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Mar 4 1942

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IH/10

P.C. 1666

PRIVY COUNCIL

CANADA

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of MARCH, 1942

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 1665, dated 4th March, 1942, the British Columbia Security Commission has been constituted and established, and provision has been made for an Advisory Committee;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the Members of the Commission and of the Committee should be appointed forthwith.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King the Prime Minister, is pleased to appoint and doth hereby appoint the following persons as Members of the British Columbia Security Commission established under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1665, dated 4th March, 1942, to hold office during pleasure:

Austin C. Taylor, Chairman;
Assistant Commissioner J.N. Mead,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
Assistant Commissioner John Shirras,
B.C. Provincial Police

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation is further pleased to appoint and doth hereby appoint the following persons as Members of the Advisory Committee established under the provisions of Order in Council P.C.1665, dated 4th March, 1942, to hold office during pleasure:

Hon.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Hon. R. L. Maitland, Attorney General of B.C. - Victoria;
Hon. George Pearson, Minister of Labour, Victoria;
Harold E. Winch, Leader of the Opposition in B.C.- Victoria;

Captain M. C. Robinson -	Vancouver;
Major Hamish Hamilton -	Vancouver;
Dr. Lyall Hodgins -	Vancouver;
General J. A. Clark -	Vancouver;
G. Lyall Fraser -	Vancouver;
Wendell B. Farris, K.C. -	Vancouver;
T. M. Harnett -	Vancouver;
A. D. Darlington -	Vancouver;
R. H. B. Ker -	Victoria;
William Mott -	New Westminster;
J. McKimmon -	Mission City;
R. G. Rutherford -	Kelowna;
Mrs. Mary Sutherland -	Revelstoke;
Mrs. Evelyn M. Scurrah -	Victoria;
Bert Showler -	Vancouver;
E. R. Morton -	Vancouver;
George W. Nickerson -	Prince Rupert.

A. D. P. Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Order in Council P.C. 1666, approved March 4, 1942: naming the members of the British Columbia Security Commission and also the members of the Advisory Committee.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-1-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

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CALL NUMBER Sessional Papers
COTE (R.G. 14 B2, Volume 426)
DATE AUG 23 1976

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-1-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Minutes 1940-42

Angus MacInnes Collection U.B.C. Box 46.

Special Executive Meeting
March 17th at 7:30 (1942)
in Headquarters.

Present: A. J. Turner, H. E. Winch, D. G. Steeves, A. T. Alsbury, A. Webster, K. MacAllister, C. Cameron, F. McKenzie, H. Gargrave, and Mrs. L. E. Jamieson, C. A. Greer.

A. J. Turner read a proposed agenda for the Convention and upon motion it was adopted.

A Committee of Mrs. L. E. Jamieson and F. McKenzie was appointed to greet delegates at the pre-convention tea and to introduce them around.

H. Gargrave read an editorial he had written for the coming issue of the Federationist and which urged the quick removal of the Japanese from the B. C. Coastal area. Mrs. Steeves wished to be sure that Japanese would be treated humanely, but felt that the editorial might help prod the B. C. Security Commission into action. Colin Cameron warned that we must not create in the public an unreasonable demand that could not be satisfied. Arthur Turner stated that as censor of editorials he was quite in favour of it running.

H. E. Winch reported that he was being called to Victoria on defense and stated that he would not be bound to silence on the defense question though he might be restricted from giving details. He gave the information that the Mounted Police were working with Mori, leader of Japanese underworld, because he could get them quicker action. To question of F. McKenzie whether Japanese people understood what the C C F were doing Winch replied in the affirmative.

Discussion on the plebiscite was reopened by the reading of letters from David Lewis outlining the position taken by the National group. The arguments stressed in the letters overcame objections previously felt to a Yes vote on the plebiscite.

On motion of K. MacAllister it was decided that we adopt principle of affirmative on plebiscite and launch a parallel campaign to have the people send postcards to the Prime Minister stating they had voted Yes for the Conscription of Wealth.

K. MacAllister drew attention to a resolution passed several years earlier that executive establish a speaker's handbook. Nothing had been done about this.

Motion that speaker's handbook be prepared under chairmanship of K. MacAllister was adopted.

Upon motion it was decided that there should be a special meeting of caucaus group and executive at 6:00 p. m. Friday March 20th in Headquarters.

A committee of Mrs. D. G. Steeves, A. Webster, C. Cameron and A. J. Turner was appointed to draft resolutions covering Evacuation of Japanese, Civilian protection, Evacuation of Women and Children, Coast Defense and Home Guard. These resolutions were to be presented to the special meeting prior to going to the Convention.

Meeting adjourned 10:00 p. m.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DIVISION FILE No [illegible]-07

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DIVISION	SUB-DIVISION	DETACHMENT
"K"	LETHBRIDGE	S/D C.I.B.
PROVINCE		DATE
ALBERTA		MARCH 5th, 1942.

SECRET

FILE REFERENCES

RE JAPANESE CONDITIONS
Canada, Generally.

HEADQUARTERS

SUB DIVISION

L.S. 51-121

DETACHMENT

P. C. R.

LETHBRIDGE CIB
28-6-40 to
17-2-42
Telegrams;
4-3-42 and
4-3-42.

A. R. V. No

1. In response to the instructions of the O.C. Lethbridge Sub-Division, and with further reference to the telegraphic communications between the O.C. Leth. S/D and the O.C. "K" Div, a patrol was carried out into the Raymond District for the purpose of inquiring into the facts surrounding a question arising in the Provincial Legislative Assembly over the entry to the district of many Japanese. Patrol, therefore, via Police Car Code 8191 left Lethbridge at 11:00 A.M., and returned at 7:15 P.M., of the 4-3-42.

2. The following men in the Raymond district were interviewed in this regard:

Joe Sawada,	Pool Hall proprietor.
T. Fugita,	Farmer.
J. Saruwaturi,	Farmer.
H. Hironaki,	Farmer.
T.O. King,	Farmer and elevator agent.
L. McRee,	Elevator agent, on Victory Loan Com.
Lee Burton,	Theatre owner. Sec't'y Can. Legion.
F. Wood.	Mgr. Sugar Beet factory.
L. Taylor	Ass't field supt. Beet growers.
H.W.Evans	Pres. Board of Trade.
Percy Cope.	Drug Store proprietor. Mayor of Raymond
E. Hawk.	Chief constable.

and several other farmers from the district. Speaking generally, it is the town-merchants who complain of the advent of the Japanese whilst the farmers rather welcome them as labour.

3. As the enquiry continued, it was learned that three single men and one family have arrived in the Raymond district. The three single men are enemy aliens and have registered with the town constable. They are Kuchi Koboyashi (parole cert. #15095); Kihei Koboyashi (parole cert. #152434) Suematsu Kando (parole cert. #103101) and they arrived on February 27th, 1942. All three are staying with T. Fugita and came upon the promise of work. Fugita has a beet-contract and requires additional help for his operations. He has sent for another man from Vancouver, Chiji Kondal, who will arrive on Friday, March 6th next.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR

4. On February 28th last, the family of the brother of Henry Iwassa arrived from Vancouver and are at present residing on Henry Iwassa's farm. The head of this family has been promised a job on the farm of Iwassa.

5. Due to arrive on Friday, March 6th is another single man who is a friend and who will be employed by Joe Saruwaturi. His name is unknown just now.

FILE NUMBER

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. Japanese informants advise that within the next two weeks, it is expected that six or seven additional families are likely to arrive in the district. Visas have been promised to at least one member in each of these families and they represent relatives and close friends of the present Japanese colony of Raymond. It is the unanimous opinion of the Japanese colony that there is sufficient room for 15 additional families only and that if more than that arrive from the Coast, such represents an economic problem to themselves. In view of this, therefore, they are discouraging a general migration of Japanese to the district.

7. Kuwamura, the Buddist priest, is expected to arrive in the very near future, to take up permanent residence in Raymond. He has visited the district in the past, and was originally stationed at the Buddist Temple in Raymond before he left for Port Haney, B.C.

8. It cannot be said that resentment over the coming of the Japanese is general. Transient farm-labour(chiefly Hungarian) upon which the district is dependant, is now permanently employed in the various Eastern munition factories. A shortage, therefore, appears imminent. The farmers consider that their relations with the local Japanese have always been excellent; they are good workers and they represent cheap labour. Large farmers, J. Henninger for instance, have stated that they could employ at least five Japanese.

9. It would appear that the complaint was actuated by the Canadian Legion and it is gathering public approval. A group of men, amongst whom was L.McKee, visited R.H. Fairbairn, M.C. of Lethbridge on March 3rd last for the purpose of working out a means of prohibiting the sale of land to the Hutterites. Their argument being, whilst the British element were investing their money in War Bonds they were thereby unable to purchase land. The Hutterites, meanwhile, were acquiring the best land in the district. Eventually, they contended, the Hutterites and other foreign element would have acquired the choice of the land leaving the fighting men, upon their return, with no choice whatsoever.

10. Based upon this belief, after meeting the arrival of B.C.-Japanese to the district and the possible arrival of others, the Canadian Legion held a meeting at which a resolution was voted upon and forwarded to their Provincial Command for publication also to governmental authorities. The resolution deplored the lack of authoritative supervision over the people who had constituted a menace to the Pacific Coast security. It advocated the prohibition of the sale of land to them, and urged that supervision of a type to secure the safe-guard of property be maintained over them. Furthermore that provisions be made to assure that they would not become public charges.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Re: JAPANESE CONDITIONS- Canada-generally.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-3-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-3-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Raymond Record

FRIDAY MARCH 20th 1942

es For William Zemp

Accidental Death

Joanne, 5 year old daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Schow, was accidently killed at noon today (Friday) when her scarf caught on a nail and she was hanged.

With a couple of smaller children, she was sliding off the haystack, by the side of the barn at T. O. King's. Her scarf caught on a nail and held her feet about 8 inches or so off the ground. The other tots ran for her mother who rushed over and took her down and into the King home. Artificial respiration was tried but was of no avail.

Funeral arrangements have not been made. Our deepest sympathies go out to the parents in their sorrow.

"It Shall Keep Thee" the Stake M.I.A. play in three acts, directed by E. E. Jensen Stake Drama director is being presented Saturday, March 28th.

Mrs. S. Lacko, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been here for the past two months with her parents Alex and the late Mrs. Nemeth, is returning to her me again next week.

aymond Stars In Hoop Game

Letters and clippings have en received by relatives of six ymond boys in the 6th Field rk Co. who are on their basball team. and who are proud displaying their basketball owess to the people in and at Halifax.

In a recent game with the lifax "Y", city champions and e team who will carry Halifax ors into the playdowns, the eld Park won by a score of -44. The Field Co's playing s sparker by Sergt. Smellie dd and Howard Hicken who ncred 21 and 16 points each dd to lead the field and Hicn to tie with the highest orer on the "Y" team. Other ymond boys on the team and o all gave a very good acnt of themselves are Bert pgrss, Y. O'Shiro, T. Iwaasa d S. Takahoshi.

he boys are all reported to be excellent health and we are d account of themselves not e Museum of the King but

700 Attend Mass Meeting Sunday

700 people gathered in the Opera House Sunday afternoon to listen to and take part in the discussion regarding the questterites in our part of the provions orf expansion of the Hutince and the arrival of Japanese from the restricted area of B. C.

Rulon Dahl was in the chair and after "O Canada" he reviewed the events leading up to the calling of this meeting, which had been high lighted by the arrival in town of 55 Japanese, including women and children. Locally it was felt that this was too many to be allowed in without close government supervision and this meeting had been called to see if through co-operation with Dominion and Provincial governments, a safe and satisfactory working basis could not be arrived at.

Frank R. Taylor, who had just returned from Vancouver where as one of a committee of four he had sat in with the B. C. Securities Commission on a discussion of these matters was the first speaker. Mr. Taylor lauded the work that had been done the success of the Victory Loan and other efforts. He stated that the question of locating the Japs out of the restricted area was a very grave one. Between 16,000 and 22,000 had to be moved and after his talks with the Commission and visits to the essential war industries in and around Vancouver he felt that as good Canadians we should all do our utmost to assist in the removal of these enemy aliens from the restricted area. There was a decided labor shortage, especially for the beets and these people could help adjust this problem. The Commission had agreed, to a number of requests of the Committe and briefly these meant that: the location of these Japanese people here was only temporary and they would be removed after the war; they would be domiciled on some farmer's farm, and would live there the full year not being allowed in town for the winter months; the farmer woud provide them the house but would not pay, them anything except during the beet season, about five or six months of the year; they would not be a charge on any Town or Municipality for relief, medical care or education as all of these matters would be looked after and paid for by the Commission. Mr. Taylor stated that the Securities Commission had been given full power re- the remainder be turned back to the Dominion government to aid in the cost of their keep.

A resolution was passed asking that these newcomers be closely supervised, not be allowed buy, rent or lease land and that after hostilities cease they all be returned to their former abode. Additions are being made to this resolution.

Miss Jeannine Wilde sang a vocal solo and Mesdames Emma Dahl and Maybelle Anderson rendered a piano duett and then the meeting went into a discussion of the Hutterian and special privileged group question.

Chairman Dahl spoke briefly and told of the refusal of these colony people to really assist in war efforts labor in work camps or bear arms and that it was not a good thing for the nation that they be allowed to expand any further.

Robt. Barrowman of Lethbridge spoke at some length on the question and read the Order in-Council which gave special privileges to some groups. He said our freedom had been bought with blood, sweat and tears was being maintained and would have to be maintained with the same price and that everyone should consider it a duty to assist in protecting these privileges. A country not worth fighting for was not worth living in and if these people would not assist in our protection they should be invited to find some other country in which to reside.

J. A. Ririe, K. L. Lee, G. W. Morton, Mr. Boyle Mr. Morris and Tom Lanier all spoke on the question of Hutterite expansion and felt they should be curtailed from further purchase of land anywhere in Canada.

Alvin Jones reported on a bill now pending in Edmonton to prevent sale or lease of land by or to enemy aliens, Hutterites or members or agents of any group defined in the bill and asked about the deal for the Malmberg ranch east of Woolford to a Hutterite colony he stated that the land had not and would not be sold to any colony or agents of these people.

A resolution was passed covering this question, and representatives from all surrounding districts remained to add to the resolution and to sign it representing the various Councils and bodies to which they belonged.

BUS TAKEN OFF ROAD

Asplun

GENEALOGIC SUNDA

Both Raym meeting jointl House Sunday ing and prog the First W Committee.

Either Presi or one of his c Alberta Temple speaker of the act playlet " to You" will b the First Ward several fine will be present invited to this

Red Cros

Finalists in the programs, will b Stake House, W noon and eveni March 25, in th of Festival Event

Conditions ma ual Festival wi towns could be this program will afternoon for scho at night for Adul

Tickets 10c. fo 25c. for Adults. Red Cross. Be The

Funeral O Alex

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Mrs. Golden S T. T. Mendenhall and theMcBride uted a vocal numb gram. There wa array of floral after the sermon by Father John, proceeded to the where interment about sixty cars we cession that left t

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-143-48
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he boys are all reported to be excellent health and we are d to see that they are givr account of themselves not ly as soldiers of the King but o on the sports floor. Conatulations boys and keep it . Mrs. Wm. Redd sent us in newspaper clipping and let- from Smellie, and about two urs later Mrs. Ruth Hicken ought in her copy of the me's story, and on Saturday Piepgrass was telling us aut Bert's part in the game. e appreciate the interest of these proud parents in their ys and hope they will keep us formed of their doings.

ord about anyone. He was a n with a thousand friends d not an enemy. On behalf the family he thanked all for eir kindness during the illss and death of deceased.

The choir sang "We Lay Thee ftly Down to Sleep," and beniction was pronounced by o. Fairbanks.

mains to the cemetery where A large cortege followed the terment was made with Chrensen Bros. in charge.

calling of this meeting, which had been high lighted by the arrival in town of 55 Japanese, including women and children. Locally it was felt that this was too many to be allowed in without close government supervision and this meeting had been called to see if through co-operation with Dominion and Provincial governments, a safe and satisfactory working basis could not be arrived at.

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Phil Baker, also a member of the Committee, spoke briefly and stated that the Dominion government had asked that another 4,000 acres of beets be grown, and that as far as could be seen the only labor available was these Japanese people.

Chas. MacMillan, President of Lethbridge Board of Trade suggested that the Lethbridge Exhibition Grounds be turned into a concentration camp for these Japs and when a man was in need of help he could get his man or men from the camp, and when the piece of work was finished the man or men could be returned. He also suggested that full wages be paid these laborers but that they actually receive only what our boys in the services were getting and

Miss Jeannine Wilde sang a vocal solo and Mesdames Emma Dahl and Maybelle Anderson rendered a piano duett and then the meeting went into a discussion of the Hutterian and special privileged group question.

Chairman Dahl spoke briefly and told of the refusal of these colony people to really assist in war efforts labor in work camps or bear arms and that it was not a good thing for the nation that they be allowed to expand any further.

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A resolution was passed covering this question, and representatives from all surrounding districts remained to add to the resolution and to sign it representing the various Councils and bodies to which they belonged.

BUS TAKEN OFF ROAD

Due to the frost coming out of the ground and the soft condition of the roads, all heavy traffic has been banned, and no bus has been here since about 6 a.m. Tuesday morning when the bus from Cardston came through on its way to Lethbridge coming early so it would be in Lethbridge before the ban came into effect at 7 a.m. that morning.

It took what mail was ready at that time. The Lethbridge Herald arrived by taxi at about the usual time, but the letters and other mail did not arrive until the train brought it Wednesday. Trucks are also off the roads and freight and express are all coming by train right now. Something like the old days fifteen years ago. The business and habits of the town were built around the railway time table.

Another light fall of snow came early Wednesday morning.

Red Cross

Finalists in the programs, will b Stake House, W noon and eveni March 25, in th of Festival Event

Conditions ma ual Festival wi towns could be this program will afternoon for scho at night for Adul

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Mrs. Nemeth an left Europe about ago, with some ver ren, and made the in Raymond. Sinc deceased with her worked very hard themselves in a ne a few years ago t in getting a fine ne and the wife and children who are grown, never has enjoy the surround health. For the pas she has suffered and despite every family, nothing c to effect a cure steadily weaker and weighed less than when the end came ter from Clevelan been here for th weeks to take c mother, but the so the Canadian Navy ly at sea, as the unable to reach hi him of his mothe The family are w the disrict and t of their many frie to Alex and the their bereavement.

Buy War Savings

ags, Metal -- They all Help.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6/3/42

p 2

The Raymond Recorder

Published Every Thursday
Advertising rates on application
Non-political. Partisan only in the interests of Raymond and district
S. I. MAY Editor.

WHOSE WILL IT END

That is the question that is asked when suggestion are made that Japanese citizens now at the coast be moved into Alberta from the prohibited zone. There is no malice nor resentment on the part of local people toward these people who must be moved into other areas but the feeling is that they should be only permitted in on temporary permits, and that when war is over they be returned to the coast to their own surroundings.

Raymond has a Japanese colony of around 150 people some whom have been here for as long as thirty-five years. These people who came here when the first Sugar Factory was built and who have been here ever since, have raised families who are Canadain through and thru, and several of the young men are in the service of the Canadian forces and are giving very good accounts of themselves. They are proud of Canada and Canada is proud of them as citizens. Amongst these Japanese are some of the best beet growers and farmers in the district, they are law-abiding, they pay their bills, and they are self-supporting in every respect.

One of the main arguments for encouraging Japanese to come into the district is the beet work. Locally it is felt that this is unnecessary. We have many young men and women too, who would be glad of the opportunity to assist in this seaonal work, and who are thoroughly dependable. These people would take a certain amount of pride in assisting in this way to do their bit, and the money they would make would come in very handy to boys and girls in school who it seems are always needing something.

The question creates its problems. Many of our local Japanese have relatives and friends at the Coast, and naturally those here are desirous of seeing that their kin and their friend are placed in safety and where they can get work. To date, Wednesday afternoon, 8 new arrivals have been reported one family of five, and three men without families. All had relatives here, and these relatives guaranteed the keep of these and work for them.

Canadian citizens can go where they choose, so long as they obey the law and maintain their allegiance to the Crown. Local people feel that the least we can do to show some appreciation of the men in uniform is to see that, when they return home the land, of which they may wish a piece, is not taken up by people who are subjects of those who have been our enemies. In our opinion this position is fair, certainly it is justified and all good Canadians should lend ther weight to any movement that will aid in keeping the matter in control, and handled so that when Victory comes no one will be disappointed if these visitors are asked to return to whence they came. Local bodies are working now on a request for some sort of regulation that will handle this situation fairly to all and will still not create a situation where safety of Canadians may be in the least imperiled.

NEWS NOTES

Rulon Dahl, Lloyd MacPhee, Dick Walshe and others were in Lethbridge on matters in connection with the Victory Loan last Tuesday.

* * *

The Chinook really got to work Wednesday afternoon and the snow disappeared quite fast It is the first time for a month that bare ground has been seen.

New licenses are decorating a few local cars now. These owners are quite anxious to get their applications in for their gas rationing books before the dead line. The plates are white numerals on a dark blue back. Henry Jensen's car wore the first new ones we noticed in town.

Another Friday the 13 next week. Don't walk under any ladders.

* * *

Tomorow is your last chance to get on the roll of purchase of Bonds in the present drive. Don't let your country down. "Come on Canada buy the new Victory Bonds."

* * *

The Stake M Men and Gleaner party is being held in the Stake House Saturday night. A good attendance from the neighboring wards is expected by those in charge.

* * *

Some feeders have been hauling pulp from Picture Butte to supplement what they have been able to get here. Increased feeding operations have made rationing necessary for six weeks past nearly.

* * *

The Taylor Stake M Men and Gleaners are having their Stake social Saturday night in the Opera House. An evening of dancing, program and a lunch will keep the young men and women of the stake busy that evening.

Jas. J. Walker, M.L.A. home over the week-end, returned to Edmonton on evening train from Lethbridge Monday.

* * *

Our Town Council surely their troubles with water day it is too little in the under the ground, and the day if a Chinook comes it much on the streets and walks on top of the ground day while the drainage was almost flooding the Grage out. John Bascom remarked "It looks like D.'s turn to take the water

Men of 30, 40,
PEP, VIM, VIGOR, Subs
Want normal pep, vim, vigor,
Try Ostrex Tonic Tablets,
tonics, stimulants, oyster
aids to normal pep after 40,
Get a special introductory size
35c. Try this aid to normal pep
today. For sale at all good dru





MILK

The perfect food

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Page 16.

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LOST—Boy's Watch and Fob, initial K.D. Please leave with Murray Holt. Lion's Basketball Club Magrath.

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FOR SALE — Linoleum rug 14'x14" almost new, dining room table and buffet.—Mrs. E. Reithman.

* * *

FOR SALE—Registered Seed Wheat 1st Generation Red Bobs, 2nd Generation Marquis. Claude A. Duncan, Lethbridge. tfn.

TOP PRICES FOR YOUR HOGS—I buy hogs every Thursday at the Raymond Stock yards. Highest prices.—Ern. H. Nilsson, Raymond.

POTATOES GOOD

In most American household, potatoes are served at least once a day. Nutritionists say that the potato is an important food and deserves a lot more appreciation than it sometimes gets.

Many persons mistakenly think of the potato merely as a "starchy" food, but it contributes more to the diet in minerals and vitamins than do bread cereals and sugar, say food specialists at the New York State College of Home Economics.

The potato may be compared with an orange. Both contain a large quantity of water. A large orange gives about the same amount of energy as a medium sized potatoe. Both contain valuable vitamins and minerals, such as calcium, phosphorus, iron, and vitamins A, B, and C, but the orange contains more. Nevertheless it is considered a valuable source because of the quantity eaten. Like many other vegetables, freshly harvested potatoes contain more vitamin C than do stored potatoes.

The notion that potatoes should be omitted when trying to lose weight, is not sound. Because of the potato's minerals and vitamins, it is better when reducing to omit foods which contribute little besides energy value than to omit potatoes.—Deseret News.

Correspondence

Lethbridge, Monday.

Raymond Mayor,

Dear Sir:

Why in the name of God are you allowing the Mormons to bring in all them Japs all they to cheap labor. Why not give some of the poor people in Raymond the same chance you or they are giving the Japs. Don't they think of their young people the life of the cominity if they bring in all of those Japs. These Japs are smart they are not crasy they talk among themselves. I think a few of these good Mormons who are trying so hard to get something for nothing (of course that is the Mormons any way) had better go to Japan to live.

Raymond has got lots of poor people who could do with a little help they are kicked in the face and Japs are given the chances. is Japan doing the same by our boys, fighting for them, you and us No. for God sake Mr. Mayor act befour it is too late.

Raymond March 12, 1942.

Editor of Recorder,

Raymond.

Dear Sir:

Please allow me a little space to refute the silly statements in the above letter. In the first place the writer had not the courage to sign it, and secondly it looks like the work of an educated person trying to hide behnd the mask of ignorance and illiteracy. So much for the author.

May I say that the accusations respecting the Mormons and the Japanese coming into Raymond are entirely false and without foundation. Secondly I would like to say that I have lived in Raymond for nineteen years and have always found the so-called Mormons, fair-minded, ready to co-operate in everything for the good of the community, and certainly not trying to get something for nothing.

If the author of the letter is so altruistic in thought and sentiment, why not come out in the open and assist in solving a problem that is disturbing to all of us.

Yours truly,

P. W. Cope Mayor.

Raymond Recorder 12/3/42 p 4.

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228—17th Ave. Ea

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2 High Wheel Drills
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Phone 312

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SHOWING FR
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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Raymond Rem

FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 1942 p 1

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w- ral cars of lumber and build- ing supplies this week.

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Work is progressing steadily on the new home of Mrs. Lyle Piepgrass which is being built on the lot between the Alex Smith and Ernie Organ homes.

RED CROSS NOTES

Below is a list of the knitting and sewing sent in by the local Red Cross to the Provincial headquarters:

20 pair Pyjamas.
2 pair Trousers.
6 Quilts.
20 Boy's Sweaters.
20 pair Boy's Socks.
19 Scarves.
20 Sleeveless Sweaters.
19 Scarves.
11 Seamen's Socks.
4 Helmets.
1 Turtle Neck Sweater.
24 pair Men's Socks.
2 Turtle Neck Tuck ins

TOWN COUNCL MEETING

Regular meeting of the Town Council was held Monday night. Because of the Basketball play-offs, the meeting was shortened to necessary business so that members of the Council could attend the game.

The motion of the local branch of the Legion was presented and was heartily endorsed by the Council. This motion had to do with the purchase or long term lease of land by enemy alien and those who are not loyal supporters of the Government.

A motion was also passed asking that in view of the amount of work there is here and the increasing population that a R. C.M.P. detachment be located here. The Council will put forth every effort now to see that this is done.

The School Board, who met in the Town Office presented their budget, but due to the brevity of the meeting the Council did not take any action, but are considering it as part of a special meeting held last night. The budget called for $40,000.00 from the Town, an increase of $6,000 over the last year's requisition. The added amount includes some important improvements at the High School.

Mass Meeting Sun. Mar. 15th.

A mass meeting, called by the Citizen's League, will be held next Sunday at 2p.m. in the Raymond Opera House. Invited to this meeting are representativs of all Boards of Trade and Legion chapters from High River south to the border.

The subjects of discussion will be the Japanese and the Hutterian question. It is generally agreed that these two items are of great importance right now, and in an effort to present a unified opinion to government authorities this meeting is called. Our good lands steadily passing to the ownership of the Hutterite and Mennonite colonies, with no support from them, to speak of, in the defense of the freedom they enjoy with us and the infiltration of Japanese amongst us demand the attention of all, and these matters will be discussed at this meeting.

WE ARE AT WAR

The Japanese question locally is the cause of a great deal of concern whether or not it is justified, is a question that each decides for him or herself This fact, however, we must face, we are at war with Japan. At present her only aim is to conquer and subject the peoples of the democracies to her way of thinking. These people are Japanese, and it is just as impossible for them to wean themselves away from their love of Japan as it would be for us to drop our love of Canada and the freedom and privileges we enjoy under the British flag. As the poet put it "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own my native land. I love thee well."

Are we taking undue and unnecessary risks in allowing these newcomers the freedom of our land & our institutions? We would not attempt to answer that one. But if we can believe repeated reports, the Canadian and British soldiers and women in Hong Kog, who have been taken prisoners of war are being treated worse than beasts. Tied up so that they cannot fight back, they are made targets for bayonet practise for the Nipponese soldiers. We are not implying that such things would happen here, but we cannot forget that these people are of the same racial origin. The Japanese who are permanent settlers here, we know; these newcomers we do not know. They may have relatives here, and friends too, but what do we know of their activities at the coast, and what do we know of their sympathies. "We know that in Europe the dictators treat all people of enemy nations worse than dogs. Starving them leaving them unclothed and in the filthiest of surroundings in the concentration camps.

We appreciate that friendships must be sacrificed in the name of safety. We know too that seemingly undue precautions must be taken to play safe in this game of war. Unpleasant, yes. Unnecessary, well we don't know.

We hope we shall not be misunderstood. We have no quarrel with any man. We believe in the rights of free people everywhere, and like the 135 men who are defending our way of living in the present conuict we are ready to do what we can to make the world safe and free for our children and our children's children. This can only be done when every man is guaranteed freedom of speech and thought. No country ruled by a dictator can or ever will enjoy this privilege. Should we be expected to jeopardize our country's future that subjects of enemy countries should enjoy freedom? Very few of these arrivals are naturalized Canadians. This implies that their the gaining of wealth, not the interest in Canada has been building of homes. In our opinion they should be closely supervised by army units and the absolute safety of Canadians thus ensured.

