeded Prince Rupert.

North Pacific Fifteen boats here but some are in an unseaworthy condition and it was not possible to check precisely how many immediately available.

Inverness Cannery All available boats proceeded to Prince Rupert.

Dominion Cannery Five boats ashore here but crews were not available. Sunnyside Cannery controlls this cannery and was asked by phone to arrange to have boats put in the water at first opportunity.

Oceanic Cannery All known boats proceeded to Prince Rupert.

Osland All boats proceeded to Prince Rupert.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-3-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA
JAN 10 1977
DU CANADA ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES

RG - 24

Vol. 11, 867

2018.16.1.30 3-4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-3-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

# CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

AIR MAIL

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.....

VANCOUVER, January 6th, 1942.

Professor Henry Angus,
Department of External Affairs,
Government Buildings,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

773-2-1-40

9 9

Dear Henry:--

I am sure you have been kept informed of developments as far as the Japanese situation in British Columbia is concerned. We have never needed your sane, steadying influence in this Province more than we do at this moment. It is impossible for me because of my official position to take any public part in the controversy but I did take an action yesterday in relation to Jack Scott's editorial in the News-Herald of which I have just informed the General Manager in a confidential letter. I am going to enclose a copy of this letter for your information, asking you to consider it confidential of course. I shall also enclose copies of the editorials and the letter to which I refer in my report to Mr. Murray.

I think it more than ever important that our thinking should be clear and as logical as possible in this matter and I feel strongly that whatever enlightened citizens of good will, such as yourself, can do will be of the greatest possible advantage to what may be a very difficult situation.

You remember what happened after Dunkirk - the attempted organization of the flying column, the whipped up enthusiasm of civilians to undertake individual or group action against so-called aliens. I shudder to think what might happen in British Columbia if we were, as is quite possible, to receive bad news concerning the Pacific situation.

Please accept my kindest wishes for the New Year. I hope it will be rich in achievement for you.

Yours sincerely,

I. Dilworth,
B.C. Regional Representative.

ID:EN
Encls. 4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C

Y

AIR MAIL

VANCOUVER, January 6th, 1942.

Mr. Gladstone Murray,
General Manager,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Murray:--

I have been very much worried about the local situation surrounding our Japanese population. There is a growing danger of our having an unfortunate situation arise here. Most people I think have been taking a very reasonable attitude toward the Japanese resident in British Columbia but there has been a concerted and organized attempt on the part of certain individuals to disturb the good relations which exist and to foment trouble between the Japanese and white Canadians. This move is centred around certain personalities; in Vancouver notably around Alderman Wilson.

The whole thing has culminated in the appointment of a Committee to go East to review the Japanese situation with the authorities. On this Committee there are representatives of the most violent anti-Japanese opinion.

I feel my responsibility as a citizen in connection with this matter very deeply. I know that it is impossible for me to do or say anything publicly because of my official connection with the Corporation but I feel we should not leave undone anything that is within our power which would help to stabilize the situation. I feel very strongly that the police and the authorities who have made very careful surveys of our Japanese population should be in possession of all the necessary information to control individual Japanese. Individuals such as Alderman Wilson and ~~Colone~~l Magregor Macintosh who set themselves at the head of movements to take direct action are it seems to me in danger of wrecking the whole constitutional framework of our State. I cannot help looking upon such individuals as enemies of our democratic system. I believe their activities in most instances arise either from a desire to serve their own interests by gaining

Captain

....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

notoriety or from limited understanding of the situation.

I am enclosing a copy of what I think is an excellent editorial in the News-Herald of yesterday's date. I felt it within my province as a citizen to write to Mr. Scott complimenting him on his editorial. I enclose a copy of my letter. I enclose also a copy of this morning's editorial in which you will see that Mr. Scott has quoted from my letter quite harmlessly as far as I personally am concerned.

I trust you do not think I have gone too far in this matter. I am concerned as a citizen with two considerations: (1) that nothing should be done which would produce a situation which might easily entail danger to property and life among the citizens of British Columbia, and (2) concern that a minority group in our midst should be treated with justice and fairness.

You will perhaps wonder why I have bothered you with this matter at all. I should perhaps mind my own Corporation business of which I assure you I have plenty. Well my opinion is that as large a number as possible of key people should have the facts of the situation and should be seized of the importance of the issue. Anything you or anyone else can do in Ottawa to make it possible for people to see this situation steadily and clearly will, I am sure, be in the interests of our country as a whole.

I am writing to Henry Angus who has a very clear conception of the whole situation. Beyond that and this letter to you I am doing nothing. Naturally it is impossible for me to take any part in the controversy in the press or elsewhere locally.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours faithfully,

I. Dilworth,
B.C. Regional Representative.

ID:EN

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-4-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Form 6102

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to January 7, 1942

Hon. Geo. S. Pearson, M.L.A.,
Care of The Prime Minister; Parliament Bldgs. Ottawa.

UNITED CHURCH CANADA HAS EIGHT JAPANESE MISSIONS THIS PROVINCE WITH ONE THOUSAND COMMUNICANT MEMBERS REPRESENTING TOTAL UNDER PASTORAL OVERSIGHT FIFTY-FIVE HUNDRED stop SINCE LAST MAY SPECIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE KEEPING CLOSE TOUCH WITH JAPANESE CONGREGATIONS AND HAS CONFIDENCE IN THEIR LOYALTY TO CANADA stop WE BELIEVE THEY WILL OBEY INSTRUCTIONS OTTAWA SPECIAL COMMITTEE ORIENTAL AFFAIRS WITHOUT PROTEST OR RESENTMENT AS THEY HAVE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE

(SEE PAGE 2)

IN THAT COMMITTEE stop WHILE ANXIOUS THAT ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS BE TAKEN SAFEGUARD OUR PEOPLE AND CITIES WE ARE CONFIDENT NOTHING CONTRARY BRITISH TRADITION OF DECENCY AND FAIR DEALING WILL BE DONE.

W.P. Bunt

Charge Supt. of Missions,
Rev. W.P. Bunt,
807 Dominion Bank Bldg.

Bunt Papers
UBC UTC Archives
Vol 1/1

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1942

MEETING TO CONSIDER QUESTIONS CONCERNED WITH CANADIAN JAPANESE AND JAPANESE NATIONALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

JANUARY 8TH, 2:30 P.M., ROOM 123
EAST BLOCK

# A G E N D A

1. Opening statement by the Honourable Ian Mackenzie

   A. A statement of the purpose of the meeting.

   B. A description of the peculiar position of the Japanese population in Canada which is unlike that of the German and Italian populations in several ways:-

      I. The Japanese are concentrated in one province in proximity to a theatre of war.

      II. There are probably no strong elements among the Japanese population hostile to the present Government of Japan.

      III. The tendency of the Canadian public to identify race and Japanese nationality.

      IV. The widespread belief in Canada that Japanese loyalties are racial rather than national.

      V. The intense economic jealousy of the Japanese and a wish in some quarters to appropriate their property.

      VI. Existing political and economical disabilities of persons of Japanese race.

      VII. The somewhat similar position of persons of Chinese and East Indian race.

      VIII. The analogy of Japanese in United States.

      IX. The absence of any long range Canadian policy with respect to the future of the Japanese population in Canada.

2. Background of the problem. Statement by Mr. Keenleyside

   1937 Interdepartmental committee.

   1938 Board of Review

   1940 Investigation by Special Committee

   1941 Reregistration; collection of firearms; appointment of Standing Committee.

3. Basic principles on which Canadian policy has been and should be based.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(a) The primacy of defence considerations.

(b) In so far as is compatible with (a) just and decent treatment for Canadians of Japanese race.

(c) In so far as is compatible with (a) the continuation in their normal employments of Japanese nationals resident in Canada.

(d) The coordination of Canadian and United States policies.

(e) The maintenance of a reasonable attitude among the civilian population and the use of the full force of the law to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Japanese Canadian communities.

(f) Avoidance of actions which will lead to retaliation against Canadians under Japanese control.

4. Report on the activities of the Standing Committee by His Worship Mayor Hume

(i) Prewar.
(ii) Since the declaration of war.

5. Report on the existing situation, by Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead

6. Discussion of general principles set out in 3

7. The application of general principles to specific problems

(a) Fishing boats and fishing licences

(1) What restrictions are imperative in the interests of national defence?

(2) If some Canadian Japanese are allowed to fish what supervision is adequate in the interests of national defence?

(3) What methods can be used to reassure the public as to the adequacy of precaution?

(4) Should our policy be influenced by the importance of not playing Japan's game which is to excite race hatreds?

(5) What measures are needed to maintain the efficiency of the fishing industry, - for instance, to enable Canada to carry out arrangements for the sale of vitamins from dogfish liver oil to the United Kingdom at agreed prices?

(6) How can fishermen of Japanese race who are excluded from fishing best be employed in the interests of Canada's war effort?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(7) How can fishermen of Japanese race be replaced with least damage to Canada's war effort?

(8) What measures, if any, should be taken to assure fishermen who are displaced of the just protection of their economic interests which will include compensation for their boats and an assurance of ability to resume their normal occupation after the war?

(b) Gasoline

(1) Should the sale of gasoline in bulk to Japanese nationals and its storage by them be prohibited or controlled?

(2) Should such sales to Japanese Canadians be prohibited or controlled?

(3) If these measures result in putting men out of employment to what activities should they be directed?

(c) Blasting powder

(1) Somewhat similar questions are raised with reference to blasting powder.

(d) Japanese language newspapers

(1) Should the suspension of Japanese language newspapers be continued or not?

(e) Should possession of receiving sets, cameras by Japanese, etc., be controlled?

8. Should consideration be given now to the position which Canadians of Japanese race should be expected to occupy in Canada during and after the war?

9. Should similar consideration be given now to the position of Canadians of Chinese and East Indian race?

10. Is the general policy with respect to Japanese nationals satisfactory?

11. Censorship problems

12. Other problems

13. How can any general policy which may be adopted as the result of recommendations made at this meeting, best be made known to the public of Canada in order to insure their intelligent cooperation?

(a) Declaration by Ministers of the Crown.

(b) Radio addresses (for instance an account of the deliberations of this meeting).

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-6-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MacKenzie Vol 32. files X-81 X-81(2)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

* The Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health. CHAIRMAN

The Honourable J. E. Michaud,
Minister of Fisheries.

* The Honourable J. T. Thorson,
Minister of National War Services.

* The Honourable G. S. Pearson,
Minister of Labour, and
Provincial Secretary of British Columbia.

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * | F. J. Hume, | - Chairman, and Mayor of New Westminister, B.C. |
| * | H. F. Angus, | - Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. |
| * | F. J. Mead, | - Member of Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia (1940); and Assistant Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. |
| * | Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, | |
| * | Lieut.-Col. A. W. Sparling, | - Chairman, Special Committee (1940). |
| * | Sergeant J. K. Barnes, | - R.C.M.P., Secretary. |

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|---|---|---|
| * | N. A. Robertson, | - Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. |
| | J. E. Read, | - Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs. |
| * | H. L. Keenleyside, | - Chairman, Board of Review (1928)<br>Member, Special Committee (1940)<br>Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. |
| | Escott Reid, | - Department of External Affairs. |

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-6-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

III. Introductory Statements.

1. At the first meeting the Chairman made an opening statement on the purpose of the Conference. He said that the Government had received numerous representations concerning the problem of persons of Japanese racial origin in British Columbia. One particularly important question was whether fishing licences should be issued to persons of Japanese racial origin. The chief purpose of the meeting was to allay apprehension in British Columbia. This must, however, be done in such a way as to minimize the possibility of retaliation by the Japanese against Canadian prisoners of war and against the coast of British Columbia. The Chairman paid a tribute to the work done by the various committees appointed in the past few years and to the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

2. Mr. Angus outlined in the sense of Section 1B of the Agenda the peculiar position of the Japanese population in Canada which is unlike that of the German and Italian population in several ways.

3. Mr. Keenleyside summarized the steps which had been taken by the Federal Government in recent years to deal with the problem. He went back to the riots in Vancouver in 1907, the subsequent establishment of the Japanese immigration quota which was gradually reduced until by 1930 it was limited to 150 persons of special categories. He pointed out that in recent years the quota had been never filled so that the problem, even before the outbreak of war with Japan, was not one of immigration but of working out satisfactory relations between the permanent Japanese residents of Canada and other residents of Canada. This had become more difficult ever since 1931 because of the constantly widening area of Japanese aggression. An Interdepartmental Committee under Dr. Skelton had been constituted in 1937 and in the following year a Board of Review had been set up to investigate illegal entries. The Board had found that there were a very large number of illegal entrants in the early 20's, but that by 1933 very few illegal entrants remained in British Columbia, and that since then entry had been carefully controlled. Public opinion, however, in British Columbia remained disturbed, especially after Japan entered into an alliance with Germany and Italy in September, 1940. A Special Committee was therefore appointed on October 1 of that year. Mr. Keenleyside drew attention to its report which had been published in December, 1940, and especially to the summary and the recommendations. The recommendations had been approved of by the Canadian Government and had largely been the basis of the Government's actions since. Under recommendation 7 a registration had been made and under recommendation 8 a small Standing Committee had been set up in British Columbia under Mayor Hume to supervise the carrying out of those recommendations of the Committee which were adopted by the Government.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. Mr. Keenleyside outlined in the sense of Part 3 of the Agenda the basic principles on which Canadian policy has been and should be based. He drew particular attention to the fourth principle, "the coordination of Canadian and United States policies". He said that the Permanent Joint Board on Defence had recommended that the two governments should do their utmost to synchronize their policies since their problems were almost identical. He referred also to the statement made by the Prime Minister in his broadcast speech made on the day following the outbreak of war with Japan. A somewhat similar statement had been made by President Roosevelt in which the President had appealed to employers not to discriminate against aliens and foreign born citizens. He also referred to a statement by the Attorney General of the United States on the necessity of showing tolerance to enemy aliens resident in the United States. On the whole the actions taken against persons of Japanese origin, even in Hawaii, had been less rigorous than those taken by Canada.

5. Mayor Hume then reported on the activities of the Standing Committee which had been appointed almost exactly a year ago. He said that the Japanese had been re-registered and that while re-registration was being made a considerable number had left Canada. When war broke out with Japan the Committee recommended:

1. That Japanese newspapers be closed down. As a result of this recommendation the Royal Canadian Mounted Police suggested to the Japanese that this be done and the Japanese agreed.

2. That Japanese language schools be closed. This also was done by agreement.

3. That the Royal Canadian Mounted Police pick up disloyal Japanese.

4. That the Japanese fishing fleet be laid up.

The three last recommendations had been made effective. Mayor Hume concluded by saying that the public in British Columbia was demanding that the Japanese be removed from the coastal area.

6. Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made a report on the existing situation. He said that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had received excellent cooperation from the leaders of the Japanese population. These leaders had cooperated in the registration and since the outbreak of the war with Japan had pointed out to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Japanese who should be interned as dangerous. As evidence of the excellent attitude of the Japanese population he read three paragraphs from an operative's report of a secret

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

meeting of Japanese fishermen in Vancouver which had taken place recently. The fishermen at the meeting had stated that they realized that the seizure of the Japanese fishing fleet was inevitable under war conditions. Since the outbreak of the war it had been necessary to intern only one Japanese because of disloyal remarks.

IV. Discussion on general principles set out in Item 3 of the Agenda and discussions of the application of these general principles to specific problems as outlined in the Agenda.

A full and frank discussion took place at all three meetings of the Conference. The result of these discussions is embodied in the report of the Conference. In addition to the matters mentioned in the report the following matters of special interest were brought up in the discussion:

1. Commissioner Wood and Assistant Commissioner Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported that they had recently been in touch with Mr. Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who reported that the F.B.I. had received no evidence of disloyalty by the Japanese in the United States, Hawaii or the Philippines: espionage had been committed only by persons attached to the Consulates; there was in the United States no important demand that Japanese residents should be moved from the coast.

2. Mr. Whitmore of the Department of Fisheries stated that if fishing licences were refused to the Japanese he did not expect that there would be an influx of many new fishermen, though a few more Indians would probably take out fishing licences. The explanation of this was that in the past the fisheries had been over-staffed. If not enough fish were being caught the Department could take steps to remedy the situation, as, for example, by reducing the weekly closed period or by permitting the use of a different type of fishing gear. He warned, however, that there would be a temporary local shortage of certain types of fish.

3. Mayor Hume reported that the Fishermen's Union had stated to him that they would guarantee that they could get the required amount of fish even if the Japanese were not issued licences and that the canneries had informed him that they could manage without Japanese in the canneries. The canners had also said that they would be willing to buy up the Japanese rights in the fishing boats. The Conference, however, agreed that it would be undesirable to permit the canneries to monopolize ownership of the fishing boats.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-7-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. It was clear from reports by members of the Conference who had recently come from British Columbia that a serious unemployment situation was being created in British Columbia among the population of Japanese origin. It was not merely a question of unemployed fishermen but persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia were also being dismissed from lumbering, gardening, and domestic service.

5. The members of the Conference who had just arrived from British Columbia found it difficult to accept the assurances of the representatives of the Armed Services and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that the measures which had already been taken in British Columbia or which were recommended by a majority of the members of the Conference would be sufficient to meet the requirements of national defence and security. Most of them stated that they did not trust persons of Japanese racial origin and that they considered the continued presence of these persons in British Columbia a menace to public safety. They emphasized particularly their fear that virtually all of these residents would commit positive acts of disloyalty if Japan should land forces in British Columbia. Even, however, if the assurances of the Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were accepted a serious situation would still continue to exist in British Columbia since it would be impossible to persuade the majority of the people of British Columbia that the Japanese residents did not constitute a menace. The people of British Columbia were definitely alarmed by the Japanese menace. There is grave danger that anti-Japanese riots may break out and that it will be necessary to call out the troops to defend Japanese residents from attack by other Canadians. The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Commissioner of the British Columbia Provincial Police agreed that there was a distinct possibility of anti-Japanese riots in Vancouver and General Pope stated that General Alexander had reported to Defence Headquarters that public security in British Columbia may be endangered by the feeling of the white population against the Japanese.