Raymond Citizens Committee.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

were arranged on the stage and gave a beautiful and harmonious rendition of the round "Sweetly Sings the Donkey." The program closed with all singing the National Anthem.

The remainder of the evening was spent dancing to the music of Nolan's Canadians, and the large crowd enjoyed this very much.

E. A. Brink of Lethbridge was a Raymond visitor Monday.

* * *

Ernest Jensen of the Treasury Branch was a Lethbridge visitor Monday.

Beet Growers Meeting

A meeting of Raymond Beet Growers was held Saturday afternoon in the Town Hall, with about sixty growers present. The purpose of the meeting was the labor contract for the current year. C.D. Peterson was Chairman, Phil Baker and Louis Brandley represented the Southern Alberta Beet Growers Association, and Frank Taylor and J. W. Evans represented Canadian Sugar Factories in the discussion.

Beet Tonnage contracts show increases to labor and are graduated from $2.75 per ton for a nine ton crop to $2.30 a ton for 14 tons per acre and up. The cash contract is raised from $25 to $27 per acre with the contractor to do all the irrigating.

The Japanese labor situation was aired in some detail. It was stated that a supervisor would be appointed who would have charge of all these Japanese families evacuated from restricted areas. Growers who apply for these families will be required to provide a house suitable for year round occupation, and the family will be equired to remain on the farm the full year.

With this increased beet acreage this year Alberta will set an all time high in sugar production.

anaugh.

"Don't Phone Mother."
"The Snow Goose."
"Genesee Fever." Carmer.
"A Man Lay Dead." Marsh.
"Along These Streets." Burt.
"Emily Post's Etiquette."
"Young Ames" by Edmonds.
"Drawn Conclusion."
"The Last to Rest," Raymond.
"Lincoln in Picture."
"Return to the Future," by Undset.
"Historic Costume," Lester.
"Frenchman's Creek," by De Maurier.
"New York Nights," Louhi.
"Bride of Glory." by Field.
"London Pride." Bottome.
"Christmas Annual, 1941."
"All that Glitters," Parkinson.
"The Firedrake," Grosedcose.
"Pied Piper," by Shutes.
"Iceland." by Astraudo.
"Dragon Seed." by Buck.
"New Stories for Men," by Grason.
"Hill of Doves," Cloete.

NEWS NOTES

Dr. Madill is driving a new Oldsmobile Coach purchased this week.

* * * *

Owners of motor vehicles should make every attempt to have the brakes in good shape when the checkup time comes.

* * *

The Mercantile Lumber department were unloaling several cars of lumber this week. Ralph Bros. were busy hauling it in to the yards.

* * * *

Roy Overn of Magrath was a Raymond visitor Monday, and with A. McNeely, local Calgary Power agent, was making a few checks on voltage about town.

* *

For the first time in 112 years since the organization of the L.D.S. Church, no General Conference will be held this April. The tire and gasoline situation in both the United States and Canada have prompted this action on the part of the General Authorities.

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Paper, Rags, Metal

Raymond Recorder 3/4/42 p 1

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

United States ...

Taber Times 26/3/42 p4.

Editorial

Let's Face Realities -

It is nice to be complacent and look into the future with rose-tinted glasses. Nice to push the stern realities of life aside and live in a world of wishful thinking.

But these are no times for such beguiling meditations; surely if ever clear thinking was necessary it is now.

It is with no spirit of rancour against the beet growers that we decry the plan to bring in the Japs, but rather our sincere good wishes for the future of these districts, and for the men who are offering their all for our way of life.

How can it be a patriotic duty to accept the Japs with open arms, when their presence would imperial that for which we fight. A hope, born of wishful thinking, has led some to believe that the bringing in of the Japs will be a temporary matter and that the waving of some official wand will sweep our fair lands clean of the people of the rising sun — and what is more will keep it clean of the treacherous Japs.

Our editorial of March 12th has been critized by the Beet Growers and a resolution passed objecting to our last paragraph. We did not say there was a need for the Japanese labor and that the need was due to lack of ability, laziness or greed— rather we believed that there was no need to bring in the Japs, and we still hold that opinion. So that no one will get the wrong idea we are repeating the last paragraph of the contentious editorial:

"Surely we can find ways to harvest our sugar crop without inviting the Japs to live in our midst. For of a certainty they will [illegible] with a large population of Japs that will hang as millstones around our guilty necks, and the necks of our children, in just retribution to our lack of ability, our laziness or our greed in bringing them in."

Nobody wants the Japanese, apparently — the Beet Growers in their resolution say they don't and are only taking them for the duration — Let's hope so.

Even if the Government agrees to move out the Japs after the war, and that is quite probable — how can they be kept out. We would like to be enlightened as to what power the Government has to prevent a Jap who is a Canadian citizen from returning after the war. Especially if the beet farmer wants him ?

The Government could rescind their Citizenship, but this would apply to all enemy aliens, and where would we be if such a thing was put into practice. Canada is a race of mixed peoples, and many of the so-called enemy aliens and their children have become good citizens — where would you draw the line?

If the Japs are put in military camps and employed on road-work, we would not have a problem on our hands after the war.

Taber-Barnwell Sugar Beet Growers Resolutions

Passed at meeting March 20th, 1942.

INASMUCH as the entry of Japan into the war necessitates the removal of all Japanese from the Coast of British Columbia, and it has been proposed to remove some to the sugar beet growing areas in Alberta, this general meeting of Taber-Barnwell Beet Growers puts itself on record as follows;-

1. It will loyally support the Dominion Government in it's effort to solve this problem, by taking as many Japanese as can be used in beet growing in this area without displacing labor already here and depending on that work.

2. At the same time the members of this Association wish to inform the Government, both individually and collectively, that they do not like Japanese labor, do not want it, and only accept it for the duration of the war as their unpleasant duty.

AND FURUTHER that it is their unanimous opinion that the Dominion Government shall undertake not only to remove the Japanese from this area at the close of the war, but also to keep them away.

Carried unanimously.

WHEREAS during the last week a number of meetings protesting the bringing in of Jap labor for sugar beet work have been held, and the local paper published an editorial stating that the need is due to our lack of ability, our laziness and our greed,

WHEREAS the Beet Growers Association is the largest and strongest association in Southern Alberta and able to conduct it's own affairs.

THEREFORE we express our disapproval of the above mentioned accusations as being unfair and uncalled for.

Carried unanimously.

INASMUCH as we have enemy aliens in our district,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we ask the Federal Government to pass an order in council to forbid all enemy aliens to purchase, rent or lease lands in this country for the duration of the war, and five years after.

Carried unanimously.

Professional and Business

MEDICAL
Dr. H. JOHN MUTH
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Cooke-Sundal Block
OFFICE HOURS
10 to 12 — — 2 to 4
7 to 8
Phones : Office 35,
Residence 89

OPTICAL
L. T. WESTLAKE
Registered Optometrist
Eyes Tested. Spectacles Fitted
Taber, Alberta.

UNDERTAKER
T. W. CARR
Funeral Director
Licensed Embalmer
Russell Ave. Taber Alta.

LEGAL
BRIAN L. COOKE, B.A., K.C.
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
Phone 175 — Residence 148

J. HARPER PROWSE
B. A., LL. B.
Barrister and Solicitor
Central Drug Store Building
Taber — — Alberta

Buy War Savings

MORE FLAXSEED NEEDED

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Public Meeting To Protest Bringing Japs in for Beet Work

Taber Times 12/3/42 p1

VICKERY & Co.
Taber - Phone 32

New Shipment of Poplin Dresses for Women,
Very Colorful Patterns and Well Made,
Sizes 14 to 44, each .... $2.50 and $2.75
Unbleached Cotton Sheeting 82 inches wide,
Heavy, Sturdy Quality per yard ..... 75¢
Feather-Proof Pillow Ticking
Flowered per yard 55¢, Cream per yard 60¢
Extra Fine Quality White Victoria Lawn per yard 37½¢
Large Size Baby Blankets each $1.25
Warm, Cozy White Crib Blankets edged in blue pr $2.10
Men's Rubber Boots Heavy Red Soles, per pair $2.50
Gray Cotton Gloves for men per pair ..... 25¢

Now Is the Time to Get Lined Up On Your
SPRING MACHINERY
WE HAVE A FULL LINE
SEE OUR NEW NO. 18 PRESS DRILL— IT'S DIFFERENT
Central Motors



Of Vital Interest to Entire Community

A public protest meeting has been called for 2:30 p.m. Sunday afternoon, as it is generally felt that an influx of Japanese is not desirable.

Some consideration has been given to the plan of using the Japs in the beet fields but the danger of having them settle here after the war is considered too great to warrant having them in these districts at all.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of citizens gathered to see what could be done and it was decided to forward a wire to Austin Taylor, Chairman of the Security Commission at Vancouver and also to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, expressing the feeling of the meeting against any Japanese labor being brought into the Taber area on any grounds whatever; and advising that further action was being taken to have the protest endorsed by district residents.

The meeting on Tuesday also named a committee to decide on further steps, if necessary. Therefore the committee met on Wednesday afternoon along with members of the beet growers association and discussed the situation. All those present agreed that Japanese were not wanted in these districts if any other labor was available, however, the beet growers were not sure that other labor could be secured, but admitted all possible sources had not been contacted.

The meeting was advised that the delegation which met the Security Commission at Vancouver would have to report to the beet growers and then the beet growers would decide if they wished the Japs brought in.

Wednesday's gathering voted that a public meeting be called for Sunday at 2:30 p.m. to ascertain the feelings of the entire community on this vital question.

Good speakers are being invited, and the public is urged to be present. Musical numbers will be given.

The future of Taber and district is in your hands, what is your wish — some facts on the Jap situation are given in the Editorial appearing on the centre pages of this issue.

Taber Victory Loan

Ceresan, Formaldehyde and Gopher Poison
JOHNSON'S TABER DRUG

R. C. A. Store
RETAILER CONSUMER ALLIANCE
H. H. BARTRAM
Fully Authorized Dealer for
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
Oils, Parts and Attachments
OUR NEW SPRING LINES NOW OPEN FOR YOUR INSPECTION
DRESSES, TURBANS, RAIN CAPES
SHOES, HOSE, ETC.
Also a New Assortment of Glasswae
EVERYTHING YOU DESIRE IN SHOWER GIFTS

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018.46.1.31.10-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Over The Top!

Taber and district ... certainly went over the top in the second Victory Loan drive, and while it was no more than our duty to put every dollar possible into Victory Bonds, it shows a very commendable spirit.

Particular credit is due Organizer J. H. Prowse; Chairman B. L. Cooke, K. C., and the many canvassers who worked so hard to reach the final results.

Shall We Cast Away Our Heritage?

A horrified world heard and read Wednesdays reports of the atrocities committed by the Japanese at Hong Kong, and resolved to offer no quarter to the Japs, but fight on with every means possible to rid the world for all time of such fiends.

For long years the Japanese have been a great problem in British Columbia, and now these districts are being faced with a similar threat. Do you, the people of Taber and districts want an influx of Japanese in these districts, to lower the standards of living — to be a national problem in times of strife, and to usurp the opportunities of our boys who are offering their lives to fight for each of us, and to save us from such atrocities as have been committed in Hong Kong.

While attending a Chamber of Commerce meeting in Vancouver a couple of years ago, the writer heard an address given on the Japanese situation as it was at that time. The speaker was well informed on the whole Japanese question as it affected British Columbia and Vancouver in particular.

Some of the most important facts given by the speaker were, that 90% of the Japanese in Vancouver are citizens of Japan. The Japanese were holding a dual citizenship in both Canada and Japan. A number of Canadian born Japanese go to Japan, and are forced to take part in military training, which appeared to be well accepted, as there were no records of Canadian Japanese objecting to this training.

The Japanese at the Coast at the time of the meeting held a large share of Canadian resources, and the speaker stated that some white men had taken part in Japanese companies for various reasons, and that they would bear watching.

At that time it was stated that nohing had been done to check the Japanese coming into the country; the Chinese were stopped — but not the Japs.

The fishing industry was also discussed and the statement was made that the Japanese and also the white fishermen had made an agreement to supply British Canners with fish to meet the heavy demands, but the Japanese broke their agreement a little later when the United States markets offered a little more for the fish. The white fishermen, however, kept their agreement and endeavored to fill the demands, even though they received a smaller revenue than the Japanese.

A critical situation was brought about in the schools of Vancouver where the Japanese formed 33 1-3% of the pupils, but only contributed 8.8% of the costs of maintaining the schools. The cost for education of the children was about $90.00 per pupil; and in one of many instances there were fourteen children living in one building, where the taxes were about $30.00. There were at that time six Japanese schools in Vancouver, where they were taught the Japanese language and Japanese ways.

That in brief was the situation at the coast, long before Japan showed her trescherous hand in the Pearl Harbor incident. It was bad then and worse now.

Can we, who pride ourselves as being true citizens of this great Dominion of Canada, look on the atrocities of Hong Kong, and the proven treachery and low standard of living of these Japs and still want to bring them into our midst.

Sugar is sweet — and so is life sweet — but our boys are offering their all for our way of life—can we think the sweetness of sugar of greater value.

Surely we can find ways to harvest our sugar crop without inviting the Japs to live in our midst. For of a certainty they will stay here if once brought in, and after the war we will be faced with a large population of Japs that will hang as millstones around our guilty necks, and the necks of our children, in just retribution to our lack of ability, our laziness or our greed in bringing them in.

Professional and Business

land to rye—moved that application be referred to the Farm Lands Committee

Letter from McCannel Bros. & Co. accepting the position of auditor for the year 1942 on same terms as last year be accepted and account for 1941 audit $246.65 be paid.

Application of John Westhora to purchase the Lots 21 and 22, Block 36, Plan 2325S for the sum of Thirteen Dollars be accepted and By-Law authorizing the sale be introduced at next meeting

Account of R. J. Greaves of $56.00 for care and treatment of Odd Gennes for month of February be paid but that he be advised that the Town will not be responsible for further payment beyond the month of March unless further advised.

Councillor Gardner for Works and Property Committee reported that the hospital building had been sold to Frank Bonette for the sum of $525.00 this being the highest offer—report be accepted and sale approved.

Insurance on the Skating Rink be renewed and premium of same be paid.

As the Insurance on Hospital Building has been paid in advance an application for refund be made for the unexpired term.

Appointment of Thomas McMahon as caretaker of Town Tank be approved and that he be given an allowance of $10.00 per month.

James Stubbert be advised that the present payment for February account for caretaker of skating rink, terminates the agreement.

By-law authorizing the sale of Lots 24 and 25 in Plan 2050 AQ for the sum of $55.00 to Mrs. Eda Bonette be read for the first and second time.

Application of William Rachwalski for a lease of the farm land vacated by Van VanOrman in Section 5-10-16-W4 be accepted.

That a regular form of lease agreement be drawn up for all Town farm leases.

Phone extension in the Town Office be discontinued.

HUDSON AND DISTRICT NEWS

The Hudson Club met at the home of Mrs. Frank Fletcher on March 5th,, a quilt was quilted the top having been donated by Mrs. D. A, Noble. The quilt made last week and this week will be donated to the Red Cross. The hostess served

were sorry t... commodate ... will see tha... happen again.

The Wabas... loud in their p... audience and ... forward to a ... future. The S... Class work w... preciated, the... with alertness ... ent, all this w... concise explana... ferent types ... demonstrated d... credit and we ... success in their...

It was whisp... the show that ... like to get a re... we are passing ... readers for son... Mr. Williams f... ulars. The Work... tee wish to tak... ity to thank all ... their assistance ... this effort such ... models and thei... Ambulance Class ... donated to the P... to Mr. R.H. And... vided the hall. ... Compapny gives ... $30.00 and the p... d $15.00 makin... good take.

Our Workroom... not up to full wo... the need for n... urgent and with ... is necessary that ... our friends alive ... we are again f... more entertainme... we hope to raise ... keep our workers ... workrooms and th...

— v —

Editor
Taber Times
Dear Sir,

In your issue dat... February 19th, 19... ported that the T... Canadian Legion, B... a meeting on Monda... discuss the Soldie... Fund, it should ... "Taber Branch ... Legion, B.E.S.L., So... fort Fund Committ... you kindly correct ... your paper.

Yours t...
Edward...
Chairman, Taber B...
adian Legion, B.E.S.L...
Comfort Fund Comm...

— v —

Copy of letter rece... ed by Taber Legion f... Prowse.

49th Edmonton...
First Canadia...
Canadian Army ...

Gentlemen,

I want to thank you... parcel you sent me f...

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-10-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MARCH
EIGHTH
1942

J.L. Rutledge, Esq.,
Publisher,
Liberty (of Canada)
137 Wellington St.W.,
Toronto,Canada.

Dear Mr. Rutledge:-

During ten years previous to Japan's making war upon us, again and again I submitted articles warning against the danger of Japan. While various of these articles, based on my long knowledge of the situation upon the Pacific coast, were readily published in England, Australia and New Zealand, American editors and Canadian editors for the most part absolutely refused to use them. Indeed, as at late a date as six months before Japan's attack upon us, and at the very time this nation was a declared member of the Axis, the editor of a leading semi-monthly in Toronto,and the editor of a leading weekly in that city wrote me rebuking letters about my bitter warnings. One editor, indeed, wrote: "You are seeing Japanese under the bed." Well, those Japs I saw under the bed for ten years are now at our throats,and may yet drop a bomb on that rebuking Toronto editor. But, in Canada there were at least two foresighted editors, not afraid to voice my warnings. One was yourself, when editor of the Canadian; the other,an editor on the Family Herald & Weekly Star. It is because you published an article of mine in which I voiced this warning, when you were editor of Canadian, that this letter is addressed to you now, rather than to Mr. Harris. Because of your personal appreciation of the situation then, it seemed to me at this time the enclosed short short story going forward by airmail, entitled "HAPPY BIRTHDAY" is still very timely, for it epitomizes a situation upon the Pacific coast: the Jap hogging the fishing industry, and the feeling of the white population on the whole Japanese situation. The story is symbolical. More than this it is intensely timely still because that feeling of the white population is at a white heat due to the slowness of the Government in taking action on the Japanese situation. Quite aside from this,however, the story Happy Birthday is submitted on its own story merits of interest, suspense and entertainment values in keeping with Liberty's editorial policy. I trust that both yourself and Mr. Harris, who in the past has used a couple of my biographical articles, will find interest in reading it.

With best personal regards in memory of our many years of editorial acquaintance and correspondence.

Sincerely,

ENCL.SS.HAPPY BIRTHDAY. FRANCIS DICKIE

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-11-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MARCH
TWENTY-FIFTH
1942

J.L.RUTLEDGE, Esq.,
PUBLISHER, LIBERTY IN CANADA,
TORONTO.

DEAR MR. RUTLEDGE:-

Your personal letter of March 16th., and your praise of my years of written warning against the Japanese danger, is deeply appreciated. But how ever more ghastly bitter to me that, even now with the Japs threatening our very door, British Columbia coastline is so pitifully, inadequately defended that: "ten thousand well equipped Japansese troops could capture the important B.C. points with quick despatch." Not my words, but those of different people in authority. When we recall the Japs took Java in a week, most of the south Pacific in six, the criminal, appalling inertia here is too ghastly for words. Before mailing you the short short story, Happy Birthday, I had just returned from five weeks travelling on the coast, with three weeks in Victoria and Vancouver. What I saw, heard, experienced, is burning material. If it be treason to shriek aloud the dreadful unprepardness here, in a last desperate effort to shame the Dominion and Provincial Governments into drastic worth while action before its too late, then let me be hanged from the highest tree as a patriotmw who deems yelling the truth (which the Japs in Tokyo already well know from their intelligence service in B.C. short wave hidden radios) who deems yelling the truth is the essential thing to do at this time. I've been preparing the article this last few days, though doubtful of finding any great medium patriotic enough to publish it. Then comes your letter of having an open market for articles more than fiction; and remembering how long ago you were the only editor who would publish even a mild warning against the Japs thirty years preparation for an attack on this coast, I was encouraged. If you care to see this article please advise me in the enclosed airmail cover and it will be with you shortly by first outgoing mail. You will be amused to know that though the military ranks are filled with grey haired gentleman with bay windows and glasses that I, a tough outdoor man, without glasses or bay window, and not a grey hair was refused when I volunteered for the army. Not being an egotist I didn't feel my becoming a soldier would stop the Japs, but I did ~~sen~~passionately want to do something. However, unlike the bay windows and glasses and grey haired gents mentioned above I wasn't politically fit. That's what ruins democracies, party politics.

And now, I will get on with the article, and here is the airmail cover should you care to see it.

In memory of old times, I am, sincerely,

FRANCIS DICKIE

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-11-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Add mss 6
Vol 3 File 16
PABC

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SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 210B.
WEDNESDAY APR 29 1942

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th March, 1942, showing:

1. What was the total number of fishing boats collected from the Japanese, giving the numbers in each respective class of boats, such as seine boat, gillnet, packer, etc.?

2. How many of these boats have been disposed of by cash sale, giving each respective class of boat and the price paid in each instance?

3. How many of the Japanese boats impounded have been found to have a lien or mortgage on them, held by individuals or companies?

4. How many of these boats have been released to either individuals or companies on claims made by way of liens or mortgage?

5. Have fishing companies to date registered claims either by way of lien or mortgage?

6. If so, what fishing companies and on what number and type of boat?

7. What is the value of the claims made by the various fishing companies?

8. Have any individual valuations been placed by the Committee on any of the boats offered for sale?

9. If so, how do the individual valuations compare with prices set on these boats by the Japanese?

10. If not, why were practical steps not taken to prevent prices being obtained which are above the present value of some of the boats?

11. What facilities are in effect now to allow interested buyers to inspect these boats?

The above return has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Fisheries and National Defence for Naval Service.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 108
Mover: Mr. Reid
Dated: April 29,1942.

P.O. OF
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
House of Commons.

6

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-12-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES
OTTAWA

April 27th, 1942.

Dear Sir:

I have to refer to an Order of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Reid on March 16th, 1942, Reference No. 108, in which information is requested respecting Japanese fishing boats taken over following commencement of hostilities with Japan.

So far as the Department of Fisheries is concerned I attach a memorandum containing information which has been supplied by the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee in response to various inquiries contained in the Order.

Yours very truly,

D. B. Finn,
Deputy Minister.

The Under-Secretary of State,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-12-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

M E M O R A N D U M

With reference to the Order of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Reid on March 16th, 1942, the following information, as of April 25th, 1942, has been submitted to the Department of Fisheries by the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee in response to the numbered questions:

1.-Q. What was the total number of fishing boats collected from the Japanese, giving the numbers in each respective class of boats, such as seine boat, gillnet, packer, etc?

A. 1140 registered with the Committee to date, segregated as follows -

Seiners	Trollers	Gill-Netters	Packers	Misc.	Total
62	121	718	144	95	1140

2.-Q. How many of these boats have been disposed of by cash sale, giving each respective class of boat and the price paid in each instance?

A. No. sold:

Seiners	Trollers	Gill-Netters	Packers	Misc.	Total
31	25	360	73	21	510

Average Price:

$6720.	$1771	$694.	$2343.	$1000.	$1361.

The Committee considers the details of each transaction as the private business of vendor and purchaser. Transactions are carefully scrutinized to determine that each is reasonable and genuine.

3.-Q. How many of the Japanese boats impounded have been found to have a lien or mortgage on them, held by individuals or companies?

A. About 15 per cent.

4.-Q. How many of these boats have been released to either individuals or companies on claims made by way of liens or mortgage?

A. None.

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-12-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5.-Q. Have fishing companies to date registered claims either by way of lien or mortgage?

6.-Q. If so, what fishing companies and on what number and type of boats?

7.-Q. What is the value of the claims made by the various fishing companies?

5/6/7.
A. The Committee has not accepted responsibility with respect to mortgages, liens, claims or charges. With respect to registered vessels, sales are subject to the mortgage, if any, which remains a charge against the ship. Insofar as any unregistered vessels are concerned, the Committee's offices co-operate with the purchaser to ascertain if there are any charges against the ship.

8.-Q. Have any individual valuations been placed by the Committee on any of the boats offered for sale?

9.-Q. If so, how do the individual valuations compare with prices set on these boats by the Japanese?

8/9.
A. In several instances of larger boats the Committee has had a valuation placed where arbitration proceedings were resorted to or where they seemed probable, and in these cases such valuations which were on the larger type of fishing vessel, were found to be about 9% lower than the owner's listed price.

In cases of smaller boats, a general survey is now under way, and the preliminary indication is that the fair value is at least 25% to 30% below the owner's listed price. Most of the sales already made of these surveyed boats are between the surveyed price and listed price.

10.-Q. If not, why were practical steps not taken to prevent prices being obtained which are above the present value of some of the boats?

A. The Committee does not agree that any vessels were purchased for a price above their present value but if they were, it was by mutual agreement by owner and purchaser, and the Committee saw no reason to withhold its approval.

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-12-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Arbitration of disputes was arranged at the first meeting of the Committee and published in the press on January the 29th and subsequent dates.

11.-Q. What facilities are in effect now to allow interested buyers to inspect these boats?

A. Adequate facilities are provided through hourly ferry service to permit free inspection of all vessels.

Department of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ontario,
April 27th, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-12-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. N.S. 76-40-7 (42)

CANADA

108

Department of National Defence

Naval Service

Ottawa, Canada.

March 26th, 1942.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter File No. 43 of the 16th March, 1942, regarding enquiry of the Ministry by Mr. Reid, Votes and Proceedings No. 37, Page 2, in connection with Japanese Fishing Boats seized, following is a reply so far as this Department is concerned:

Question No. 1:

Seiners	60
Trollers	120
Packers	142
Gillnet	782
Miscellaneous	120
TOTAL	1224

With regard to Questions No. 2 to 11 inclusive, there is no information so far as the Naval Service is concerned.

Yours truly,

W.G. Mills

(W.G. Mills)
ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
O T T A W A, Canada.

H.Q. 1010
N.S. 815-7-1010

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-12-6a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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COTE RG14,D2, Volume 234
DATE AUG 23 1976

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www.nikkeimuseum.org

TABER TIME

Circulating In: Taber, Barnwell, Purple Springs, Grassy Lake, Retlaw, V

TABER TIMES, TABER, ALBERTA. THURSDAY, 19th MARCH 1942.

ERY & Co.
Phone 38

for slips and blouses, etc.,
, pink, green, yellow, etc.,
yard ..... 52½¢
a Fine Quality per yard .. 90¢
ndie, 40" wide, per yard 52½¢
ry Cotton Aprons
each ..... 30¢
er card ..... 5¢ and 10¢
olored Fancy Dress Buttons
easonably Priced
ses, sizes 8 to 14,
each $1.25

Time to Get Lined
On Your
MACHINERY
E A FULL LINE
PRESS DRILL— IT'S DIFFERENT
Motors

W & CO.
Good Till March 25th

PEACHES Highway, Tin 15c
APRICOTS Whole, tin 15¢
MACARONI Creamo, 8 oz. package ..... 8¢
EGG NOODLES Creamo, 8 oz. package 9c
ROLLED OATS R. H., non-prem New 5lb pkg 33¢
BAKING POWDER Calumet, 16 oz. 23c
COCOA Perfection, lb 25¢
SHORTENING Bakeasy, 2 lb 39c
LARD lb cartons, 3 for 42¢
OYSTER SHELL 10 lb 25¢
CHIC MASH 10 lb bag 45¢
CHIC FEED 10 lb bag 40¢

Meeting Protests Japanese Being Brought Into Districts

Opposing the bringing in of Japanese for use in the beet fields of these districts, a crowd of citizens packed the Rex Theatre to the doors on Sunday afternoon and unanimously passed the following resolution.

"Be it resolved that the proper authorities be advised this meeting goes on record as being definitely opposed to bringing any Japanese into the Taber district. Further resolved that the proper authorities be requested to make an immediate and thorough survey of all other sources of labor, including the possible return of those who have left this district."

H. H. Bartram was chairman of the meeting which was called by the Taber Citizens Committee, and to which the entire population was invited.

The meeting opened with "O Canada", followed by remarks of the Chairman, who explained the origin of the Taber Citizens Committee and the need for calling the protest meeting.

Mayor D. Miller next spoke of the sacrifices so far made and the sacrifices we will yet have to make; and protested against bringing in a race of people that will not become citizens.

A. E. Palmer, assistant superintendent of the Lethbridge Experimental Station at Lethbridge, and a member of the Committee which met with the British Columbia Security Commission, had been invited to address the meeting, and explained the Commissions desire for placing Japanese families on farms where they would not be separated; and therefore more contented and of less trouble to the authorities, as well as being less costly. Mr. Palmer stated there was a definite shortage of beet laborers in the various districts and the Japanese were one source that could supply this defficiency. Mr. Palmer also gave the undertakings the B. C. Security Commission had made with regard to looking after, maintenance and removal of the Japanese.

Mr. Palmer agreed with Mayor Miller that all other available labor should be used, and said we have not yet used all the labor that is available; he also commended such meetings as the one

(*Continued on Middle Page*)

Military Funeral Held for Gnr. Evans

A military funeral was held for the late Evan Victor Evans on Tuesday at 2 p.m., with the Canadian Legion in charge. A gun carriage was brought down from Lethbridge accompanied by a guard of honor in battle dress.