6. Mr. Couper of the Department of Labour and other members of the Conference from Ottawa emphasized that if Canada was to make the utmost possible contribution to victory in the war it was necessary to make the most effective use of the abilities of all residents of Canada including persons of Japanese racial origin. They based their contention on the impending labour shortage in Canada and argued that racial discrimination was not only unjust but inefficient and thus affected detrimentally Canada's war effort. The members of the Conference from British Columbia found it difficult to believe that there was an impending labour shortage in Canada

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-7-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

since they stated there was considerable unemployment existing at the present time in British Columbia.

7. This difference of opinion over the urgency of the manpower problem in Canada was in part the reason for the difference of opinion between members of the Conference over whether it would be useful and desirable to impress on employers and labour alike throughout Canada the importance, from the point of view of the national war effort, of not discharging or refusing to hire or refusing to work with persons of Japanese origin. Members from British Columbia stated that the public in British Columbia was so convinced that the Japanese were untrustworthy and constituted a menace that white workmen would refust to work with workmen of Japanese racial origin in spite of any appeal which the Government might make.

8. The possibility of Japan using Canadian treatment of Japanese as an excuse for retaliation against Canadians and other allied nationals under Japanese control was discussed at some length. Mr. J. E. Read, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, pointed out that Japan was not bound by the Hague Convention and that Canadian prisoners of war in Japan did not, therefore, have the protection of that Convention. Apart, however, from the Convention, the experience of the war hitherto was that both sides gave to prisoners of the other, treatment which was pretty well equivalent to the treatment which their own nationals were being given. If Japan believed that Canada was mistreating Japanese nationals it would probably retaliate, not only against Canadians but against other British subjects and nationals of others of the United Nations. Mr. Keenleyside pointed out that the Commonwealth Governments had tried to follow a common policy of treatment of enemy nationals and that should the Canadian Government decide in favour of a policy of wholesale internment of Japanese nationals the Government, before taking such action, would probably consult with the Government of the United Kingdom. He felt that it was likely that the Government of the United Kingdom would urge Canada not to take such action. Japanese nationals in Canada constituted the largest group of Japanese nationals in the British Commonwealth and it was in the interests of the whole Commonwealth that Japanese nationals in Canada should be made use of to the greatest possible extent in order to secure good treatment for British nationals who fall into Japanese hands.

9. At the request of Mr. R. W. Baldwin of the Office of the Press Censor it was agreed that a Standing Subcommittee of the Conference should be established with which Press Censorship could consult. ~~This~~ This Committee would consist of Mr. Angus and of a member nominated by the Defence Departments.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-7-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

10. The members of the Conference agreed that no publicity should be given to the proceedings or recommendations of the Conference until the Government had dealt with the Conference's recommendations. Mr. Ian Mackenzie stated that he would arrange that they should be dealt with by Cabinet on Monday or Tuesday, January 12 or 13.

11. During the course of the discussions telegrams and letters were read to the Conference from various associations and individuals in British Columbia. Some of these communications were addressed to the Prime Minister, others to individual members of the Conference.

12. While the proposal to remove all persons of Japanese racial origin from the Pacific coast was dropped by general agreement, the British Columbia representatives demanded that able bodied adult male Japanese nationals should be removed. They appeared to be willing to make an exception for those whose applications for naturalization under section 8 of the Naturalization Act were outstanding. In making this demand they emphasized that in their opinion it was the minimum necessary to satisfy the people of British Columbia and prevent riots and it was pointed out that the assurances of the Armed Forces and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police did not extend to denying the dangers of anti-Japanese rioting.

13. At the conclusion of the Conference, when it was clear that the Conference could not agree unanimously on measures which should be taken to control Japanese nationals in British Columbia, Mr. Pearson, as representative of the Government of British Columbia, stated that he wished to make it clear that if the Government of Canada ignores the views of the representatives of British Columbia they could not expect the Government of British Columbia to be enthusiastic or very effective in trying to "sell" the ideas supported by the Dominion Government to the people of British Columbia. In that event it would be necessary for the Government of Canada to try to sell their ideas to the people of British Columbia. The Government of Canada, however, could be assured that whatever decision it made, the Government of British Columbia would do their best to see that things go along peacefully in British Columbia.

14. At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman, the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, thanked all the members of the Conference for their participation in its discussions. He thanked especially members of the Conference who had come all the way from British Columbia to attend. In reply Mayor Hume expressed the thanks of the British Columbia members to the other members of the Conference, especially to the Chairman and to Mr. Keenleyside and Mr. Angus.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-7-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Raymond Record

FRIDAY JANUARY 9th 1942

# Men in Service Honored at Banquet

A outstanding banquet was held on Saturday December 27 at the First Ward Recreation Hall, when the men in service, home on Christmas leave were guests at a banquet, sponsored by the Legion, Lions and Rotary Clubs. There were 26 unifored men sat down representing all three arms of the service, Army, Air Force & Navy.

Teddy Wagstaff, Pres. of the Vets was in the Chair, and by him were L. R. Pack and Heber F. Allen, Presidents of the Lions and Rotary Clubs. The singing of "O Canada" was followed by Prayer by O. H. Snow, and then the First Ward Ladies served a delicious supper to the more than 80 present. Congratulations are certainly due the ladies or breaking into their round of Christmas parties and engagements to serve such a fine and greatly appreciated meal.

The Chairman then called on the guests to introduce themselves, giving the name and unit. A list will be given later. Then the veterans of World War No. 1. introduced themselves in the same way.

Jas. H. Walker, M. L. A. spoke briefly and expressed his pride at the fine type of men enlisted from Raymond and said he was sure that they would do their duty nobly and well when the time came. The people of the democracies would never submit to bondage, and even though none liked this struggle, it would be carried on to victory that the nations of the world may again be free.

T.K. Roberts, with Roi Stone at the piano led in Community singing, and also sang a vocal solo, as did Tom Allen.

Sergt.-Major Eldon Peterson spoke for the Air Force, Ellsworth Scoville for the Navy and Sergt.-Major Sam Dyson for the Army. All expressed their joy at being home, their admiration of the boys in the service, and their desire to do their part well in representing Canada and the folks at home.

L. R. Pack, Heber F. Allen, Pres. T. Geo. Wood and Bishop J. O. Hicken spoke briefly in appreciation of the sacrifice the boys were making to make the world free.

Harry Hironaka, a Japanese citizen of Canada, who had been here 55 years, and has boys in Canada's services, spoke briefly and expresed his love for Canada and his hope that the Axis powers, even his own Japan, which was still dear to his memory, would be defeated. He said his family and all his interests were in Canda, and his only hope was that the Allies would be successful in their fight for freedom.

Men answering the roll call were: Corp. Howard Hicken, Sergt. Lyle Piepgrass, Sergt.-Major Sam Dyson, T. Iwassa, F. O'shiro, Bert Piepgrass, Corp. Smellie Redd B. Jensen Lyle Lybbert, E. Scoville, S. Takahashi, H. J. Fromm, Bill Kinsey, Ren Mitchell, Francom Selman, Scott Kinniburgh, Sergt.-Major Eldon Peterson, Cecil Hutchinson, Stan Radisisich, Orval McBride, Rex Ehlert, Hildon Gibb, W. Jamieson, Mark Dahl, Thurston Smith and Corp. Roy Howard.

## Two Lives

### NS CLUB MEETING

Lions Club held their r meeting at the Sugar on Monday January 5th, "O'Canada was sung fol- by "America". Prayer ered by Lion Rulon Dahl 3 members and 2 visitors t.

T. Allan was appointed il Twister for the even-

A. Roddick introduced other who is a Segt. in nadian Air Force.

Tamer J. McLean led the community singing, foll by the Lions Roar.

V. Evans then addressed b. His topic being "Ser- This was enjoyed by all t.

etary D. Rolfson then he Financial report of the 5 members being on the

T. Wagstaffe then mov- a vote of thanks be o the 1st Ward for the the Hall for the Ban- or all the soldiers on leave, also Shirley King tertaining them at his n the Monday evening.

M. T. King was appoint- irman of a committee to with the Rotarians and egion to arrange for a night to include all three nd a friend and partner, h member.

War Savings Certificates lrawn for with Lion P. nd and Lion K. Wilde the lucky members.

Wm. Jensen reported progress being made on ining of an Air Cadete the town of Raymond. eeting closed by singing tional Anthem.

## John Chris

### RED CROSS EXEC MEETING

The local Branch of Cross Society has ha successful year —Tha has been due to the work and general co- of the many people in and district. Particula it been due to the unti of the Ladies of t organization and also willing workers who operated with them.

Now a new seaso and a greater demand Cross activity is upo will mean more w more workers will b and with this in mind executive make an a your continued splendi

The work room su have been appointed new season as follows

Mrs Madill —Secret Mrs. Gilmour —Kni Mrs. R. Larson— S

They would apprecia you consult them w lems or ideas that w them in this great humanitarian work.

In closing the vari mittees want to say 'th to anyone and ever have contributed in for the past successfu Local Executive Red C iety.

### AIR CADET TROOP

Meeting Sunday representatives o th and Rotary Clubs spe and a half in studyin up of the Air Cadet and responsibilities with the same.

The whole idea se be a decided benefit in the traning they ceive and the com

## NEWS NOTES

att Lee left Wednesday

### YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL

A Youth Training School is

Despite the cold weather, skating has been very popular since the ice sheet was finished

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-7-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

P.M.'s comments on red pencil

A→P.L

mm

CONFIDENTIAL

10th January, 1942

My dear Prime Minister,-

For the last two days we had a committee, consisting of about thirty members, considering every phase of the Japanese problem in British Columbia. The Committee consisted of representatives of --

External Affairs;
The Navy and the Army;
The Provincial Government of British Columbia;
The Mounted Police;
The Provincial Police of British Columbia;
The Department of Labour, and other departments of the Government; and
The Standing Committee on Oriental Problems in British Columbia (the Chairman of which is Mayor Hume of New Westminster); with
Mr. Michaud and myself.

It was immediately evident that there was a marked difference of opinion between the Standing Committee from British Columbia, together with the Provincial Government, and the officials of the various departments, including the Services, in Ottawa. We were able to arrive at unanimous conclusions in regard to the question of fishing licenses and fishing boats, radios and cameras, but the real difficulty arose on the question of evacuation.

I may say that although the Committee recommended that Canadian nationals of Japanese origin be permitted to volunteer in the Canadian army, and also that they should be called up under the National Mobilization Act, the Committee was rather lukewarm about this recommendation. The Standing Committee was opposed to it and the opinion was expressed that the public of British Columbia were not in favour of it.

Therefore, in regard to that specific recommendation - if you feel inclined to be opposed to it, I would not urge it very strongly on the Government.

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
O t t a w a.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-8-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The real difference of opinion arose, however, in regard to the question of the evacuation of Japanese nationals. There are of these about 3,300. Of these, 1,714 are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and I would estimate that from about 2,000 to 2,500 are able-bodied, adult males.

You will observe that the majority report did not support, for the reasons stated, a policy of evacuation. On the contrary, Mr. Pearson for the Provincial Government, Mayor Hume and some members of his committee, named in the report, spoke very emphatically in favour of it and, therefore, rather than divide the Committee and cause, possibly, unfortunate consequences, I suggested that both the majority and the minority decisions be referred to Council. I personally have no doubt whatsoever as to what the opinion is in British Columbia -- the opinion of British Columbia is with the minority report.

I believe that under a wise and prudent policy of consideration, these could be transferred either to the interior parts of British Columbia, for useful, constructive work in camps without necessarily being interned but being under surveillance, or to parts outside of British Columbia where they could be very usefully employed on road work in connection with defence. There is a gap in the road between Terrace and Prince Rupert that, in my opinion, should be completed, thus being of great benefit to the defence of the northern portions of the province. There is also, when the weather clears, a gap to be completed in the Hope-Princeton highway which would be of great importance if the bridge on the Fraser Canyon happened to be destroyed.

My suggestion is that you immediately appoint someone possessed of ability and discretion and, if Council decides upon this policy, place him in charge not only of the formation of the Civilian Pioneer Corps recommended, but also in charge of the placement on constructive works away from the Coast of those who could not be absorbed in the Civilian Pioneer Corps. Perhaps the name of Brigadier Foster, who is mentioned as Minister to Tokyo, would be useful in that regard.

O.K.

In connection with the disposal of the Japanese boats, seeing that they are Canadian citizens in the main, I would recommend a committee to be set up of, say, three members, to dispose of these boats either by sale, lease or charter. I think possibly one of the committee should be a member of the Japanese who is a Canadian national. I recommend, as the best man to head this committee, Commander S. L. Johnson, now serving with the Navy here in Ottawa, but who could be released for this purpose. He has been in British Columbia for forty-seven years and knows the Japanese situation thoroughly.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-8-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The only place where the element of compulsion might have to come in would be in connection with the evacuation of some of the Japanese nationals. As you are aware, the Canadian nationals of Japanese origin have all volunteered to serve anywhere and in any capacity. I enclose copies of three telegrams received from them yesterday.

This is a question of great urgency in my opinion and Council should deal with it either on Monday or give it priority on Tuesday. I have called a meeting of the Reconstruction Committee for Monday afternoon at 2.30. This will take only about an hour and perhaps it might be possible to have Council called after that to deal only with this very important Japanese problem.

What I fear is that, unless we take immediate action, our white people may resort to unwise tactics in Vancouver. The Standing Committee state that they will not return until Council has rendered a decision. They asked that they be allowed to appear before the Cabinet but I replied that Cabinet was not receiving any delegation. Then they asked me if Mayor Hume, who is a very loyal supporter, could see you personally. I said I did not know -- possibly you might see him for five minutes before Council met -- and would mention the matter to you.

That is the situation as clearly as I see it, and I would strongly urge the Government taking immediate action and making its policy public.

Yours sincerely,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-8-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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DATE July 21, 1983

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEMORANDUM

1. Speed is essential.

2. See extract from letter from General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command.

3. See extract from Navy letter.

4. Remove male population from Coastal area.

5. Organize into units for gainful employment based upon set-up of "Pioneer Units" of last war.

6. (a) Nationals - Compulsory
   (b) Naturalized - Volunteer
   (c) Canadian Born - Volunteer
   (d) Ex-service men - Volunteer

   } Into No. 5

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-8-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Extracts from Secret letter from Major-General R. O. Alexander, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command, addressed to Chief of the General Staff at Ottawa, under date of December 30, 1941

"2. I fully realize the various angles of the situation and that any action which we might take against local Japanese, which is not completely humane and in conformity with the Geneva Convention, might be taken as an excuse by Japan to deal harshly with our own prisoners. I feel, however, that internment of Japanese males between the ages of 18 and 45, their removal from the coast and their organization into paid units on public works or some similar employment would be advisable.

"3. I discussed the matter yesterday with the Premier of British Columbia, who entirely concurs in the above views. I have this date also discussed the matter with Lieut.-Col. Sparling, who is a member of the Standing Committee on Oriental Affairs, who informs me that similar views are held by his committee and that recommendations are going forward to the Prime Minister along these lines.

"6. Immediate action along the lines as suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent interracial riots and bloodshed, and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-8-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Secret

Extract from/letter from Commodore W.J.R. Beech, Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast, addressed to General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command; The Officer-in-Charge, "E" Company, R.C.M.P., Vancouver; and The Commissioner, B.C. Provincial Police, under date of December 27, 1941

"9. Public opinion is very much against the Japanese all over the Queen Charlotte Islands and in view of the strategic position of these Islands I would strongly recommend that all the Japanese be removed."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-8-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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2018.16.1.30.8-6
Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-8-6b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C MLM King's annotations

I

The Conference endorses the following principles which underlie Canadian policy in relation to the Japanese problem and by which, in its opinion, all proposals in relation to this matter should be judged:-

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

B - In so far as it may be compatible with the requirements of national defence, Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada shall be treated with justice and consideration.

C - Every feasible step shall be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally, and it shall again be made known that 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 shall be taken or allowed which would give any possible excuse to the Japanese Government for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control, or which would help the Japanese in their

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

present efforts to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

E - The Canadian and United States authorities should continue to coordinate their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

II

In accordance with the foregoing principles the Conference recommends that, during the period of the war, for reasons of national defence and security, the Canadian Government should take the following steps:-

A - Prohibit all persons of Japanese racial origin from fishing or serving on fishing vessels or other vessels operated by Japanese off the coast of British Columbia.

B - Strictly control the sale of gasoline and of blasting powder to persons of Japanese racial origin, under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

C - Prohibit the possession or use by Japanese nationals of short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

D - Continue intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals.

JK/K

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

III

The Conference recommends that, for the furtherance of the Canadian war effort, the Canadian Government should take the following steps:-

A - Accept at once the offers of various groups of Canadians of Japanese race to perform wartime service for Canada.

OK

B - Organize for the foregoing purpose a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, and take such other action as will make most effective use of the abilities of Canadian residents of Japanese race.

OK

C - Encourage the enlistment in the Canadian Armed Forces, for service outside British Columbia, of Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin; and call up under the terms of the National Resources Mobilization Act, for service outside British Columbia, all Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin properly subject to the provisions of the said Act.

?

No

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D - Arrange through the immediate 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, and now immobilized on the Pacific Coast.

E - Emphasize to the white fishermen and canners on the Pacific Coast that they must accept responsibility for seeing that the removal of the Japanese fishermen does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, the United Kingdom and the Allied nations.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IV

The Conference considered a proposal that all Japanese nationals (or at least all males between 18 and 45) now resident in Canadian territory on or near the Coast of British Columbia, be compulsorily removed to areas lying east of the Rocky mountains. The majority of the Conference did not accept this proposal, for the following reasons:-

A - The representatives of the Department of National Defence, National Defence for Naval Services, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assured the Conference that the requirements of national defence and security can be met by the measures already taken or recommended, and do not warrant such action.

OK

B - The acceptance of this proposal would be a contradiction of Canadian and Allied professions of justice and humanity.

C - Officers of the Department of External Affairs informed the Conference that in their opinion action of the kind proposed would almost certainly result in cruel retaliation by the Japanese authorities

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

against Canadians now in their power; and further that such action at this stage would result in the dissipation of the strongest guarantee now possessed by Canada, and the remainder of the British Commonwealth, of continued good treatment for Canadian nationals and British subjects who have or may come under Japanese control.

D - Acceptance of this proposal would result in the Canadian Government following a policy wholly at variance with that being followed by the United States Government under similar or more difficult circumstances in the western States and Hawaii.

In spite of the assurances mentioned in A above, the Honourable G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour, and Provincial Secretary of British Columbia; His Worship Mayor F. J. Hume, of New Westminster, B.C., Chairman of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia; Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Macintosh, and Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sparling, Members of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia; and Mr. T.W.S. Parsons, Commissioner of the British Columbia Provincial Police, all of whom who had come from British Columbia to Ottawa for this Conference, realizing that there will be difficulty in satisfying the residents of British

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Columbia that there is no need to fear subversive activities on the part of Japanese nationals in British Columbia, agreed on the following recommendations:-

1. That arrangements be made by the Canadian Government for the removal of able-bodied adult male Japanese nationals from the coastal area of British Columbia, and that employment of a suitable character be provided for them under conditions which may be considered reasonable under the circumstances; in areas and under conditions which will assure their removal from any suspicion of possibility of subversive activities.

OK

2. That where the circumstances reasonably permit, women and children be allowed to accompany the head of the family.

OK

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

V

Finally the Conference, recognizing the great anxieties imposed on the people of British Columbia as a result of the dangers created by war with Japan, recommends that the Canadian Government should endeavour to secure the full cooperation of the Government of British Columbia, and should make known to the public the details of its policy in relation to the Japanese problem by the following means:-

A - A statement by radio to the people of British Columbia by the Prime Minister of Canada.

No

B - One or two explanatory statements over the radio by participants in this Conference in which the various considerations presented and the reasons for the recommendations made, will be clearly discussed.

C - Full and complete "off-the-record" discussions with representatives of the press and radio to be held in Victoria, Vancouver and Ottawa, and to be participated in by Members of the Standing Committee, representatives of the Armed Services, and of the Department of External Affairs, with the cooperation of the Director of Public Information.

This should be first step
K

This statement of government policy
given to the press - but not radio
K

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-9-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SECRET

January 10, 1942.

CONFERENCE ON THE
JAPANESE PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
January 8 - 9, 1942, Ottawa.

MINUTES

I. The meetings took place in Room 123 of the East Block of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Three meetings were held: the first meeting from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. on January 8; the second from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon on January 9; the third from 3 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. on January 9.

II. The following participated in the Conference:

* The Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health. CHAIRMAN

The Honourable J. E. Michaud,
Minister of Fisheries.

* The Honourable G. S. Pearson,
Minister of Labour, and
Provincial Secretary of British Columbia.

Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia

* F. J. Hume, - Chairman, and Mayor of New Westminister, B. C.

* H. F. Angus, - Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

* F. J. Mead, - Member of Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia (1940); and Assistant Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

* Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh,

* Lieut.-Col. A. W. Sparling, - Chairman, Special Committee (1940).

* Sergeant J. K. Barnes, - R.C.M.P. Secretary.

* N. A. Robertson, (first meeting only) Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

J. E. Read, - Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * | H. L. Keenleyside, | - Chairman, Board of Review (1938).<br>- Member, Special Committee (1940)<br>- Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. |
| | Escott Reid | - Department of External Affairs. |
| | Major-General L. R. LaFleche (second meeting only) | - Associate Deputy Minister of National War Services. |
| * | Brigadier S. T. Wood, (first meeting only) | - Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. |
| * | T.W.S. Parsons, | - Commissioner, British Columbia Provincial Police. |
| * | Commodore H.E. Reid, | - Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. |
| * | Commander J. McCullough, | - Officer in Charge of Auxiliary Vessels, Pacific Coast. |
| * | Paymaster Lieut.-Commander R.Pennington, (first meeting only) | - Secretary of the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. |
| * | Commander E. Johnstone | - Assistant Director of Naval Personnel. |
| * | Major-General Maurice Pope | - Vice-Chief of the General Staff. |
| | Lieut.-Col. J. E. Lyon, | - Acting Director of Military Operations and Intelligence. |
| * | A. J. Whitmore, | - Director Western Fisheries, Department of Fisheries. |
| * | W. J. Couper, | - Department of Labour. |
| | R. W. Baldwin, | - Office of the Press Censor. |

* Present or past resident of British Columbia.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

III. Introductory Statements.

1. At the first meeting the Chairman made an opening statement on the purpose of the Conference. He said that the Government had received numerous representations concerning the problem of persons of Japanese racial origin in British Columbia. One particularly important question was whether fishing licences should be issued to persons of Japanese racial origin. The chief purpose of the meeting was to allay apprehension in British Columbia. This must, however, be done in such a way as to minimize the possibility of retaliation by the Japanese against Canadian prisoners of war and against the coast of British Columbia. The Chairman paid a tribute to the work done by the various committees appointed in the past few years and to the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

2. Mr. Angus outlined in the sense of Section 1B of the Agenda the peculiar position of the Japanese population in Canada which is unlike that of the German and Italian population in several ways.

3. Mr. Keenleyside summarized the steps which had been taken by the Federal Government in recent years to deal with the problem. He went back to the riots in Vancouver in 1907, the subsequent establishment of the Japanese immigration quota which was gradually reduced until by 1930 it was limited to 150 persons of special categories. He pointed out that in recent years the quota had been ~~more than~~ filled so that the problem, even before the outbreak of war with Japan, was not one of immigration but of working out satisfactory relations between the permanent Japanese residents of Canada and other residents of Canada. This had become more difficult ever since 1931 because of the constantly widening area of Japanese aggression. An Interdepartmental Committee under Dr. Skelton had been constituted in 1937 and in the following year a Board of Review had been set up to investigate illegal entries. The Board had found that there were a very large number of illegal entrants in the early 20's, but that by 1933 very few illegal entrants remained in British Columbia, and that since then entry had been carefully controlled. Public opinion, however, in British Columbia remained disturbed, especially after Japan entered into an alliance with Germany and Italy in September, 1940. A Special Committee was therefore appointed on October 1 of that year. Mr. Keenleyside drew attention to its report which had been published in December, 1940, and especially to the summary and the recommendations. The recommendations had been approved of by the Canadian Government and had largely been the basis of the Government's actions since. Under recommendation 7 a registration had been made and under recommendation 8 a small Standing Committee had been set up in British Columbia under Mayor Hume to supervise the carrying out of those recommendations of the Committee which were adopted by the Government.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. Mr. Keenleyside outlined in the sense of Part 3 of the Agenda the basic principles on which Canadian policy has been and should be based. He drew particular attention to the fourth principle, "the coordination of Canadian and United States policies". He said that the Permanent Joint Board on Defence had recommended that the two governments should do their utmost to synchronize their policies since their problems were almost identical. He referred also to the statement made by the Prime Minister in his broadcast speech made on the day following the outbreak of war with Japan. A somewhat similar statement had been made by President Roosevelt in which the President had appealed to employers not to discriminate against aliens and foreign born citizens. He also referred to a statement by the Attorney General of the United States on the necessity of showing tolerance to enemy aliens resident in the United States. On the whole the actions taken against persons of Japanese origin, even in Hawaii, had been less rigorous than those taken by Canada.

5. Mayor Hume then reported on the activities of the Standing Committee which had been appointed almost exactly a year ago. He said that the Japanese had been re-registered and that while re-registration was being made a considerable number had left Canada. When war broke out with Japan the Committee recommended:

1. That Japanese newspapers be closed down. As a result of this recommendation the Royal Canadian Mounted Police suggested to the Japanese that this be done and the Japanese agreed.

2. That Japanese language schools be closed. This was also done by agreement.

3. That the Royal Canadian Mounted Police pick up disloyal Japanese.

4. That the Japanese fishing fleet be laid up.

The three last recommendations had been made effective. Mayor Hume concluded by saying that the public in British Columbia was demanding that the Japanese be removed from the coastal area.

6. Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made a report on the existing situation. He said that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had received excellent cooperation from the leaders of the Japanese population. These leaders had cooperated in the registration and since the outbreak of the war with Japan had pointed out to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Japanese who should be interned as dangerous. As evidence of the excellent attitude of the Japanese population he read three paragraphs from an operative's report of a secret

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

meeting of Japanese fishermen in Vancouver which had taken place recently. The fishermen at the meeting had stated that they realized that the seizure of the Japanese fishing fleet was inevitable under war conditions. Since the outbreak of the war it had been necessary to intern only one Japanese because of disloyal remarks.

IV. Discussion on general principles set out in Item 3 of the Agenda and discussions of the application of these general principles to specific problems as outlined in the Agenda.

A full and frank discussion took place at all three meetings of the Conference. The result of these discussions is embodied in the report of the Conference. In addition to the matters mentioned in the report the following matters of special interest were brought up in the discussion:

1. Commissioner Wood and Assistant Commissioner Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police reported that they had recently been in touch with Mr. Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who reported that the F.B.I. had received no evidence of disloyalty by the Japanese in the United States, Hawaii or the Philippines; espionage had been committed only by persons attached to the Consulates; there was in the United States no important demand that Japanese residents should be moved from the coast.

2. Mr. Whitmore of the Department of Fisheries stated that if fishing licences were refused to the Japanese he did not expect that there would be an influx of many new fishermen, though a few more Indians would probably take out fishing licences. The explanation of this was that in the past the fisheries had been over-staffed. If not enough fish were being caught the Department could take steps to remedy the situation, as, for example, by reducing the weekly closed period or by permitting the use of a different type of fishing gear. He warned, however, that there would be a temporary local shortage of certain types of fish.

3. Mayor Hume reported that the Fishermen's Union had stated to him that they would guarantee that they could get the required amount of fish even if the Japanese were not issued licences and that the canneries had informed him that they could manage without Japanese in the canneries. The canners had also said that they would be willing to buy up the Japanese rights in the fishing boats. The Conference, however, agreed that it would be undesirable to permit the canneries to monopolize ownership of the fishing boats.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. It was clear from reports by members of the Conference who had recently come from British Columbia that a serious unemployment situation was being created in British Columbia among the population of Japanese origin. It was not merely a question of unemployed fishermen but persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia were also being dismissed from lumbering, gardening, and domestic service.

5. The members of the Conference who had just arrived from British Columbia found it difficult to accept the assurances of the representatives of the Armed Services and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that the measures which had already been taken in British Columbia or which were recommended by a majority of the members of the Conference would be sufficient to meet the requirements of national defence and security. Most of them stated that they did not trust persons of Japanese racial origin and that they considered the continued presence of these persons in British Columbia a menace to public safety. They emphasized particularly their fear that virtually all of these residents would commit positive acts of disloyalty if Japan should land forces in British Columbia. Even, however, if the assurances of the Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were accepted a serious situation would still continue to exist in British Columbia since it would be impossible to persuade the majority of the people of British Columbia that the Japanese residents did not constitute a menace. The people of British Columbia were definitely alarmed by the Japanese menace. There is grave danger that anti-Japanese riots may break out and that it will be necessary to call out the troops to defend Japanese residents from attack by other Canadians. The Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Commissioner of the British Columbia Provincial Police agreed that there was a distinct possibility of anti-Japanese riots in Vancouver and General Pope stated that General Alexander had reported to Defence Headquarters that public security in British Columbia may be endangered by the feeling of the white population against the Japanese.

6. Mr. Couper of the Department of Labour and other members of the Conference from Ottawa emphasized that if Canada was to make the utmost possible contribution to victory in the war it was necessary to make the most effective use of the abilities of all residents of Canada including persons of Japanese racial origin. They based their contention on the impending labour shortage in Canada and argued that racial discrimination was not only unjust but inefficient and thus affected detrimentally Canada's war effort. The members of the Conference from British Columbia found it difficult to believe that there was an impending labour shortage in Canada

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

since they stated there was considerable unemployment existing at the present time in British Columbia.

7. This difference of opinion over the urgency of the manpower problem in Canada was in part the reason for the difference of opinion between members of the Conference over whether it would be useful and desirable to impress on employers and labour alike throughout Canada the importance, from the point of view of the national war effort, of not discharging or refusing to hire or refusing to work with persons of Japanese origin. Members from British Columbia stated that the public in British Columbia was so convinced that the Japanese were untrustworthy and constituted a menace that white workmen would refust to work with workmen of Japanese racial origin in spite of any appeal which the Government might make.

8. The possibility of Japan using Canadian treatment of Japanese as an excuse for retaliation against Canadians and other allied nationals under Japanese control was discussed at some length. Mr. J. E. Read, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, pointed out that Japan was not bound by the Hague Convention and that Canadian prisoners of war in Japan did not, therefore, have the protection of that Convention. Apart, however, from the Convention, the experience of the war hitherto was that both sides gave to prisoners of the other, treatment which was pretty well equivalent to the treatment which their own nationals were being given. If Japan believed that Canada was mistreating Japanese nationals it would probably retaliate, not only against Canadians but against other British subjects and nationals of others of the United Nations. Mr. Keenleyside pointed out that the Commonwealth Governments had tried to follow a common policy of treatment of enemy nationals and that should the Canadian Government decide in favour of a policy of wholesale internment of Japanese nationals the Government, before taking such action, would probably consult with the Government of the United Kingdom. He felt that it was likely that the Government of the United Kingdom would urge Canada not to take such action. Japanese nationals in Canada constituted the largest group of Japanese nationals in the British Commonwealth and it was in the interests of the whole Commonwealth that Japanese nationals in Canada should be made use of to the greatest possible extent in order to secure good treatment for British nationals who fall into Japanese hands.

9. At the request of Mr. R. W. Baldwin of the Office of the Press Censor it was agreed that a Standing Subcommittee of the Conference should be established with which Press Censorship could consult. ~~This~~ This Committee would consist of Mr. Angus and of a member nominated by the Defence Departments.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

10. The members of the Conference agreed that no publicity should be given to the proceedings or recommendations of the Conference until the Government had dealt with the Conference's recommendations. Mr. Ian Mackenzie stated that he would arrange that they should be dealt with by Cabinet on Monday or Tuesday, January 12 or 13.

11. During the course of the discussions telegrams and letters were read to the Conference from various associations and individuals in British Columbia. Some of these communications were addressed to the Prime Minister, others to individual members of the Conference.

12. While the proposal to remove all persons of Japanese racial origin from the Pacific coast was dropped by general agreement, the British Columbia representatives demanded that able bodied adult male Japanese nationals should be removed. They appeared to be willing to make an exception for those whose applications for naturalization under section 8 of the Naturalization Act were outstanding. In making this demand they emphasized that in their opinion it was the minimum necessary to satisfy the people of British Columbia and prevent riots and it was pointed out that the assurances of the Armed Forces and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police did not extend to denying the dangers of anti-Japanese rioting.

13. At the conclusion of the Conference, when it was clear that the Conference could not agree unanimously on measures which should be taken to control Japanese nationals in British Columbia, Mr. Pearson, as representative of the Government of British Columbia, stated that he wished to make it clear that if the Government of Canada ignores the views of the representatives of British Columbia they could not expect the Government of British Columbia to be enthusiastic or very effective in trying to "sell" the ideas supported by the Dominion Government to the people of British Columbia. In that event it would be necessary for the Government of Canada to try to sell their ideas to the people of British Columbia. The Government of Canada, however, could be assured that whatever decision it made, the Government of British Columbia would do their best to see that things go along peacefully in British Columbia.

14. At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman, the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, thanked all the members of the Conference for their participation in its discussions. He thanked especially members of the Conference who had come all the way from British Columbia to attend. In reply Mayor Hume expressed the thanks of the British Columbia members to the other members of the Conference, especially to the Chairman and to Mr. Keenleyside and Mr. Angus.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-10-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mack Vol 32/X-81

# Department of External Affairs

CANADA

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

OTTAWA, January 10, 1942.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

As I promised last evening, I am forwarding to you herewith twenty-five copies of the report and recommendations of the Conference on the Japanese problem in British Columbia, which concluded its deliberations last evening. The form in which the report and recommendations are presented, has been approved by Mayor Hume and Lieutenant-Colonel Macintosh.

It is understood, at least some of the members of the British Columbia representation will remain in Ottawa until after the Government's decision in regard to the recommendations of the Conference is made known. They will be available for a discussion, should this be desired. The members of the Public Service in the City will also, of course, be similarly on call.