The cortege proceeded to the United Church, from the Legion Hall, followed by Veterans and the Legion Ladies' Auxiliary, as well as many friends. Rev. Collett conducted the service at the United Church, which was filled to overflowing. Rev. Collett gave a very good address in which he said we live in two worlds, the natural and visible world and the spiritual or invisible world, both are a part of our lives and we must be a member of both worlds, but nothing is able to separate us from the world of the spirit in Christ Jesus Our Lord; and that we should lift up our eyes and behold that beyond man is God.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-13-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

for the Home

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Gnr. Evans

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ng trucks with sand,

Meeting Protests Japanese

(Continued from front page)

held on Sunday; and said we still have a right in this country to think our own way. The people and the beet growers must meet the demand of sacrifice in the present problen.

Following Mr. Palmer's address a question period was opened, and M. Scott asked what were the Japs to do during the nine months of the year that they were not employed in the beet fields. Mr. Palmer stated nothing was said about other labor, but the B. C. Security Commission had promised not to let the Japs become a relief problem.

E. Meacham asked: If the beet growers don't want the Japs, would the Government send them in anyway. Mr. Palmer said he couldn't answer.

J. H. Prowse asked what schools the Japanese would attend. Mr. Palmer stated that the Commission had simply been asked to look after the schooling, but nothing definite was arranged. The children might be put in existing schools, or schools put up, or if necessary even private tuition.

M. Scott stated he considered the Order in Council controlling the Japs who are Canadian citizens would become null and void after the war. Mr. Palmer answered that anything the Commission untakes would be binding upon the government.

J. H. Prowse was the next speaker and said the Government was running the war and we must accept anything they did, however, he did not want the Japs brought in without having the opportunity of objecting. No community has ever wanted the Japs, and all political parties are asked at various times to include a plank in their platform excluding Japanese. The Japs can't be assimilated; and Mr. Prowse strongly objected bringing the Japanese into one of the most desirable points in Canada. If after the war they are taken to B. C., they would immediately turn around and come back, and within ten years after the war this would be a Japanese Community, and we would be out. Mr. Prowse concluded with the opinion that it may be possible to fill the labor shortage from other sources.

Mrs. Roderick MacKenzie; secretary of the Canadian Legion, Ladies' Auxiliary, spoke on the undesirability of the Japanese and said that the wives and mothers who have already sacrificed so much would be willing to sacrifice still more, rather than use sugar produced by enemy hands; she then read a resolution passed by the Auxiliary objecting to bringing in any Japanese.

Stephen Gorbich, president of the local branch of the Alberta Beet Workers Union spoke on the desire of creating co-operation between the beet workers and the growers; he said the beet workers are ready to sacrifice, but must uphold a decent standard of living. According to his survery last March there were then fifty-three beet workers who had left the district, but a number of these were already returning, and more could come when the contracts were drawn up.

A. B. Hogg, K. C., of Lethbridge, was an invited speaker, and gave a keen address, directed against a number of points in the B. C. Security Commission's undertakings. Supervision of the Japanese came in for the greatest criticism, he said that he had been told there were 1,300 beet growers in the entire beet industry, and how could the police hope to watch Japanese on all these farms, scattered all over the country — it simply couldn't be done; and the opportunity for sabotage was great.

Mr. Hogg felt that the beet growers should work out the labor problem for themselves, and not ask the meeting to supply the laborers.

The Chairman read a telephone message received from Roy S. Lee, M.L.A., stating he was definitely opposed to placing Japanese in these districts. The Chairman then remarked that through a little sacrifice and effort we could meet the labor situation without the Japs, and keep the Land of the Golden Sunsets from becoming the Land of the Rising Sun.

B. R. McMullin spoke from the floor of the meeting and said it would be impossible to guard our right if the Japanese were put throughout the district, and suggested they be billeted in camps and guarded day and night.

Billy Williams then presented the resolution mentioned in the beginning of this report, and this was seconded by Pete Woods and carried unanimously.

E. Meacham moved a vote of thanks to the speakers; and the meeting closed with the lusty singing of "God Save The King".

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-13-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Taber Times

A. H. Avery
Proprietor and Publisher

Publishing Offices
Hough Street Taber, Alta.
Phone 122

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; also of the Alberta Division

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Local Ads among reading matter 10c per line first insertion, the same advertisement repeated is 8c per line each following insertion.

All advertisements and subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Editorial

There Can Be No Doubt--

The people of Taber and district showed very plainly on Sunday that they did not want any Japanese brought into these districts.

Voting solidly, the big crowd was unanimous in passing the resolution objecting to any Japanese being brought in for beet work.

The answer should be very conclusive to those who have felt like bringing in the Japs. They now know that the public is entirely opposed, and will have to look elsewhere for beet workers.

Sufficient labor can be procured if we really go out and look for it.

Jap Labor for Lethbridge Northern

Yesterdays Lethbridge Herald carried an article stating that by a unanimous vote the Lethbridge Northern Beet Growers at a meeting on Tuesday night at Picture Butte approved a plan to bring in needed Japanese beet laborers.

We trust Taber beet growers will heed the expression of the meeting held in Taber and decide to keep the Japanese out, when they meet on Friday afternoon.

Seed Grain at Cost

In order to assist in the distribution of better seed grain, Federal Elevators are participating in the work of the Provincial Crop Improvement Associations.

If you require Registered or Certified Seed, see your Federal Agent.



(24)

FEDERAL GRAIN LIMITED

BETTER SEED



In order to promote the use and distribution of better seed grain, the Alberta Pacific is participating in the work of the Provincial Crop Improvement Associations.

Your "A.P." Agent will give you complete information dealing with the seed purchase and seed exchange plan.

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

(33)

Bon Ayr

Mrs. Margaret Johnson of Burdett was a weekend guest of Miss Wilda Ridley.

— v —

Mrs. Earl Carr entertained to a Friday night dinner in honor of her daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Jack McArthur of Huxley. Guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Fred O'Donnell, Miss Della Noble, and Walter Rombough.

— v —

Mrs. Ridley left for Lethbridge this morning, Thursday, to attend the Women's Institute District Conference.

— v —

Last week Mr. Campbell accompanied by Mr. Ridley attended the horse show in Lethbridge.

Mrs. John Foote spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

The Hustler's Section of the Ladies' Aid held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Lindquist on Tuesday, and made a quilt for the Red Cross, and plan to make another Red Cross quilt. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Wilbur Cook on April 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shaw have moved from Lethbridge and will be farming with Don Shaw.

HUDSON AND DISTRICT NEWS

Mrs. Howard Flickinger entertained the Club on Wednesday, the meeting opened by singing "Church in the Wildwood". The afghan was put together, and will be donated to the Red Cross. The Fruit Fund prize was donated by Mrs. C. Foote, and won by Mrs. Frank Fletcher. Meeting closed by singing the hymn "I love to tell the story." The hostess served a delicious turkey dinner. A quilt will be made on Wednesday at Mrs. Russ Noble's.

— v —

Mrs. R. McCann and son of Coadale are visiting with Mrs. Ken Fletcher.

— v —

Howard Flickinger was able to leave the hospital last Friday

Military Funeral for

(Continued from front

The letter explained the accident as foll
with his comrade to a working party lo

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-11-31-13-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

March 20th 1942

B.C.Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sirs:

It has been reported to me that Rev. G.G.Nakayama, the Church of England Clergyman, serving in Vancouver, has been granted exemption from call until June 15th 1942, so that he may continue to serve the members of his congregation who have not as yet been removed from Vancouver. I believe that this has been a very wise action on the part of the Commission, as I am confident that it will be helpful to your work if the Japanese Christian Pastors be allowed to serve their people as long as any of them remain in their present communities.

As Superintendent of Missions for the United Church of Canada, I would like to make application for the same privilege to be given our Japanese Pastors, whose names and addresses follow:-

Rev. K. Shimizu, M.A.,B.D.,	500 Powell Street, City.
Rev. K. Nemoto, B.A.,B.D.,	Steveston, B.C.
Rev. Y.U. Ogura,	857 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.
Rev. Y. Akagawa,	R.R. No.2, New Westminster, B.C.
Rev. J. Kabayama,	Ocean Falls, B.C.

For your information I would like to say that the United Church of Canada has eight organized pastoral charges among the Japanese in British Columbia, with a total communicant membership of 1,096, with 5,722 under pastoral oversight, which as you will note is approximately one quarter of the total Japanese population of the Province. Our work is carried on at 44 different preaching places and we minister to 1,151 families.

Thanking you in advance, and awaiting your reply,

I remain,
Yours most sincerely,

Superintendent of Missions
for British Columbia.

WPB/AM

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Brit Papers
UTCL-UBC
Vol 1-5

March 20th 1942

B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sirs,

For some time past we have had on the staff of our United Church Hospital at Port Simpson, Miss Y.L. Nakazuji, R.N., a Canadian Born Japanese; and on the staff of our United Church Hospital at Bella Bella, Miss Ika Nakano, R.N., also a Canadian Born Japanese. I have learned from the Medical Superintendents of these hospitals, that both these young women have left their work, under orders from your Commission.

You no doubt are acquainted with the great scarcity of nurses, and that it is next to impossible to adequately staff our hospitals with members of that profession, and as these young women stand high in their professional skill, I would like to have permission to arrange the placing of these young women in other hospitals of our Church which are situated outside the protected area. Once I have your permission to do this, I will proceed to make arrangements accordingly.

Thanking you and awaiting your reply,

I remain,

Yours most sincerely,

Superintendent of Missions,
British Columbia.

WPB/AM

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

76-20

April 17th, 1945.

Rev. C.G. Kitney,
Minister, St. Paul's United Church,
GRANDE PRAIRIE, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you for your letter of April 6th, and to assure you that I appreciate sincerely the expression of your views as set out therein.

I think it would be correct to say that there are two aspects to the question of the Japanese being permitted to establish themselves in this Province after the War. The first arises from the specific terms under which the Japanese at present in the Province were brought into Alberta. Before any Japanese were brought into this Province the British Columbia Security Commission contacted the Provincial Government and asked that they be permitted to move Japanese from the Coast to this Province under a specific agreement endorsed by the Federal Government whereby they definitely undertook to see that these people should remain in the Province only for the duration of the War.

My protest to the Prime Minister arose from the fact that without any consultation with the Provincial Government it has been announced by members of the Security Commission that the terms of the Agreement apparently are to be disregarded. I think you will agree that this is not the proper way to do business, apart altogether from the question as to whether or not on other grounds the Japanese should be permitted to remain in this Province.

This latter point is the second aspect of the whole problem. Personally I would concur in your conclusions with respect to those Japanese who have definitely become Christian. Unfortunately, this

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-16-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

is a small minority. With respect to the others it is a known fact that their first allegiance, due primarily to their religious traditions, is to the Emperor of Japan, to whom they regard their tie as spiritual. It seems to me that as long as these people embrace this philosophy of the Orient we must recognize that their first allegiance in an hour of crisis is to the Emperior of Japan rather than to the land adopted by them or by their parents as their home and, to which as a result, they have sworn their allegiance. As long as such allegiance is superseded by a tie that binds them to the Emperor of Japan, I do not feel that they can be regarded in the same light as citizens whose tie to their previous homeland was an allegiance of a similar character and which, therefore, does not supersede their new allegiance to Canada which they have adopted as their new home.

In other words, much as I would like to regard all Races in the same category in these matters, my contention is that the traditional religious tie which binds the Japanese to the land of his forefathers nullifies the validity of his professed allegiance to an adopted country. It is my conviction that this tie can be effectively severed only by his embracing true Christianity which alone is effective in severing the religious tie to the Orient above referred to.

I think you will agree that if these facts had been weighed carefully years ago we would not today be facing the problem which could much easier have been prevented than corrected, now that these people are here and established in this country. The same situation prevails to an even more serious degree in our neighbour nation to the South.

I would be pleased to have your reaction to these observations, for I need hardly emphasize that I am seriously concerned in this matter, and most anxious that it be dealt with in the right and proper manner.

Yours very truly,

PREMIER

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-16-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-16-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ian Mackenzie Clarifies His Jap Statement

The Vancouver [illegible] asked to publish the following official statement:

Hon. Ian Mackenzie today stated that he exceedingly regrets that his remarks in answer to questions made at a meeting with the City Council should apparently lend themselves to possible misinterpretation, and in order to clarify the situation he desires to state:

1. That his remarks were not intended to convey the idea that the Japanese would be removed in three or four weeks, but within three or four weeks definite plans, which are now under development by the commission, would then be completed so that the orderly removal of these people would be accelerated. He thought he had made it clear that when he stated they would not all be removed within a month, and that it would be impossible to hold a fair idea fall, that this clearly indicated that the matter could not be dealt with in a few days. What he sought to convey was that there was no idea of making Hastings Park a place of permanent location or habitation for Japanese.

2. The minister desired to make it very clear that he was fully in agreement with the statement of the chairman, Mr. Austin Taylor, that in dealing with the Japanese it should be done in the British way.

3. The minister also wanted to make it very clear that his reference to the return of these people at the conclusion of the war was entirely a personal expression of opinion, and he hoped the Canadian delegates at the Peace Conference would urge that these people would be repatriated to the country of their origin, but at no time did he have any thought that the families who are separated under the present situation should not be, when conditions permit, reunited.

4. The minister desires to emphasize that the government has complete confidence in the commission, and any steps taken by the commission within their powers have been and will be fully supported by the government of Canada.

Mystery Bullet from 'Easter Morn Party'

A report of a mysterious shot being fired early Sunday took detectives to a rooming house operated by Mrs. L. Ault at 1826 Powell Street.

The officers found a bureau in one suite damaged by a bullet fired through the floor from a suite below.

A tenant reported hearing a noise like a shot coming from the suite during a party.

Easter in Nanaimo

NANAIMO, April 6.—In ideal weather, hundreds of citizens attended a Sunrise Easter Service at 7:30 a.m. Sunday on the Central Sports Grounds, planned specially in conjunction with regular program of Easter observances by Nanaimo Ministerial Association. Speaker was Corporal Dalby, RCAMC, of Camp Nanaimo. Rev. E. G. MacDonald, pastor of the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, presided.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 6. — A little Portuguese passenger-freight vessel, crammed with about 500 refugees from Nazi persecution bound for the United States, has arrived here after a long and round-about trip from France.

Complement of the ship, the 2600-ton Guine, was made up largely of Jews.

"Sunny" Want Ads Say:



"PAINT-UP AND CLEAN-UP"

"And I'm just the person to help you—because I can find a reliable man to do any job around the home you may be doing—look me up—I'm a SUN WANT AD."

"Every day I'm on the job giving a helping hand to painters, paperhangers, plumbers, gardeners and handymen. You can get me at MAriner 1161."

SUN WANT ADS

No Chance of Exhibition This Year

Fair Grounds Ready to House 12,000 in Midsummer Peak

Two thousand Japanese men, between the ages of 18 to 45, have left Vancouver already in the great evacuation.

Ontario is anxious to get them to relieve a shortage of labor in provincial public works projects. The first few hundred have already reached the town of Schreiber, clearing pool for the Ontario road camps. A total of 3000 will altogether be given work by Mr. Hepburn's government.

B. C. road camps on Hope-Princeton and in the Jasper and Revelstoke areas will absorb 5000.

Manitoba needs "stoop-labor" for her sugar beet industry so badly that Premier Bracken's government is erecting 500 houses for Japanese—and that many families will be supplied in time for the current season's operations.

Another 500 families are booked for the Alberta beet fields adjacent to the sugar manfacturing plants near Lethbridge.

This prospective exodus accounts for about 9000 men and the women and children of at least 1000 of them.

In the Japanese colony of B. C. are about 13,500 women and children. Accommodation for 7500 of these has been found in Sandon, Kaslo, Slocan City, Greenwood and other Kootenay towns where many vacant houses are available for rejuvenation at low cost.

That is the picture today, the numerical picture, that confronts the B. C. Security Commission after less than a month's operations. During the past week the outlook became vastly better and Ontario expanded her demands for labor to the figures mentioned, while Manitoba and Alberta were actually competing for assistance required in the beet fields. The mayor of Greenwood led a parade of up-country towns which could find room for seven or eight thousand. Okanagan has turned its face definitely against the Japanese and none will be sent to that fruit-growing area.

Most encouraging to Commission chairman Austin Taylor and his two assistants, Inspector Meade and John Shirras, was the fact that many of the evacuees would become self-supporting and thus disappear from the government payroll at an early date.

Saving Time and Money

The pivot for this entire evacuation is Hastings Park. Every Japanese in the coastal areas must go through this clearing pool. One of the big jobs of the commission is to "sort 'em out." There is no use sending a young Japanese logger to work in a beet field. Men in bad physical condition would be an encumbrance on the Hope-Princeton Highway. Misfits on road-making would not be appreciated in Ontario. So every man is examined and every woman and boy and girl. All are catalogued to be disposed of later in the right place.

This is the reason, and the necessity, for having a place like Hastings Park. The fact was that the evacuation could not be carried out without such a clearing-house.

Shall we build or adapt something already built?

That was the first question which faced the Taylor Commission. A quick survey followed and a consultation with army construction experts. The kind of camp required would take six months to build—if you could get the materials, which was doubtful—and would cost $3,000,000. The Exhibition Buildings would make a first-class substitute with a conversion cost of $100,000, of which probably half would refound to the credit of the Exhibition when the present emergency has passed.

The Commission decided that the people of Canada could neither stand for the cost nor the delay required for new buildings—so the Exhibition plant was taken over.

MACKENZIE STATEMENT

At this point it is necessary to insert a parenthesis. Last Saturday in Vancouver Hon. Ian Mackenzie made a statement to the City Council which was seriously misinterpreted. A headline in the Daily Province, "All Japs to Leave Hastings Park," was hopelessly incorrect, and it had the serious effect of giving officials a bad time with their Japanese charges, who took this to mean that wholesale internment was in contemplation, and that families would be permanently separated. An official memo regarding the Mackenzie statement is published in another column and speaks for itself.

The exact picture of the situation at Hastings Park and the outlook for its use over the next few months is described in the following paragraphs, officially approved:

Today there are 1200 people living there, mostly women and children, and including some aging Japanese.

The commission, when it was first ready for action, took the advice of the military authorities and for obvious reasons brought out the people living in the Queen Charlottes and along the west coast of Vancouver Island and all the way up the mainland coast as far as the Skeena and Prince Rupert. Today, there are no Japanese at all in these "protected" areas. It had been intended to bring out the Comox-Cumberland Japs and others from the east coast of Vancouver Island and they will soon be on Mr. Taylor's calling list.

MAY REACH 12,000

So it is from the north and west coasts that the 2000 men already shipped eastward have been drawn. Their women and children are those 1200 now in Hastings Park.

During the last two weeks vastly increased accommodations have been set up at Hastings—these will be described in an [illegible] and [illegible] available be-

At what you might call the "height of the Hastings Park season" 12,000 Japanese may be held there, but if Mr. Taylor's hopes are realized this maximum would not be held for long.

When will the peak be reached? No one can quite answer this. Dormitories, kitchens, dining rooms, laundries are rapidly taking shape. The carpenters, plumbers, tinsmiths, fitters, furnace-men—nearly every trade except aircraft and shipbuilding seems to be represented there—may finish their jobs by April 15 or 20. After that Hastings Park will really come into its own in a big way as a Japanese hostel.

PEAK BY JUNE

From the East Coast of Vancouver Island, from Steveston and Sea Island and various places in the Fraser Valley many thousands of Japanese will be brought in.

Sometime in the month of May or perhaps by early June the movement may be at its height. On certain days the evacuees eastbound may keep pace with the new arrivals, but there is likely to be a period when the total at Hastings will exceed 10,000 and it may reach the maximum accommodation of 12,000. Families will be moved along together as much as possible.

By midsummer the problem will be on the wane. But it would be perfectly silly to seriously think of holding the exhibition in September. There are 2000 babies under two, besides the many hundreds more expected. To count upon final departures before the end of this year would appear to be merely a hope.

SEE FUTURE HOME

No stranger scene—amid a familiar setting—could be imagined than Hastings Park on Sunday afternoon. The huge metal gates were closed to the general public. Scores of teen-age boys and girls of Japanese ancestry came along from Powell Street or Steveston to catch a glimpse of their friends inside. Some passes were available to Japanese still living in their city homes to visit their countrymen in the park.

Within two or three weeks these people from the city will take their turns. They looked over the huge dormitories with wistful faces, but certainly they saw nothing in prospect to shock or even disturb them.

Hundreds of children played on the spacious lawns. It was a glorious day and Hastings Park stands in a magnificent setting. Japanese are indefatigable ball fans and down towards the race-track, in the area which last year housed the hurdy-gurdies and the bearded lady and the other midway roundabouts, a very serious baseball match was being settled. And a good brand of ball it was too. A wire fence is in process of erection parallel to Miller Drive to divide the colony from the racegoers in the coming horse meetings.

LONELY OFFICES

In the centre of the grounds the exhibition administration building has become the "A.C.T. Administration" with Superintendent C. C. P. Salt of the R.C.M.P. in complete charge. The spacious offices are so empty that your foot-falls echo through the building. At the rear in tiny desk-furnished rooms Superintendent Salt administers his duties assisted by Dr. Lyall Hodgins in special charge of medical inspections and Tom Moryson, a [illegible] handles available be-

cause of a lull in his motor car business. Leonard Boultbee has been very successful in negotiations with towns in Slocan and Kootenay to arrange for the reception of more than 7000 Japanese there.

Charles Graham has just been here from Manitoba on the beet sugar deal and J. Andrews has similarly been representing employers in Alberta.

It was Easter Sunday in Vancouver—and Easter Sunday at Hastings Park. Five Japanese clergymen ministered to their flocks and more than one of the five held two or more services.

Out of the bright sunshine we stepped into the semi-darkness of the unlit auditorium—and bang into a big Sunday School class being addressed by a bright-looking young missioner of 30 or so. A hundred boys and girls of 10 or 12 sat very stiffly on the chilly cement seats, sat very prim and marvellously quiet, evidently on their best behavior in these new and strange surroundings—while the story proceeded in English of a Christ who died and rose again and lives forever to intercede—the Easter message all over again! What a hellish thing war is, to put these innocent children in the predicament they find themselves in!

HOSPITAL AND KITCHENS

Here in the auditorium Dr. Hodgins is establishing his hospital, 75 to 100 beds, with a special kitchen, operating-rooms, etc. Nothing elaborate, just a partition here and there, a few plumbing fixtures and an out-patients' department to handle the hundred or two sore throats and tonsils and burns and boils that are certain to turn up in this community every day. Several evacuee babies have already been born in the General Hospital, but after this week the maternity cases are to be handled "on the premises."

Main kitchen and dining-room under the new regime is located in the old industrial building. Kitchen in the centre, army style, with enough accommodation to handle the largest possible crowd in two sittings.

Manufacturing building is having its interior converted into a gym and play-room for 'teen-age visitors, sewing rooms for the women.

Do you recall the group of church restaurants south of the main office? All those now form a laundry and store. What appeared to be several miles of Jap laundry was hanging out on Sunday.

Vancouver's magnificent live-stock building is the principal dormitory with 3500 beds. They are installed army style, acres of them, set up like so many sleeping-cars, with a convenient step to the upper berths. There are literally miles of passage-ways.

Recall the handsome box-stalls where the Belgian stallions showed off in other years. They are filled with cots now, family suites in fact. The Pure Food building has beds for 1200, the Forum for 2400. The Women's building will sleep 700.

PICKED FOR JOBS

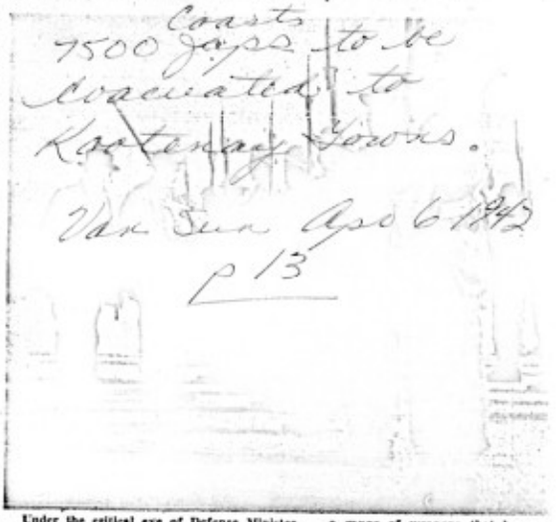
Old Horseshow building with its aroma of tanbark is a more important building now. Here are the reception rooms. New arrivals bring in their baggage, have it tagged and filed with the custodian, make their arrangements for their occupation for the duration. It is here that the new arrival is card indexed.

The officials assisted by J. H. McVety of the Labor Department, decide whether the prospect is road worker or a sugar-beet man or otherwise they

Ralston Puts Troops 'On the Coasts'

7500 Japs to be evacuated to Kootenay towns.

Van Sun Apr 6 1942 p 13



Under the critical eye of Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, a private of an Ontario regiment takes over a platoon at New Westminster. Elsewhere in the Vancouver defense area, Col. Ralston watched soldiers learning how to handle a range of weapons that began with rifles, including Brens and trench mortars and ended with mobile artillery. Reporters asked: "Have you fired this gun?" he added: "Sometimes those on the home front don't realize this is a modern war."

Second Auto Fatality in Three Days

Vancouver's fifteenth traffic fatality of 1942 and the second in three days was recorded when David Crable MacIndoe, 50, of 821 Windermere Street, died in Vancouver General Hospital shortly after midnight Sunday.

15
persons have died of injuries suffered in traffic accidents in Vancouver streets since January 1, 1942. At this date last year 13 persons had been killed

MacIndoe, a pedestrian, was knocked down while crossing the street by an auto at Hastings and Windermere Streets at 10:15 p.m., Saturday.

He suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and severe head injuries.

The auto, a taxi, was said to be driven by Joseph Davis, 46, of 3722 East Hastings Street.

Davis told traffic officers that he slowed down to avoid MacIndoe, who was on the street car tracks when he first saw him, but that the man appeared to hesitate and suddenly stepped back into the path of the car.

The injured man lay 93 feet from the point where Davis applied the brakes, police reported. The man was hit by the left fender and engine hood.

An inquest will be held at 1 p.m., Wednesday by Dr. John D. Whitbread, coroner.

Hip Broken by Dog

Mrs. Isabelle McDickens, 53, of 4791 Windsor Street, was taken to Vancouver General Hospital for treatment of a fractured hip after an unusual accident, Sunday. She reported she was knocked down by a dog, a Great Dane, as it was running after children at Broadway and Main Street.

place him in his proper category

Five Japanese doctors who who formerly practised in Vancouver have been called in for free service amongst their own people. Several Japanese nurses, born and graduated in Vancouver, assist alling people of their own race. Many cooks and waiters are picked out of the line of evacuees. The entire place is clean and even the dormitories now used fairly heavily are well-ventilated and smell fresh enough.

Every new arrival is compelled to turn in everything he owns—or a record of it. A week ago the place was full of rumors that rigid internment or some other drastic program was planned, but recently the camp has settled down to acceptance of the theory that all should be willing to work in any place in Canada to which they are sent and there is no trouble.

The impression a visitor gets is that it is a tremendous undertaking going along quite successfully. Nothing like it has ever before been attempted in Canada. There is a firmly-set program, no coddling, and the Japanese, or 99 percent of them, accept it all stoically as the fortune of war.

The younger single women have hopes that they will eventually get to cities like Winnipeg and Toronto to enter domestic service. They think—and hope—Vancouver will miss them, some day, quite soon. Their one worry is to keep in touch with other members of their own families.

Three May Die

Five of Family Hurt in Car Cra

ABBOTSFORD, April 6.—Five persons were injured, three of them so critically that they are not expected to live, in a collision between a truck and an auto in this district Sunday afternoon. All injured are members of the same family.

Injured and in hospital here are:

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McDonald, Abbotsford, both about 73. Both are in critical condition.

Mrs. James P. McDonald, Abbotsford. Condition critical.

Mrs. Duncan McDonald, Abbotsford, severe bruises.

Her two-year-old baby, cut head and severe bruises.

The accident occurred at Huntingdon and Clearbrook roads.

According to reports an auto driven by Duncan McDonald, Abbotsford, and containing eight persons, was struck on the right rear wheel at the intersection by a truck, allegedly driven by Jack Clark, Abbotsford.

So terrific was the impact that the car was spun about several times and James A. McDonald was hurled through the windshield and Mrs. Duncan McDonald and her baby were thrown out of the car.

The truck, reports said, travelled 60 feet before coming to a stop on the highway.

Thieves Raid Parked Cars

A minor epidemic of thefts from parked autos was reported in the city during the week-end.

A $105 radio disappeared from the auto of R. J. Mitchell, 574 Richards Street, outside his home. An American visitor, Neal Parrish of Seattle, reported an overnight bag stolen from his car.

Several bottles of beer were taken from the auto of D. G. McKinnon, 5933 Joyce Road, at Hastings Park, and groceries from that of E. W. Brightmeyre, 1824 Fulton Avenue.

Clothing was reported stolen from autos of F. Nesbitt, 1530 West Thirteenth Avenue; A. R. Menzies of Caulfeild, and T. Helle, 312 West Third Street, North Vancouver.

Returned Men to Speak To Seaforth Women

Mj. Bert Hoffmeister, Captain J. D. Newberry, Lt. C. L. Willoughby and a group of the men just returned from overseas will speak at the generl monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, Tuesday at 2 p.m. in the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, 1101 West Broadway.

Members are asked to note that the meeting will be held Tuesday instead of Monday owing to the holiday.

Appointment of Miss Florence R. Day, professor of family case work at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, to the teaching staff of the summer session of the University of British Columbia has been announced.

Wrou[illegible] the To[illegible]

The 15-foot sail[illegible] was stolen Satur[illegible] ber Boatyards L[illegible] and Windermere [illegible] were told by Wi[illegible] North Kaslo Street.