May I take the liberty of saying how greatly the members of the Service here appreciated the way in which you handled the meetings which have just concluded. We all felt that the expeditious way in which the Conference was carried through, and the good feeling which persisted in spite of the differences of opinion expressed, were very largely the result of the way in which the Chairman performed the duties of his office.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Kennedy

The Honourable Ian A. Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National
Health,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I

The Conference endorses the following principles which underlie Canadian policy in relation to the Japanese problem and by which, in its opinion, all proposals in relation to this matter should be judged:-

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

B - In so far as it may be compatible with the requirements of national defence, Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada shall be treated with justice and consideration.

C - Every feasible step shall be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally, and it shall again be made known that 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 shall be taken or allowed which would give any possible excuse to the Japanese Government for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control, or which would help the Japanese in their

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

present efforts to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

E - The Canadian and United States authorities should continue to coordinate their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

II

In accordance with the foregoing principles the Conference recommends that, during the period of the war, for reasons of national defence and security, the Canadian Government should take the following steps:-

A - Prohibit all persons of Japanese racial origin from fishing or serving on fishing vessels or other vessels operated by Japanese off the coast of British Columbia.

B - Strictly control the sale of gasoline and of blasting powder to persons of Japanese racial origin, under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

C - Prohibit the possession or use by Japanese nationals of short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

D - Continue intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals.

OK
K

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

III

The Conference recommends that, for the furtherance of the Canadian war effort, the Canadian Government should take the following steps:-

A - Accept at once the offers of various groups of Canadians of Japanese race to perform wartime service for Canada.

OK

B - Organize for the foregoing purpose a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, and take such other action as will make most effective use of the abilities of Canadian residents of Japanese race.

OK

C - Encourage the enlistment in the Canadian Armed Forces, for service outside British Columbia, of Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin; and call up under the terms of the National Resources Mobilization Act, for service outside British Columbia, all Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin properly subject to the provisions of the said Act.

?

No

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D - Arrange through the immediate 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, and now immobilized on the Pacific Coast.

OK

E - Emphasize to the white fishermen and canners on the Pacific Coast that they must accept responsibility for seeing that the removal of the Japanese fishermen does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, the United Kingdom and the Allied nations.

OK if possible

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IV

The Conference considered a proposal that all Japanese nationals (or at least all males between 18 and 45) now resident in Canadian territory on or near the Coast of British Columbia, be compulsorily removed to areas lying east of the Rocky mountains. The majority of the Conference did not accept this proposal, for the following reasons:-

A - The representatives of the Department of National Defence, National Defence for Naval Services, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assured the Conference that the requirements of national defence and security can be met by the measures already taken or recommended, and do not warrant such action.

OK

B - The acceptance of this proposal would be a contradiction of Canadian and Allied professions of justice and humanity.

C - Officers of the Department of External Affairs informed the Conference that in their opinion action of the kind proposed would almost certainly result in cruel retaliation by the Japanese authorities

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

against Canadians now in their power; and further that such action at this stage would result in the dissipation of the strongest guarantee now possessed by Canada, and the remainder of the British Commonwealth, of continued good treatment for Canadian nationals and British subjects who have or may come under Japanese control.

D - Acceptance of this proposal would result in the Canadian Government following a policy wholly at variance with that being followed by the United States Government under similar or more difficult circumstances in the western States and Hawaii.

In spite of the assurances mentioned in A above, the Honourable G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour, and Provincial Secretary of British Columbia; His Worship Mayor F. J. Hume, of New Westminster, B.C., Chairman of the Special Committee on Orientals in British Columbia; Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Macintosh, and Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sparling, Members of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia; and Mr. T.W.S. Parsons, Commissioner of the British Columbia Provincial Police, all of whom who had come from British Columbia to Ottawa for this Conference, realizing that there will be difficulty in satisfying the residents of British

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Columbia that there is no need to fear subversive activities on the part of Japanese nationals in British Columbia, agreed on the following recommendations:-

1. That arrangements be made by the Canadian Government for the removal of able-bodied adult male Japanese nationals from the coastal area of British Columbia, and that employment of a suitable character be provided for them under conditions which may be considered reasonable under the circumstances; in areas and under conditions which will assure their removal from any suspicion of possibility of subversive activities.

OK

2. That where the circumstances reasonably permit, women and children be allowed to accompany the head of the family.

OK

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

V

Finally the Conference, recognizing the great anxieties imposed on the people of British Columbia as a result of the dangers created by war with Japan, recommends that the Canadian Government should endeavour to secure the full cooperation of the Government of British Columbia, and should make known to the public the details of its policy in relation to the Japanese problem by the following means:-

A - A statement by radio to the people of British Columbia by the Prime Minister of Canada.

No

B - One or two explanatory statements over the radio by participants in this Conference in which the various considerations presented and the reasons for the recommendations made, will be clearly discussed.

C - Full and complete "off-the-record" discussions with representatives of the press and radio to be held in Victoria, Vancouver and Ottawa, and to be participated in by Members of the Standing Committee, representatives of the Armed Services, and of the Department of External Affairs, with the cooperation of the Director of Public Information.

This should be first step
K

This statement of government policy
given to the press - but not radio
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-10a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-11-10b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-0-7

6-0-7
Extract from H.Q.S.7368 Vol.1

D.H. 322.009 (D358)

TELEGRAM

FROM: PACIFIC COMMAND VICTORIA B.C.

TO: NATIONAL DEFENCE HEADQUARTERS OTTAWA

12TH JANUARY 1942

C.G.S.

M.G.O.

A.G.

Q.M.G.

M.S.

---

DEFENSOR

OTTAWA

663

VICTORIA B.C.

12TH JANUARY 1942

JOINT SERVICES COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT FROM POINT OF VIEW OF DEFENCE OF PACIFIC COAST STEPS BE TAKEN TO REMOVE ALL JAPANESE AND OTHER AXIS MALE ALIENS BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIXTEEN AND FIFTY FROM COASTAL AREAS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PACIFIC COMMAND

104/HB

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vancouver Sun.

12 Jan. 42

C. Conservative Assoc. demands Removal of Japs

10 Jan 42. Resolution to have all persons of Japanese racial origin in BC moved east of the Rocky Mountains.

It was charged that "the night Hawaii was bombed several hundred Japanese in Vancouver went downtown and had a big banquet that cost them $2000. The authorities know something about it. And it wasn't the three hundred Japs who fled their country, but their times that number."

... troops in the Powell Street area, Vancouver, and Steveston immediately a request is received from the police. These are the two main Japanese settlements and the employment of the troops would be for the protection of the Japanese against those who wish to do them violence. In addition a mobile reserve is available for use wherever it may be needed. While these precautions may prove sufficient in the main Japanese settlements, it would be impossible to give protection to scattered elements.

6. Immediate action along the lines as suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent inter-racial riots and bloodshe and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population.

(R.O. Alexander) Major-General
G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Command.

wb.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6-0-7
7368 - Vol 1.

8 Jan 42

Standing Committee called by P.M. to Ottawa.

eting under Chairmanship of Hon. Ian Mackenzie (B.C.'s Cabinet Minister at Ottawa)

consider questions concerned with Japanese and
panese Nationals in B.C." Met in Ottawa.

Participants

Ian Mackenzie — Minister of Pensions & Nat. Health — Chairman.
J.E. Michaud — " " Fisheries
J.T. Thorson — " " National War Services
G.S. Pearson — " " Labor & Prov. Sec. of B.C.

Standing Committee of Orientals in BC.

Hume, Angus, Mead, McIntosh, Sparling

External Affairs

N.A. Robertson, — Under-Sec. of State for Ext. Aff.
J.E. Read — Legal Adviser " "
H.L. Keenleyside — Chairman, Bd. of Review (1938)
Member, Special Committee (1940)
Ass't Under Sec of State for Ext. Aff.
Dept of Ext. Aff.

F. Scott Reid

and Representatives of R.C.M.P., B.C. Police, R.C.N., NDHQ, Dept. of Fisheries, Dept of Labor, and the Office of the Press Censor.

Of the 25 participants, all but five were present or past residents of B.C.

(over)

ment of troops in the Powell Street area, Vancouver, and Steveston immediately a request is received from the police. These are the two main Japanese settlements and the employment of the troops would be for the protection of the Japanese against those who wish to do them violence. In addition a mobile reserve is available for use wherever it may be needed. While these precautions may prove sufficient in the main Japanese settlements, it would be impossible to give protection to scattered elements.

6. Immediate action along the lines as suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent inter-racial riots and bloodshed, and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population.

(R.O. Alexander) Major-General
G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Command.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I. The Conference endorsed certain principles underlying ~~the~~ Can
policy towards the Japanese question, basing all ~~that~~ prop
upon them

(a) National defence and victory are the first & overriding consideration.

(b) Canadians of Jap. racial origin and Jap. nationals in Canada ~~must~~ to be treated with justice & consideration as far as compatible with national defence requirements

(c) Canadian citizens must be kept calm and reasonable and anti-Japanese demonstrations should be prevented by the full force of the law.

(d) No action must be taken that might lead to Japanese reprisals on white prisoners.

(e) Canada & U.S. should continue to co-ordinate their policies towards Japanese residents in either country

II The Conference recommended that the Govt should take the following steps for security:-

(a) Prohibit all Japanese fishing (all persons of Jap. racial origin - this included Can. Nationals) off B.C. Coast.

(b) Control sale of gasoline and blasting powder to persons of Japanese origin.

(c) Prohibit Japanese nationals the possession of radio, short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters & cameras

(d) Continue intensive surveillance of Jap nationals.

III The conference recommended that, for the furtherance of the war effort, the Govt. should:

(a) accept offers from Canadians of Japanese to perform wartime service for Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(f) For the foregoing purpose a British Corps of Japanese to be used on useful projects

Encourage Canadian nationals of Jap. racial origin to enlist in the Canadian for service outside B.C. Extend NRMA to apply to Can. nationals of Jap. racial origin.

(d) Establish immediately a special office in B.C. to dispose of Jap. fishing boats and equipment, on equitable te.

(e) Emphasize to whole fishermen & canneries that reapm In seeing that the total of fish caught does not decrease, new services increase.

IV The Conference considered a proposal to remove all Japan males between ages of 18 and 45 to areas lying ea of the Rocky Mts. The majority of the conference d not accept the proposal for the following reasons.

(a) Representatives of Dept. Nat. Defence, R.C.M.P. assured the conference such action was not necessa from a defence & security viewpoint.

(b) Such a move would be contrary to Canadian Allied professions of justice & humanity.

(c) There would be reprisals in Japan.

(d) The policy would be wholly at variance wi that practised by U.S. in similar circumstances, in Hawa

(over)

V

ment of troops in the Powell Street area, Vancouver, and Ste ton immediately a request is received from the police. The are the two main Japanese settlements and the employment of troops would be for the protection of the Japanese against who wish to do them violence. In addition a mobile reserve available for use wherever it may be needed. While these p cautions may prove sufficient in the main Japanese settleme it would be impossible to give protection to scattered elem

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(R.O. Alexander) Major-Genera G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Comman

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

V The Conference finally recommended full publicity in order to alleviate public anxiety in B.C., by means of

(a) A radio statement by the Prime Minister of Canada.
(b) Explanatory radio statements by members of the Conference.
(c) Full & Complete "off-the-record" discussion with Press Representatives to be held in the Privy Chamber, Ottawa, by Members of the Standing Committee & representatives of the Armed Forces. & Ext. Affairs.

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Taken from minutes mimeoed. 7368 Vol 11.

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Following the Conference of 8 Jan 42, a press release ~~Studied by~~ and authorized by the Cabinet, was ~~made~~ issued by the P.M. on 14 Jan 42, (vide PC 999) observing the suggestions of Sec. V of the Conference's recommendations.

It is important to note that, in spite of the Conference recorded opposition to movement of Japanese nationals the press release stated that - "subsequent to a date to be announced all enemy aliens of whatever racial origins will be required to have moved from those [certain carefully defined] areas, except those that possess special permits granted by the R.C.M.P. Special arrangements will be made by the Federal Govt. to provide accommodation for persons thus moved." —

But Vide PC Tele. 663 d. 12 Jan 42 on this file.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

## Anti-Japanese Campaign by Ald. Wilson

Ald. Wilson was the first step in his new campaign against Oriental merchants when City Council agreed to appoint a committee to draw up a charter amendment giving council further power to regulate and control trade licences in Vancouver.

The New Canadian - 19 Jan 1940

Editorial - Open letter to Ald. Wilson
: Is this patriotism or cheap politics?

Meetings by Ald. Wilson to induce the City Council to urge the Dom. Gov. to evacuate all Japanese to East of the Rockies was hammered down by Japn Council. The mayor refused debate in council until after the federal conference was going on. Later Ald Wilson changed his Japn was not democratic. - The New Canadian. 9 Jan 40.

Ald. Wilson addressed a meeting of the V.C.T., I.O.D.E., Lady Foresters, and the Flying Column on 11 Feb 40. The meeting passed a resolution urging the removal of all Japanese. - The New Canadian 13 Feb 40.

Wilson's resolution passed after heated debate, asking Ottawa for the removal of all Japanese on coast. Also asked for re-establishment of B.C. Orientals Committee of Major Hume, Rob Sparling and Pol. MacGregor McIntosh. Prof. Angus was left off. - Ald. Wilson charging that Mr. Angus was inclined to be biased. That he had advocated giving the franchise to the Japanese, - and that he held an honorary office in an Japanese organization.

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are the two main Japanese settlements and ...
troops would be for the protection of the Japanese against
who wish to do them violence. In addition a mobile reserve
available for use wherever it may be needed. While these p
cautions may prove sufficient in the main Japanese settleme
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(R.O. Alexander) Major-General
G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Comman

wb.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

II

Alderman H. D. Wilson.

Charges that "the teaching of Japanese definitely hindered the assimilation of the Canadian-born Japanese" were made by Ald. H. D. Wilson as a committee of the City Council met with officials of the B.C. Japanese Language School Association.

Principal T. Sato discounted Alderman Wilson's accusa that the spirit of teaching in the text books was changed with Japanese militarism, and denied that "the schools were receiving any assistance, financial or otherwise directly or indirectly from any other sources close to Japanese government." — The New Canadian. 24 Jan 6

III

~~Editorial — Re Vancouver~~

"What is important to us and to every Canadian at this time to assess" Mr. Wilson and his policy at its true level. It is very to espouse the cause of 'making good Canadians out of your Japanese' and of 'harmony between the two races in Canada.' our point of view, our experience, our intimate grasp of whole situation, it is doubtful if any private or public in Canada, Japanese or Occidental, any institution or any economic or political trend has done more to turn Canadians of Japanese ancestry away from loyalty to Can or to arouse a greater and more bitter feeling of the harm the two races than this same evil face in Vancouver's City

The New Canadian Editorial 17 Ja

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. (cont'd)

Van. Sun.
20 Jan 42.

Post War Plans.

"The people of B.C. would never countenance their mass return.

Each province might then assume its share of the Japanese on a pro-rata basis according to population or the government might compensate them for their holdings and remove them all to Japan."

Van. Province.
11 Feb 42.

City Council passed Resolution (1.) "implored" the Dom. Govt. to remove all residents of Japanese origin and every vestige of their (2.) Brought the re-establishment of the B.C. Oriental Commission, Sperling, Hume, McIntosh - Ross Angus. Moved by Wilson.

Ald. Wilson's method opposed by Ald. Jones - "When I am satisfied that someone is acting out of the fullness of his heart instead of playing for the front pages of the newspapers I will support him. I am sorry I have to say this."

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are the two main Japanese
troops would be for the protection of the Japan
who wish to do them violence. In addition a mobile
available for use wherever it may be needed. While
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(R.C. Alexander) Lt.
G.O.C.-in-C. Pacif

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Restriction of Japanese licenses

Vanc. Sun
1911 or 3.

Ald. H. D. Wilson frequently attempted to introduce resolutions or by laws before the Vancouver City Council restricting Oriental licenses to certain districts.

Corporation Counsel D. E. McTaggart declared "There is no doubt that it is meant to discriminate against the Orientals, and the law is well established that municipalities cannot so discriminate."

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Wilson advocated that (1) Japanese on registration must be vouched for by whites.

(2) They must present a certificate vouching they have renounced or do not possess Japanese citizenship before they can say Canada is the country of their allegiance. (Even if born in Canada. To ~~do so~~ remove "dual citizenship" - registration in Tokyo as well as in Canada)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

G-0-7

Par. Comm HQ. G.S. War D.
Jan 42.

Public Opinion re Japanese on Coast - Jan 1942.

Weekly intelligence reports given as Appx's 2, 87, 190, and 262 all point to unrest and anxiety as long as Japs residents remain at large on the coast.

Appx 87. Nanaimo City Council threatened to take independent action in their community unless the Federal Government ordered the Japanese in to custody -

A Vancouver alderman, Alderman H.G. Wilson - (later I.O. 19th Bde Hqrs) called on the city council to refuse to issue new licences to Japanese, and to decline to renew trade licences now held by those who cannot prove to have relinquished their Japanese rights of citizenship.

The National Soc of B.C. passed a resolution calling for the immediate internment of all Japanese in B.C.

At least one chain letter was being circulated throughout the Province protesting against the presence of the Japanese -

- Weekly Intelligence Report No. 53 and No 8 12 Jan 4

"According to Lt.-Col. A.W. Sparling, member of the B.C. Security Commission on Orientals, between three and four hundred Japanese fled Canada and returned to Japan when registration was ordered a year ago"

- Ibid.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Meeting of Committee on Milit. Educ. U.B.C. decided to dismiss all Japs from COTC. 10 Jap students were affected.