Mrs. E. E. [illegible] Kaslo Street, [illegible] wheels stolen [illegible]

Frank John[illegible] Greater Vancou[illegible] Honey Produ[illegible] will give a dem[illegible] installation of n[illegible] 198 West Hastin[illegible] day at 8 p.m.

BIRTH

[illegible] Dea[illegible] Mrs

BIRTH

OARE—To Mr. [illegible] G. J. Oare, 34th Ave., at St. [illegible] pital, on Easter April 5, 1942, a s[illegible]

SCOTT — To [illegible] and Mrs. Ri[illegible] 3091 W. 27th A[illegible] Vancouver Gener[illegible] Easter Sunday, A[illegible] a brother for Eli[illegible] Richard.

WINWOOD—To [illegible] Mrs. Tom[illegible] (nee Vivy Ro[illegible] Cambridge St., [illegible] couver General [illegible] Friday, April 3, [illegible] Both doing well [illegible] papers please co[illegible]

MARRIAG[illegible]

ABRAMS—VICK—[illegible] April 7, 1942, at [illegible] New Westminster, by [illegible] ace Stanley J. A[illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Eighth St., New Wes[illegible] to Haldon Hillier, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. S. Vick[illegible] New Westminster, B.

BENTLEY—JORSON—[illegible] day, April 4, 194[illegible] garet's Anglican Chu[illegible] Ea Allen, Bentley to[illegible] of Mr. P. Bentley of [illegible] late Mrs. Bentley, to [illegible] younger daughter of M[illegible] F. Corson, 291 East 2[illegible] couver, B. C.

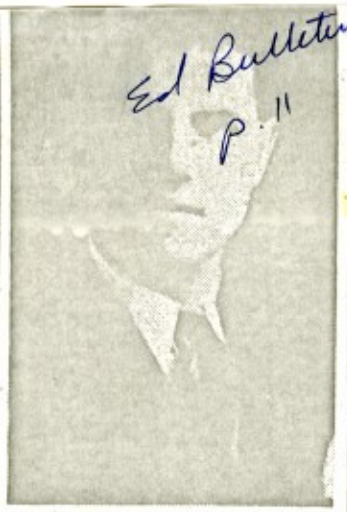
FINDLAY—PRINS—[illegible] day, April 4, 1942, [illegible] Church, by Rev. C. [illegible] nard Allan, third son [illegible] W. Findlay, to [illegible] daughter of Mr. and [illegible] 1418 East 13th Ave., V[illegible]

GRANT—FLOWER[illegible] day, April 4, 1942, [illegible] Anglican Church, by [illegible] ing Jean Flower, [illegible] Mrs. Grant, and the [illegible] of Victoria, B. C., [illegible] only daughter of Mr. [illegible] Street, North Vancouver, B. C.

JONES—SUTCLIFFE—[illegible] day, April 4, 1942, [illegible] United Church, [illegible] Jones, Vancouver, to [illegible] Sutcliffe, Vancouver.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ed Bulletin
P. 11
Apr 11 1942



James Clark Ready, new general secretary of the Edmonton Y. M. C. A., who will take over his duties on July 2. He is at present assistant secretary at London, Ont.

Policemen Probing Three Theft Cases

Three cases of theft were reported to city police on Saturday morning.

Robert McLauchlan, 10022 91 avenue, reported that his car had been stolen from in front of 8542 103 street, some time between 9:30 and 11:30 p.m. Friday. The car is a light green coupe.

While checking over the stock in his show window, Bert Schragge, 10334 82 avenue, found that six watches he had put on display on April 1 were now missing.

Joe Sing, Room 4, Liberty Cafe, reported that his room had been entered during his absence Friday and some of his personal effects were stolen.

—V—

Canada's Exports Reveal Increase

It was announced Saturday by Hon. James A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce, that the latest available figures on Canada's trade position reveals an impressive improvement in exports for March of this year as compared with March, 1941. Total exports from this country in March of last year were valued at $102,958,396. In March of this year Canadian goods to the amount of $176,949,773 were exported to other countries. This represents an increase of over $74,000,000. The largest increase in this total was in the export of meats. Newsprint, automobiles and auto parts also showed substantial gains, over the corresponding period a year ago.

—V—

ROAD REPORT

Saturday's road report: Road good to Edson. All other roads are rough. Peace River road muddy when thawed out. Most roads getting muddy in the afternoons.

—V—

Announcement was made at Ottawa Saturday that Sgt. Russel John Majeau, Edmonton, had been commissioned a Pilot Officer in the R.C.A.F. PO. Majeau is the son of Samuel Majeau, 11191 71 street, and a nephew of William R. Majeau, Marshall-Wells employee. Prior to enlistment in the R.C.A.F. he was

On Way To Completion Says Hon. Ian Mackenzie

Inland placement of British Columbia Japanese from coastal areas is now well on its way to completion, Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of pensions and national health, stated upon his arrival in Edmonton Friday.

The minister was en route east by C.N.R. after spending 10 days in his home province attending to national matters of immediate concern.

He was particularly occupied in administering the removal of Japanese families from exposed coastal areas and spent some time in mustering the support of British Columbia citizens for an affirmative vote in the forthcoming plebiscite.

"I am satisfied that British Columbia will cast a bigger majority vote than any other province in Canada," the minister stated. All three political parties, the Liberals, Conservatives and C.C.F., as well as service clubs and boards of trade, are pooling their resources to get the voters out in a manner never before paralleled, he said.

NOTES PENSION FEELING

Though Mr. Mackenzie's department has no jurisdiction over the question of old age pensions, he stated that the feeling for an increase in the allowance is very strong in British Columbia and Alberta. Such is not the case in the eastern provinces, he added.

In regard to the pension plan for returned soldiers, Mr. Mackenzie stated that Canada was showing the way with a plan that is being taken as a model by other nations. The six benefits as outlined under the October rehabilitation order, are already being enjoyed by approximately 1,200 men suffering from disabilities.

Out of 48,000 men already back on Canadian soil, after serving overseas, only 1,062 are at present unemployed, the minister pointed out, as further proof of the efficiency of the rehabilitation plan.

The recent visit to British Columbia of Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. C. G. Power, has been a stimulating factor in speeding up coastal defence plans, and as a result the program will be greatly accelerated during the next two months, Mr. Mackenzie remarked.

6,000 ON ROADS

Arrangements are being made for employing about 6,000 Japanese on three road projects in British Columbia. Men are already at work on the Jasper-Blue River project and the Hope-Princeton stretch. They will likely be placed on the project between Prince George and Prince Rupert, the minister stated.

Plans call for about 1,000 Japs to be placed on the sugar beet farms in southern Alberta. That is the only group that will be sent to this province, he said.

Some Japanese families will be sent to Manitoba and from 3,000 to 6,000 will be placed on projects in Ontario. Families are being shipped to the ghost towns in the Kootenay valley as well, he said.

Mr. Mackenzie emphatically stated that expenses involved with the movement of the Japanese, and the cost of their upkeep is entirely the responsibility of the federal government.

The minister was accompanied by George Darby, district administrator of his department for British Columbia, who was also enroute to eastern Canada.

Brockington Will Speak Here Tuesday

Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., Ottawa, one of the foremost orators of the North American continent, will address a meeting at McDougall church on Tuesday evening, April 14. The meeting is scheduled to start at 8:30 o'clock.

Mr. Brockington is making a lecture tour of Canada, and will speak here on "Canada and Britain," under the auspices of the Navy League of Canada. Proceeds of the meeting will be devoted to the supplying of comforts for men of the Merchant Marine and also for Sea Cadet work.

An after dinner speaker without a peer in Canada, Mr. Brockington is well known to Edmontonians, having lived here for many years. He was first employed here, on coming from his native Wales, in the city clerk's office.

Later he went to Calgary and for many years was city solicitor there. He resigned from that post to take over work in Winnipeg and until recently was confidential adviser to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Following his resignation as personal adviser to the prime minister, Mr. Brockington made a trip to Britain, stopping in the British Isles for several months. He met many of the leading British statesmen, including Prime Minister Winston Churchill while in England, and visited the Canadian Corps.

Mr. Brockington relates incidents of that trip in his usual masterful manner, interspersing his discourse with a sparkling wit, which has delighted audiences in America and Eastern Canada.

Mr. Brockington will be the guest speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Edmonton Bar Association Wednesday noon at the Macdonald hotel.

—V—

Appeal Lost

Appeal by Fred Weigalt, Edmonton, against conviction and nine months sentence imposed on him by Magistrate A. I. Millar, K.C., on a charge of contributing to the delinfuency of a juvenile, was dismissed by the Alberta court of appeal in a judgment handed down Friday. The nine month sentence imposed by Magistrate Millar was confirmed.

—V—

The monthly meeting and election of officers of the Imperial Veterans will be held in the Imperial hall Monday at 8:30 p.m.

Military Or

2ND BN. EDMONTON FUSILIERS, (R)CA.

Special Parade: All ranks detailed for army train duty Sunday evening,

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William R cussion on Basis for People's Fo club rooms street, at 8

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-18-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Use The Back Stairs

Europe Could Be Involved by Using the Unexpected Attack Route

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, Bulletin: Dr. G. A. Borgese, who is Professor of Italian Literature at Chicago University, and a keen observer of current events, makes a suggestion in the current issue of the Nation (N.Y.) which ought to be of interest to people in Western America. It is as to where a new front should be opened by the Allied Nations.

He tells a little story as follows: "There is somewhere a baby not much older than a year, a rather precocious walker and climber. She is fond of climbing the stairs between the first and second floors of the house where she lives. Unwatched excursions might be dangerous; therefore a gate has been placed at the entrance. She stops at that. Although she romps around with keen eyes she has never come to the conclusion that she could reach her objective as easily by the back stairs, which also lead to the upper floor. No second gate is needed. That approach though unprotected, is not tried."

The purpose of this story is to suggest that the mental processes of high military commands are similar to those of a child. The front stairs, which are Western Europe, seem to be closed. The power that Germany still maintains and the lack of sufficient Allied shipping, make such an approach impracticable. Of course there is Portugal—and no doubt many have wondered like myself why this approach has not been made long ago—but the British seem to be as squeamish about annoying the Portuguese as the American State Department has been of annoying Vichy France.

So Professor Borgese makes what should seem to be a sensible suggestion. Why not use the back stairs? Why not send an American Expeditionary Force to Siberia via the north Pacific route. A Canadian Force might be sent too—but he does not mention that. The route is a comparatively safe one and the distance is small compared with the distances to the Far East via Cape Good Hope or the Suez Canal. There is, of course, one

the voters' list should be emphasized in plenty of time, as well as the need to get out and vote. No vote is a "no" vote.

I doubt if it is lack of "campaign funds" which might prevent a campaign so much as lack of individual effort and initiative—the usual let-George-do-it complacency and apathy of ourselves.

SOLDIER'S MOTHER.
Edmonton.

☆ ☆ ☆

Christian Veneer

Editor, Bulletin: I felt I must write and congratulate our two worthy aldermen, Alderman Bowcott and Alderman Parsons on their splendid stand on the bringing of Japanese enemy aliens to our city.

As a returned soldier's wife and also a taxpayer of over thirty years in this city, I feel very bitter about bringing these treacherous people here to try and take the bread out of Canadian people's mouths.

We are asked to remember Hong Kong, Singapore and Pearl Harbor and I for one shall never forget how the Japanese treated our brave British, Canadian and American boys, tying their hands behind them and beating them to death and other wicked treatment, also using poison gas on our brave Chinese allies.

I think we should all remember these things. If the Japanese should invade our country and come here by way of Alaska these people would make a great welcoming committee.

Then we should see how thin is the Christian veneer covering them and what they would do to us if given a chance.

I wish all women's organizations (especially those of soldiers' wives) would take this matter up and protest strongly against these Japanese coming here.

To my mind they should all be either in concentration camps or deported to their own country.

A RETURNED
SOLDIER'S WIFE.

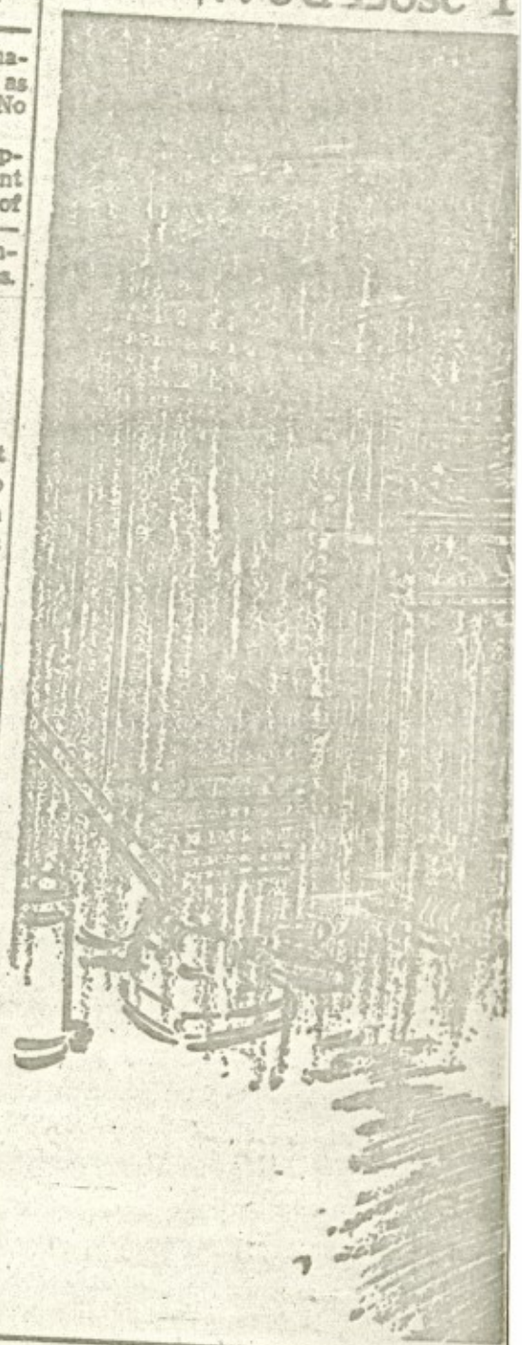
96 Street. Boyle St.

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New Oil

Editor, Bulletin: Would it not

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Saturday Nigl

Summary of Broadcast Given April 18 Over CFRN

By HAROLD L. WEIR

A story came over the news wires this week that was intended to amuse. I think it both amused and instructed

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-18-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Edmonton Bulletin

SECOND SECTION — EDMONTON, ALBERTA—TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1942

DATA REQUESTED ON FIRE INSURANCE

Two More Japanese Families

Council Asks Further Information Be Obtained Before Making Decision

Applications from two Japanese families, now resident in the British Columbia defence zone, for permission to reside in Edmonton, were referred by the city council Monday night to the city commissioners for a full report on the applicants.

It was intimated by the commissioners that at present they had no information concerning the families other than that supplied by the applicants themselves.

Council wishes to know if the applicants are likely to become a charge on the municipality if given permission to come here. It wants to know also the occupation in which the head of the families were engaged, and other material on which it could base a decision to reject or grant the applications.

FORMER EDMONTONIANS

One application was made by Mrs. T. Uyehara, 10271 98 street, who asked permission to bring her nephew and niece, Henry and June Hasegowa, 15 and 17 years, to Edmonton. Both children, the application states, were born in Edmonton, and left her about 10 years ago with their parents, and have resided at Vancouver since.

Mrs. Uyehara guarantees to take full responsibility for them, and will sign any necessary documents to safeguard the city against the children becoming a charge on the municipality.

The second application is from M. Shinkoda, 226 Powell street, Vancouver, for permission for himself and family, wife and five children, to reside here. He intimated that he had sufficient means to support himself and family even without seeking employment, and could guarantee that he would not become a "burden to any party at any time while living in Edmonton."

ONLY ONE ARRIVAL

At a recent council meeting 18 Japanese from Vancouver were given permission to come to Edmonton to take up residence for the war's duration. Only one of the 10 families given permission at that time has to date taken advantage of the council's concession.

Appeal was made by Ald. J. H. Ogilvie to all householders to assist the city by sweeping from the sidewalks in front of their dwellings the sand and cinders deposited during the winter to prevent accidents on slippery streets.

Ald. Guy Patterson, K.C., asked the city commissioners to bring down a report on the annual cost for coverage of civic buildings and contents against loss and damage by fire, the total amount of claims paid on fire insurance policies, and

Flies Atlantic



Flt. Sgt. Pilot Clifford B. Killips of Edmonton, has just experienced the supreme thrill of ferrying a huge Boeing Flying Fortress bomber to Britain. He is serving with the R. A. F. ferry command.

City Aviator Flies Fortress Over Atlantic

One of four fighting airmen in the same family, Flt. Sgt. Pilot Clifford B. Killips, 21, of this city, writes home he has just crossed the Atlantic at the controls of a huge Flying Fortress bomber.

Now serving with the R.A.F. ferry command, Flt. Sgt. Killips is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Killips of 11326 94 street. He enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in December, 1940. He received his wings at Brandon in August, 1941 and later took advanced navigation in the Maritimes. He was a student at Victoria High School.

Three other brothers also serve with the R.C.A.F.

Sgt. Air Gunner Kenneth L. Killips, has been overseas since October, 1941.

ACI. Cecil A. Killips is training at Moosbank, Sask.

ACI. Lawrence H. Killips is at Patricia Bay, B.C.

A fifth brother, Donald Killips,

Alberta Chicken Wins Honor



To an Alberta chicken goes the honor of producing the first V for Victory Miss Alma Hutchinson, former Kirriemuir girl now employed by the Alb Producers' Marketing Board goes the honor of finding the novelty. The e ly normal in every way except for the V sign on the large end. The victo raised above the shell. The egg was received by the Poultry Marketing Bo monton warehouse among daily shipments.

Premier Sees Way Clear For All-Out Effort

Now that the people have given the Dominion government the answer it sought, they will expect that nothing will be left undone by Canada in the drive for victory, Premier William Aberhart declared Tuesday when commenting on the results of Monday's manpower plebiscite.

The Alberta government will continue to stand ready to co-operate with the Dominion and assist in every way possible in winning the war, the premier said.

His statement follows in full:

My attitude in regard to the plebiscite question, as I stated before, is that this was a federal procedure, and as such, provincial affairs should not be brought into it. That still is my attitude. No doubt J. H. Blackmore, house leader of the Social Credit-New Democracy party, will make a statement on behalf of this group.

ALL OUT EFFORT

From the outset the Social Credit-New Democracy party has advocated an all-out war effort and we hold firmly to the belief that nothing should be allowed to impede the

Killed Overseas



Capt. Nick E. Nykiforuk, R.C.A.M.C., who was killed overseas, according to word received on Tuesday by his mother, Mrs. Effie Nykiforuk, 10710 103 St. Born in Edmonton, he attended Victoria high school and the University of Alberta, from which he was graduated in medicine in the Class of '34. He practiced his profession here and at

Board Al Avoid Dislo

The Wartime Board is anxiou cation of indu action, N. W. M administrator o Wartime Prices told about 60 cit presenting serv meeting at the Tuesday forenoo

Mr. McCutcheo western cities wi taining the maxi voluntary co-ope businessmen conc ing was addres Cutcheon and Wa regional adminis board.

A general discus brief talks.

Businessmen r packing and coal-i taxi and ambulanc wholesalers and te and many other were present.

Mr. McCutcheon department has

'Continued on

Alberta Va Booklet I

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-18-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Tanaka Fill, JPG Cdn Collection, U.B.C Library

April 15th, 1942.

Austin C. Taylor, Esq.,
The Chairman, B. C. Security Commission,
Marine Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Honourable Sir:

We Canadians have reached a point where we must stop and think deeply regarding our evacuation. For that purpose we have carefully reviewed the development of events which has brought us to this point where we are ordered to part with our families, perhaps never to meet them again for a long time to come. We enclose a summary of our above-mentioned review.

As you clearly understand and as it is fully mentioned in our review, we have said "YES" to all your previous orders, however unreasonable they might have seemed. But we are firm in saying "NO" to your last order which calls for break-up of our families.

When we say "NO" at this point, we request you to remember that we are British subjects by birth, that we are no less loyal to Canada than any other Canadian, that we done nothing to deserved the break-up of our families, that we are law-abiding Canadian citizens, and that we are willing to accept suspension of our civil rights--rights to retain our homes and businesses, boats, cars, radios and cameras. Incidentally, we are entitles, as native sons, to all civil rights of an ordinary Canadian within the limitations of Canada's war effort. Inspite of that we have given up everything. In view of this sacrifice we feel our request for mass evacuation in family groups will not seem unreasonable to you.

Please also remember that we are not refusing to go. Indeed if it is for our country's sake, we shall evacuate to whatever place Canada commands. Yes, it was in that spirit that we obeyed all previous orders. ✱

Another point which we request you to remember is that separation of our families would not contribute anything towards Canada's war effort, whereas a soldier's separation from his family does result in a definite contribution.

Considering the above facts, we think it totally unnessary that our last remaining freedom should be taken from us -- the freedom to live with our families. We were taught in our Canadian schools that we should always cherish freedom and do our utmost for the protection of women and children. We can now fully appreciate what they meant. We were also taught in our church that the unity of family is sacred and must regarded as God-given human right and should be cherished as life itself.

We understand that it is the intention of the B. C. Security Commission to avert all unnessary hardship and ill-feeling in dealing with this proplem, and we should like to bring to your attention the fact that by allowing us to be evacuated in family groups you would do this, and further, you would gain co-operation from us in carrying out your orders.

For these reasons we request your kindness in granting our humble request for the mass evacuation in family groups. We do so because we have confidence that British fair play and justice, even in war-time will manifest itself and grant us our most human and reasonable request.

Respectfully yours,
NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP.
Representatives:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-19-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

April 17th, 1942.

To Nisei:

The Security Commission still refuses to grant our request for Mass evacuation in Family Groups.

But we are still demanding because we think beyond all doubt that our request is a most reasonable one in view of our enormous sacrifice for our country.

With this conviction we resorted to various methods to secure our last remaining freedom--- freedom to live with our families by evacuating en masse in family groups.

We pleaded with Naturalized Canadians to demand it -- they gave up without much effort. We persuaded J.C.C. Council to do their utmost -- they also gave up too soon. They even refused to arrange a final nisei mass meeting to discuss our common trouble. We talked with the Security Commission, we wrote to them (copy enclosed) and we sent our lawyer.

The answer is that we are by law Japanese Nationals and we have to do what we are told and go where we are sent. Some families are being sent to Alberta and Manitoba and while there is no promise that all families will be sent like this, the Commission hopes to settle more family groups as time goes on. And that is as much as we can get from them.

We, however, know that we are Canadians and that we are going to continue all efforts to get what we feel are our rights.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-19-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

July 1, 1942

Commission Mead,
The B. C. Security Commission,
Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

We herewith request the following with regard to the exodus of people of Japanese race from the protected area of British Columbia.

A. That all persons of Japanese race be re-united with their respective families into properly faciliated accommodations before winter season.

B. That the above stated reunion may also be permitted to single males who have the responsibilities of looking after their dependents.

C. That the government shall provide for feeding, clothing, hospitalization, education, care and protection.

D. That the designated place of evacuation is to be such as to have farming facilities.

E. That with your permission at least fifty single males at present residing in the vicinity of City of Vancouver be allowed to assist evacuees who are without male help in packing and moving their personal belongings.

F. That a working committee shall be established to assist in the machinery of exodus. That the above working committee shall be establish in the City of Vancouver and also at the evacuated place to assist the evacuees.

This committee shall comprise of members (married and single persons) who have dependents in the protected area.

That with the recognition of our committee we will undertake to carry out our responsibilities to the best of our ability.

We request the Commission to consider our above proposals and if this is granted you can be assured of full co-operation from us and the remaining Japanese race in the protected area.

Most respectfully yours,

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-19-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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50 or 60 Jap Families To Come to Taber

It is expected fifty or sixty Japanese families will be coming to the Taber-Barnwell district in about two weeks time to work in the beet fields, and do other farm work.

Ted Sundal, secretary-treasurer of the Taber Irrigation District states that very few farmers had signed up local labor by Wednesday, 15th, which was the date suggested to have all local beet labor signed up. Mr. Sundal is therefore now taking applications for Japanese laborers.

A few workers are reported coming in from Saskatchewan, but the number is quite small.

Highway Crew Establish Camp

Construction work on the new hard surfaced highway between Taber and Lethbridge is expected to start this week-end. Mr. Henderson, the chief engineer and his assistant engineer have arrived and are staying at the Palace Hotel.

A camp for the construction crew has been established on Floyd Anderson's farm, where the Layton beet dump was situated, and work will start from Barnwell to Taber, then the camp will be moved as the work proceeds west.

Sugar Co. May Enter Soy Bean Industry on Large Scale

As experimental plots of soy beans have been grown fairly successfully in the Taber Irrigation District, and more are to be grown this year, the following item from the Lethbridge Herald will be of interest to people of these districts:

Providing experiments now being carried out prove successful the British Columbia Sugar Refining Company may enter the soy bean industry on a large scale in Southern Alberta, Philip T. Rogers, president, said in Vancouver Tuesday.

"During the past two or three years we have been growing soy bean seed experimentally with a view to testing the adaptability of the soil and suitability of growing conditions in southern Alberta," Mr. Rogers said. "This year we have enough seed for 400 acres and we will have that much in crop. We will raise seed to plant a much greater area next year if all goes well."

To Plan For Plebiscite Vote

The Taber Branch Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., have called a meeting for 8 p.m. tonight, Thursday, to discuss arrangements for getting out the vote on the Plebiscite to be held April 27th.

Representatives have been invited from the various organizations in town, and it is hoped a large number of representatives will be present, as well as anyone else interested in the important matter.

The invitations sent out close with the following, which is absolutely correct:

Hitler's friends will vote "no".
Quislings will not vote at all
CANADIANS will vote "YES"

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org



The Realities Of War

In newspaper articles, and in talks over the radio, the statement has been frequently made that many people in Canada have not yet become fully war conscious, or that the full import of the seriousness of the war has not yet been realized. That because we are so far removed from the scene of the conflict, we have been unable to appreciate its full significance. There may be a very small minority who view this world tragedy with apparent apathy, but one ventures to believe that the vast majority of our citizens have a full realization of what Canada is fighting for, and what defeat for the Allied cause would mean. Since the entry of Japan into the conflict on the side of our enemies, the war if anything has been brought closer to our shores, and the initial successes of Japan have greatly increased our danger. For the first time since the beginning of the war the enemy has been operating submarines off the coasts of this continent, and survivors of sunken vessels have been landed on our east coast. Residents of Western Canada are fully aware of the dangers besetting our Pacific coast.

* * * *

Facing The Situation

If anything further were needed to bring to the average citizen a more complete understanding of the serious conditions which we are facing, it is the ever increasing need for the conservation of the ordinary necessities of life. No one, in whatever station he may occupy, can fail to be affected in one way or another by this shortage. Being fully aware of this need for conservation, it can be assumed that we shall meet the situation with a minimum of complaint. Those of us, who for various legitimate reasons, are unable to bear arms in the defence of democracy, will have small reason to complain, when we consider the brave men of our armed forces. These men, many of whom have already made the supreme sacrifice, have not hesitated to leave the security of their homes and to go forth to meet the enemy.

The magnificent support that was accorded the second Victory Loan would indicate very clearly that the people of Canada have a keen appreciation of the necessity for furthering our war effort, and for providing the needed equipment for our armed forces. A significant feature of the loan was the number of small investors, indicating in a great many cases that many people of small means have made real sacrifices in their endeavor to furnish the sinews of war. Many stories appeared in the press during the progress of the campaign, some quite pathetic, of poor people who invested their meagre life savings in the cause of freedom.

* * * *

For A Greater Effort

The time has long since passed when any thinking man can afford to adopt a smug attitude in respect to the progress of the war. It is not sufficient for us to pin our faith on the successful outcome of the struggle. It is true that we cannot conceive of any alternative other than that we defeat the enemy. But the war is not going to be won by any wishful thinking. It is going to mean that we cannot relegate our responsibilities to some mythical other fellow, but that each one of us will be required to put forth every effort, either voluntarily or forcibly, if we are to win this fight. We find ourselves engaged with a ruthless enemy whose declared aim is to dominate the world. If we are to retain our freedom and our democratic way of life then no sacrifice will be too great for us to make. Canada has no reason to feel ashamed of the part she has already played in the prosecution of the war, but still greater effort will be needed to win the victory which will ensure to us the retention of our religious freedom, the right of free speech, and the preservation of the ideals which freedom-loving people have always cherished.

Proved Its Efficiency

Ontario Office Worker Invented A Machine For Sealing Envelopes

Charles A. Shupe, former member of the staff of the Rural Hydro Office, Simcoe, Ont., will long be remembered by employees of the present staff for his invention of an envelope sealing machine which has proved its efficiency.

Preliminary tests revealed the effectivesness of the machine although alterations were necessary. The staff was confronted with the task of sealing several thousand envelopes and decided to use the machine. Timing the sealing operation, 40 envelopes were properly sealed in one minute.

Tarakan Island, Borneo, now in Japanese hands, was one of the Netherlands Indies' chief petroleum sources.

Treat All Alike

As long as private citizens have their mail scrutinized by the censors, we know no good reason why the same sort of scrutiny should not be given the mail of M.P.'s, no matter how much they complain about it, says the Brockville Recorder and Times.

Where Women Lead

Some 193 operations are required in the manufacture of the steel body of an army rifle. Sixty-three of these are on the barrel, and in one plant all but three are done by women.

Golf knickers are called "plus fours" because a tailor added four inches to the width when he was told that the standard length was not roomy enough.

Rainfall of one inch over one acre

Western Canada

The following students, whose homes are in Western Canada, graduated from the following schools:

No. 4 Service Flying Training School, Saskatoon, Sask., February 27, (Pilots)—LAC D. J. MacLise, Wadena, Sask.; LAC D. J. McIntosh, Souris, Man.; LAC C. Tuma, Churchbridge, Sask.; LAC A. Wareham, Rivers, Man.; LAC J. A. Wilson, Birtle, Man.; LAC W. L. Yaholnitsky, Mikado, Sask.; LAC G. M. Young, Unity, Sask.

No. 5 Bombing and Gunnery School, Dafoe, Sask., Feb. 17, (Air Gunners)—LAC H. B. Gwynn, Punnichy, Sask.; LAC W. K. Hamilton, Vista, Man.; LAC R. A. Livingston, Rosebank, Man.; LAC F. W. Skinner, Morris, Man.; LAC C. A. Walsh, Lintlaw, Sask.

No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, MacoDnald, Man., Feb. 28, (Air Observers)—LAC A. T. Biech, Bruderheim, Alta.; LAC P. F. B. Creech, Lloydminster, Sask.

No. 7 Bombing and Gunnery School, Paulson, Man., Feb. 28, (Air Observers)—LAC D. E. Browne, Lashburn, Sask.; LAC A. G. Brown, Codette, Sask.; LAC B. A. Moffatt, Gregg, Man.; LAC G. B. Robb, Expanse, Sask.; LAC K. Stenbraatin, Kincaid, Sask.; LAC T. S. Taylor, Crystal City, Man.

HOME SERVICE

SOFA REVIVED BY A NEW SLIP COVER



Made By Quick Pin-On Method

A glossily dark, brightly printed new slip cover does wonders for your old sofa's morale! It picks up the spirits of beholders and sitters, too!

You can make it easily the pin-on way. You just pin pieces of fabric directly to the sofa, snip off the excess material and sew piece to piece.

To start, remove cushions and pin fabric to top back with big pins. Pin it down over the inside-back and seat of one section, allowing four inches for tuck-in between. Then trim around all the pins, leaving 1½ inches for seams.

Now, working in the very same way, pin and trim other pieces of fabric to fit other back-and-seat sections—and do likewise for front, arms, sides, back and cushions. Pin piece to piece, remove to baste, then try on.

Finish with a deep, gathered flounce—or, what all the smart stores are showing, a stiff one with corner kick-pleats.

Our 32-page booklet diagrams each step in making and in trimming slip covers for chairs, sofas, auto seats. Has directions for barrel and channel-back chairs; includes frilly and tailored cover styles. Suggests colors, fabrics.

Send 15c (in coins) for your copy of "How To Make Slip Covers" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

100—"Vitamins To Keep You Fit"
130—"World's Best-Loved Poems."
164—"Party Games For All Occasions"
105—"How to Make Rock Gardens and Lily Pools."
172—"Effective Phrases For All Occasions."

The Ideal Way

Citi

A Weekly
This An
Cana

By Alan

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you get that feeling th
matter what stands in
Then you have time t
your mobile fortress is

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Taber Times

A. H. Avery
Proprietor and Publisher

Publishing Offices
Hough Street Taber, Alta.
Phone 122

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; also of the Alberta Division

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United States .. $2.50 per year

Card of Thanks, 12c a line, minimum 50c.

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Local Ads among reading matter 10c per line first insertion, the same advertisement repeated is 8c per line each following insertion.

All advertisements and subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Editorial

Those Japs Again!

A news item in the Lethbridge Herald says that the first group of Japanese Workers have arrived in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, and are the first contingent of 500 Japanese families who will be moved to the sugar beet region of Southern Alberta by the Commission.

The second contingent is expected to arrive Friday evening; so the article states.

The Lethbridge Northern put up no objection to the entry of the Japanese, when the matter was first discussed, and so they can have nothing to say about it now. Taber, however, did object strongly to the bringing in of Japanese for beet labor, or for any other purpose. At a public meeting held in the Rex Theatre, Taber and district citizens, who packed the Theatre, voted unanimously against bringing in Jap laborers.

As far as we are able to ascertain the opinions and feelings of the people of Taber and district have not changed. There were and still are a few who would welcome the Japs — but the vast majority of the people do not want them.

We were glad to see that Mr. Andrews, who is in charge of placing the Japs, has said that "Japanese workers are being placed only with farmers who have made application for them."

It is regretted more local beet workers could not have been signed up before the 15th, and so have obviated bringing in any Japs at all, but we still hope that some arrangements can be made to keep the number being brought in as small as possible.

Professional and Business

MEDICAL
Dr. H. JOHN MUTH
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Cooke-Sundal Block
OFFICE HOURS
10 to 12 — — 2 to 4
7 to 8
Phones : Office 35,
Residence 89

OPTICAL
L. T. WESTLAKE
Registered Optometrist
Eyes Tested. Spectacles Fitted
Taber, Alberta.

UNDERTAKER
T. W. CARR
Funeral Director
Licensed Embalmer
Rudell Ave. Taber, Alta.

LEGAL
BRIAN L. COOKE, B.A., K.C.
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
Phone 175 — Residence 148

J. HARPER PROWSE
B. A., LL. B.
Barrister and Solicitor
Central Drug Store Building
Taber — — Alberta

Buy War Savings

HUDSON AND DISTRICT NEWS

The Hudson Club held their April meeting at the home of Mrs. Ken. Fletcher. Report was given on the pantry sale held at Taber. It was very successful. The flower and fruit fund was donated by Mrs. Frank Fletcher and won by Mrs. J. D. Foote. The guessing of the Mystery Pals took place and Easter cards were given. New Pals were drawn. A quilt was quilted during the day. The top of the quilt was donated by Grandma Foote of Taber, and Mrs. J. D. Foote donated the wool. The hostess served a delicious dinner and afternoon tea. The club will discontinue quilting until the fall, but knitting will be carried on.

The May meeting observing Mothers' Day will be held the second week in May at the home of Mrs. Art Hudson.

— v —

Mr. and Mrs. James Graham and baby have left for Foremost where they expect to make their home.

— v —

Mr. and Mrs. C. Flickinger and family, Mr. John Foote and Charlie spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Foote at Granlea.

— v —

Mr. and Mrs. Babcock spent Sunday at the J. D. Foote home.

— v —

Work carried on by the Club during the winter up to present date, for Red Cross and Salvation Army: 14 quilts and 2 afghans;
Mrs. Art Noble knitted the following:
5 sleeveless sweaters
5 pairs of socks
Della Noble:
4 sleeveless sweaters
Mrs. Daisy Danforth:
4 sleeveless sweaters
6 pairs of mitts
Mrs. Frank Fletcher:
7 pairs of mitts
1 sweater
1 pair socks
Mrs. G. Hart:
2 turtle neck sweaters
4 sleeveless sweaters
Mrs. Ken Fletcher:
1 sleeveless sweater
Mrs. C. Foote:
1 sleeveless sweater
Mrs. Lorn Fletcher:
1 sleeveless sweater
Mrs. Russ Noble
2 sleeveless sweaters

— v —

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fletcher returned Saturday from Van-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16.1-31-20-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 210B.
WEDNESDAY APR 29 1942

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 16th March, 1942, showing:

1. What was the total number of fishing boats collected from the Japanese, giving the numbers in each respective class of boats, such as seine boat, gillnet, packer, etc.?

2. How many of these boats have been disposed of by cash sale, giving each respective class of boat and the price paid in each instance?

3. How many of the Japanese boats impounded have been found to have a lien or mortgage on them, held by individuals or companies?

4. How many of these boats have been released to either individuals or companies on claims made by way of liens or mortgage?

5. Have fishing companies to date registered claims either by way of lien or mortgage?

6. If so, what fishing companies and on what number and type of boat?

7. What is the value of the claims made by the various fishing companies?

8. Have any individual valuations been placed by the Committee on any of the boats offered for sale?

9. If so, how do the individual valuations compare with prices set on these boats by the Japanese?

10. If not, why were practical steps not taken to prevent prices being obtained which are above the present value of some of the boats?

11. What facilities are in effect now to allow interested buyers to inspect these boats?

The above return has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Fisheries and National Defence for Naval Service.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 108
Mover: Mr. Reid
Dated: April 29,1942.

NOTE
THIS PAPER IS RETURNED TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF PARLIAMENT AND PAPERS
Senate, House of Commons.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES
OTTAWA

April 27th, 1942.

Dear Sir:

I have to refer to an Order of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Reid on March 16th, 1942, Reference No. 108, in which information is requested respecting Japanese fishing boats taken over following commencement of hostilities with Japan.

So far as the Department of Fisheries is concerned I attach a memorandum containing information which has been supplied by the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee in response to various inquiries contained in the Order.

Enclosure

Yours very truly,

D. B. Finn,
Deputy Minister.

The Under-Secretary of State,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-21-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

M E M O R A N D U M

With reference to the Order of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Reid on March 16th, 1942, the following information, as of April 25th, 1942, has been submitted to the Department of Fisheries by the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee in response to the numbered questions:

1.-Q. What was the total number of fishing boats collected from the Japanese, giving the numbers in each respective class of boats, such as seine boat, gillnet, packer, etc?

A. 1140 registered with the Committee to date, segregated as follows -

Seiners	Trollers	Gill-Netters	Packers	Misc.	Total
62	121	718	144	95	1140

2.-Q. How many of these boats have been disposed of by cash sale, giving each respective class of boat and the price paid in each instance?

A. No. sold:

Seiners	Trollers	Gill-Netters	Packers	Misc.	Total
31	25	360	73	21	510

Average Price:

$6720.	$1771	$694.	$2343.	$1000.	$1361.

The Committee considers the details of each transaction as the private business of vendor and purchaser. Transactions are carefully scrutinized to determine that each is reasonable and genuine.

3.-Q. How many of the Japanese boats impounded have been found to have a lien or mortgage on them, held by individuals or companies?

A. About 15 per cent.

4.-Q. How many of these boats have been released to either individuals or companies on claims made by way of liens or mortgage?

A. None.

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-21-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5.-Q. Have fishing companies to date registered claims either by way of lien or mortgage?

6.-Q. If so, what fishing companies and on what number and type of boats?

7.-Q. What is the value of the claims made by the various fishing companies?

5/6/7.
A. The Committee has not accepted responsibility with respect to mortgages, liens, claims or charges. With respect to registered vessels, sales are subject to the mortgage, if any, which remains a charge against the ship. Insofar as any unregistered vessels are concerned, the Committee's offices co-operate with the purchaser to ascertain if there are any charges against the ship.

8.-Q. Have any individual valuations been placed by the Committee on any of the boats offered for sale?

9.-Q. If so, how do the individual valuations compare with prices set on these boats by the Japanese?

8/9.
A. In several instances of larger boats the Committee has had a valuation placed where arbitration proceedings were resorted to or where they seemed probable, and in these cases such valuations which were on the larger type of fishing vessel, were found to be about 9% lower than the owner's listed price.

In cases of smaller boats, a general survey is now under way, and the preliminary indication is that the fair value is at least 25% to 30% below the owner's listed price. Most of the sales already made of these surveyed boats are between the surveyed price and listed price.

10.-Q. If not, why were practical steps not taken to prevent prices being obtained which are above the present value of some of the boats?

A. The Committee does not agree that any vessels were purchased for a price above their present value but if they were, it was by mutual agreement by owner and purchaser, and the Committee saw no reason to withhold its approval.

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-21-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Arbitration of disputes was arranged at the first meeting of the Committee and published in the press on January the 29th and subsequent dates.

11.-Q. What facilities are in effect now to allow interested buyers to inspect these boats?

A. Adequate facilities are provided through hourly ferry service to permit free inspection of all vessels.

Department of Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ontario,
April 27th, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-21-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No. N.S.76-40-7 (42)

Department of National Defence

Naval Service

108

1942 MAR 31 AM 9:09

Ottawa, Canada.

March 26th, 1942.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter File No. 43 of the 16th March, 1942, regarding enquiry of the Ministry by Mr. Reid, Votes and Proceedings No. 37, Page 2, in connection with Japanese Fishing Boats seized, following is a reply so far as this Department is concerned:

Question No. 1:

Seiners	60
Trollers	120
Packers	142
Gillnet	782
Miscellaneous	120
TOTAL	1224

With regard to Questions No. 2 to 11 inclusive, there is no information so far as the Naval Service is concerned.

Yours truly,

W.G. Mills

(W.G. Mills)
ACTING DEPUTY MINISTER.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
O T T A W A, Canada.

H.Q. 1010
N.S. 815-7-1010

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-21-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

What I have set down below is as nearly as I remember it, with a minimum of embellishment - "W. H. H. Norman"

C
O
P
Y

.....

JAPANESE CANADIAN INTERLUDES OF THE EVACUATION

(For my intimate friends only. Please be discreet about what follows.)

On the evening of March 25, 1942, Dr. Black rang up. "Mr. Norman" - he always wrote and spoke with great dignity - "disaffection has broken into rebellion. 87 of the 100 Nisei (Canadian-born Japanese) who were due to go east to-night have refused to go. I am going down to see if anything can be done, I would like you to come. I will meet you at the Continental Daily News (Tairiku Nippoosha) at Cordoava St."

It was away down town 4-5 miles from our home, so I asked Garbutt, the Anglican clergyman, to drive me down. Dr. Black had not arrived, and I wandered along the dark halls of the second storey. "Is there a meeting," I asked two or three Japanese boys I met. They seemed puzzled. "No. We don't know of any."
"Where is Tommy Shoyama?" (Editor of the New Canadian)
"I don't know."
Everything seemed quiet. I felt rather foolish, and wished Dr. Black would arrive. He did shortly. He is a retired High School and Normal school teacher with a great love for Canadian-born Japanese, whom many of them have been his pupils. When I had asked a few hesitant questions, the worthy doctor pushed boldly in. We entered a large corner room. It was full of Nisei, asleep, or trying to sleep. They were in their day clothes, some curled up on newspapers on the floor, some trying to make a bed of chairs, some slouched back on one, with their overcoats spread over them for blankets.

At Dr. Black's few sharp words, they opened their eyes sleepily, but nobody answered. Meanwhile Tommy Shoyama, and Kunio Shimizu, president of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Counceil had arrived, and from another direction, Rev. Hayden Stewart, minister of Shelton Memorial Church. The five of us held a council of war. It appeared that the 87 had gone on strike for several reasons. They were uneasy about their families: they had been given no satisfaction in their inquiries about what would happen to them when they went east. They were smarting under a sense of insult: they, Canadian born, had been given Enemy Alien forms to fill out at the R.C.M.P. office in the morning when they registered. Rumour-mongers had added their tales to legitimate anxieties. It was said that when they got to Ontario, they were to be put on tankers going to England. The government was getting them out of B. C. so that they could be drafted into the Army when they got east. All in all they felt the Japanese were being put upon, and the best way to protest was to go on strike.

Tommy Shoyama had come from Austin Taylor, Chairman of the Security Commission. The Nisei Committee, with Tommy and Kunio at its head, had been formed 2 days previously, and now it appeared it had failed. Tommy, stung by Taylor's scolding, felt that nothing could be done. But Dr. Black insisted that we should try even if there were only one chance in a thousand. At last we drew Tommy along with us, and roused the 87 uneasy sleepers. They crowded into 2 adjoining rooms, young fellows all of them, sitting on 3 sides of the room around a table in the foreground, standing behind the chairs, then, further back standing on the chairs and leaning over the shoulders of their fellows.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Dr. Black told me to speak to them in Japanese. I told them that their behaviour, instead of bringing better conditions for the Japanese, would only worsen them; that they had two choices, one to go to Ontario to work, where they would have a certain amount of freedom, or, if they refused, to be arrested and interned; that certainly in this case they would be unable to help their wives and families; that there was a war on, and though their forced evacuation without discrimination was unjust, yet it was to be expected in war times; that the same thing had happened to the German-Russians along the Volga who had lived there not one, but many generations. And so on. Silence... There were angles to the situation that apparently they had not thought of before.

Then Dr. Black spoke in English. Dr. Black wears glasses, has white hair, a hearty complexion and the rugged features of a fighting liberal. The schoolmaster in him came out as he spoke- the schoolmaster's authority and sternness, and all his warm love for his boys who have misbehaved and may get into serious trouble. There was a catch in his voice occasionally, that betrayed his anxiety.

Hayden Stewart said a few words, then Dr. Black called on Tommy. Tommy, still bitter against his own crowd which had let him down, spoke quite differently from us. "Austin Taylor says he's washed up. He says "What will Mitch Hepburn say?" You were supposed to go yesterday. You got a day's extension. Now you fail to show up at the station. Hepburn will say 'Is that the way Taylor does things. I thought he had the Jap ppoblem licked. If that's what the Japs are like, I don't want them.' Austin Taylor has wired Ottawa, and the Minister of Defense is coming down to see what's the matter. (Tommy apparently believed this.) Mr. Taylor showed me plans for a hospital with 150 beds they were going to make in the Park. (Hastings Park Clearing Station) (where the Japanese were gathered from outlying points prior to their evacuation east.) Now Mr. Taylor says "That's out." He showed me blue-prints for housing schemes in the ghost towns. 'That's out', he says. You chaps have spoiled everything."

Another uncomfortable silence. A Nisei said he wanted the speeches translated into Japanese. When I thought of Nisei, I had always thought of Canadianized types like Tommy and Kunio, but those young fishermen from the north, or some of them, could hardly speak English. "Tell them in Japanese," I said to Tommy. "I can't speak it", said he. So Howard Norman, one hundred per cent Nordic, had to interpret into Japanese for/Shoyama,/who looked as Japanese as any student that walked Kanda. /Thomas /B.A.

It was 11:30, and the Mounties, we had been told, were looking for the 87. "There are only two choices," we said. "Internment, or obedience. It's getting late. Make up your minds."

But they would not be browbeaten or rushed. We had to withdraw to the press-room of the "New Canadian." For 15 minutes we stood around restlessly, wondering what success we would have with appeals for mercy from the lords of the Commission in case the boys did agree to submit. Finally we sent in a messenger. Almost immediately a delegation of five or six entered the press-room. "We'll do anything the Commission wants. We are sorry for what we have done."... But there was one lad who was not sorry. He addressed me in fierce Japanese. "We'll go, but tell them we wanted to be treated as enemy aliens. Treat us as enemy aliens." ... "Well, my friend," I thought, "that's the real Nihon Seishin (Japanese Spirit). You're no Canadian." It seemed to me that he was speaking for himself rather than the group.

The next task was to ring the Commission, for we thought we had to forestall the police. Tommy called Austin Taylor from his bed- it was now past midnight. "Haven't the police picked them up yet?" said Taylor. (I think the police had no idea where they were.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Tommy did not get much satisfaction from the Chairman. We meditated his reply in brief gloom, then after he had gotten comfortably back to bed again, I suppose, I rang him again. Heaven knows he was courteous enough, all circumstances considered, he was genuinely courteous, but he said the matter had passed from his hands to the police.

So we tried the police. Dr. Black, after some difficulty, located Inspector Mead, RCMP, who, with Taylor and Shirras, headed the Commission. All Mead replied was that he would do what he could.

We divided up to go to our homes - and more work. Taylor had told Tommy he would give his Nisei Committee a second chance. "Find 100 Nisei to go to-morrow," he said, "And I'll deal with your committee." Tommy had lists of victims, and we divided 100 names among us, and went home to phone them to assemble at 7:30 a.m. There was no phone at Tommy's and Kunio's boarding-house, so they came home with me. I called up the long-suffering Mr. Garbutt who had driven me down five hours earlier, and went over to use his phone. When I had finished my stint and returned, Tommy and Kunio were still hard at it in my study, and after I went to bed they typed out notes for those they could not reach by phone. They delivered these from a taxi after an early breakfast.

And the 87? Trouble-makers got among them the next morning, and changed their minds for them. Some were interned, and some were persuaded to go to the camps.

****

The days of the evacuation wore away, with the Security Commission struggling in the throes of its own organization, with new personalities to be fitted in, responsibilities to be determined, tasks to be allotted - all of this to be done while the evacuation went forward. The Clearing Station at Hastings Park was ready to receive the first evacuees from the northern B. C. coast and islands early inMarch. By April there were ~~xxxxxxx~~ 3000 Japanese of all varieties, housed, fed, and tended to in the Park. From what I know of the Commission it deserves high praise for doing a difficult job with patience and kindness. I believe that almost all the officials were accessible to requests and grievances from the Japanese - at least they were till the end of April. After that I was out of touch with what went on.

However the Commission lacked strong leadership and did not think things through well. Had they formed their plans, they would have been able to allay uneasiness among the Japanese by telling of them definitely. At this date - June 18 - they are finding out that they have not places to put the Japanese, and are considering Indian schools. When the Commission saw that the greatest stumbling-block was the division of families, they allowed men who had been sent to Ontario and were petitioning for return, to come back to B. C. and join their families in the ghost towns or the sugar-beet projects. Part of the Commission's difficulties, was due, of course, to the unwillingness of the rest of Canada to cooperate in a policy that had been decided at Ottawa.

****

On the first of April I received leave of absence from St. George Church for a month to work with the Security Commission. Grant MacNeil, CCF M. L. A. was my boss. At that time he was Secretary to the Commission. At first I was "trouble-shooter". I did errands for him, interpreted, listened to hard-luck stories. The most satisfying case I dealt with was that of Hyakutaro Tanada, so I will give it as a specimen. Tanada was a man of 58, a naturalized Canadian who had determined to become fully Canadianized. He had farmed in B. C. but latterly he had been a fisherman out of Prince

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Rupert. Letters he carried showed that he was highly thought of, and that many occidentals were willing to help him. His children were all Canadian born, and the oldest son was in the Canadian Army, one of the few who had been accepted. Old Tanaka reminded me of peasants I had known in Japan, simple, industrious, straightforward. Though my Japanese was more fluent than his English it was a matter of pride with him, I think, to speak to me in English, and he would answer my Japanese in his halting English.

Friends at Burns Lake had prepared a place for him. Would I help him to get there? I looked at the letters from Burns Lake. The plans for the livelihood of him and his family seemed satisfactory but there was no official word from the municipality indicating willingness to receive them. I wrote his sponsor there, asking for this, and received an indignant reply. The taxpayers had met, discussed the matter, and voted in the affirmative. The clergyman had written to the Commission telling all this. The farmer where Tanaka was to work was waiting for him. Was not that enough?

Unfortunately, it was not. I wired the town clerk, and received the necessary official reply. Then I went to MacNeil, but he reminded me that if a Japanese was going "under his own steam" he had to pay the fare to his destination. I went back to Tanaka. "It will cost you all $175.00 to go to Burns Lake. How much money have you?"
"About $80.00"
"Have you any assets?"
"My fishing boat was seized by the Nelson Canneries for a gasoline debt of $400. They say the boat is not worth more than that, but it is, and I am hoping to get more from them."

So we had to wait while he had another interview with the Nelson Canneries. They had his boat, but could not locate it, and no more money was forthcoming from them.
"Have you no bank account? What about your house?"
"I have nothing in the Bank. We have a house in Rupert, and there is a small house in my wife's name in Port Essington."
"Are there any mortgages against the houses?"
"No. They are clear. I have asked the clergyman at Rupert to rent my house."

I tried to raise a loan on the houses from a bank, but none of them would be bothered with the complications of a loan to a Japanese, and I did not like to try a mortgage company. For a while I thought of lending the cost of his fare to Tanaka myself -at least endorsing a loan for it, with the debt to be retired by rent from the Rupert house. I wired the clergyman who had charge of it this suggestion, to be told by him that if the house were to be rented, Tanaka would have to come and pack up the furniture, as there was no one available at Rupert to do it. Otherwise it could not be rented. There would be a rental of about $12, and there was $46 in taxes against the house.

Back I went to MacNeil again and asked if, in view of all the circumstances, the Commission could not pay Tanaka's way to Burns Lake. He was a good Canadian subject, his son was in the army, he was willing to pay himself if the money could be raised on his house, but red tape might hold up things indefinitely..... It was a tough fight, MacNeil told me, but the lords of Commission softened, and Tanaka and his family set out for Burns Lake.

In addition to my work for the Commission there were some responsibilities at St. George Church which took my time during April, and I had little time for gardening. I fretted to see my garden, which I had dug up in the fall, lie open and inviting to weeds. While all the Tanaka negotiatings were on I asked the old man himself if he would not work and seed it for me. He agreed, and I got a pass for him and his son to leave the Park one bright Monday morning. At the end of the day he refused to accept anything from Gwen for his work, saying he had enjoyed his free-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

dom from the Park and the exercise. Indeed he left his fisherman's boots at our house to come back the next day and work, but I felt my influence not quite sufficient to get him a pass from the Park every day until the garden was finished. When he finally came to get his boots the day before they departed, he left with Gwen $10 for the United Church, $10 for the Anglican Church, and two potted flowers for us .... Yes, he may have had more than $80 in cash, but people who have lived in Japan can tell dozens of similar cases of Japanese giving with extravagant generosity out of their poverty to people who have befriended them.

One case that I cannot easily forget was that of a neat little Japanese lady whose husband was due to go to Schrieber..... Her husband was not strong, they had a little boy of 6; could her husband not be allowed to stay in a B. C. camp? I felt her request was hopeless, and told her so, but she went on and on, repeating her request in a low voice with a despairing persistence. At last I took her request to Capt. Jenkins, who like the others, was snowed under by similar request. Too late to do anything now, he said.

That night I was down at the station to see off four carloads of Japanese for Schriber and 3 B. C. camps. There, like a ghost out of my past, was the little mother with her six-year old, who was very cocky because he left so much more at home in Canada than his parents. I tried to tell them that Ontario was not the other end of the world. They were courteous, but to them the division of the family was an irrevocable tragedy. I felt like a coarse intruder, and left them in mute and dignified sorrow.

The small son's savoir-faire reminded me of the remark made by some other Japanese-Canadian boy. "Say! Did you know? We bombed Tokyo." We! He was part of the United Nations.

ULYSSES AND PENELOPE

Late one Saturday afternoon I left Hastings Park after the days work. Just outside the gate stood a young man, an occidental. It was raining heavily, but he stood there stolidly, with no hat, coat or umbrella, the rain dripping from his drenched hair to his face and soaking clothes. I happened to be wearing my clerical collar, and he addressed me.
"I want to see Myra Takeuchi. For God's sake get me into the Park. I gotta see her. They won't let me in."
He was about 22, I guessed, and thoroughly drunk. Name, John Hough; 3 years in prison, and not long out.

"I tried to get in. I fought them, but they wont let me in. I gotta see Myra to-night."
I stepped back to the constable at the gate.
"What's it all about?"
"Myra Takeuchi is out of the Park today."
"But it's 5:30 now. I thought they had to be in by 5."
"She has an overnight pass."
I turned back to Hough. "She's not here. She's in the city."
No doubt the constable had told him the same thing, but coming from a clerical collar, I suppose, he believed it. We walked along together towards the street-car.

Myra, it appeared, had kept him alive in prison by writing him a letter every week. Had it not been for her letters he would have killed himself long ago. There was no girl like Myra ....The dirty dogs. Somebody had framed him, of course. He would get even with them some day. They released him on condition he join the army. When he became a soldier he spent so much time in detention the Army finally discharged him. Now if he could find Myra, he would find salvation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Finally his fuddled brain thought out a possible implication of Myra having an overnight pass in the city. "If Myra is with another guy, I swear on God you'll see it in the papers tomorrow. I'll smear it across the papers. I swear on God..."
"Don't be a fool. If Myra wrote you a letter every week for three years, she's all right. You can trust her."
"I know where she'll be. I swear on God I'll smear it across the papers."
We boarded the street-car. To my relief Hough sat in a different seat.

Late I made inquiries about Myra in the Park. Her father was a veteran of the Great War, her mother an occidental, so they had to have all kinds of special privileges. Myra, it appeared, was a very attractive girl. She was constantly asking for passes. One day she asked the Chief Clerk, who at that time was issuing the passes, for a two-week pass. She had made a new friend, a soldier, and she wanted to spend two weeks with him.
"Getting married, I suppose," said the Chief Clerk.
"Oh no," said Myra brightly, "I'm just going to live with him."

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During the second half of April things quietened down somewhat, and MacNeil asked me to set up the correspondence courses for the High School children that were in the Park. I gathered the children together, listed them by classes, and MacNeil arranged for Dr. Lucas, director of the Correspondence High School Courses for the Department of Education at Victoria to get them started off. I had to prepare class-rooms for them. The desks I got from the Japanese Language School in Alexander St. It all sounds very simple, but there were innumerable little details to be attended to, and the red tape of administration to disentangle at various points. It took the best part of two weeks, before the hundred odd children settled down at their papers under the supervision of Japanese-Canadian university graduates.

CONCERNING ETSUJI MORII

One reason for the unwillingness of the Japanese to evacuate was Morii. Morii was the ward-boss of the Japanese community. I have a paper in my desk, prepared by the Naturalized Japanese Committee and submitted to the RCMP. In it Morii's misdemeanours are listed under two heads of seven points each. The crimes are the typical crimes of a ward-boss: murder or an accessory to murder, the operation of gambling-joints, blackmail, intimidation, etc.