"The Japanese expressed sorrow and stated that they felt it a slur on their loyalty and on their endeavour to fulfill their obligation to Canada in return for privileges they have received therein."

Ibid.

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Appx 190. "The temper of the Japanese in B.C. is rising." The New Canadian, English language newspaper published in the interests of the Vancouver Japanese population h criticising the dismissal of Jap students from U.B.C. COTC "is ashamed of the institution which we command all his honor and respect." The editor said that tension remained at a high pitch among the Japan caused by the jittery condition of the people of the coa

Weekly General Intelligence Report No 54.
Week 9th to 14th Jan. 42.

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Appx. 234. "The RCMP announce that they are ready to proce immediately with the removal of enemy aliens as soo as "instructions are received from Ottawa"

Weekly General Intell. Rep. No 55.
Week 15th to 21st Jan. 42.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Upper. 262.

Anxiety was considerably alleviated by newspaper repo
that the Dominion Govt. intended to remove all ene
aliens from the Pacific Coast, – but no further actio
or apparent planning had resulted in feeling running
higher than ever. "We do not want another Pearl
Harbour here, and however slight the Government may
consider the risk to be, it has not the right to force the
risks on us"; seemed to be common talk.

* "In proof of this there is an organization operati
and gathering considerable support, whose aim it is
to encourage promises of subscription to the forthcomi
loan but with instructions to withhold payment
until every Japanese, male, female or child, native
or unnaturalized, first or second generation has been
moved across the Rocky Mountains."

* Japanese attitude bordered on the insolent? They
took the attitude that the B.C. whites were hysterical
and were forcing the Govt. to act in a manner contrary
to its own policy. They went so far as to claim that
the Japanese will be out fishing again this season
and that the Govt. is backing them against the
white population, and that they have had no
to fear.

There was considerable anxiety in some qua

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

that some overt act might precipitate anti-Japanese riots, requiring strong action by police and probably military. The coast was menaced by a possible hostile population of nearly 24,000. "The lesson of Pearl Harbor has been well & truly learned on the Pacific Coast."

A proposal to use Japanese evacuees from the Coastal Area in interior orchards during harvest was turned down by the Restriction Board of Trade. They considered that the scheme "was introduced by men for personal enrichment, to benefit by cheap labor." Such Japanese would not be efficient, and in preference to allow the possibility of sabotage, they preferred to discuss other plans for relieving possible shortage of labor.

The BC Legislature in discussing the question found interior members strongly opposed to using the Japanese on the land.

— Weekly Gen. Intell. Rep. No 56.
22-1-to 29-1-43 Jan 42.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-12-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Fisheries
26-14-19
Vol 1

Original on
0721-4-6

P. C. 251

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
TUESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1942.

PRESENT: f 1571

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Minister of Fisheries reports that the conference convened at Ottawa on January 8th, 1942, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, to consider questions concerned with Canadian Japanese and Japanese Nationals in British Columbia, has recommended that during the period of war, for reasons of national defence and security, the Canadian Government should take steps to prohibit all persons of Japanese racial origin from fishing or serving on fishing vessels off the coast of British Columbia.

AND WHEREAS the Minister further reports that while under the Fisheries Act , Chapter 42, 22-23, George V, authority is vested in the Minister of Fisheries whereby he may, in his absolute discretion, issue or authorize to be issued licenses for fisheries and/ or fishing whersoever situate or carried on, in the extraordinary circumstances governing the above recommendation, it is deemed desirable that action to discontinue the licensing of all persons of Japanese racial origin in fishing activities in British Columbia should be supported by the authority of the War Measures Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and for reasons of national defence and security during the period of the war, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that no fishing licenses authorizing fishing in or off British Columbia, as contemplated by the Fisheries Act, Chapter 42, 22-23, George V, and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, shall be issued to persons of Japanese racial origin; and also, that no such persons shall be permitted to serve on fishing vessels.

The Honourable
The Minister of Fisheries.

A.D.P. Heeney
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

# MEMORANDUM

Re: Participation of Persons of Japanese Origin in the British Columbia Fisheries.

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For the purpose of this memorandum, the subject is dealt with under two headings, i.e., (1) participation in actual fishing operations, including vessel activities in buying and collecting fish and (2) participation in shore processing operations.

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## FISHING OPERATIONS

1. Actual Number of Individuals of Japanese Origin Participating

The following table gives an analysis of the number of individuals of Japanese origin engaging in fishing in British Columbia in 1940:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of subjects of Japanese origin holding fishing licenses | 1,464 | |
| Number of returned soldiers of Japanese origin holding fishing licenses | 44 | |
| Number of fishermen engaged in the halibut (black cod) fishery not licensed for other fisheries | 20 | |
| Oyster fishery | 5 | |
| Fish buying and collecting on boats | 200 | 1733 |

For 1941 there is little variance in the number of participants, except in the grayfish and halibut fisheries, which are dealt with in detail later in this memorandum.

2. Licensed Fisheries

These include all fisheries with the exception of halibut (including black cod), clam and oyster. All licensed fishermen are British Subjects. Appendix No. 1 shows the number of the various kinds of licenses issued under the headings of Whites, Indians and Japanese in 1941. It is pointed out that the totals are not representative of the total number of individual fishermen. Individuals in many instances hold licenses for more than one type or kind of fishing. A table summarizing the total licenses issued to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

each of these classes of fishermen for 1940 and 1941, is given hereunder:

| Class | 1940 | % | 1941 | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whites | 8,638 | 62.7 | 7,836 | 59.2 |
| Indians | 3,184 | 23.1 | 3,240 | 24.5 |
| Japanese | 1,886 | 13.5 | 2,107 | 15.9 |
| Japanese Returned Soldiers | 48 | .3 | 37 | .27 |
| | 13,756 | | 13,220 | |

The extent to which Japanese were licensed in 1941 in each of the several fisheries in relation to Whites and Indians is shown hereunder:

| Class of License | Jap. | Whites | Indians | Total | % of Jap |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon Gill Net | 948 | 2,376 | 1,248 | 4,572 | 20.7 |
| Asst." " " | 244 | 121 | 297 | 662 | 36.8 |
| Salmon Trolling | 157 | 2,390 | 480 | 3,027 | 5.1 |
| Cod | 153 | 238 | 39 | 430 | 35. |
| Miscellaneous (shrimp, etc.) | 37 | 77 | 10 | 124 | 29. |
| Small Dragger (groundfish) | 10 | 40 | - | 50 | 20. |
| Smelt | 18 | 23 | - | 41 | 41. |
| Herring Gill Net | 8 | 19 | - | 27 | 29.6 |
| Her. Purse Seine | 1 | 31 | - | 32 | 3.1 |
| Capt. Her. Seine | 6 | 35 | 4 | 45 | 13.3 |
| Asst. " " | 92 | 331 | 87 | 510 | 18.03 |
| Grayfish | 469 | 336 | 68 | 873 | 53.7 |
| Capt. Hal. Boat for Bait | 1 | 9 | - | 10 | 10. |
| Other Licenses | - | 1,810 | 1,007 | 2,817 | |
| | 2,144 | 7,836 | 3,240 | 13,220 | 16.2 |

3. Salmon Gill-Net Fishing

Of the 2,144 licensed Japanese Canadians, 1,192, or 55% were engaged in salmon gill-net fishing; 948 salmon gill-net licensees and 244 as boat pullers or assistants. The total number of salmon gill-net licenses issued for the province was 4,572 so that the 948 licenses held by Japanese

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

35

constitutes approximately 20% of the total Data regarding their distribution in the various fishing areas are given hereunder:

3. A. Fraser River (District No. 1)

Details of the number of persons licensed in salmon gill-net fishing and as assistants for this area in 1941 follow:

| Class of License | Japanese | Whites | Indians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon Gill Net | 424 | 1,394 | 82 | 1,947 |
| Asst." " " | 181 | 88 | 5 | 340 |
| | 605 | 1,482 | 87 | 2,287 |

The Japanese fleet in this area is generally recognized as being well equipped and efficient with hard-working and experienced personnel. Fishing operations by a predominant part of it are concentrated at the mouth of the Fraser and in the area of the Gulf of Georgia immediately adjacent. The fact that almost half of the Japanese gill-netters employ boat pullers adds to the productive power of this fleet.

Elimination of this fleet would unquestionably bring about some temporary disorganization of the arrangements built up over the years in the handling and processing of the volume of salmon it normally secures. Also, because licenses for other types of fishing elsewhere were denied them, many units of the fleet have applied themselves to fishing in the Fraser at times of the year such as the spring months when the salmon are scarcer and the returns small. these "off" season catches, which in the main went to the fresh and frozen markets, will likely be substantially lost, but in relation to the annual production, the quantity is small. Apart from these factors, it would not appear likely that any serious dislocation in volume of salmon catch and canned pack should arise out of loss of the Japanese fishermen. Under present conditions, it is not to be expected there would be any appreciable influx of Whites or Indians to take the place of the Japanese, and in any event, inexperienced fishermen individually would be far less productive. On the other hand, it may be expected there would be better distribution of the White and Indian fishermen over the commercial fishing area, and having in mind the narrow confines of the river channel proper, that their catches would be substantially increased in taking fish that would

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

normally be intercepted by the Japanese fleet. To enable the reduced number of fishermen to take greater catches, the fishing effort might be accentuated by curtailing the existing 48 hour weekly close season. A further expedient to assure adequate volume of production always lies in the use of purse-seines in the Gulf of Georgia, adjacent to the river mouth, where they are presently not allowed.

Again, as stated above, the Japanese fleet is well equipped in boats, gear and nets. If its personnel is eliminated, it will be desirable that consideration be given to some arrangement whereby, in assisting to carry on the production effort, this equipment be available to the industry if and when needed.

3. B. Skeena River

The following figures show that 30% of salmon gill-net licensees in this area in 1941 consisted of Japanese:

| Class of License | Japanese | Whites | Indians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon Gill Net | 296 | 202 | 465 | 963 |

There were also some 60 Canadian Japanese licensed to act as assistants.

Part of the personnel of this Japanese fleet resides all the year round in the vicinity of the mouth of the Skeena at such points as Port Essington. Others return to the lower part of the province at the end of the fishing seasons. These usually operate with boats furnished by Skeena canneries. In this area also there will be some temporary disorganization in arrangements for the salmon ordinariry looked for from the Japanese fishermen. There will also be a loss of production in the spring or late fall months secured by this fleet when the main runs of salmon are not in progress and when returns are low. It is also a fact that the porportion of Japanese fishermen inrelation to other classes is higher at the Skeena and this may make maintenance of normal production somewhat more difficult than at other points. Generally speaking, however, there should be a little loss occasioned by their absence in the production volume. There has been a trend in this area for the fishermen to operate farther and farther away from the mouth of the river, which really amounts to their going out to meet the fish en route to the river. This practice has to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

a large extent been followed by the Japanese. White and Indian fishermen, by remaining at the river mouth, may be expected to intercept much of the fish that in recent years has been taken farther out. The cannery operators will likely endeavour to encourage greater participation by Indian fishermen. Expedients are available, such as those suggested in the case of the Fraser, to secure greater fishing effort, if such is found to be necessary.

There will be some disruption in the arrangements for collecting the fish daily from the fishermen. A considerable fleet of collecting boats, pretty well generally manned by Japanese, has existed at this point. If some arrangement could be made whereby these boats, which very likely are amongst those presently detained, could be released for collecting purposes, this difficulty would likely be met.

3. C. Naas River

The following salmon gill-net licenses were operative on the Naas River during 1941:

| Japanese | Whites | Indians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | 30 | 173 | 278 |

Very few of the Japanese operators reside all the year round in this area. Hence, to a large extent they secure their fishing boats and equipment from the canneries. Their elimination will mean that gill-net fishing will be preponderantly in the hands of Indians. The loss of the Japanese fishermen will likely result in a small diminution of the salmon pack. The pack of gill-net caught fish in this district is relatively small and any loss in this respect will be quite insignificant. Apart from this, the situation at this point is very similar to that outlined above for the Skeena area.

3. D. Other Salmon Gill-net Areas

Details of the licenses issued in 1941 in other areas of the province, in which there has been participation by Canadian Japanese, are as follows:

| | Japanese | Whites | Indians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bella Coola area | 28 | 72 | 61 | 161 |
| Namu area | 23 | 22 | 48 | 93 |
| Rivers Inlet | 63 | 587 | 419 | 1069 |
| Smiths Inlet | 18 | 241 | 23 | 282 |
| Vancouver Island area | 24 | 311 | 119 | 454 |

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In none of these areas has the extent of participation by Japanese fishermen been such that the volume of salmon production will be affected in other than a minor degree, if such participation is eliminated.

4. Salmon Trolling

Participation in salmon trolling has not been permitted to Japanese fishermen, except in the Vancouver Island area. For licensing purposes, that area is divided into two sections, i.e., East Coast area and West Coast area. Particulars of salmon trolling licenses issued in each during 1941 are given hereunder:

| | Japanese | Whites | Indians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Coast, Vancouver Is. | 66 | 1,394 | 63 | 1,523 |
| West Coast, " " | 91 | 268 | 196 | 555 |

Trolling by Japanese in the East Coasr area has been confined in the main to waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland lying south of Seymour Narrows. The catch consists of bluebacks, cohoes and springs. Bluebacks form the larger part of the catch. These are immature cohoes. The volume of troll production in the East Coast area would not likely suffer materially if the Japanese trollers were eliminated. The bluebacks they normally take would, if not absorbed into the catches of the White and Indian trollers, mature and would probably enter into the commercial catch of seiners and gill-net fishermen in contiguous waters.

Trolling by Japanese on the West Coast of Vancouver Island is largely undertaken in offshore waters. The spring salmon and cohoes taken, to a substantial extent, are migrating to distant streams; in the case of spring salmon to United States waters. The catch is of high quality fish, being marketed for mild curing or freezing purposes at Seattle. Capable boats and equipment, together with experienced personnel, are needed for this fishery and elimination of the West Coast Japanese trolling fleet will unquestionably mean some loss of production for this export market. On the other hand, there will be very little, if any, direct loss to the cannery pack.

5. Cod

The so-called ling cod is embraced in this fishery and the number of licenses issued in 1941 follows:

| Japanese | Whites | Indians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 153 | 238 | 39 | 430 |

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

While holding but 35% of the licenses issued, the Japanese fishermen secure the larger part of the provincial catch which is taken mostly in the waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland lying south of Seymour Narrows. The Japanese licensees, being unable to secure other types of fishing licenses, consistently work the ling cod fishery throughout the year, whereas, generally speaking, the White and Indian licensees engage in other fisheries from time to time. To a small extent ling cod are exported in a fresh condition to the United States. Otherwise, the catch is marketed fresh locally. A shortage of supplies on the local markets of ling cod may be expected in the event of elimination of the Japanese fishermen. The volume of landings, however, is not such that this should entail any serious consequence.

6. Grayfish

The returns from grayfish (dogfish) fishing up to last year were not such as to attract any appreciable number of fishermen other than Japanese. These fish were looked upon as a scourge to other fisheries, and to encourage their exploitation, no restriction in licensing Japanese Canadians was applied, such as was invoked in other fisheries. During the past year there has been demand for grayfish for (Green) vitamin "A" oil content of their livers and high prices for the fish or their livers prevailed. This resulted in a marked increase in the number of participants in the fishery, licenses in 1941 being issued as follows:

53.7%

| Japanese | Whites | Indians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 469 | 336 | 68 | 873 |

This fishery is usually carried on during the winter months, which time, generally speaking, is the off-season for other fisheries. Unquestionably, elimination of the Japanese fishermen will mean a reduced production. This is unfortunate at this time in view of the urgent need by the British Government for high potency vitamin "A" oils.

7. Herring Purse Seine Fishery

Canadian Japanese have not been allowed to engage in herring seining except in the lower East Coast area of the Vancouver Island district. There they have carried on for many years consistent operations using what is commonly known as the "twin seine" method, which was developed for the particular fishing conditions experienced

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

At that point. For many years it has been a requirement that the crews of the several seining units operated consist of not more than 50% Japanese. In 1941 there were 92 Japanese crew members. The operations in this area were capable of a production of as much as 30,000 tons of herring per season., the equivalent of 600,000 cases in canned form. During the past season it was demonstrated that reasonable catches could be secured from this area by the single seine method used by Whites; indeed, approximately three-quarters of a total tonnage of 40,000 tons of herring caught there were realized by the single seine method. The White or Indian operators are not familiar with the twin-seine operation, and hence, if the single seine gear were not successful in any season, a substantial loss in the volume of herring production would occur if the Japanese operations were eliminated. However, in the light of the past season's experience, it may be assumed that the single seine method will be reasonably effective in future operations, and hence, the removal of the Japanese fishermen from the herring purse-seine fishery will not adversely affect the aggregate annual catch.

It will be important that the boats, both seining and carrying, used in the Japanese operations, should be available for continuance in the fishery, if needed, to assist in the major effort being put forth to secure the largest possible pack of canned herring for the British Government.

8. Other Licensed Fisheries

The loss of Japanese operations in other fisheries, in which the Japanese Canadians have been licensed to participate, will not be serious. The number of individuals involved is comparatively small. In such fisheries as shrimp and smelt, the greater part of the production has come from the Japanese operators and the local markets will experience shortages of fresh supplies temporarily or until additional White or Indian fishermen enter these fields.

9. Unlicensed Fisheries

These include halibut, clam and oyster. Japanese participation in the latter two has been quite inconsequential and production will be affected little, if any, if it is withdrawn.