And the police? About fifteen years ago B. C. felt like a man with fleas. There were unwanted visitors from Japan in the country. An investigation was started, and Morii turned king's evidence, with the result that 2000 illegally entered Japanese were expelled. Since then Morii and his men have been the stool-pigeons and juijitsu instructors of the RCMP. Morii ruled "Little Tokyo" in Vancouver and brooked no rivals. From time to time he would give information to the police which increased their confidence of him, and assured the public that the police were on the job in regards to the Japanese underworld. Japanese, however, told me, that usually these cases were men who were kicking over Morii's traces. By intimidation through his jiujitus strong-arm men, and his contacts with the police, the Japanese community held Morii in unwholesome respect.

When the evacuation came, however, they rebelled. They had nothing to lose now. Accusations like the above I have referred to were given the police. Unfortunately nothing that would stand up in a court of law was secured. The indignation and hatred of Morii was in inverse ratio to the evidence (Point 5

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

under Division 2, for instance, in the above-mentioned memorandum against Morii reads:
"There is substantial evidence to support the charge that to date he and his associates have acted in a cold-blooded manner". It sounds a little ridiculous until you remember that the writer was thinking in Japanese, and probably meant - "were guilty of brutal acts.")

The Japanese, further, refused to cooperate with the Japanese Committee, headed by Morii. It was, of course, as democratic as a committee chaired by Hitler. The Nisei set up their committee. The naturalized Japanese set up their committee. A Nisei Mass Evacuation Group, which distributed inflammatory literature, and which may have been inspired by Morii's provocateurs, appeared. Morii, however, held the queen. He had a long stand-in with the RCMP, and the interpreters for the Mounties were all his men. The honest Japanese, like chickens bristling with indignation, rushed with complaints, grievances, requests to everyone on the Commission from Austin Taylor down, wearying them all with their importunity. I do not blame them. Issues that affected their lives were being decided. But they lacked savoir-faire. Morii's men had plenty of that. They sat with the Mounties, consulted papers in the offices, put down the names of their most determined opponents among the Japanese for early evacuation, kept their friends in the city to the last.

Morii's men knew the foibles of each Mounty they dealt with, flattered them subtly, were useful, obliging, suave.

After a long and tedious session with the Naturalized Japanese Committee, one day I said - "Cant you get me any fifth column evidence - on Morii. You tell me he's the fifth columnist among you. I have no doubt he has got money from Japanese, and promised them they will be evacuated last. But he was covered all that, with RCMP. He has handed in a list of subscriptions which he says are for charity, to the RCMP. Total donated, $4900. Total paid out, $5000. So Inspector Mead said to me the other day 'Morii is doing charity work among the Japanese. He's paid out more than he has received. I dont know but what we should reimburse him."....Haven't you got something of a fifth column nature?"

Q said he had. He had a copy of "Sokoku" (Fatherland) which would incriminate Morii. I received the magazine.Sokoku is the organ of the Japanese Bund, published in Tokyo. The Sept. 1939 number which Q gave me had a picture of Morii, "Branch President of the Fatherland Society", standing beside Kita, leader of a Fascist group in the Japanese Diet, and President of the Fatherland Society. It must have been taken while Morii was on a visit to Tokyo in 1939. Assisted by R, I translated and typed out a few paragraphs from the magazine that were violently anti-British, noted that the sponsors of the society were notorious fascist leaders in Japan, showed it to MacNeil and handed it with the magazine to Capt. Jenkins. I told Harold Winch, CCF, leader of the opposition about it also, and gave him a copy of the translation. I understand it was discussed in the Advisory Council of the Commission, but nothing was done. I suppose the old argument was used. "We know Morii is a rogue, but he is a useful rogue." He had power among the Japanese, he was helping in the evacuation just as he helped discover the illegally entered Japanese in 1928.

Ten days or so after I had handed in the magazine - and to do the Naturalized Japanese Committee justice, I should say that they did mention Morii's connection with Sokoku in their memorandum to the RCMP - Buck Suzuki, a Nisei, complained that he was being prevented from interpreting for Japanese who were

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

being registered in the Park prior to evacuation, by one of Morii's men. With this as a pretext, I decided to call on Morii. The real motive was curiosity. Someone has described the devil was being a tired, bored, mild-mannered, middle-aged man. Some people think that Morii is the devil. In any case, Morii would fit the above description, though I think they flatter him a little too much when they call him the incarnation of evil. He is a little man of about 55, with a close-cropped greying head and plebeian features.

After the usual exchange of courtesies with him and a friend of his who sat with him, I asked him when he had last been to Japan. "Oh," he said, slightly distressed, "I have never been back to Japan since I came here. I am a naturalized Canadian citizen." "I left Japan," I said, "a little over a year ago. It is a lovely country isnt it. I did jiujitsu there."

"You practiced jiujitsu did you. How excellent. How worthy. Wife, serve some gyokuro tea. (Gyokuro is the most expensive tea in Japan, the tea enjoyed by connoisseurs.)
Mrs. Morii, a short dumpy figure, much older in appearance than Morii, who moved around the room like a heavy barge on a choppy sea, curtly said she had put away the gyokuro.
"What rank jiujitsu are you," I asked.
"Fourth rank." (A man has to be pretty good to reach fourth rank.)
"What rank are you?"
"Shodan". (Beginner's, or first rank.)
"Shodan! But how excellent. How admirable."

I sipped the tea, that alas, was not gyokuro, and left like a fool. I told Morii about Buck Suzuki, and asked, making my request blunt to save my self-respect - that representatives of the Japanese-Canadian Citizens Council be allowed to interpret for Japanese going through registration.
"Buck Suzuki?" Morii turned to his friend. "Isn't he the lad who talks so much, the lad that has so much to say for himself?" Then he turned to me. "You see Sasaki - (the man who had called Suzaki names, and told him to get out) - was doing his work with the Mounties. He comes from a different class. He is a jiujitsu expert. He is hot-tempered. He may have called Buck Suzuki "namaiki".

"Alas," he said a little later, "the trouble with the Japanese here is that they are so disobedient. What they say does not tally with what they do." And on he philosphized, sadly, wearily, gently, about men, who alas, are so given to prevarication.

****

On April 30 I drew my cheque and with great relief returned to the duties of St. George Church. It is nice to be one's own boss. On May 11 there was great excitement among the Nisei and the Naturalized Committeemen. Rev. Kosaburo Shimizu, minister of Powell United, Kunio Shimizu, president of the JCCC, and several of the Naturalized Committee, all of them, of course, a challenge to the power of Morii, had been told to evacuate in 48 hours. Morii again, of course.

"Morii" became a joke with Gwen and me. Everything was Morii. I remember a cartoon I saw some years ago. A capitalist was on the station platform dancing with rage while the train disappeared in the distance. "Damn that fellow Roosevelt", said the capitalist. So it was with Morii. He was at the bottom of everything. Complete strangers, a white man who was married to a Japanese would be told by his wife about Morii, boil with indignation, go to see someone about it, and be referred to me. Little X, in the RCASC, whom I was teaching Japanese in the Canadian Legion Classes, has a Nisei wife. (She helps him with his Japanese lesson and usually gets it wrong). He came to see me about Morii one day. Z, an occidental, tells me

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-22-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

W. P. Bunt Papers File 424

File 24
Spring 1942

SUGGESTED PLAN OF CHURCH POLICY

1. We respectfully request the Government, or the B.C.Security Commission that our Japanese Pastors be exempt from the Curfew Law as in the case of the Japanese doctors, so that they may be with their people to consult with and comfort them wherever such need exists.

2. We recommend to the Security Commission that in the interests of preserving calm among the people during the evacuation process, the Japanese Missionaries be free to remain with the Japanese Communities so long as their service among them may be needed.

3. In view of the indefiniteness in the policy to be worked out in settling the Japanese, we propose that the various church groups prepare a list of all affiliated families and persons with a view to having these established in separate communities in the new and temporary settlements, in order to achieve the fullest measure of fellowship and happiness among the people who will have no other visible satisfactions.

4. We request that the Church be given freedom to appoint its missionaries to these several communities to render in so far as is humanly possible the maximum of Christian Service, and continue and develop the work of the past.

5. In the immediate situation confronting us in the evacuation, racial and anti-social attitudes may very easily develop and these might in turn create post-war problems of a most serious nature. We recommend that the Church be given the fullest opportunity of organizing Night Schools and Clubs among the Japanese people old and young; this policy if well planned and properly executed might prepare the young people to takeup normal creative life and also to promote the assimilation processes that in many sections are already far advanced. The second generation young people have the ability, and in many cases the training, for exceptional leadership in this direction, provided suitable programme and curricula are provided in advance and adequate oversight given and sustained.

6. We reccmmend that in all but cases of necessity, the families be moved from their present situation intact, and permitted, as far as may be, the privilege of normal family life.

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

a Card

Apptmt of missionaries (Japanese) to camps.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27
Vol 174
614.02
Vol 4 II-1

April 30th 42

To Honourable Minister of Labour

Re: Japanese movement - Pacific Coast.

Original Number to be dealt with (Summarized)

Canadian born -	Total 6067	Males 3378	Women & Children	2689
Naturalized Canadians -	" 6529	" 1873	"	4656
Japanese Nationals	" 9476	" 3499	" "	5977
United States Citizens	" 12	" 12		
	22,084	8762		13,322

Plans developed

(a) Clear all families off Vancouver Island and other "vulnerable" locations at once.

(b) Use Hastings Park Exhibition Grounds, Vancouver as a clearing station - feeding depot and hospital.

(c) Place 4000 male Japanese Nationals in Road Camps in interior of British Columbia.

(d) Place 3000 Canadian born males in road camps in Ontario, later clearing them out to bush camps, etc., as opportunity offers.

(e) Repair buildings in abandoned towns of Kaslo, Greenwood, Slocan City and Sandon for housing 5000 women and children (leaving 4000 still to be arranged for).

(f) Place 500 families (2500 individuals) on Alberta sugar beet farms.

(g) Place 500 families (2500 individuals) on Manitoba sugar beet farms.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-24-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(h) Approximately 1000 individuals have means to support themselves and arrangements are being developed to provide locations at Christina Lake, Bridge River and Minto in order that these persons can be given housing facilities only.

Progress Made.

(A) Movement from Vancouver Island and other Vulnerable Points.

Practically all Japanese families have been removed from Vancouver Island, Prince Rupert area and vulnerable points. Special boats were chartered, special bus trips arranged and special trains run.

Last week 2500 men, women and children were removed from Vancouver Island.

All told, over 4000 individuals have been taken from their homes at or near vulnerable points and moved either to Hastings Park or to the interior of British Columbia.

(b) Hastings Park (Vancouver)

This property has been acquired but definite agreement with the owners has not been completed.

Buildings have been fitted up with living, sleeping and work rooms and kitchens and dining facilities.

Total accommodation will be available for 12,000.

When buildings are no longer required for Japanese they can be used for military purposes.
At present approximately 4000 are housed in the Park.

Hospital accommodation has been provided.

(C&D) Road Work Camps

Location.	Men now at Camp	Available Accommodation
Yellowhead-Blue River	1500	600
Hope-Princeton	251	50
Revelstoke-Sicamous	267	
Schreiber-Jack Fish	318	40
Total	2336	

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-24-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Camp accommodation since March 1st has been kept well ahead of the number of men sent and there is now space for 700 men.

The B.C. Security Commission is having serious difficulty in obtaining men for Ontario (although camps have not been ready) and during the week of April 25th there were 116 Canadian-born moved to the Internment Camp at Petawawa.

Reports are that men in camps are doing a fairly good day's work and no serious trouble has developed. The permanent camps are being finished and a number of the work outfit cars rented from the Railways are being returned.

(E) Abandoned Towns

The work on repairs to buildings are in hand and movement will be started very soon.

(F) & (g) Movement to Alberta and Manitoba.

This movement has been started and will be completed by the end of May and 500 families placed in each province -- 150 families have already been sent to Manitoba and 200 to Alberta.

(H) Locations for Self-Supporting Families.

No actual placements made but arrangements are well in hand.

Summary

Moved from special vulnerable locations	4,000
Placed in Road Camps	2,336
Placed in Alberta and Manitoba	1,650.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-24-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vol 11
Bunt Papers
UTC - UBC

3524 West 24th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.,
April 15th 1942.

Dear Mr. Bunt,

I have been to Hastings Park both yesterday and today. The situation is as satisfactory as we could expect under the administration of "sinful humanity".

The people are well fed - I had a meal as proof - army rations; the comforts are as meagre as agricultural buildings permit; health is scrupulously cared for, and school accommodation is being set up. The particular matters of interest to us are the following:-

I. Church Services are proceeding at agreed times. Mr. Kabayama is doing acceptable work.

II. Kindergarten is to be carried on under those churches which have experienced workers to offer. Miss Stanley, a welfare worker, will represent the Commission on our joint Kindergarten Committee. A little more has to be done to make the accommodation available. The Commission has come to the conclusion that Christianization is the primary aproach to the kind of assimilation we in Canada should desire, and that the initial step is the friendly kindergarten.

III. Mr. Kabayama is ready to leave on a moment's notice. I have applied for permission for him to proceed to Raymond and for his family to leave the Park if he desires it. Six officials, whom I interviewed, said the latter arrangement could not be made, but Dr. Hodgins cordially agreed - "nine less mouths to feed!". Mr. Kabayama, who does not want to be 'outscotched' by the Commission, says he would prefer to have his family remain inside till he secures accommodation on the Prairies. His 17 year old son has become almost indispensible to the staff in the Park.
To send Mr. Kabayama by himself, raises the question acutely as to who pays his fare. I agreed to let him stay till the next group leaves in a week or ten days, but maintained that it was the business of the Commission to move all Japanese - so many for the convenience of the farmers, lumbering interests, and a few for the Church. It will make it a less conspicuous affair if we move our men with groups rather than as individuals, and thus avoid, if possible, the question of fare. The public brought it upon themselves - let them pay!

IV. Steveston is going through the mill today. I am making the necessary request re Mr. Nomoto.

V. The R. C. Church in its aggressiveness, became offensive to the Commission which now prefers not to set up denominational communities. Groups upon a community basis will be encouraged and if our people make approaches to be sent here or there on a basis of social interest, the request will be entertained. Dr. Hodgins thinks we should use this procedure for our people but quite unofficially. He would agree to us choosing such ghost towns as are available for settlement, and perhaps we should follow out his suggestion without publishing it in the name of the United Church.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. M. Rae.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-25
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINISTER:
REV. HUGH M. RAE, M.A., B.D.

PHONE BAYVIEW 0943

RESIDENCE:
3524 WEST 24TH AVE.

Bryant Papers
UBC-UTC Archives
Vol 1 / 1

Dunbar Heights United Church

24TH AVENUE WEST AND COLLINGWOOD ST.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Apr. 8. 1942.

Rev. V. P. Bryant.
Supt. of Missions.

Dear Percy:

The Jap. situation gets nowhere fast.

(1) I took your letter to Dr. Hodgins - had a good chat. He preferred not to receive the letter because Taylor had changed his mind. He was considering sending the people in communities not denominations, & if he did not get the letter he would not have to refuse us. If Taylor showed any chance of swinging back to the other position, he would inform us & the letter would be in order. Meantime no church has had a place allocated. I checked on this by asking Father Quigley at the meeting yesterday. He went over the ground in speech, which he traversed by rail & bus, but as yet has not had confirmation of his plan.

(2) Quigley is a poor chairman, or very shrewd. He makes motions & rules out any other motion till he gets this fathered, mothered & adopted. I just keep suggesting till the motion takes on a different complexion. Our kindergarten workers are engaged in the open-air till space & time are provided: we have offered staff (W.M.S.) & are willing to work under a Commission Counsellor. I think this will be the way out. The Commission is getting planned at its own expense.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-26-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Three churches are having services, - R.C., Ang, + Ch.
+ S. School is a joint affair at present (Ang. + U.C.) Then
our C.G.I.T. workers are all set to go, + permission is
expected which will cover all group activities ordinarily
found in local congregations.

Morii is still a thorn in the flesh. If the Minister
of Justice would ask Vancouver Police for his record, it
would make things interesting. His murder trial is not the
only shadow across his record. V. police wd like to be asked!

The nisei are becoming restive under the necessity
of leaving women + children to go — 'God knows where.'
300 refused to leave yesterday. The Doukhobor problem
was simple in comparison.

So far have been unable to find any different
accommodation for Kabayama: his work in the
camps has been favorably commented upon by the
Commission. Norman evidently is useful to McNeil
+ can be trusted to do everything possible at his Hastings
Park end.

Ian Mackenzie spoke out of turn re the Japs leaving
Vancouver for good — Taylor put him in his place —
the General apologised to the Colonel, + all was fair
sailing again.

Having said all this, it might have been
comprehended in a word: "Nothing to report"

Yours sincerely,

Hugh M. Rae

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-26-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MINISTER:
REV. HUGH M. RAE, M.A., B.D.

RESIDENCE:
3524 WEST 24TH AVE.

PHONE BAYVIEW 0943

Bunt Papers
Vol 1/3
UBC-UTCL

Dunbar Heights United Church

24TH AVENUE WEST AND COLLINGWOOD ST.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

April 16, 1942.

Rev. W. P. Bunt,

at TORONTO.

Dear Percy,

I have been reflecting upon our Japanese situation since writing you yesterday about immediate problems and the methods of maintaining our Christian work. Perhaps the making of these people CANADIAN is subsidiary to the main problem of making them Christian, but they are two problems which should be faced together. A visit to Hasting Park is evidence enough to prove that we have not made them Canadian: I speak of the people who actually came from Japan. The old folks never could have anticipated the changes which would come into the lives of their descendents and how their own families would in time be more at home among Canadians than with themselves. So we have the second generation Japanese tending to separate themselves from the parents, feeling themselves at home with members of the R.C.M.P., and the various servants of the Security Commission, and at the same time thrust by the exigencies of war and the panic of the whites into one indiscriminate mass in Hastings Park.

It is something of a tragedy that none of our ministers belong to the 'nisei' group, and no matter how effective they may be with the Japanese nationals, the younger groups are bound to grow away from this 'foreign' ministry just as they have grown away from their parents. Of course if the Japanese are to be herded together in Jap-towns and concentrated in particular areas, the Canadianization of these people will be unduly prolonged. We may even be in danger of setting up a cleavage in this Western section of Canada as distinctive and and as difficult to cope with as the cleavage which exists between what we used to call Upper and Lower Canada. However I think that forward looking leaders are only too well aware of the danger to consent to the perpetuation of a Japanese culture in isolation from the general culture of Canada.

Our Home Mission Committees and Board will recognise the limitations of our Japanese pastors and the suspicions which must be expected at such a time as this is concerning their sympathies with Japanese nationalism. Even if every last one of them is free from any taint of Axisism, it is too much to expect that they would be very positive in their inclinations towards Canadian ideals. At the present juncture they would have to be very profound in their analysis of their immediate plight to maintain an entirely favorable disposition towards Canada. Many, of course, are shrewd enough to recognise that

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the restrictions applied to their Canadian citizenship are more to be desired than the limitations of Japan.

In the nature of the case our Japanese ministers must be trusted to carry forward the work, as they will agree to do wherever they are sent, and I am glad to hear that the Board is anxious to make generous provision for that. Presumably you have canvassed the problem of location very thoroughly. This is how it occurs to me that we might use our material to the best advantage:

Kabayama..... to Raymond.
Nomoto..... to Manitoba.
Akagawa..... to the Park at first and then a Ghost-town.
Shimizu..... to the largest group in a Ghost-town.
Ono..... to the Jasper area.
Ogura..... to one of the lesser Ghost-towns.
'Tak'..... to Revelstoke.

Even so, it might be that certain appointments might be considered in consultation with the Anglicans.

Mr. McWilliams has indicated his preference for Ontario where, on the whole, he would be dealing with a younger generation of men. Of course his attitude, and I entirely agree with him, is that these people should establish fellowship relations within the white churches. In these days they will hesitate to thrust themselves upon the attention of our Christian people: it will remain for our people to make the Christian approach. Many are eager to have Christian fellowship, and our folks should be instructed from the Home Mission Board that a great missionary opportunity has suddenly come to them through the evacuation of these people. I would hope that the spirit of our people does not lag. The camps will have schools. We understand the Frontier College will come to their aid in this respect. Our Church should be as forward as the educational authorities; we ought to co-operate with them in many respects for education and religion are two of the fundamental forces essential to a desirable assimilation. I take it that it is our business to cause these people to sing the Lord's song in a strange land.

The location of the men in camps, however, may make it difficult to make formal acquaintance with our existing congregations. Road camps are inevitably moveable, but in Pulp Mills and Ghost-towns there should be opportunity for some contacts, and, on the Prairie, if it is necessary to have Japanese language services, the white churches should be made available for this. It might be impressed upon the Japanese pastors that we are not seeking to be regarded as a generous hearted Board by keeping them professionally employed, but we are primarily interested in Christianization of the Japanese people, and we also believe that for their own good the 'nisei' should be encouraged in the support and achievement of Canadian ideals and such worthy ways of living as shall cause our people to regard our Japanese citizens as so friendly and beyond suspicion that, in the event of another national crisis, they would not seem to stick out in the body politic as the proverbial 'sore thumb'. Japanese nationalism in Canada is the sure way back to repatriation.

Yours, Hugh M. Rae

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-27-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

70-25C

S/F

Ottawa, April 14, 1942.

My dear Colleague:

In connection with the evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area on the Pacific Coast, several hundred Japanese berry farmers are being compelled to abandon their properties. For the most part, these are well developed properties with good dwellings on them. They are providing a living, in each case, for a Japanese family.

The berry industry is an important part of British Columbia's agricultural life. During the war, in particular, large quantities of jam and processed berries have been required for Great Britain.

The abandonment of these farms raises a problem of the conservation of the continuity of production in the berry industry.

The British Columbia Security Commission has no authority to deal with the properties, excepting such items as motor vehicles and radios which are ordered confiscated. The Custodian of Enemy Alien Property has no authority to touch these properties unless and until they have been actually abandoned. In practice, the Japanese are endeavouring to lease and sell, often at sacrifice prices. The canneries and market agencies are greatly concerned, lest there be little or no crop on the Japanese farms this year, which will seriously disturb the whole economy of the Fraser Valley.

.....

The Honourable T.A. Crerar, M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Resources,
OTTAWA.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-28-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I am impressed with the thought that these excellent small farms would be most suitable establishments for soldier settlers under the pending Veterans' Land Act. This Act will confer upon the Director, when he is appointed, the right to buy farms and hold them for prospective settlers. He has authority to enter into agreements for leasing such properties, in order that they may be conserted and developed during any interregnum between their purchase and the arrival of a prospective soldier settler.

Unfortunately there is no prospect of the Veterans' Land Act becoming law in time for the Director appointed thereunder to deal with these properties. It seems unfortunate, however, that the opportunity should be missed.

I should appreciate your considering the advisability of an Order in Council under the War Measures Act, authorizing the administrator of the Soldier Settlement Act, or some other appropriate official, to step in at once and buy any of these Japanese farms that commend themselves as suitable for soldier settlers. They can be administered meantime exactly as the Director under the Veterans' Land Act would administer them and can be turned over to him when he is appointed. The submission to Council can follow the language of the Veterans' Land Bill with respect to the powers which it would be necessary to confer upon the official selected for this purpose.

The Custodian's representative in Vancouver is already in touch with a committee of white farmers and cannery men who know the properties intimately and who have already brought in a number of white farmers to take over some of the properties. They are of the opinion that they could obtain a suitable number of tenants to maintain these properties, pending their disposal to soldier settlers.

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-28-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The vital consideration in this proposal is that we act immediately; otherwise the properties will have been disposed of in various unsatisfactory ways and the opportunity to develop sound soldier settlement in that area will be lost.

I should be glad to be associated with you in a joint submission to Council, and I may say that we have in the Department, in connection with our A.R.P. organization, Mr. H.G. Eakins, who is one of the two or three best informed men in British Columbia with respect to the berry industry.

Yours sincerely,

(I. A. MACKENZIE)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-28-3a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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CALL NUMBER MG 27, III-B-5, Volume 25, File 70-25 (c)
COTE

DATE July 21, 1985

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-28-3b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

mack Vol 25 File 70-25(c)

Copy. GM/K

April 22, 1942.

Memorandum -

Mr. Crerar.

Japanese Lands - Pacific Coast Area.

The proposals contained in letter of the 14th instant from your Colleague, the Honourable the Minister of Pensions and National Health, are based on three considerations:

(a) the problem of conservation of the continuity of production of small fruits;

(b) more adequate provision for the treatment of the Japanese concerned, on the basis of justice and equity;

(c) control of the disposition of these lands, having regard to potential requirements under the Veterans' Land Act.

Following a discussion yesterday afternoon with Dr. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. A.H. Mathieu, of his Department, who have this situation under close observation and study, my opinions were confirmed that arising from the labour shortage which will be brought about by the removal of the Japanese people, and arising, too, from the problems of operating fruit plantations on a tenancy basis, great difficulty will be encountered in preserving anything like the present volume of production of small fruits on these lands. This labour shortage will not only affect the production on lands held by Japanese at the present time but also on lands operated by white growers who for many years have depended to a varying extent on Japanese labour.

It is my understanding that the situation confronting the Official Custodian with respect to Japanese lands is such that definite action appears to be urgently needed, not only with respect to the production of soft fruits or with respect to such of these lands as may be found suitable later on for veteran land settlement. As I understand it the problem confronting the Official Custodian relates to practically all the lands held by Japanese and quite a variety of production problems, including small fruits, poultry farms (including hatcheries) and specialized vegetable production. Therefore, Mr. Mackenzie's suggestions would fall short of meeting the whole problem with respect to land, and it is not believed desirable that there should be more than one Federal agency authorized to deal with these lands so far as the Japanese people are concerned.

With regard to (c) I respectfully observe that the reservation of some of these lands for future use under the Veterans' Land Act should be regarded as incidental to the main problem confronting the Dominion authorities in connection with the removal of the Japanese people. If it is held that the removal of these people will be facilitated by the Dominion authorities acquiring these lands there should be no commitment, inferentially or otherwise, that the administration of the Veterans' Land Act is under obligation - perhaps some years hence - to take over any of the lands on the basis of what may be done now to meet a difficult war problem. Some of these lands are undoubtedly suitable for veteran land settlement. Others are not, including those which have a value in excess of the limitations contained in the proposed Veterans' Land Act. Reservation of the suitable lands involves a variety of risks. If plantations and productivity cannot be maintained because of labour shortage, if improvements deteriorate due to the passing of time, if taxation charges

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-29-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

exceed revenue, there will be losses - and I believe that fact might as well be recognized at the outset. The extent of these losses can be modified only by the soundest type of administration.

In view of the above I conclude that the most effective service the Director of Soldier Settlement may render in this complex matter would be an immediate survey of the lands concerned, in order to determine the actual numbers and the various types of rural properties involved, and to determine the approximate present day value of them. A preliminary survey could probably be carried out in two weeks time, or a detailed examination in from four to six weeks. I imagine such an operation, if decided upon, should be authorized by appropriate Order in Council under the War Measures Act.

If upon completion of such survey it is considered desirable for the Dominion authorities to buy up all these properties on a basis which will protect not only the Japanese concerned but also equitable mortgagees and the claims of unpaid vendors and taxing authorities, the Director of Soldier Settlement has no objection to carrying out such an operation.

Until close examination has been made it is impossible to determine how many of these Japanese lands may be found suitable for the purposes of the Veterans' Land Act. But it is a more or less foregone conclusion that if all these lands are taken over there should be constant and well directed effort toward the resale of those which are not deemed suitable for Veterans' Land Act operations in order to avoid the losses and carrying charges which will almost inevitably result because of the prospective scarcity of skilled and unskilled labour required in the operation of these properties along the lines for which they are best adapted.

I shall be glad to have your reaction to the foregoing at your earliest convenience.

G. Murchison

Director.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-29-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mackenzie Vol. 25 File 70-25C 70-25C

CANADA
MINISTER
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

MINISTERS OFFICE
RECEIVED
APR 29 1942
DEPT. OF MINES & RESOURCES

OTTAWA, April 27, 1942.

Write Acer / Japs with Murchison memo

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie, M.P.,
Minister of Pensions & National Health,
OTTAWA.

My dear Colleague,-

Japanese Lands - Pacific Coast Defence Area.

I have given careful thought to your letter of the 14th instant, in which you suggest that the Director of Soldier Settlement might be appointed by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to take certain action. Before replying to your letter I have taken this matter up with Mr. Murchison, Director of Soldier Settlement, who has given me a written summary of his reactions. I attach hereto a copy of his memorandum of the 22nd, with which I am generally in agreement.

You will agree, I am sure, that if some special action should be taken by the Federal authorities it is of first importance to obtain reasonably accurate information with respect to all these lands rather than to attempt to deal only with those related to the production of small fruits. With this in mind, I have already authorized Mr. Murchison to proceed immediately with a detailed survey and appraisal. Having regard to the highly specialized lines along which some of these properties have been developed and in order to determine the approximate equity of the Japanese owners, Murchison estimates that this survey will require a period of from four to six weeks to complete.

In order to more effectively protect these Japanese farmers against local pressure to sell or lease at sacrifice prices, I suggest that immediate consideration should be given to ways and means to deal with these people on a basis of justice and equity to the limit possible under the exigencies of a state of war. It is my view that action might be taken by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to forbid the purchase or lease of any of these properties by any person, firm, or corporation unless such transactions are first approved by a referee appointed by the Dominion Government. Since the Director of Soldier Settlement has been authorized to proceed with examination and appraisal of these properties it would seem logical that the Director might be appointed for the purpose I have suggested.

+ to * give SSB 1st access

When survey has been completed, the Dominion Government will be in a better position to decide on what further action may or should be taken with respect to any or all of these lands, including those which may be regarded as suitable for the purposes of the Veterans' Land Act.

Yours sincerely,

Encl.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-29-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXHIBIT No. Gen - 59
DATE 29 Nov. 1948.
FILED BY W. J. Bennett

GM/K

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENT
OTTAWA, CANADA

April 27, 1942.

Memorandum -

Mr. Barnet.

Japanese Lands - Pacific Coast Defence Area.

Confirming our discussion of this afternoon, and pursuant to verbal request received from our Minister, the Honourable Mr. Crerar, it is understood that you will immediately upon your return to Vancouver undertake and direct an inspection and appraisal of all the known Japanese farm lands in the above area.

In order to establish the identity of these lands it was agreed that the most effective means at our disposal would be contact with the taxing authorities concerned. In a long distance conversation with Mr. Child he was requested as a preliminary step to call in to Vancouver Messrs. Patterson, Godfrey, Ramsay, Wormworth, Dodding, Brown, Sinclair, Plumbly; and McKay - the last named to come in by plane from Telkwa; and upon their arrival to use this field force for immediate contact with the municipalities concerned in order to list the Japanese owned lands. Mr. Child understood these instructions and stated he would act immediately.

With regard to the lands in the unorganized territories, it was agreed between us that Supervisor Patterson, who is located at Victoria, could probably contact the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs at some convenient time in the near future and obtain from that source the information required with regard to Japanese farm lands on Vancouver Island or the Gulf Islands, or other unorganized territory.

It is understood that the inspection and appraisal contemplated herein relates only to the lands owned by Japanese. Lands which they occupy as tenants do not come within the scope of this inquiry, but if some general information can be assembled without undue difficulty it might be helpful if you could give us some rough indication of the number of Japanese who may be operating lands on a tenant basis.

It is further understood that your objective should be the completion of this work in approximately six weeks' time or sooner if possible.

With regard to the form of report, we went over our standard form, C.43, and decided on certain deletions which would leave this form suitable for purpose in mind. I will have a supply of this form printed here without delay and forwarded to Vancouver by air mail.

As decided this afternoon it is not deemed desirable that any reference be made in the inspection reports proper to the suitability or otherwise of any of these lands for use in connection with operations under the Veterans' Land Act. At the same time, it was agreed that following discussion with your inspection staff you would arrive at a basis upon which each of these inspectors might express an opinion in a separate certificate as to the suitability of a given property for this purpose, bearing in mind that so far as the Veterans' Land Act operations are concerned the suitability of a property should be determined on the basis of home use rather than on the basis of specialized operations, the outcome of which is always in considerable doubt so faras the ordinary veteran is concerned.

As to the basis or approach to value in dealing with these Japanese farms, it was agreed that we should endeavour to arrive at these values on a

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-30-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

basis of what actually exists on the property rather than in the expectation of deterioration which will be brought about by the removal of the Japanese and the consequent labour shortage to maintain the present scale of intensified operations. So far as small fruit plantations are concerned, it would seem obvious that if these plantations have not received proper care this spring the question of value of strawberry or other small fruit plantations is problematic and should be so treated.

At the moment I do not anticipate that you will have a great deal of difficulty in obtaining the necessary particulars as to identity from the taxing authorities in order to facilitate the carrying out of actual inspection and appraisal. The most difficult point confronting us will be determination of the actual equity of the Japanese owners. Recommendation has today been made to the Minister for certain action under the War Measures Act, and if this materializes authority will be obtained to secure from all people interested a certified statement of their claims, showing their interests in these properties.

I will keep you fully posted either by air mail or long distance on developments in this direction. Meanwhile, it is understood that you will return to Vancouver by air with as little delay as possible.

G. Murchison

Director.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-30-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Fisheries Files 792-17-7 Vol 1.

V.C.-17-7
AJH/AEW

May 2nd, 1942.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

The undersigned has the honour to report that the Committee, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Justice Sidney A. Smith, appointed under the authority of the War Measures Act to supervise the disposition of impounded fishing vessels and equipment owned by persons of Japanese racial origin in British Columbia, was authorized, inter alia,-

To report on claims which may be made on the Government for damage to, or deterioration of, the vessels and equipment while under detention.

That the Committee has reported that in the process of immobilizing the vessels, and while such were under impoundment, certain hull damage and equipment losses occurred incidental to the large-scale impounding action under emergent conditions, and in the opinion of the Committee there is a responsibility to the owners to make good such damage or loss as may be judged fair compensation under the circumstances.

That the Committee, based on the joint reports of its Marine Surveyors and those of the Department of National Defence for Naval Services, is in a position to recommend a fair and equitable settlement of such damage claims under general principles, as follows:

(a) Vessels sunk during impoundment. Cost of raising and reconditioning to place machinery in running condition, making hull reasonably water-tight and providing one priming coat of paint.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(b) Other hull and engine damage. Cost of reconditioning on satisfactory assurance that damage occurred while under impoundment.

(c) Equipment losses. Allowance based on a sufficiency for the safe operation of vessel, conditional upon there being satisfactory evidence that such equipment was aboard when vessel was impounded. Due consideration to be given to depreciated values.

(d) Disallowed items. Claims for skiffs or lifeboats or galley equipment and personal effects to be disallowed.

That the Committee, in its disposal operations to date, has taken steps in collaboration with the Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast, Department of National Defence for Naval Services, following the aforementioned principles, to determine the amount of fair and equitable settlement of damage claims of individual boats to permit disposal negotiations to proceed without interruption and in the interest of enabling release of the vessels as quickly as possible for employment in the fishing industry.

That it is desirable all claims be dealt with as expeditiously as possible to further facilitate the work of the Committee.

The undersigned, therefore, with the concurrence of the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services, has the honour to recommend, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, that the Minister of Fisheries be granted authority whereby he may approve and make payment in settlement of claims made upon the Government for damage to, and deterioration of, impounded fishing vessels and equipment (including repairs arising from such damage or deterioration) owned by persons of Japanese racial origin that may be recommended, following the principles aforementioned by the Committee appointed by Order in Council of January 15th, 1942, P.C. 288, for the disposition of such vessels and equipment and that the sum of $50,000.00 be made available for such purpose from the War Appropriation.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Fisheries.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS DISPOSAL COMMITTEE

REPORT ON CLAIMS FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE
TO JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS
WHILE IN NAVAL CUSTODY

In the process of immobilizing the Japanese fishing vessels and while these vessels were in Naval custody, certain hull damage and equipment losses occurred as incidental to the large scale impounding action under emergent conditions.

There appears to be a responsibility to the owners to make good such damage or loss as may be judged fair compensation under the circumstances.

Pending a definite arrangement for the payment of these claims; and in order to avoid undue delay in effecting the transfer of the vessels from Japanese owners to licensed fishermen or fishing companies, this Committee, in co-operation with the Commanding Officer Pacific Coast, Naval Service, adopted a plan which fixed the amount of claim involved in the case of each vessel as negotiations for sale and purchase became active.

OUTLINE OF PRESENT PLAN

Competent surveyors were assigned the duty of appraising each claim as made, and prior to the release of vessel from Naval custody to new owners: one of these surveyors was appointed by Naval Service and one, by this Committee.

In general, these surveyors working together make a joint report and recommendation to the Committee as to a fair claim allowance on each vessel surveyed.

The principles followed on these appraisals were carefully considered by Naval Service and the Committee before adoption, and may be briefly stated as follows:

Vessels Sunk After Impoundment:-

Raised, and reconditioning based on putting machinery in running condition, making the boat reasonably water tight, and providing one priming coat of paint.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Other Hull and Engine Damage:-

Reconditioned on satisfactory assurance that damage was done while under Naval care.

Equipment Losses:-

Allowance based on a sufficiency for the safe operation of vessel, and then only on satisfactory evidence that such equipment was aboard when vessel was impounded. Due consideration was given to depreciated values.

Disallowed Items:-

Skiffs or life boats, all galley equipment and personal effects.

CURRENT POSITION

Many of the vessels which were sunk in the Fraser River have been repaired and sold, or are now available for sale. Others are in the process of reconditioning.

Claims for this work, and many other surveyed claims, are held in the offices of the Committee awaiting completion of a plan for payment.

Survey details presently assembled do not permit a final close estimate of the total amount of appropriation required to liquidate the full liability. Therefore, the following estimate is submitted as subject to later revision:-

152 boats, which were sunk, subsequently raised and repaired, or in a process of being repaired, at local shipyards, at an estimated average cost of $300.00 per boat.....	$45,600.00
11 boats constructive total loss.....	10,000.00
1 boat "Departure Bay" burnt and sunk. Cost of repairing.....	7,000.00
Miscellaneous general claims for other damage and loss of equipment.....	15,000.00
	$77,600.00

164 boats sunk & lost

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE AS TO SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS

The proposal of the Department of Fisheries, as outlined in the Deputy Minister's letter to the Honourable Mr. Justice Smith, Chairman of this Committee, of April 7th, has been discussed with the Commanding Officer Pacific Coast, Naval Service, and with Mr. A. J. Whitmore; and the following general procedure, in effecting settlement of claims, has been agreed upon:-

(1) Each claim to be supported by the certificate of the surveyor for Naval Service and the Committee's surveyor, showing the original amount claimed by owner, and the allowance recommended by the surveyors. This certificate will be verified by the Executive Assistant to the Committee and approved by the Committee's Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

(2) A covering voucher will accompany each claim and complete file forwarded to the Commanding Officer Pacific Coast, at Esquimalt, for endorsement, and then sent to the Minister of Fisheries.

(3) Settlement cheques should be forwarded by the Department of Fisheries to the Committee, who will arrange payment on the execution of final and complete release in duplicate by the claimants. The original release will then be forwarded to the Department of Fisheries, and the duplicate kept on the Committee's files.

Specimens of the forms concerned in above are attached.

A. E. McMaster,
Executive Assistant.

AEM/FM
Enclosures

April 22, 1948.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee

CLAIM SETTLEMENT STATEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
Date: April 20, 1942

CLAIM NO.: CL _____

Fishing Vessel "Sunrise K"

Reg.or Lic.No.:158555

Naval No.: V 101 C

T. Kobayakawa
Owner at Time of Impounding

The Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd.
Present Owner

Quantity	Description	Value Originally Claimed	Allowance by Surveyors
1 Only	6" Compass	25.00	25.00
1	Parellel Rule	1.50	-
1	Alarm Clock	1.10	-
1	Barometer	15.00	8.00
1	Pyrene Extinguisher	12.50	12.50
1	Machine Hammer	1.10	1.10
2	6-Volt Batteries	14.00	14.00
1	Claw Hammer	1.15	-
4	Crescent Wrenches 6",8",10",12"	5.10	2.50
3	Stillson Wrenches 8",14",24"	9.85	5.00
1	6" Vise	9.50	-
1	Set Open End Wrenches for Duetz	3.00	3.00
1	Hand Air Compressor	75.00	-
1	CO2 Fire Extinguisher	18.86	-
1	Phomene Fire Extinguisher	18.86	-
1	Pyrene " "	12.50	-
1	Lantern	1.25	-
		225.27	71.10

(Assignment of claim from T. Kobayakawa to Canadian Fishing Company Ltd. in the amount of $71.10 is on file in the office of the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee)

RECOMMENDED:

APPROVED

Vice-Chairman

Surveyor for J. F. V. D. C.

Surveyor for Naval Service

I hereby certify that the work has been performed, the goods have been supplied, and the prices are fair and just.

Executive Assistant

Countersigned:

Commanding Officer,
Pacific Coast.

(Claim Settlement Statement represents foundation of claim file)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee,
Marine Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. March 26, 1942.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE CANADIAN FISHING COMPANY LIMITED

Vancouver, B. C.

Re Shortage in the inventory of the "Sunrise K"

1 Only	6" Compass	25.00
1	Barometer	8.00
1	Pyrene Extinguisher	12.50
2	6-volt Batteries	14.00
1	Machine Hammer	1.10
4	Crescent Wrenches 6",8",10",12"	2.50
3	Stillson Wrenches 8",14",24"	5.00
1	Set Open End Wrenches for Duetz	3.00
		71.10

(Formal Claim or Invoice from Claimant)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Form No. F.A. 1
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE VOUCHER
ORIGINAL
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
OTTAWA, CANADA

JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS DISPOSAL COMMITTEE BRANCH

BRANCH NO.
STAT. NO.
FOR TREASURY OFFICE USE
CHEQUE NO.
DATE
APPLICATION NO.
EXTEN. AND ADD. | CLASS AND RATES
LIQUIDATED | ENT'D IN SUB LEDGERS

PAYEES NAME AND ADDRESS

Canadian Fishing Company Ltd.,
Foot of Gore,
Vancouver, B. C.

VOUCHER DATE | VOUCHER AMOUNT | AUDITED

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES

DIVIS. No.	ESTABL. No.	VOTE No.	PRIM. No.	OBJECT No.	SUB TOTAL	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL
FILL HERE							FILL HERE

Approved Claim on Japanese Fishing Vessel "Sunrise K"
Reg.No.158555
Naval No.V101C
As per documents attached $71.10

PARTICULARS FOR PAYEE:

INVOICE DATE	No.	AMOUNT
		$71.10

SUMMARY OF ENCUMBRANCES

No.	AMOUNT

LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION

APPROVED | APPROVED | APPROVED

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Whilst in Naval Custody, my boat.....
Official No. ..... suffered damage as set forth in the surveyors' report.

If the Dominion Government will allow me $.....
to make good that damage, I agree that I shall not make further claim of any nature whatsoever against the Dominion Government, and hereby authorize the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Co mittee to pay any claims for damages or missing inventory to .....

_____
(Boat Owner)

The damage claim of $..... is fair and just.

Surveyor of Japanese Fishing
Disposal Committee.

Surveyor for Naval Service.
Dixxxx

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS DISPOSAL COMMITTEE

13

Life
Log Boat claims

MEMORANDUM

CLAIMS: 75 Claims allowed by joint survey up to, and including, April 15, 1942.

Total amount claimed: $11,334.95.

Average per claim: $151.13.

Highest claim: $838.00 (Mermae)

Total claims allowed: $6,373.61.

Average per claim: $84.98.

Highest claim allowed: $556.15 (Western Chief)

Many of these claims are old and should be promptly paid.

The shipyards have completed repairs on many of the sunken vessels and are urgently pressing for payment on account.

The last communication COPC on Claims, Signal 1030-13-4-42 attached.

No reply yet from the Minister to our night-letter of April 12th.

Summary of claims estimated by COPC - P.C. 10-5-11, March 24, to NSHQ as follows:

152 Boats sunk but not too badly damaged at an average of $300.00 per boat	$45,600.00
11 Boats Constructive Total Loss	10,000.00
1 "Departure Bay" burnt and sunk cost of repairing.....	7,000.00
Meeting general claims for other damage and loss of equipment.....	10,000.00
	$ 72,600.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY/TF

AIR MAIL
In Reply Please Quote
P.C. 10-5-11-3

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
NAVAL SERVICE

7th March, 1942.

From: Commanding Officer Pacific Coast,
H.M.C. Dockyard,
Esquimalt, B.C.

To : The Secretary, Naval Board,
Naval Service Headquarters,
O t t a w a.

(Copies to: Commanding Officer
H.M.C.S. "Givenchy".

The Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee
1528 Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.)

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO JAPANESE FISHING VESSELS WHILE IN NAVAL CUSTODY

The attached letter dated 2nd March, 1942, i forwarded for the information and consideration of the Department.

2. Damage has been sustained by a number of these vessels while in Naval care (particularly the 164 that had been sunk at Annacis Island). The extent of this damage is being decided by Surveyors in accordance with the following instructions.

"CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE"

These will be allowed for the boats that have been under water or for boats that can be proved to have sustained damage while under Naval care, and then only to an extent agreed upon by the surveyors. In some cases owners and/or buyers are inclined to accept settlement of claim and do the repair work themselves. This has been agreed on and the board has been authorized to settle claims on the basis of surveyor's report of estimate costs where the cost does not exceed $250.00.

All claims over this amount are to be referred to the Commanding Officer Pacific Coast or Commanding Officer Auxiliary vessels for decision.

Generally, the reconditioning should only cover putting machinery in running condition, making the boat reasonably water-tight, and one priming coat of paint. The amount of work to be done can only be decided by the two surveyors above mentioned, and they are authorized by me to submit the recommendations to Commander Johnson, who is hereby given authority to have the work taken

.....2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in hand on the basis previously agreed upon; that is, work up to $100.00 can be decided upon and authorized by the surveyors; from $100.00 to $250.00, by Commander Johnson. All above this figure to be decided by Commanding Officer Pacific Coast or Commanding Officer Atlantic Coast.

3. Claims for lost equipment is also being left to the decision of the surveyors in accordance with the following instructions:

"CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF EQUIPMENT"

These claims are not allowed (except in some cases as mentioned later). As I am of the firm opinion that most of this loss has been due to the owners removing equipment when they left their boats at Steveston. Other cases, where claims will have to be considered are : When proof has been presented to the Board that some of the boats detained in Vancouver were left entirely unguarded, and where this proof can be produced, claims have to be met but not at owner's figures. The surveyors have been instructed to investigate each of these claims and present their findings to the Disposal Committee before settlement will be made.

4. A number of these claims have been decided, but as no funds are yet available no settlement has been possible and the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee feels that this is slowing down the moving of the boats to new owners.

5. The Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee have proposed the following as being in their opinion the most effective method. A revolving fund to be placed at the disposal of the committee from which approval claims could be paid immediately. The amount required for this fund would depend upon the promptness with which the fund could be reimbursed for the amount paid out to claims, after vouchers are completed and forwarded to Naval Service Headquarters.

6. As an alternative to the above, claims could be made direct to Naval Service Headquarters, but as these claims will be numerous and entail a great deal of clerical work and possible delay, it is considered that the proposal of the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee would be the most suitable as all clerical work would be done by the committee and charged against the one percent commission they receive for sale of boats.

(Sgd.) W.J.M. Beech
COMMODORE, R.C.N.
Commanding Officer,
Pacific Coast.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-31-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27
Vol. 175
File 614.02-11-1 Vol 5

MEMORANDUM RE JAPANESE EVACUATION

The writer's firm acts for a portion of the Japanese domiciled in the protected area of Vancouver, and has acted for about the last two months. During this time we have come into close contact with Major Taylor, the head of the British Columbia Security Commission and in close contact with the Japanese Community as a whole.

The general situation is of course that when the War with Japan started the Japanese Community expected that a protected area would be set up and that they would have to move out of it. As a result, and also as a result of the very bitter racial feeling which always exists to a certain degree in the protected area, but which has risen to a high pitch since the War started, the Japanese have had to sacrifice most of their worldly possessions. Where possible, businesses have been sold and in those frequent cases where racial feeling destroyed the business, most of them were abandoned. Apart from this, a great number of Japanese have been forced to sell their homes and wait to see where they would be sent. Also, under the Defence of Canada Regulations, their automobiles, radios and such like articles have had to be surrendered and the curfew was placed upon their movements.

The Japanese Community as a whole accepted these measures and this situation as necessary evils and very strongly desire to co-operate with the Government in relieving the whole situation. Just before the British Columbia Security Commission was set up the feeling in Vancouver and the surrounding area became very tense. Public meetings were held and petitions sent to the Government. When the Security Commission was then created, that feeling died down to a certain extent but not to the same level as before the War.

The Japanese saw in the Security Commission a concrete agency with which to co-operate and have attempted as far as possible co-operate with it. Their first desire was that the Community be evacuated to certain selected localities where they would be supplied merely with the material to build homes and would furnish the labour themselves. They were also willing to pool their resources and assist each other in these selected localities until they became self-sustaining. The Commission has attempted by persuasion to obtain these localities with the result that will be set out later. There are three distinct groups that the Japanese Community falls into. The first group are Japanese Nationals , the second Naturalized Canadians and the third, persons born in Canada or Nisei as they are called.

The Naturalized and Nisei expected to be treated as Citizens of this Country so far as that was possible. These three groups set up Committees to deal directly with the Security Commission and attempted in every way to persuade the Commission to institute the mass evacuation scheme. The writer has personal knowledge of this attempt. Time and time again Major Taylor has told these Committees that he has no objection to groups of Japanese families moving to localities where they will be accepted, that is where the local authority will agree to their coming, and time and time again he has told these Committees that such localities do not exist. Each Committee was met with the same situation that the localities just do not exist to which they could go. The effect upon the Japanese Community can be appreciated. They were finally faced with the position that Major Taylor was going to move heads of families into such industrial or farming localities as he could find for them, and move their families and children into such places as he could find for them. Irrespective of whether a Jap is a National , Naturalized or Canadian born he is to be treated on the same basis. This separation

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-32-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of families which has already started has caused a very bitter feeling amongst the Japanese. This feeling might not be as potentially dangerous as it is if the Commission was moving bodies of the Community out of the protected area. In fact, the Commission is unable to do so primarily because they are unable to find localities to which they can be moved.

Our clients have attempted to obtain figures on the evacuation and we are instructed that of approximately 24,000 Japs in the protected area of Vancouver when the Commission was instituted about 2,500 have left and a certain proportion of these have gone voluntarily. Not only is the evacuation extremely slow, but the Commission is bringing into the protected area of Vancouver groups of Japs from the coastal areas and puting them into Hastings Park. If the actual figures were ascertained, it would be probably be found that a very small percentage of Japs had actually been evacuated. This situation is not known to the general public of Vancouver and if it were known, the consequences would be most serious. Just prior to the institution of the Commission violence was anticipated by those in close touch with the situation. There is no reason to anticipate any other alternative than violence if the facts become public.

As far as the Japanese Community is concerned their repeated efforts to have a mass evacuation scheme implemented and their repeated failure in this regard has gradually brought about a situation, that the Community has almost ceased to co-operate with the Commission. For instance, certain individuals would be notified by the Commission to leave the protected area on a certain night and to report at a designated place to be given transporation. When the writer left Vancouver, he did not know of one instance where fifty per cent of these turned out, and the balance are permitted to live in the Community until they are picked up, in other words the Community itself has become hostile to the Commission. It would not seem possible to take punitive measures against a Community of at lease twenty thousand persons when a place to put them has not yet been obtained.

The writer was retained by a portion of the Japanese Community to place this situation before the Government and to respectfully request that localities be designated by the Government to which the Community will be sent. There is not the lease doubt that if this was done the Community would co-operate in the fullest possible measure with the Commission in moving to these localities. Indeed the Community would probably not be moved as quickly as they themselves desire. As the Commission itself has not asked the Government to designate these localities, it would appear that perhaps they do not sufficiently appreciate the danger of the present position. We are, however, convinced that they would accept such a plan with relief. The expediency of implementing such a plan now lies in the fact that the Commission has actually moved only a negligible portion of the Community out of the protected area.

The Community knows that the writer is in Ottawa and is taking this matter up with the Government and efforts are being made by the leaders of the Community to control their followers, although incidents have already occurred such as a hunger strike at Hastings Park, which happened this week and which is an indication of the feeling in the Community itself.

It is thoroughly appreciated that the problem of moving these people to other parts of Canada is extremely difficult, especially as the localities where they are going object to their presence. It is understood however that the Government's chief aim is to move these people swiftly out of the protected area. It is also the chief aim of the citizens of Vancouver and of the Japanese themselves and it is respectfully submitted that if the Government designated localities to which the Commission could send these people in family groups that the aim of all those interested would be most affectively accomplished.

May 2nd, 1942.

Murphy & Murphy
per. Paul D. Murphy.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-32-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 210c

THURSDAY MAY 14 1942

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated May 11, 1942 showing:

1. How many Japanese immigrants entered Canada during each year from 1930 to 1941 inclusive.

2. What was the Japanese population in Canada as at the census of 1931 and the census of 1941.

3. How many Japanese became naturalized during the years from 1930 to 1941 inclusive.

The above return has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Mines and Resources, Secretary of State and Trade and Commerce.

Secretary of State of Canada.

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
ROOM 131 HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Reference No. 207

Mover: Mr. Hansell

Dated: May 14,1942

5 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-33-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

207

1942 MAY 14 AM 9:24

CANADA
DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Ottawa, 12th May, 1942.

Dear Sir,-

Replying to your letter of the 9th instant directing attention to the Question asked by Mr. Hansell, M.P., Votes and Proceedings No.60, Page 1, I may say Part 1 only affects the Department of Mines and Resources. It reads -

"1. How many Japanese immigrants entered Canada during each year from 1930 to 1941 inclusive?"

The answer is -

1930	-	218
1931	-	174
1932	-	119
1933	-	106
1934	-	126
1935	-	70
1936	-	103
1937	-	146
1938	-	57
1939	-	44
1940	-	44
1941	-	4

12.11

Yours very truly,

for Deputy Minister.

The Under-Secretary of State,

Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-33-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE DEPARTMENT OF

DEPUTY MINISTER
L. D. WILGRESS

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE No. 34696 OTTAWA May 11, 1942

Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir: Your Ref. 104.

With reference to the question by Mr. Hansell, notice of which appeared in Votes and Proceedings No. 60, page 1, the answer insofar as this department is concerned is as attached.

Yours very truly,

L.D.Wilgress
DeputyMinister

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-33-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HOUSE OF COMMONS

----- + + + -----

Inquiry of Ministry

By Mr. Hansell

On 194

No .....

Department of Trade and Commerce

QUESTION:-

What was the Japanese population in Canada as at the census of 1931 and the census of 1941?

ANSWER:-

According to the Census of 1931 there were 23,342 persons of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

Corresponding figures from the Census of 1941 are not yet available.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-33-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

QUESTION

Mr. Hansell.

1. How many Japanese immigrants entered Canada each year from 1930 to 1941 inclusive.

2. What was the Japanese population in Canada as at the census of 1931 and the census of 1941.

3. How many Japanese became naturalized during the years from 1930 to 1941 inclusive.

ANSWER

1 and 2 No information

3. Number of Japanese naturalized in Canada during the years 1930 to 1941 inclusive

Calendar Year	Number naturalized
1930	41
1931	9
1932	0
1933	0
1934	1
1935	32
1936	32
1937	24
1938	3
1939	8
1940	5
1941	0
Total	155

May 14,1942.

UNDER SECRETARY O STATE

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-33-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-33-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPUTY MINISTER
OF
MINES AND RESOURCES

Ottawa, 12th May, 1942.

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1935	-	70
1936	-	103
1937	-	146
1938	-	57
1939	-	44
1940	-	44
1941	-	4

Yours very truly,

for Deputy Minister.

The Under-Secretary of State,

Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-34-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

THE DEPARTMENT OF

DEPUTY MINISTER
L. D. WILGRESS

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE No. 34696 OTTAWA May 11, 1942

Under Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

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Yours very truly,

L.D.Wilgress
DeputyMinister

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-34-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HOUSE OF COMMONS

----- + + + -----

Inquiry of Ministry

By..... Mr. Hansell. On..... 194....

No..... Department of Trade and Commerce

QUESTION:-

What was the Japanese population in Canada as at the census of 1931 and the census of 1941?

ANSWER:-

According to the Census of 1931 there were 23,342 persons of Japanese racial origin in Canada.

Corresponding figures from the Census of 1941 are not yet available.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-34-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

QUESTION

Mr. Hansell.

1. How many Japanese immigrants entered Canada each year from 1930 to 1941 inclusive.

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3. How many Japanese became naturalized during the years from 1930 to 1941 inclusive.

ANSWER

1 and 2 No information

3. Number of Japanese naturalized in Canada during the years 1930 to 1941 inclusive

Calendar Year	Number naturalized
1930	41
1931	9
1932	0
1933	0
1934	1
1935	32
1936	32
1937	24
1938	3
1939	8
1940	5
1941	0
Total	155

May 14, 1942.

UNDER SECRETARY O STATE

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-34-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 210c.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated May 11, 1942 showing:

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The above return has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Mines and Resources, Secretary of State and Trade and Commerce.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 207

Mover: Mr. Hansell

Dated: May 14,1942

5

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-34-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-34-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RA27
Vol 75
614.02:11-1, Vols

May 14th 42

To Honourable Minister of Labour

Re: Japanese movement - Pacific Coast.

Original Number to be dealt with (Summarized)

Canadian born -	Total	6067	Males	3378	Women & Children	2689
Naturalized Canadians -	"	6529	"	1873	"	4656
Japanese Nationals -	"	9476	"	3499	"	5977
United States Citizens	"	12	"	12		
		22,084		8762		13,322

Plans Developed

(a) Clear all families off Vancouver Island and other "vulnerable" locations at once.

(b) Use Hastings Park Exhibition Grounds, Vancouver as a clearing station - feeding depot and hospital.

(c) Place 4000 male Japanese Nationals in Road Camps in interior of British Columbia.

(d) Place 5000 Canadian born males in road camps in Ontario, later clearing them out to bush camps, etc., as opportunity offers.

(e) Repair buildings in abandoned towns of Kaslo, Greenwood, Slocan City and Sandon for housing 5000 women and children (leaving 4000 still to be arranged for).

(f) Place 500 families (2500 individuals) on Alberta sugar beet farms.

(g) Place 500 families (2500 individuals) on Manitoba sugar beet farms.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-35-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(h) Approximately 1000 individuals have means to support themselves and arrangements are being developed to provide locations at Christina Lake, Bridge River and Minto in order that these persons can be given housing facilities only.

Progress Made

(A) The task of clearing families off Vancouver Island and other vulnerable points has been practically completed except for a few cases where there are special problems such as bed-ridden individuals.

(B) Hastings Park Exhibition Grounds Clearing Station has been completed and buildings are in good shape. The number housed changes from day to day. On May 11th there were 2555 individuals at the Park.