In the halibut fishery several boats manned by Japanese have participated on a full-time basis and it appeared

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

that Japanese were preparing to extend their operations to this field. Some 30 small boats have also engaged in halibut fishing for a short time each spring while waiting for the fishery in which they normally operated to come into production. The volume of halibut catch from all Japanese operations last year was approximately 300,000 pounds, which is small in relation to the provincial catch of slightly more than 12,000,000 pounds. In 1940 the total number of Japanese fishermen, full-time and part-time, engaged in halibut fishing was 72.

10. Collecting and Buying Boats

In 1940 some 100 persons of Japanese origin were licensed by the Provincial Government to operate vessels for buying and collecting fish. Generally each licensed operator has one assistant, there occasionally being two, so that all told approximately 200 individuals of Japanese origin were employed in this phase of the fishery.

An efficient fish collection service in the salmon gill-net areas is highly essential. Collecting boats contact the smaller fishing boats daily or twice daily, taking off their catches and transferring them to the processing plants or marketing points. Some dislocation in normal arrangements will no doubt be occasioned by the loss of the Japanese personnel of these collecting boats. This dislocation would be much more serious if the collecting boats themselves could not be available, and as many of them are no doubt amongst those under detention, it will be desirable that some arrangement be made so that these boats can be used, if needed, manned by White or Indian crews.

SHORE PROCESSING OPERATIONS

If persons of Japanese origin, male and female, are to be eliminated from coastal points, there immediately arises the question of the possible effect upon the production at the fish processing plants, particularly salmon and herring canneries, from the standpoint of the Japanese labour normally employed.

Very little male Japanese labour is used at these

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

plants. In the production of all canned herring the cans are filled by hand and to a large degree the pack of salmon is hand filled into the cans. Female help is employed in the hand filling process. In 1940 the services of 3,136 female employees were utilized in British Columbia fish processing establishments. Japanese, Indian and White women are employed, but figures are not available as to the numbers of each, although it is a fact that more Indian women are used than Japanese or Whites. Except for points such as Steveston, where there is a large Japanese population, the Japanese women are available at the canneries because their husbands or relatives are employed locally in fishing operations. If these relatives are not permitted to engage in fishing, the Japanese female labour will not be available for work in the canneries.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by cannery operators in bringing their herring canneries into peak production recently was the securing of needed female help for can filling. Unquestionably, if the Japanese female help used in the past is not available, these difficulties will be seriously accentuated. *

(Sgd) A.J.W.

Ottawa, January 7th, 1942.
AJW/AEW

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

STATEMENT OF FISHERY LICENSES ISSUED TO BRITISH SUBJECTS

OF JAPANESE ORIGIN; ALSO TO WHITES AND INDIANS

BRITISH COLUMBIA- 1941

| License | British of Japanese Origin | | | | Jap. Returned Soldiers | Whites | Indians | Total Licenses Issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dist. No.1 | Dist. No.2 | Dist. No.3 | Total | | | | |
| Salmon Trap-net | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 5 |
| Salmon Pur.Seine | - | - | - | - | - | 269 | 50 | 319 |
| Salmon Drag Seine | - | - | - | - | - | | 9 | 9 |
| Salmon Gill-Net | 400 | 491X | 23 | 914 | 34 | 2376 | 1248 | 4,572 |
| Asst.Sal. " " | 181 | 61 | 2 | 244 | - | 121 | 297 | 662 |
| Salmon Trolling | - | - | 155xx | 155 | 2 | 2390 | 480 | 3,027 |
| Capt.Salmon Seine | - | - | - | - | - | 111 | 116 | 227 |
| Asst. " " | - | - | - | - | - | 1110 | 812 | 1,922 |
| Her. Gill-Net | 1 | - | 7 | 8 | - | 19 | - | 28 |
| Her. Puse Seine | - | - | - | 1 | - | 31 | - | 32 |
| Capt. Her. Seine | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | 35 | 4 | 45 |
| Asst. " " | - | - | 92 | 92 | - | 331 | 87 | 510 |
| Herring Pound | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Pil.PurseSeine | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | 31 |
| Capt. Pil. " | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| Asst. " " | - | - | - | - | - | 170 | 7 | 177 |
| Cod | - | - | 153 | 153 | - | 238 | 39 | 430 |
| Crab | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | 9 | 79 |
| Grayfish | 50 | 56 | 363 | 469 | - | 336 | 68 | 873 |
| Miscellaneous | 20 | - | 16 | 36 | 1 | 77 | 10 | 124 |
| Small Dragger | - | - | 10 | 10 | - | 40 | - | 50 |
| Smelt | 18 | - | | 18 | - | 23 | - | 41 |
| Capt. Hal. Boat for bait | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 9 | - | 10 |
| Capt. Tuna Boat | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 |
| Asst. " " | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 7 |
| | 670 | 608 | 829 | 2107 | 37 | 7836 | 3240 | 13,220 |

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

x Salmon Gill-Net, District No. 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Naas River | 73 |
| Skeena River | 295 |
| Lowe Inlet | - |
| Butedale | - |
| Bella Coola | 28 |
| Namu | 22 |
| Rivers Inlets | 59 |
| Smiths Inlet | 14 |
| Queen Char. Isl'ds | - |
| | 491 |

xx Salmon Trolling, District No. 3

| | |
|---|---|
| East Coast V.I. | 65 |
| West Coast V.I. | 90 |
| | 155 |

N.B. Preliminary figures--subject to possible minor change.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-13-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

~~Next~~. IAM tries to align
polit opponents from Stand
Com. & to put his supporters
on. NAR suggestions
include very liberal
men.

— insert as part of
civil service attempt to curb
IAM & cohort

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-14-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

773-B-40C
Sub. 9 16

MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Ottawa, 22nd January, 1942

Dear Mr. Robertson,-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing copy of a memorandum to the Prime Minister in regard to the Standing Committee on Orientals.

I have had an interview with the Federal Members from British Columbia and they are very antagonistic to the Standing Committee. They feel that Mayor Hume has over-exploited the situation for personal advantage. As a matter of fact, you are probably aware that Mayor Hume was of no use down here. The real work was done by the Honourable George Pearson and Colonel Sparling.

I would therefore suggest that, to placate the Members, not only the two resignations now in effect but that of Colonel Macgregor Macintosh be received and he be appointed in a civilian capacity to look after the Civilian Corps. That would leave three vacancies on the Standing Committee and I think it would be a very diplomatic move to accept the resignations of the members themselves.

Mr. Reid is very anxious that Alderman Mott, of New Westminster, be appointed, and I know him to be an excellent man. I would, myself, suggest Frank Burd, of the Vancouver Daily Province, who is retired but is very popular and respected in Vancouver.

N. A. Robertson, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs,
O t t a w a.

JAN 23 1942

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-14-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

No one seems to know the McWilliams mentioned by you previously, but we can easily get a third good name, if this course is approved by the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-14-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

hlk-jg

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 773-B-40C
Sub. 9 Chron 16 Filed

fil
16

January 28, 1942.

Please refer to
File No. 773-B-40

Dear Mr. Mackenzie,

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

one on 3464-J. 4c

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-14-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN ROBERTSON

Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-14-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mack Vol 32 X-81(7)

# Department of External Affairs

CANADA

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

OTTAWA, January 26, 1942

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

I understand that some of the British Columbia Members of Parliament, reflecting one element of opinion in certain parts of the Province, are urging the Government to apply compulsion to effect the removal of the Canadian nationals as well as the Japanese nationals from the Protected Areas. This as you will recall was considered and unanimously dropped by those who conferred on this subject over a fortnight ago. I have prepared a brief memorandum on this matter and enclose a copy for your information and for such use as you may wish to make of it. I am sending copies also to the Prime Minister and Mr. Heeney and you may wish to give others to the Honourable Mr. Gardiner, and the Honourable Mr. Mitchell. You will see from this memorandum

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

that the Japanese Government has already heard of the proposed Canadian action and is making official enquiries about it through the protecting power, Spain!

It has occurred to me to wonder whether it might not be helpful to ask the British Columbia Members to meet for a thorough discussion of this problem. It might, perhaps, help them if they could have a full statement of the background against which the Government's policy should be considered. Subject to Mr. Robertson's agreement Mr. Read, Mr. Angus and I would be glad to participate in such a discussion.

Have you noticed that not one of the British Columbia papers published the full statement as issued by the Government on January 14th? I think that this is to be regretted as the statement on a whole would, in may opinion, have a beneficial effect.

Yours sincerely,

H. H.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HLK/JG, January 26, 194[illegible].

# THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

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

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

> "Upon the assumption that there is going to be an evacuation I should like, most strongly, to urge that it should take the following form:
>
> (a) That there should be no compulsory evacuation or movement of British subjects irrespective of their racial origin."

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In paragraph 12 the Government declared that

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

In paragraph 11 it was stated that

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

23/1/42

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

Since the authoritative statement of Government policy on 14/1/42 with respect to persons of Japanese racial origin in B.C. was issued by the Prime Minister a number of practical steps have been taken.

A. STATEMENT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

B. : IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C. : GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS UNDERLYING THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

to Japan, Germany or Italy.

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

Present:

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

It was generally understood or agreed as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

6. That the Unemployment Insurance Commission would therefore:

(a) Clarify their instructions to their Regional Superintendent in B.C. in the following respects:

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Arrange with the Department of National Defence to have Colonel Muallaley (?) former British Military Attache in Tokyo, now in Victoria, ordered to fly to Ottawa to serve in an advisory capacity

Tokyo to apply to all enemy aliens but Jps have highest priority.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

with respect to the establishment of the Civilian Labour Corps and to assist in drafting the requisite Orders in Council pre-describing among other matters rates of pay and allowances. There seemed to be a consensus, though not unanimous agreement, that the pay and allowances should be substantially similar to, though slightly lower than, army pay and allowances.

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

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

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

.....

No decision was reached as to the method of publicizing these or subsequent decisions.

Subsequent meetings, if any, were to be at the call of the Chairman.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(COPY)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

OTTAWA, 22nd January, 1942

Memorandum for Dr. Bryce Stewart,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Re Persons of Japanese origin in
British Columbia.

I interviewed Assistant Commissioner Mead of the R.C.M.P. who informed me that Government policy was controlled by a report from the Prime Minister dated 14th January. Professor Angus, of the External Affairs Department, is sending me a copy of this report.

From the point of view of the Labour Department, the two important features of the Prime Minister's policy are:

(1) That Canadian born Japanese, or those naturalized previous to 1922, may only be removed from British Columbia on a voluntary basis.

A proposal has been made that a Civilian Labour Corps be organized and the Japanese be given an opportunity of enlisting therein for service anywhere in Canada. If they do not enlist in this Corps, they may seek employment through the Employment and Claims Offices, in the same manner as any other citizen.

(2) That the removal of Japanese Nationals from the Pacific Coast is authorized.

The R.C.M.P. have a complete registration of all persons of Japanese racial origin in the Pacific Coast Region, but those considered to be a potential danger were males, age 18 to 44, and the population figures for the different groups are as follows:-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-15-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

hlk-jg

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 773-B-40 C
Sub. 9 Chron. 9 Filed

January 26, 1942.

Personal

Dear Mr. Shoyama,

I have noticed that the Canadian Press did not send out the full statement regarding the Japanese Problem in British Columbia, which the Prime Minister released on January 14th. I am taking the liberty of forwarding you a copy, which I think you will find of interest.

May I add a personal word of appreciation with regard to the very reasonable and constructive attitude maintained by the "New Canadian" in these difficult times. I am sure that the policy you have followed and that is being supported by the great majority of our fellow citizens of Japanese racial origin will redound to their benefit when the present crisis is passed.

Yours very sincerely,

H. L. KENNEYSIDE

T. Shoyama, Esq.,
"The New Canadian",
Vancouver, B.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HLK

January 26, 1942

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In paragraph 12 the Government declared that --

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

In paragraph 11 it was stated that --

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

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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CALL NUMBER MG 27, III B 5, Volume 32, File x-81 (2)
COTE

DATE July 21, 1983

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2018.16.1.30.16-4

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

# TO MALE ENEMY ALIENS

# NOTICE

Under date of February 2nd, 1942, the Honourable the Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice gave public notice defining an area of British Columbia, as described below, to be a protected area after the 31st day of January, 1942; that is to say, that area of the Province of British Columbia, including all islands, west of a line described hereunder:-

Commencing at boundary point No. 7 on the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and Alaska, thence following the line of the "Cascade Mountains" as defined by paragraph 2 of Section 24 of the Interpretation Act of British Columbia, being Chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes of 1936, to the Northwest corner of Lot 13-10, Range 5, Coast Land Districts, thence due East to a point due North of the Northwest corner of Lot 373, Range 5, Coast Land District, thence due South to said Northwest corner of Lot 373 being a point on the aforementioned line of the "Cascade Mountains", (being the area surrounding the village municipality of Terrace); thence following said line of the "Cascade Mountains" to the Western Boundary of Township 5, Range 26, West of the 6th Meridian, thence following the Northerly, Easterly and Southerly Boundaries of said Township 5, to the Southwest corner thereof, being a point on the line of the "Cascade Mountains" (being the area surrounding the village municipality of Hope); thence following the "Cascade Mountains" to the Southerly boundary of the Province.

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

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

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

3. That no Enemy Alien shall have in his possession or use, while in such protected area, any camera, radio transmitter, radio short-wave receiving set, firearm, ammunition, or explosive.

OTTAWA, February 7, 1942.

S.T. WOOD (Commissioner)
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

**TO BE POSTED IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE**

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

O t t a w a
February 13, 1942.

The Rt.-Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
O t t a w a

My dear Mr. King:-

The surprising strength that recent events have disclosed that Japan possesses in the Pacific compels me to supplement my letters to you of November 20th, 1941 and January 10th, 1942.

I for one, as a representative for British Columbia, do not wish to over-emphasize the danger, yet when we realize what has happened to the defences of Hong Kong, the Phillipine Islands, the Malayan Peninsula, Burma, Singapore and several islands in the Dutch East Indies and also Islands of the Australian Commonwealth, it would be absurd for us to blind ourselves to the weakness of our position in Western Canada.

For the purpose of clarification, may I enumerate the existing dangers:

(1) The Japanese Fifth Column on the Pacific Coast: I do not believe that any member of the Japanese race in our midst can be trusted. Consequently steps should be taken to remove all Japanese from our Pacific Coast and railway areas.

(2) Our Coastal defences are wholly inadequate. They should be supplemented by air strength, sea power and equipped mobile land forces far in excess of the numbers now on the Pacific Coast.

(3) Our highways and railways are wholly inadequate to sustain military operations in British Columbia. They should be extended and improved up to the requirements of effective military operations.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(4) We are wholly lacking in effective naval bases on the Pacific Coast. Both Esquimalt and Prince Rupert should be improved to overcome this difficiency.

In alying these broad general proposals before you I appreciate the demand that exists for co-operation elsewhere. But I cannot help but feel that it is neither wise nor safe to ignore the danger of leaving the Pacific Coast of Canada in its present pitifully weak condition.

Yours respectfully and sincerely,

C.C.McGEER

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-7a
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Henry McKenzie Papers

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Ottawa, February 26th, 1942.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE

A meeting of the War Committee of the Cabinet was held in Room 401, House of Commons, on Thursday, February the 26th, at 4 p.m.

There were present the following members:

The Prime Minister (Mr.King), in the Chair,
The Minister of Mines and Resources (Mr. Crerar),
The Minister of National Defence (Mr.Ralston),
The Minister of National Defence for Air (Mr. Power),
The Minister of Finance (Mr.Ilsley),
The Minister of Fisheries (Mr.Michaud),
The Minister of Munitions and Supply (Mr.Howe),
The Minister of National Defence for Naval Services (Mr.Macdonald).

---

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Robertson),
The Secretary (Mr. Heeney).

---

Delivery of icebreaker to Russia

1. The Secretary reported that word had been received from the U.K. government that they were deeply concerned by delays which had occurred in the delivery to the U.S.S.R. of the icebreaker "Montcalm", regarding which approval had been given by the War Committee on October the 29th, 1941. The U.K. High Commissioner had asked whether the government would institute an enquiry into the matter, and had asked the earliest possible date on which the vessel could put to sea.

A full report of the facts had been obtained from the Deputy Minister of Transport. Difficulties regarding crew and with regard to bunkers had been the principal causes of delay and the vessel had had to put back to port on two occasions, after leaving Halifax in convoy. The expectation now was that she would be ready for sea by February the 28th.

(Secretary's note, February 25, 1942 - C.W.C. document 99; letter, Deputy Minister of Transport to the Secretary, and attached memorandum from the Director of Marine Services - February 26, 1942.)

2. The Minister of Munitions and Supply said that he had been kept informed of the situation. The basic difficulties had been to obtain a competent crew, and the unsuitability of the vessel for a North Atlantic crossing at this season. The circumstances

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

which had caused the delay were quite clear and no official enquiry would be needed. Everything possible was being done to have the ship sail without further delay.

3. The War Committee agreed that the U.K. High Commissioner be informed of the reasons for the delay, as set out in the report of the Department of Transport, and that he be told that every effort would be made to have the ship sail by the end of the month.

Canadian garrison for Falkland Islands

4. The Secretary reported that, since this question had last been considered by the War Committee, word had been received from the United Kingdom that the President of the United States saw no objection to the despatch of Canadian troops to the Falkland Islands. The U.K. government had therefore repeated their enquiry whether the Canadian government would be willing to undertake this commitment.

The Chief of the General Staff, in a report on the subject to the Minister of National Defence, had stated that, from the military point of view, he did not recommend the despatch of what was regarded as the minimum force required for this purpose. If the commitment were accepted, trained personnel could only be provided by withdrawing units now training to complete the overseas Army Programme and by depleting our home defences of equipment that was urgently required in Canada. In his view, the completion of the overseas programme at the earliest possible date would contribute more to the main war effort than the undertaking of this isolated commitment.

(Secretary's note, February 17, 1942 - C.W.C. document 90; C.G.S.'s memorandum to the Minister, February 18, 1942 - C.W.C. document 100).

5. The Minister of National Defence described the minimum force considered as necessary to defend Port Stanley from estimated scales of attack. These included, in addition to two infantry battalions, field artillery, anti-aircraft detachments, engineers, R.D.F. personnel and equipment, and other details. Anti-aircraft defence and air defence should also be provided, and these could not be made available. In the circumstances, the government should not embark on this isolated venture.

6. The Prime Minister suggested that the U.K. government should be informed accordingly. Canada could not assume responsibilities beyond her capacities. It should be borne in mind, too, that demands for further provision for home defence were increasing.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. The Minister of National Defence for Naval Services agreed. We had had too many examples of hopeless defences of islands without adequate air support.

8. The War Committee agreed that, in the circumstances, the government could not assume this commitment, and that the United Kingdom should be informed accordingly.

Hope-Princeton highway, British Columbia

9. The Secretary submitted a report from the Chiefs of Staff Committee regarding the completion of a twelve mile gap in the Hope-Princeton section of the Southern Transprovincial Highway in British Columbia.

The Chiefs of Staff therein expressed the view that, while the completion of this portion of road was not considered essential to the general defence of the West Coast, it would have military value. Copies of the Chiefs of Staff memorandum had been circulated.

(Chiefs of Staff memorandum, February 11, 1942 - C.W.C. document 89).

10. The Minister of Munitions and Supply and the Minister of National Defence expressed the opinion that the project in question was not of substantial military importance.

11. The War Committee, after some discussion, noted the views of the Chiefs of Staff as expressed in the report submitted.

Canada-U.S. Permanent Joint Board on Defence
Twenty-fifth meeting - protection of vulnerable points

12. The Secretary reported that the Journal of Discussions and Decisions covering the twenty-fifth meeting of the Board, held at Montreal on January the 20th, had been submitted, and copies referred in the usual way to the Ministers of National Defence and the Minister of Munitions and Supply. No specific recommendations were contained in this Report.

Officers of the Department of National Defence for Air had gone over the Report and approved the proceedings in so far as they were concerned.

(P.J.B.D., Journal of Discussions and Decisions, twenty-fifth meeting, January 20, 1942.)

13. The Minister of National Defence reported a number of observations made by officers of his department concerning the report.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Board's Journal had expressed the view that defence provisions at Sault Ste. Marie should be reviewed. This brought to mind the broader question of policy regarding protection of vulnerable points. The Army could not and should not be asked to undertake this responsibility.

14. The Minister of National Defence for Naval Services observed that the government could not undertake to guard all vital points. Many places in Canada, for example certain railway bridges, were more vulnerable than the Canadian locks at the Sault. At present, the Committee on Vulnerable Points followed the policy of leaving responsibility for protection upon the proprietors. It would be extremely difficult to change this policy for one involving differentiation between the many locations in respect of which protection might be desirable. Consideration might be given to using the National Resources Mobilization Act to call out men for police duty.

15. The War Committee noted the submission of the Journal of the Board for their twenty-fifth meeting; as to the protection of vulnerable points, it was agreed that no change be made in the present policy followed by the Vulnerable Points Committee.

Movement of Japanese from British Columbia

16. The Prime Minister referred to the magnitude of the task of implementing the government's recent decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese race from the protected area on the Pacific Coast and make provision for them elsewhere. A special organization should be set up for this purpose. It would be useless to proceed by piecemeal methods. Justice (through the R.C.M. Police), the Army, or possibly Munitions and Supply might be agencies in which responsibility should be centred.

17. The Minister of Munitions and Supply suggested that temporary accommodation for the large numbers involved might be provided at Banff and Jasper. A local British Columbia Committee, or the Army might provide the organization.

18. The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs observed that in the United States the problem was dealt with by the Army, which had the right to call upon other agencies of government for assistance as required.

19. The Secretary drew attention to the fact that the authority of the Labour Department to provide work camps for evacuated persons was restricted to male Japanese nationals. There had, as yet, been no amendment to the Order in Council providing for these camps, so as to correspond to the wider powers

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

now given to the Minister of Justice in respect of any or all persons within protected areas.

20. The Minister of National Defence expressed the view that the Army could not undertake responsibility for the evacuation. They were already overburdened, and Army personnel in British Columbia were preoccupied with problems of Pacific defence. Possibly they could provide for administration, housing and commissariat as was done with internment operations.

Transportation units for service in the United Kingdom

21. The Secretary reported that the U.K. government had again raised the question of special transportation personnel. A request for certain special units had been made in June, 1941, and postponed, pending clarification of the manpower situation. Some 3,500 men of various categories were involved.

(Secretary's note, February 17, 1942 - C.W.C. document 91).

22. Mr. Heeney said that the Chief of the General Staff was not in favour of the government accepting this commitment. Personnel in these categories were not available. The railways themselves were shorthanded. Transportation troops might have to be provided for the Canadian Army overseas, at a later date. If such formations were to be raised later on, they should be in Canadian units for service with the Canadian Army.

23. The War Committee agreed that this commitment could not be accepted, and that the U.K. government be informed accordingly.

Proposed impregnation of battle dress

24. The Secretary submitted a recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, to provide for the impregnation of battle dress as protection against vesicant gas attacks. The considerations upon which this recommendation was based were similar to those advanced in favour of proposals, submitted to the War Committee on February 16th last, for increased respirator production and for the manufacture of mustard gas in Canada.

The total cost of the proposed programme, including the construction of a plant, was estimated at $690,000, to March 31st, 1943. An explanatory memorandum had been circulated.

(Departmental memorandum, February 16, 1942 - C.W.C. document 96).

25. The Minister of National Defence for Air again queried the value of gas for defence purposes.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-16-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Other measures might be of greater importance and accorded higher priority.

26. The Minister of National Defence said that this submission was supported by the G.O.C. Canadian Corps, and strongly urged by his staff. In the circumstances it was recommended for approval.

27. The War Committee approved the Minister's recommendation.

Canadian Base Ordnance Depot in the United Kingdom

28. The Minister of National Defence submitted a recommendation for the establishment of a base depot in the United Kingdom for Canadian Ordnance stores, at a total estimated cost of $3,737,286, of which $3,187,412 would be provided in the Army estimates for 1942-43.

This project had been carefully gone into by the staff and was strongly recommended, in order to provide efficient service in England in respect of clothing, general, technical and miscellaneous stores, and mechanical transport and spare parts, and for repair for re-issue of stores and equipment.

The amount involved appeared larger than it actually was, for a substantial number of the personnel required would be paid in any event, since they would be absorbed from existing units. The project was strongly supported by General McNaughton.

(Departmental memorandum, undated - C.W.C. document 97).

29. The War Committee approved the Minister's recommendation.

The meeting adjourned at 6.20 p.m.

A.D.P. Heeney,
Secretary.

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Ralston Papers. MG27 III B11

38A

MOST SECRET

CHIEFS OF STAFF

APPRECIATION

19th February, 1942.

OBJECT

1. The object of this Appreciation is to discuss the probabilities and possibilities of attack on Canada.

PART I - GENERAL

PRESENT SITUATION

2. Except in the Russian theatre of war, the Axis Powers are on the offensive. In Russia, the Russian forces have achieved a significant but thus far limited winter success over the Germans along the entire front. The Russian advance is continuing but meeting stiffer resistance.

3. In Libya, following quickly upon a major British success, the Axis forces under General Rommel have taken the offensive and retrieved a large part of their losses. There are indications that the enemy offensive will continue to develop and there would appear to be a serious threat to Egypt.

4. In the Far East - Hong Kong, Guam, Wake, Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Singapore and numerous islands have fallen. The United States forces are in a desperate state in the Philippines. The Dutch East Indies are under severe attack, and development of operations is in progress in Burma and towards Australia and the intermediate islands. In addition to the southwestern Pacific being dominated by the Japanese, considerable concern is felt over possible enemy action in the Indian Ocean.

5. Japanese sea power is predominant in the Western Pacific. The fall of Singapore has provided Japan with a large and powerfully defended base from which to operate her fleet in that area. The United States fleet, though inferior to the Japanese fleet in the Japanese Pacific, is superior to the Naval forces Japan could bring to bear in American Pacific waters. The main British fleet is engaged in Home waters, the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean.

6. The enemy is now concentrating his main submarine attack in the Western Atlantic.

7. The R.A.F. continue to maintain its offensive on occupied France and on Germany with the object of relieving German pressure on Russia, and as an anti-invasion measure.

.....2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PROBABLE ENEMY STRATEGY

8. Germany -- to defeat or contain Russia, either alone or in combination with Japan.

-- to defeat British forces in the Middle East.

-- to increase her activities against shipping in the Atlantic.

-- to contain as much of the main British and United States fleets as possible in Home waters.

-- invasion of British Isles.

Italy -- to deny the Mediterranean to the United Nations and assist in the Middle East campaign.

Japan -- to consolidate her gains in the Southwestern Pacific.

-- to prevent, by offensive action, reinforcements reaching the Southwestern Pacific theatre.

-- to make ineffective Chinese participation in the war by the denial of the Burma Road and direct attack on Chinese forces.

-- to retain sufficient forces in Manchuria and at home to counter possible Russian attack, or alternatively, to attack Russia.

-- to exploit her gains by extending operations towards Australasia, Burma and into the Indian Ocean thus, in the last case, threatening the British supply lines to the Middle East, India and the Far East.

-- to contain North American forces in America by raids on the North American Pacific Seaboard.

OTHER POSSIBLE ENEMY AIMS

9. Germany -- to include Vichy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey in the Axis orbit.

-- to carry out sporadic raids on Defended Ports, cities and defence installations, and to attack selected air targets on the east coast of North America.

-- invasion of the East Coast of North America.

.....3

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OTHER POSSIBLE ENEMY AIMS (Cont'd.)

Japan -- to develop operations against Dutch Harbour in the Aleutian Islands with a view to the elimination of a potential threat to Japan.

-- to destroy the main aircraft factories and ship repair facilities on the west coast of the United States.

-- to damage the Panama Canal.

-- invasion of the west coast of North America.

PART II - CANADIAN

10. From the General Appreciation, the Canadian position can be seen in its proper perspective in relation to the broad strategic picture.

11. It will be seen that objectives in Canada are unlikely to be included in the probable main strategical aims of the enemy. They may figure in his lesser aims, but only as an adjunct to his main strategy. In any event, the Canadian position cannot be considered apart from that of the United States, and thus the problem is one which affects the whole of the North American Continent.

12. Under present conditions an invasion on either coast is not considered to be a practicable operation of war. The presence of the British and United States fleets in the Atlantic precludes the possibility of a large scale sea-borne expedition. The immense distances involved and the maintenance of superior United States naval forces in the American Pacific produce a similar situation on the West Coast.

13. Apart entirely from the above considerations, the consolidation and exploitation of her gains in the southwestern Pacific would produce more attractive results for Japan than any diversion of effort towards North America and with far less risk. The area of her present operations has the added advantage of geographical remoteness from the growing strength of the United States.

14. The remaining enemy strategical aims which affect the direct defence of Canada are limited to raids which may include carrier-borne air attack, sporadic naval bombardment, small landing parties for destruction of selected objectives, and submarine activity.

CONCLUSION

15. The sea, land and air forces of Canada and the United States are so disposed as to provide indirect protection for both Seaboards and direct protection for the most likely enemy objectives. The existing United States-Canada Basic Defence Plans provide for the utilization to the best advantage of the combined forces.

16. We consider that, taking into account the known and predictable factors, Canadian defence measures - existing and proposed - will ~~be adequate to deal with~~ provide reasonable insurance against the forms and scales of attack envisaged in this Appreciation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-17-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ralston Papers
- notes on speech
to Secret Session
Feb 24/1942

DEFENCE OF CANADA AT HOME

But there is the other method of defence which, as I have said, is concurrent with the long range defence I have spoken of. Events of the last three months have made it clear that there are possibilities of the enemy reaching our back yard and we must take the necessary defensive measures in Canada itself.

BOTH CAN BE PROVIDED FOR

I believe that Canada's defence at home and Canada's defence abroad can both be provided for.

TWO QUESTIONS

In planning Canada's defence at home, we must ask two elementary questions. First, what points or regions must be defended and second, what these points or regions must be defended against.

As to the first, there is no disagreement regarding what must be defended. What we have to do is to preserve Canada's territorial integrity and the regions to be defended are our east and west coasts.

The other question is what we are defending against. If we can come to some conclusion on that point, then we can decide on the general defensive requirements; the allocation of general tasks and the organization and composition of the forces detailed to carry out those tasks. When there is an argument about the adequacy or otherwise of defence measures at home, that argument arises simply because there is a difference of view as to what the probable scale of attack against our Canadian coasts may be.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-18-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CONTROVERSERY - RAIDS VIS-A-VIS INVASION

That brings us into the controversial field. The question is are we, or are we not likely to have a large scale invasion at the present time, or within the next twelve months.

I know that arguments can be made and situations envisaged to show that such an invasion is a probability. We have to make our plans. I am no military strategist. In making those plans I consider that we should accept the opinion of our military advisors.

Their opinion is, and it is supported with reasoned argument that invasion under present conditions is an impracticable operation of war. They recognize, and we should all recognize the possibility of raids which might be put on for what might be described as their nuisance value to damage important undertakings and to cause alarm and despondency. They also recognize, and we all should recognize that the primary purpose of these raids would be to pin down our efforts to home defence and thus leave our enemies freer to accomplish our defeat abroad, and then to "take on" this continent.

INVASION REMOTE POSSIBILITY

While they say that an invasion under present conditions is an impracticable operation of war, they recognize that present conditions might change to the extent that a large scale invasion might ultimately be attempted.

Their recommendation is that the present defence plans should be based upon raids rather than invasion and they are clear and definite on that point. But at the same time they do not rule out the possibility of attempted

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-18-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

invasion at some time in the future and that is to be taken account of by providing the means of expanding our defence forces rapidly should conditions warrant such action.

FACTORS INVOLVED - PLANS

In connection with these defence plans, let me remind the House of the following factors:

(a) The War Committee of the Cabinet and its military advisers have access to information which is not available to the public and cannot even be divulged to a Secret Session of this House.

INFORMATION NOT PUBLIC

(b) Even if the conditions that make invasion of Canada impracticable at the present time should change, a considerable period of time would have to elapse before such an operation would be possible. In the meantime, we are providing, in our defence forces, units and formations "ear marked" to carry on an anti-invasion role which can be expanded and equipped and completed in training for that purpose.

NB

CONSIDERABLE PERIOD OF TIME

(c) In the event of conditions worsening to the extent that invasion were considered probable, all equipment, armament and munitions being produced in Canada would be available for Canadian use. This would also apply in the case of personnel being trained in Canada for despatch overseas.

NB

EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL COULD BE RETAINED IN CANADA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-18-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(d) We must remember that the defence of Canada cannot be considered apart from that of the United States. Because of our geographical position adjacent to the shortest sea and air routes to Europe and Asia, the defence of Canada is all important to our neighbor. Not only is this fact appreciated in the United States, but it constitutes a basis for our joint defence plans and I can tell the House that today the United States Navy and Air Force are and will continue to take an active part in the patrolling and defence of our coastal waters.

UNITED STATES

Army Role

Army Tasks

Present General Regional Dispositions (Map)

Proposed Plans

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-18-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

## Tuesday, February 24, 1942

The house met at three o'clock.

### SECRET SESSION OF THE HOUSE

The house, in conformity with a resolution, agreed to on motion of the right hon. the Prime Minister on Friday, the 20th day of February instant, went into secret session, until the house should otherwise order.

At the conclusion of the secret session, the following report of its proceedings was issued under the authority of Mr. Speaker.

"A secret session of the House of Commons was held at 3 o'clock p.m. on Tuesday the 24th February, 1942.

"The sitting was devoted to the question of the defence of Canada in its widest qualification. Statements were made by the Honourable Messrs. Ralston, Power and Macdonald, the ministers in charge of National Defence. A variety of questions dealing with different aspects of the war were asked and answered. Many details were given the members of the house.

J. Allison Glen,
Speaker."

It being twenty minutes after eleven o'clock, the house adjourned, without question put, pursuant to standing order.

## Wednesday, February 25, 1942

The house met at three o'clock.

### DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

PROTECTED AREAS—JAPANESE NATIONALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—MEASURES FOR SECURITY

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I wish to lay on the table a copy of an order in council which was passed yesterday amending the defence of Canada regulations and giving the Minister of Justice increased powers to require persons to leave "protected areas." It might be of service to the house if I were to table at this time a number of orders in council that have been passed which have a special relation to conditions as they exist in the province of British Columbia as a result of situations arising out of Japan's declaration of war.

The order in council which I have just tabled, P.C. 1486, amends the defence of Canada regulations so as to provide authority for the Minister of Justice to require any or all persons to leave a protected area as defined by order of the Minister of National Defence and to impose restrictions in respect of their employment, business, movement or places of residence. Under this authority the Minister of Justice may also prohibit or restrict the possession or use by any or all persons in the protected area of any specified articles and require their delivery to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In short, the defence of Canada regulations as now amended give the Minister of Justice full power to take any required security measures with regard to any person if in the protected area. The protected area in British Columbia has already been defined by the Minister of National Defence as the coastal area between the Cascade mountains and the sea, including all the islands off the coast of British Columbia.

In addition to the above mentioned order in council, the following orders have previously been passed relating to security on the Pacific coast:

P.C. 9591, December 7, 1941 and P.C. 9760, December 16, 1941, respecting compulsory registration of all persons of Japanese race. That has already been tabled.

P.C. 9761, December 16, 1941, providing for control of vessels used or operated by persons of Japanese race.

P.C. 251 of January 13, 1942, prohibiting the issuance of fishing licences to persons of Japanese race, and prohibiting such persons from serving on fishing vessels. That has also been tabled.

P.C. 365, January 16, 1942, amending the Defence of Canada regulations so as to authorize the Minister of National Defence, with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice to declare any area in Canada a protected area, or if it appears necessary or expedient so to do, and in the public interest, and in respect of such areas conferring certain powers with regard to the persons and property of any enemy aliens.

P.C. 1271, February 17, 1942, providing for the establishment of a Canadian-Japanese construction corps, to be formed by Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin, and establishing conditions of enrolment and terms of service for the said corps.

P.C. 1348, February 19, 1942, authorizing the establishment of work camps for male enemy aliens including Japanese nationals, on projects outside protected areas.

P.C. 1365 of February 19, 1942, prohibiting the possession of fire-arms or explosives by persons of Japanese race.

P.C. 1457 of February 24, 1942, regulating the acquisition of land or any interest therein, or the growing of crops in Canada by persons of Japanese race and by Japanese controlled companies.



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-18-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In order to complete the record of the principal orders in council in this connection, copies of the following orders in council (in addition to P.C. 1486 of February 24, 1942), are tabled herewith:

P.C. 365 of January 16, 1942; P.C. 1271 of February 17, 1942; P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942; P.C. 1365 of February 19, 1942; and P.C. 1457 of February 24, 1942.

Mr. NEILL: Would it be possible to have these orders in council included in *Votes and Proceedings*? It would save a good deal of copying, and we should like to have access to them.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): It would be very convenient.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I see no reason why they should not be included in the *Votes and Proceedings* if the house is agreeable. The clerk might be so instructed.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): If I appreciated aright what the Prime Minister said, that this order in council, which was passed on February 24, probably at the time we were in secret session yesterday—

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: No, it was passed before the session.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, I am just suggesting that we did observe three cabinet ministers hurry to leave the chamber last night and come back again, and I have a right to draw some conclusions.

Mr. CRERAR: Three cabinet ministers cannot pass an order in council.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, I may be wrong in my deduction. If I apprehended aright what the Prime Minister said, the order is not mandatory on the Minister of Justice; it is merely enabling, is it not?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If it were made mandatory in its broad terms, I am afraid the Minister of Justice would have a very large order because it gives him power over any person in a protected area to take any step that the security of the people of British Columbia would seem to necessitate.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): The answer is, it is merely enabling.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Well, it is an all-enabling order.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, that is a good way to put it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Perhaps I should give to the house a statement I gave to the press this morning. I would have made it to the house first but I thought it was in the interest of law and order out on the Pacific coast that this communication should reach British Columbia without delay.

The statement was to the effect that power had been given to the Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent) to exclude any or all persons, regardless of their citizenship, from protected areas as defined under the defence of Canada regulations.

The new regulation corresponds very closely to the proclamation issued by the President of the United States on Friday.

Under the amended order the Minister of Justice may require any or all persons, whether British subjects or not, to leave a protected area. He is further authorized to impose such restrictions as he may specify in respect of their employment, business, movements or places of residence. He can prohibit or restrict the possession or use by any or all persons in the protected area of any specified articles and can require the delivery of such articles to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In short, the defence of Canada regulations as now amended give the Minister of Justice full power to take any required security measure within the protected area with regard to any person within that area.

The protected area in British Columbia in which the new order will apply has been defined by the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Ralston) as the coastal belt between the Cascade mountains and the sea, including all the islands off the coast of British Columbia.

It is the policy of the government to use the powers of this order to take all necessary security measures to safeguard the defences of the Pacific coast of Canada.

## QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk).

### COASTAL MOTOR BOATS

Mr. BRUCE:

1. How many coastal motor boats have been ordered?
2. How many were completed by October 31, 1941?
3. What was the total cost?
4. How many of these boats reached Halifax before the close of navigation?
5. How many of these boats are now in commission?
6. In what state of completion are the balance of the boats?
7. At what points are any boats, which did not reach Halifax before the close of navigation, tied up?

Mr. MACDONALD (Kingston City): This question was brought up the other day, and I answered it to my hon. friend privately. I hope he will be ready to drop it from the order paper.



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-18-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MG 26, J4, Vol. 424 (King Papers)
or RG7, series 7C, reel C-4874

Ottawa, February 26th, 1942.

CABINET WAR COMMITTEE

A meeting of the War Committee of the Cabinet was held in Room 401, House of Commons, on Thursday, February the 26th, at 4 p.m.

There were present the following members:

The Prime Minister (Mr.King), in the Chair,
The Minister of Mines and Resources (Mr. Crerar),
The Minister of National Defence (Mr.Ralston),
The Minister of National Defence for Air (Mr. Power),
The Minister of Finance (Mr.Ilsley),
The Minister of Fisheries (Mr.Michaud),
The Minister of Munitions and Supply (Mr.Howe),
The Minister of National Defence for Naval Services (Mr.Macdonald).

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The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Robertson),
The Secretary (Mr. Heeney).

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Delivery of icebreaker to Russia

1. The Secretary reported that word had been received from the U.K. government that they were deeply concerned by delays which had occurred in the delivery to the U.S.S.R. of the icebreaker "Montcalm", regarding which approval had been given by the War Committee on October the 29th, 1941. The U.K. High Commissioner had asked whether the government would institute an enquiry into the matter, and had asked the earliest possible date on which the vessel could put to sea.

A full report of the facts had been obtained from the Deputy Minister of Transport. Difficulties regarding crew and with regard to bunkers had been the principal causes of delay and the vessel had had to put back to port on two occasions, after leaving Halifax in convoy. The expectation now was that she would be ready for sea by February the 28th.

(Secretary's note, February 25, 1942 - C.W.C. document 99; letter, Deputy Minister of Transport to the Secretary, and attached memorandum from the Director of Marine Services - February 26, 1942.)

2. The Minister of Munitions and Supply said that he had been kept informed of the situation. The basic difficulties had been to obtain a competent crew, and the unsuitability of the vessel for a North Atlantic crossing at this season. The circumstances

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-19-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Board's Journal had expressed the view that defence provisions at Sault Ste. Marie should be reviewed. This brought to mind the broader question of policy regarding protection of vulnerable points. The Army could not and should not be asked to undertake this responsibility.

14. The Minister of National Defence for Naval Services observed that the government could not undertake to guard all vital points. Many places in Canada, for example certain railway bridges, were more vulnerable than the Canadian locks at the Sault. At present, the Committee on Vulnerable Points followed the policy of leaving responsibility for protection upon the proprietors. It would be extremely difficult to change this policy for one involving differentiation between the many locations in respect of which protection might be desirable. Consideration might be given to using the National Resources Mobilization Act to call out men for police duty.

15. The War Committee noted the submission of the Journal of the Board for their twenty-fifth meeting; as to the protection of vulnerable points, it was agreed that no change be made in the present policy followed by the Vulnerable Points Committee.

Movement of Japanese from British Columbia

16. The Prime Minister referred to the magnitude of the task of implementing the government's recent decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese race from the protected area on the Pacific Coast and make provision for them elsewhere. A special organization should be set up for this purpose. It would be useless to proceed by piecemeal methods. Justice (through the R.C.M. Police), the Army, or possibly Munitions and Supply might be agencies in which responsibility should be centred.

17. The Minister of Munitions and Supply suggested that temporary accommodation for the large numbers involved might be provided at Banff and Jasper. A local British Columbia Committee, or the Army might provide the organization.

18. The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs observed that in the United States the problem was dealt with by the Army, which had the right to call upon other agencies of government for assistance as required.

19. The Secretary drew attention to the fact that the authority of the Labour Department to provide work camps for evacuated persons was restricted to male Japanese nationals. There had, as yet, been no amendment to the Order in Council providing for these camps, so as to correspond to the wider powers

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-19-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

now given to the Minister of Justice in respect of any or all persons within protected areas.

20. The Minister of National Defence expressed the view that the Army could not undertake responsibility for the evacuation. They were already overburdened, and Army personnel in British Columbia were preoccupied with problems of Pacific defence. Possibly they could provide for administration, housing and commissariat as was done with internment operations.

Transportation units for service in the United Kingdom

21. The Secretary reported that the U.K. government had again raised the question of special transportation personnel. A request for certain special units had been made in June, 1941, and postponed, pending clarification of the manpower situation. Some 3,500 men of various categories were involved.

(Secretary's note, February 17, 1942 - C.W.C. document 91).

22. Mr. Heeney said that the Chief of the General Staff was not in favour of the government accepting this commitment. Personnel in these categories were not available. The railways themselves were shorthanded. Transportation troops might have to be provided for the Canadian Army overseas, at a later date. If such formations were to be raised later on, they should be in Canadian units for service with the Canadian Army.

23. The War Committee agreed that this commitment could not be accepted, and that the U.K. government be informed accordingly.

Proposed impregnation of battle dress

24. The Secretary submitted a recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, to provide for the impregnation of battle dress as protection against vesicant gas attacks. The considerations upon which this recommendation was based were similar to those advanced in favour of proposals, submitted to the War Committee on February 16th last, for increased respirator production and for the manufacture of mustard gas in Canada.

The total cost of the proposed programme, including the construction of a plant, was estimated at $690,000, to March 31st, 1943. An explanatory memorandum had been circulated.

(Departmental memorandum, February 16, 1942 - C.W.C. document 96).

25. The Minister of National Defence for Air again queried the value of gas for defence purposes.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-19-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

# NOTICE

## TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

Having reference to the Protected Area of British Columbia as described in an Extra of the Canada Gazette, No. 174 dated Ottawa, Monday, February 2, 1942:-

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1. EVERY PERSON OF THE JAPANESE RACE, WHILE WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREA AFORESAID, SHALL HEREAFTER BE AT HIS USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE EACH DAY BEFORE SUNSET AND SHALL REMAIN THEREIN UNTIL SUNRISE ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, AND NO SUCH PERSON SHALL GO OUT OF HIS USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE AFORESAID UPON THE STREETS OR OTHERWISE DURING THE HOURS BETWEEN SUNSET AND SUNRISE;

2. NO PERSON OF THE JAPANESE RACE SHALL HAVE IN HIS POSSESSION OR USE IN SUCH PROTECTED AREA ANY MOTOR VEHICLE, CAMERA, RADIO TRANSMITTER, RADIO RECEIVING SET, FIREARM, AMMUNITION OR EXPLOSIVE;

3. IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF EVERY PERSON OF THE JAPANESE RACE HAVING IN HIS POSSESSION OR UPON HIS PREMISES ANY ARTICLE MENTIONED IN THE NEXT PRECEDING PARAGRAPH, FORTHWITH TO CAUSE SUCH ARTICLE TO BE DELIVERED UP TO ANY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE RESIDING IN OR NEAR THE LOCALITY WHERE ANY SUCH ARTICLE IS HAD IN POSSESSION, OR TO AN OFFICER OR CONSTABLE OF THE POLICE FORCE OF THE PROVINCE OR CITY IN OR NEAR SUCH LOCALITY OR TO AN OFFICER OR CONSTABLE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

4. ANY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OR OFFICER OR CONSTABLE RECEIVING ANY ARTICLE MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS ORDER SHALL GIVE TO THE PERSON DELIVERING THE SAME A RECEIPT THEREFOR AND SHALL REPORT THE FACT TO THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, AND SHALL RETAIN OR OTHERWISE DISPOSE OF ANY SUCH ARTICLE AS DIRECTED BY THE SAID COMMISSIONER.

5. ANY PEACE OFFICER OR ANY OFFICER OR CONSTABLE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE HAVING POWER TO ACT AS SUCH PEACE OFFICER OR OFFICER OR CONSTABLE IN THE SAID PROTECTED AREA, IS AUTHORIZED TO SEARCH WITHOUT WARRANT THE PREMISES OR ANY PLACE OCCUPIED OR BELIEVED TO BE OCCUPIED BY ANY PERSON OF THE JAPANESE RACE REASONABLY SUSPECTED OF HAVING IN HIS POSSESSION OR UPON HIS PREMISES ANY ARTICLE MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH 2 OF THIS ORDER, AND TO SEIZE ANY SUCH ARTICLE FOUND ON SUCH PREMISES;

6. EVERY PERSON OF THE JAPANESE RACE SHALL LEAVE THE PROTECTED AREA AFORESAID FORTHWITH;

7. NO PERSON OF THE JAPANESE RACE SHALL ENTER SUCH PROTECTED AREA EXCEPT UNDER PERMIT ISSUED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE;

8. IN THIS ORDER, "PERSONS OF THE JAPANESE RACE" MEANS, AS WELL AS ANY PERSON WHOLLY OF THE JAPANESE RACE, A PERSON NOT WHOLLY OF THE JAPANESE RACE IF HIS FATHER OR MOTHER IS OF THE JAPANESE RACE AND IF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE BY NOTICE IN WRITING HAS REQUIRED OR REQUIRES HIM TO REGISTER PURSUANT TO ORDER-IN-COUNCIL P.C. 9760 OF DECEMBER 16th, 1941.

DATED AT OTTAWA THIS 26th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1942.

*Louis S. St. Laurent,*
*Minister of Justice*

To be posted in a Conspicuous Place

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-20
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ranks at Ottawa to be reckoned with. But even those barnacles on the nation's war effort can't stop us if we won't let them. Fortunately, we have in the Department of Munitions and Supply, men recruited from industry—men who know production. Let us give those men all the help and support we can. Don't wait for leadership. Provide it!

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): By whom is that signed?

Mr. COLDWELL: "Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering", published by Consolidated Press Limited. I wish to ask this question of the government. In what respects has political interference militated against industrialists who are in charge of our war effort? The only real interference I know of was at the beginning of the war when these gentlemen refused to accept contracts from the government on a limitation of five per cent profit. It is about time that these people should understand that, so far as this house is concerned at least, we are giving them all the money and support that we are asked to give.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I do not think the hon. member expects me to answer him.

## JAPANESE NATIONALS

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION—EVACUATION FROM PROTECTED AREAS

On the orders of the day:

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I thought I ought to bring at once to the attention of the house a decision which the government made to-day with reference to the situation in British Columbia and the evacuation of persons of Japanese origin in that province.

All hon. members, I am sure, realize what an enormous undertaking the moving of large numbers of persons from their homes to other parts of the country really is, and how many are the considerations of which account must be taken in a transaction of great magnitude, particularly where it has to be carried out expeditiously. We have felt that it would be helpful in every way to the province of British Columbia, in meeting the situation, if we were to associate with the government's effort prominent citizens of the province itself so that they might bring their combined knowledge of affairs in the province to bear on the carrying out of the various projects which it will be necessary to undertake in evacuating this large number of people. The government therefore has decided to appoint what will be designated the British Columbia security commission. The present intention is to have three members, all of whom will be persons outstanding in the province. The government has asked Mr. Austin Taylor if he would act as chairman of the commission and he has expressed his willingness to accept the position. The commission will be for the purpose of directing and supervising the evacuation of persons of Japanese origin from protected areas to the particular localities to which they will be sent. The commission will have to do with the transportation, placement, accommodation and so on of the different persons who are to be evacuated. The government itself will continue to do all that it is doing and had planned to do, but the work will be carried out in association with, and more particularly under the direction of the commission. Every agency of government that can be of service to that body will be asked to assist in helping to perform this large undertaking in a manner that will serve to occasion the least irritation among those who are being transferred, and in a manner which will help to give the citizens of British Columbia the most in the way of essential security. All that can be done by government departments will be carried out through that agency.

I thought it advisable to make this statement at once in order that the citizens of British Columbia may know of the government's purpose in the matter. The order in council appointing the commission has not yet been passed, but in all probability will be passed to-morrow.

Mr. GREEN: In that connection may I ask whether this security commission will have any power to settle evacuees outside the province, or is it the intention that they shall simply be moved from one part of the province to another? There is also another question. In this evening's Ottawa newspapers there is a news dispatch to the effect that there has been an amendment made to the defence of Canada regulations providing that the Japanese may not possess motor vehicles and other articles. Has that order been passed within the last day or two and, if so, could we have the details?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I was going on to tell the house that my colleague the Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent) has a copy of the recent order just referred to, and I believe he intends to table it before adjournment. I have no doubt that the minister will also wish to reply to my hon. friend's question. As to the scope of the powers of the commission, the commission will not be restricted in the matter of the localities to which members of the Japanese population are to be moved. The powers of the com-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-21
www.nikkeimuseum.org

12/12/41 #150 seized boats at Annacis Is.
X pp 2 to 6 Vol 11846/0-34
p 15 = 8 pgs
p 33-34

RG 24 D11, Pac Com,

Vol 11768 - phones removed from J/J homes & businesses in all areas where J/J phones "considered detrimental to defense" esp on Van Is - included business phone of Royston Lumber Co. - done on order of Alexander
Wkly Internal Security Intelligence report Feb 7 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-30-22
www.nikkeimuseum.org