(C) & (D) Road camps are working satisfactorily and on May 11th, 1942 there were adult males in camps as follows:-

Blue River-Yellowhead Project	-	1290
Revelstoke Sicamous	"	417
Hope Princeton	"	237
Schreiber Project (Ontario)		341
Total in Camps, May 11th		2285

(E) Repairs to buildings in abandoned towns are proceeding and the movement to these towns has commenced. As at May 11th there had been sent:-

Greenwood	812	persons
Kaslo	185	"
Slocan	22	"
Sandon	2	"
Total	1021	

(F) & (G) Sugar Beet Fields - 1635 individuals have been moved to Alberta and those who are employable are working. The movement to Manitoba is well in hand and 720 have been located. Total to sugar beet fields - 2355.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-35-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(H) Arrangements were made for location of a number of families who have undertaken to support themselves if assisted in finding a location. Movements already completed:-

Christina Lake	-	80
Bridge River and Minto City	-	150
Lillooet	-	51
Westwold	-	35
Total		316

New Developments.

Since the last report submitted on April 30th, 1942 miscellaneous employments in commercial undertakings have been approved in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec. The approval of the provinces was first obtained. Individuals placed under this plan:-

British Columbia	-	374
Alberta		47
Manitoba		8
Ontario		60
Quebec		28
Saskatchewan		8
		525

Hastings Park Trouble - (May 13th, 1942)

The arrangement is that Canadian-born of Japanese racial origin are being moved to road camps on the Trans-Canada Highway near Schreiber, Ontario. The British Columbia Security Commission has experienced considerable trouble inducing Canadian-born Japanese to accept these road jobs on a voluntary basis, mainly because they feel they should be privileged to remain in British Columbia because of the fact that they were born in Canada. The plan is to notify the individuals that they must be ready to leave on a certain train and if they do not leave, they are put under detention in the Immigration Hall in Vancouver and if this does not bring about the desired results they are moved to internment camps. Ninety-six have already been moved to internment camps. On May 13th there were a further 106 who had refused to go to Ontario or had committed other breaches of instructions and were detained in the Immigration Hall. In order to show their resentment,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-35-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

these men created a disturbance on May 13th and did some damage to the windows, turned the water hose on the guards and generally created a "rough house". By telephone conversation with Vancouver at 9:00 P.M. May 13th, the report was received that matters were now under control. These men will be moved to detention camps immediately.

Arrangements are being worked out by the Ontario Government for the placement of 500 men in Ontario sugar beet fields.

SUMMARY

Moved from vulnerable locations		4300
Placed in Road Camps		2285
" " Abandoned Towns		1021
" " Sugar Beet Fields		2385
" " Self-Supporting Locations		316
Miscellaneous approved employment .		525
Placed in Internment Camps - (a) 96		
(b) To be interned, now in Immigration Hall	130	226
Temporarily housed in Hastings Park		2555
Total		9313

A. MacNamara
Associate Deputy Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-35-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
UBC Library
Vol 1-13

15/05/42?

652 Keefer Street.
1.30 P.M. Tuesday.

Dear Mr.Bunt,

One of the Mounted Police,a Mr.McDuffee whose daughter is on our W.M.S. staff,suggested that Mr.Shimizu see Commissioner Salt.This man is in charge of the evacuation,it seems,as far as the R.C.M.P. are concerned.

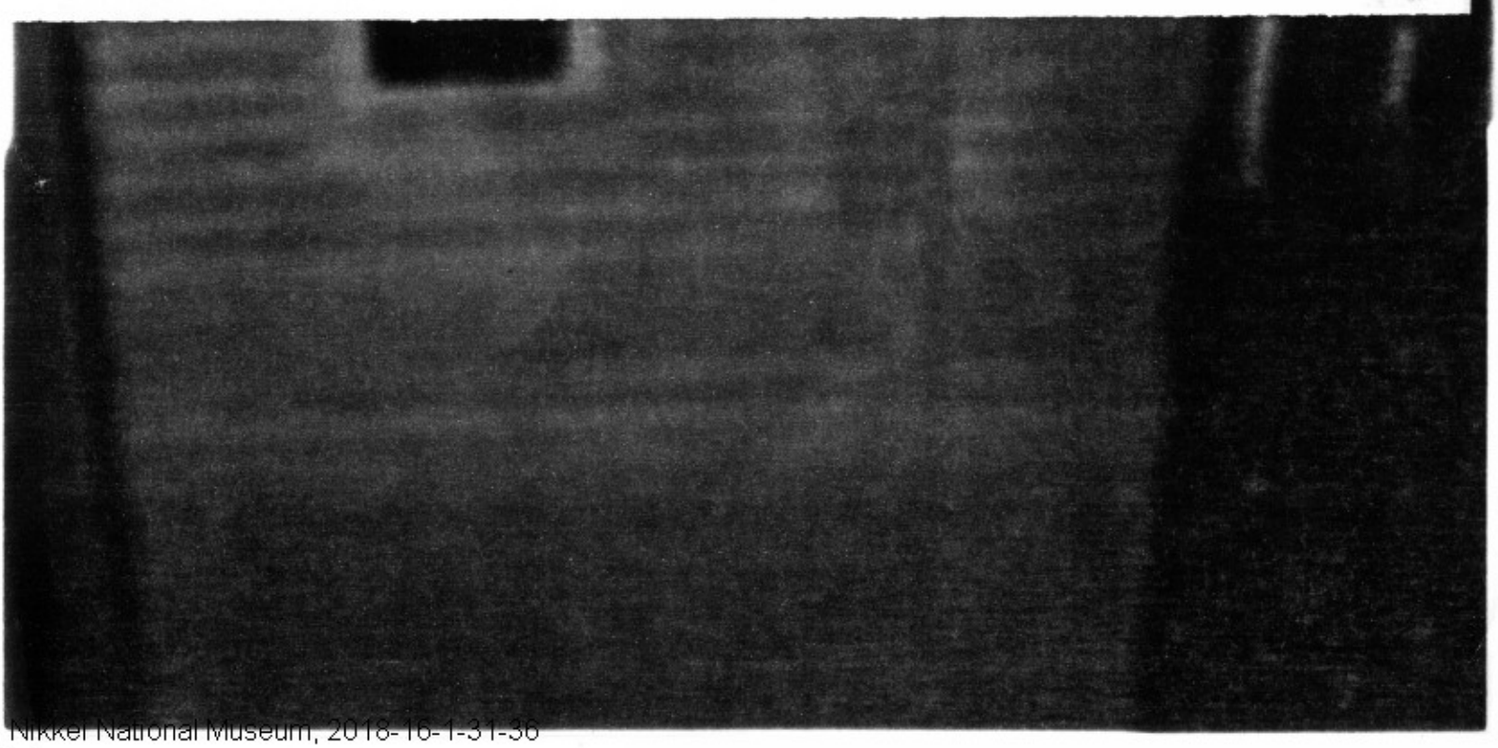
I send you this bit of information for what it is worth.Mr.Mc. Duffee seems very sure of his grounds for thinking that Mr.Salt both can and will do something.

Others are working on the matter too,but there is always the possibility of "too many cooks." It seems to me that the church can speak with a very strong voice,and I was glad to hear Mr.Dorey bring in the word,'Ottawa'. I heard on my way back this A.M. that Grant McNeill,Howard Norman,and another member of the Consultative Council were lunching to-gether to see what could be done about this matter.

Dr.Norman Black(Phone Al.0105-L) as Honorary Secretary of the Consultative Council for Cooperation in Wartime Problems might have a contribution to make.I know that he did valiant service in the case of the Nisei who were refusing to go East.He has this whole problem of the Japanese very much on his heart and is their very good friend.

Hastily, sincerely,

Helen R. Hunt



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-36
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bent Papers UBC Vol 1-13

Night Letter CPR
May 15/42

Mr A McPhee
Kaslo BC.

Rev Mr Shimizu United Church Japanese minister now on way to Kaslo stop Will you try meet him on arrival and show him friendship ~~and~~ stop any assistance you may give him in finding house for his family to follow later will be greatly appreciated

N P Bunt

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-37
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REFERENCE NO. 233 YEAR 1942

DATE: May 20, 1942

MOVER: Mr. Reid

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. What has been the total expenditure up to the end of April, 1942, made by the Security Commission set up to handle the movement of Japanese from the Coast of British Columbia?

2. What amount of money has been spent on equipment at the Hastings Park camp or depot, showing (a) number and cost of beds, (b) number and cost of cooking stoves or ranges, (c) cost of lumber and hardware used in construction of fence, (d) cost of labour?

3. What number are employed in this camp, including clerical staff, police and all other help?

4. What total number can now be accommodated at Hastings Park?

5. Is it the intention to leave any particular class or classes of Japanese at the Hastings Park camp?

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Ottawa, May 26, 1942.

Return attached hereto.

ann Mamara

Associate Deputy Minister.

The Under Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-38-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1. Total expenditure up to end of April, 1942, to handle movement of Japanese from Coast of British Columbia:

By B.C. Security Commission -	$ 104,646.44
By Ottawa to Marwell Construction Co. -	23,229.19
TOTAL	$ 127,875.63

2. Amount of money spent on equipment at Hastings Park camp or depot:

(a) Number of beds (double units) - 2486

Cost of beds - $ 6,567.93

(b) Number of stoves or ranges - 15

Cost of stoves or ranges - $ 3,975.93

Number of bake ovens - 2

Cost of bake ovens - $ 1,231.06

(c) Cost of lumber and hardware used in construction of fence - $ 2,274.31

(d) Cost of labour $22,975.39

3. The number employed in this camp, including clerical staff, police and all other help:

B.C. Security Commission staff - 116

R.C.M.P. staff - 58

4. The total number of persons which can be accommodated at Hastings Park at the present time: 5244

5. It is not the intention of the B.C. Security Commission to leave any particular class or classes of Japanese at the Hastings Park Camp. The Camp will eventually be turned over to the Militia for their use.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-38-2a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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CALL NUMBER Records of Parliament, 1775-1915
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2018.16.1.31.38.2

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-38-2b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 210
TUESDAY MAY 26 1942

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated the 20th May, 1942, showing:

1. What has been the total expenditure up to the end of April, 1942, made by the Security Commission set up to handle the movement of Japanese from the Coast of British Columbia.
2. What amount of money has been spent on equipment at the Hastings Park camp or depot, showing (a) number and cost of beds, (b) number and cost of cooking stoves or ranges, (c) cost of lumber and hardware used in construction of fence, (d) cost of labour?
3. What number are employed in this camp, including clerical staff, police and all other help?
4. What total number can now be accomodated at Hastings Park?
5. Is it the intention to leave any particular class or classes of Japanese at the Hastings Park camp?

The above return has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Labour.

Secretary of State of Canada.

NOTE
THIS PAPER MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE TABLE CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
House of Commons

Reference No. 235

Mover: Mr. Reid

Dated: May 26,1942

3 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-38-3
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AUTHOR OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: House of Commons 7 George VI 1942-43

TITLE OF BOOK OR ARTICLE: Sess Paper # 210 d - Order - Return showing expenditure to 30/9/42 by B.C. Security Commission

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COPY

R627 Vol 175 614.02:11-1, Vol 6

Division File No. K-M-21/8 F. 227

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Division	Sub-Division	Detachment
"K"	LETHBRIDGE	C.I.B. (Intell.)
Province Alberta		Date May 19th, 1942.

File References

SECRET

Re: Japanese Conditions - Canada - Generally

Headquarters

Sub-Division

LS 52-121

Detachment

491-108

P. C. R.

28-6-40 to 8-5-42.

1. Whilst on patrol recently in the Nobleford, Coalhurst, Welling and Raymond districts enquiries have been made of farmers employing Japanese Beet labour. In most cases the farmers so far have in effect stated that the Japanese seem to be quite satisfactory so far but of course they haven't had an opportunity yet to see how they work. At present most are engaged in repairing or improving their living quarters and assisting in general repairs to farm buildings, fences and yard and the farmers are pleased with their willingness and industriousness. In the Raymond district reliable informants state that practically all notes of dissention on the part of residents there so strongly voiced prior to the arrival of these coastal Japanese have now almost completely disappeared due to the favourable manner in which the newcomers are adapting themselves to their new conditions.

2. It is noted however that, particularly among the young Japanese, there is considerable freedom of movemen within the district. A large number of bicycles are evidet. Purchases of news magazines such as Life, Pic, Look, and the Toronto Weekly Star from the Drug Store in Raymond has more than doubled. Enquiries have also been made from local merchants concerning the purchase of radios. Whilst it is generally understood that a family posted to a particular farm are not to leave the farm without the farmers permissio and are not to be away from the farm overnight without notif ing the Local Representative of the Security Commission, the farmers are not exercising any authority in this regard. As one, Mr. Wilde living north east of Raymond, has stated, "Ive got nineteen on my place, 11 of them workers, and I don't intend to make them sore at me." Of the older ones it is noted that most of them come to town with the farmer to make purchases of groceriees etc. Informant estimates that about a third of the Japanese in the Raymond district were out to the Bhuddist Church on Sunday.

3. With regard to the Bhuddist Church it is found that Y. KAWANURA, priest, who was posted to the farm of Harry HIRONAKA, is now residing with his family (wife and four children) in a house in the town of Raymond, the same as any other resident. Neighbours advise that they have been there something over a week and that from time to time other Japanese in the district visit them. The Local Representative of the Security Commission was not notified by either Hironaka or Kawamura of this change of residence. It isnnot known at present who the owner of the house xxx is or whether it was formerly occupied. It is to be noted that KAWAMURA's present residence enhances his freedom of movement and ability to contact his people considerably.

Anot Another informant advises that one Irene Webster SMITH, a returned missionary from China, formerly of 1635 West 11th. Ave., Vancouver and who has now returned to the Coast

File numbers must be quoted

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-39
www.nikkeimuseum.org

W.P. Bunt Papers File #25

File 25.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
The United Church of Canada
THE CONFERENCE OF MANITOBA

REV. JOHN A. CORMIE, D. D.
SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSIONS

441 SOMERSET BUILDING,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

May 29, 1942

Rev. W.P.Bunt,
Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver,
B.C.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

I have only this morning received a statement of the location of the Japanese in Manitoba. The number allocated to farmers, mostly in the sugar beet area, is 828 distributed in 47 different localities in three different Presbyteries. The largest group at any point is at Letellier, where there are 74. They run from that all the way down to 2. There are in the Immigration Hall unallocated 87. The total number in this provice to-day is 915 and another 90 or 100 are yet to come. We will have here about 1000 persons.

It is difficult to select the most convenient location for a missionary. I think Morris is the place and I am making inquiry regarding accomodation to-day. In some ways Winnipeg would be a more convenient place but the cost of living is very much greater than Morris. A large number of the Japanese here are in a French settlement living in French homes and the commissioner's representative tells me are attending the Catholic Church if they are Christian.

Will you please let me know the name of the Missionary likely to come to Manitoba and when we might look for him. I understand a change has been made since we talked about Mr. Nomota when we were in Toronto.

When I was at the Presbytery of Superior the other day I learned that there are approximately 450 Japanese working on highway construction and lumber camps in the eastern end of this conference approximately 600 miles east of here and was informed that this summer that number would be increased to 3000. I have written to the Chairman of the Security Commission for confirmation of this. I would be glad if you would take the matter up with the commission. The district referred to lies between Schreiber on the west and White River on the east.

Yours very sincerely,

J.W.Cormie

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-40
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
UCC-UBC
Vol 1-13

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
May 29, 1942.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

It is about two weeks since we came here, and we are ~~being~~ fast adapting ourselves to Kaslo and the new work, although, having come from the busy Vancouver Church, doing so little is yet so trying to bear. At first, the life without telephone calls and rushing round seemed to be a great blessing, but now we find it a little lonely. In time we may get used this kind of life, and probably live ten years longer.

Miss Sadler arrived at the beginning of this week, and going right ahead with her work. Miss Moscrop of the B.C. Security Commision came here yesterday to organize the Welfare work including the educational and recreational work. I am very glad she came because I know her well. Miss Tait writes me she will probably be here by the end of the week. Dr. Hodgins came last week to look over the work, arranging some changes and improvements. He offered me to go and see him; and yeasterday I consulted with him about 15 minutes. He was very kind, suggesting that everything will be done with the idea of the Church first.

Pending this decision for the coming Sunday, we have to make no plans for the Nass, probably on White Lake-side.

Mr. Armitage is meeting his Board on coming Sunday to see if they will agree to let us use the Church on Sunday afternoons for Japanese service. I wonder if the Home Mission Board will pay something to the Church if they agree to let us have the use of the building. The children will join his Sunday School, and the young people will join with his congregation both morning and evening. Will you kindly instruct me as to the treasury? Are we to have our own treasury, or turn in all income to Mr. Armitage's Church. Most people here will be on relief, and there will be not much income from the Japanese people, I presume. Last Sunday, we had an offering of about $1.75. Mr. S. Sato of New Westminster Church was then chosen as a treasuer pro temp to keep the money.

With two W.M.S. workers understanding Japanese placed here, I do not know whether I will have a man's job here or not. I wondered if I can be permitted to visit the camps at Princeton and Hope, if there is no minister is yet plsced there? Is you think it advisable, I will be willing to do so.

In regard to Powell Church books and documents, I wish to say the treasury book and the money were put in the hands of Miss Suttie and Mrs. Shimotakahara, with the belief that they will remain tillthe end. All other books are in Church office, and also on the book self in the quarter I occupied as my study. There are important historical documents there, and I hope they will be carefully kept.

With kind regards to Mrs. Bunt, I remain
Your humble servant in Christ,

Kashima

Source: N
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bicycle Papers
UBC-UBC
Vol 1-13

Kaslo, B.C.,
May 25th, 1942

Rev. W.P. Bunt,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of May 22nd, and also one dated May 23rd, which came at the same time. I wish to thank you for taking so much trouble when you were so busy. I was very glad to know the news about the other ministers. The Fairview check I will sign and forward to Miss Suttie, who with Mrs. K. Shimotakahara, has the treasurer's book and money.

There are now about 700 Japanese women, children and old people in Kaslo. They have been brought in groups of about 150, which means much confusion at the time of each entry. The authorities are doing all they can to work out the job smoothly, and the people are bearing the inconveniences and hardship with good spirit. They are all much pleased with the place, and the living quarters are being improved all the time. Best of all, the citizens of Kaslo are marvelously kind and friendly to the new-comers. They greet each other whenever and wherever they meet. Our children are saying that the people here are wonderfully kind.

I was waiting for the return from Vancouver of Rev. Mr. Armitage, in order to talk over the plan of cooperation. When he returned on Saturday morning, I went to see him at once. Mr. Armitage said he made no arrangement with you, and did not know what to do. I therefore had a Sunday meeting in the old Opera House, with the permission of Col. Bannan. On short notice, we had 38 people out to the service, and after the service, we talked over our future plans. At present, we are working under a plan such as this: the Sunday School to join the local United Church Sunday School(last Sunday, the Church was filled with our children), the English speaking young people to join the regular morning and evening services being held at Mr. Armitage's Church, and the Japanese speaking congregation to meet in the afternoon every Sunday, in Mr. Armitage's Church if the Board will accept it. I have also planned group Bible classes in the afternoon weekdays.

Boys and girls are running around, doing nothing. I have been itching to organize boys' ang girls' groups after the fashion of Explorers, Tuxix and C.G.I.T. groups, but I have not been sure whether I should go ahead, without consulting Col. Bannan and Rev. Armitage. I mentioned about it to Col. Bannan, but failed to get any definite answer as yet.

Source:
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I have opened an office where people can come to consult me about their problems. Mr. Curle very kindly consented to use his office freely every morning. He has been exceedingly kind to me. He is I understand a member of the Church of Christian Scientist. Yesterday, a group of Pentecostal workers called me, having come from Nelson. They are looking for an opportunity to work among the Japanese here. I heard that a Buddhist priest is being called here. I wonder if you will investigate about it and try to dissuade it. That kind of thing will cause much fliction and trouble.

Will you kindly give me your advice in regard to the following points:

1. What should be the relationship between Mr. Armitage and myself. Who will constitute my flock. Am I to work with him in his Church, or am I expected to organize something like a Japanese Church?

2. Dr. Dorey advices me "to do all you can to cooperate with the authorities in every way." Am I to wait in all things the instruction from you or Col. Bannan before setting out to do any work, or should I get permission from the authorities before starting out to do normal Church work, such for instance as boys' work? I seem to be tied up. There seem to be so much to do and yet not sure I should go ahead or not.

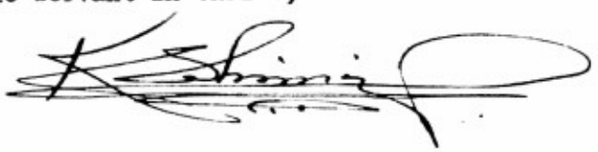
3. Will you kindly get the B.C. Security's ruling in regard to the position of the Church in the work among the "refugee towns"? Have we the responsibility in educational, recreational and social welfare work as well?

Having registered about 1000 people in Vancouver to come to Kaslo, I feel strongly my responsibility in placing them in some good place in safety. Men going to work camps always asked me, to care for the families left behind. I am very sorry to leave them behind. It looks as if I have deserted my flock. That was the one thing that troubled my heart. For myself and my family, coming here has been most fortunate, but if I think of those 1000 people--some sick and weak, some in trouble, I can not excuse myself. Will you do all you can to explain to the Vancouver people that it was not my own doing. As for myself, I am happy wherever I may be sent..I have long ago given myself and my all to God and His Church.

Please pardon my long-windedness. Please advise us to do whatever you think best. I am always willing to follow you.

Kindest regard to Mrs. Bunt, I remain

Yours humble servant in Christ,



Source: N
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27 Vol 174 file 614-02-11-1 Vol 6

Copy handed to Hon. Mr. Mitchell for his information

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

40 D 269-1-J-585. OTTAWA

REF No SECRET.

June 2nd 1942.

Dear Mr MacNamara,

1. The Japanese, Etsuji Morii, referred to in the correspondence forwarded with your letter of the 23rd ultimo, is not and has never been employed by this Force. His services, however, were utilized by the British Columbia Security Commission in connection with the evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

2. During the early part of this evacuation, Morii was chairman of a small committee of elder Japanese, who acted as liaison between the Commission and the Japanese people. He was found reliable, conscientious and loyal. Some time ago, however, the Nisei (British subjects) decided to oppose his power in the Japanese community, and to this end sought the support of the White Missionary group who have been active among the Japanese, and such other persons, including politicians, as could be used in a campaign of vilification against Morii to the point where he is now almost discredited in the Japanese community. We were warned well in advance that such a campaign would take place. Anonymous letters were written to the British Columbia Security Commission regarding him. Allegations were made that he was a gambler; that he was not a Christian, and that he was disloyal.

3. Morii is well aware of the campaign against him, and the matter has been discussed with him on many occasions. There is no evidence to support the allegations made against Morii, although it is, of course, true that he was at one time a gambler, and in this respect his past is somewhat unsavoury. The fact, however, remains that in all dealings with him by the Commission and the Police, he has been honourable and co-operative to the extreme. The campaign includes arrangements whereby letters of an intimate nature will be addressed to Morii and posted from various points outside the protected area, so that they would purposely be examined by the Censor. These letters would indicate that the writer, who, of course, would be some fictitious person, is engaged in some subversive activities with Morii. The Commission is fully advised in this connection, and requested that the Censor be communicated with in this respect. This action has been taken. Your communication, together with enclosures, therefore, does not come as a surprise to us.

Yours very truly,

S.T. Wood

(S.T.Wood)
Commissioner.

A.MacNamara, Esq.,
Associate Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

P.S. The Mr Jenkins mentioned in the correspondence attached to your communication is not an employee of this Force.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-43
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
VTCL UBC
Vol 1-13

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
June 3, 1942.

Rev. W. P. Bunt,B.A.,B.D.,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

Since I wrote you last,Miss Sadler and Miss Tait came to Kaslo, and we met several times to plan our work. We also went to see Rev. and Mrs. Armitage to talk over some matters relating to the use of his Church building. Mr. Armitage called the meeting of his Board, who granted us the following privileges:

KINDERGARTEN-- to be held in the School Room of the Church. A toilet room has to be installed, and several repairs and additions have to be made.
WOMEN'S MEETINGS AND C.G.I.T.--to meet in the same place.
SUNDAY SCHOOL--to be held at 1:30 P.M. by the Japanese themselves, some of the Canadian teachers objecting to the idea of the joint Sunday School.
CHURCH SERVICES--to be held in the Church chapel at 3:00 P.M. The young people will join in the regular services in the morning and evening.

For these privileges, it was thought fair to make a monthly contribution of $25.00 to the Church, to be borne between the W.M.S. and the General Board of Home Missions. This includes light and water. Besides, we estimated we need at least $350.00 more for fuel, of which the WMS will pay $250.00. I wonder if the Home Mission will be willing to make a grant of $250.00 for general expenses,$150.00 for the use of the Church and $100.00 for fuel?

The kindergarten was opened to-day, and I am hoping to organize the boys, and also Bible classes for women and older men, as soon as they settle down. The first Sunday service I held in the old Opera House was attended by 38 people, last Sunday at the lake-side beach was attended by 31.

Miss Moscrop, the Social Welfare worker of the B.C. Security Commission, and three Japanese girls--Kazuko Hidaka, Kay Kato and Kay Oda--all connected with our Church--are here to organize good works. They will be great help to us.

The majority of people here are non-Church people, some are definitely and strongly anti-Church. Our work will be difficult for some time, but I am confident that things will be righted in due time. It is too bad though, that more Church people were not sent here.

The Vancouver Church gave me my salary up to the end of June, thinking they will be coming here, and I serving them. But now that they are not coming here, I feel I should return the June salary, don't you think?

With best regards, I remain

Your humble servant in Christ,

Kashima

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-44
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27
Vol 125
614.02:11-1 Vol 6?

C.11-19-2-9. June 5th 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Mr St Laurent,

Re: Japanese.

1. Reports from the various Japanese camps outside the protected area in British Columbia indicate growing unrest due, for the most part, to separation from their families, and worries over their families, property, etc., and the indications are that this unrest will continue and increase rather than decrease as the male Japs in these camps realize that this war may last for some years.

2. While this is not intended as any criticism of the policy of the British Columbia Security Commission, may I strongly suggest that the families be united wherever it is possible to do so, such as in the beet fields of Ontario and Alberta, and that some hope be held out to these male Japanese in camps that their families will be permitted to join them.

3. The nature of the trouble in the camps takes the form of passive resistance and sit-down strikes, which cannot be considered of a serious nature, but a clear indication of discontent.

4. As the responsibility for supervision of these Japanese outside the protected area falls upon this Force, I consider it my duty to report the situation to you.

Yours faithfully,

(S.T.Wood)
Commissioner.

The Honourable Louis S.St Laurent,
P.C,K.C.,M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-45
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
VTCL UBC
Vol 1-13

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
June 11, 1942.

Rev. W.P. Bunt, B.A., B.D.,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

I wish to thank you for your letter of June 1st, in which you so kindly answered the questions I asked in my former letter. Your fatherly letter encouraged me and warmed my heart exceedingly.

Since I wrote the last letter, Misses Sadler and Tait opened the Kindergarten for little children, and at present about 60 children are registered. I think the number will increase as time goes on. We had our Sunday School (separate) and worship service in Japanese in the local United Church from last Sunday. Rev. Armitage has left for Vancouver for his son's funeral, and will probably get in touch with you to talk over the matter of the use of his Church by us.

I heard that three Steveston people went to the Commission office yesterday and asked to have the Steveston Buddhist priest be allowed to come to Kaslo. If you could do all you can to dissuade it with the Commission, we shall appreciate it very much. Our people here think that his presence will make matters worse in a community already divided on many cross-feelings.

Since the visit of Dr, Hodgins about two weeks ago, and since the coming of Miss Moscrop and other social workers, things began to look brighter for our work. And the coming of about 100 Vancouver people made the future more hopeful. I wish at least 200 more Vancouver members could be sent here, which seems to be at present hopeless. I wish you will do all you can to make that possible. We went over the list of families from New Westminster, Woodfibre and Steveston, and found that Christian families are very few. Of course I make no discrimination: I love all men, women and children, whatever their background, their thinking or religious faith. I know I am here to serve them all, love them and suffer for and with them, and work with them. But if we had more trained Christians, the work can be more hopeful and effective.

About 2000 Japanese are to be sent to Sandon very soon. Miss Tait and I agree that there should be a W.M.S. workers placed there. There is a nice United Church building there not being used, with a living quarter at the back. Probably, if I get my car here, I can make a monthly or semi-monthly visit there to serve our people who may go there. I shall appreciate it very much if you will take the matter up with proper authorities about this matter.

Your humble servant in Christ,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-16-1-31-46
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vol 1/3 Brief Papers VTCL Case

42?
1943?

GIST OF REPORT OF REV. W.R. McWilliams

June 11th and 12th

In camps between Sicamous and Revelstoke, contacts with Rev.R.W.Hibbert, and K. Nomoto, Dr. Gordon Wilson and Mr. Willett (who is Engineer in charge of all the camps:- only Canadian-born and Naturalized Japanese.

OBSERVATIONS:

Sag in morale of the men; on average not doing more than from two to four hours work a day; men feel very keenly work they are doing not only futile but demoralizing; policy re road camps creating indigents; from this arises the opposition among the Japanese to the splitting up of families, although the majority of cases men are submitting;in the minority is to be found "dynamite" which may blow up at any time.

June 14th to 16th

Alberta Beet Growing Area: Points visited Raymond, Magroth, Taber, and Kipp. Contacts with Andrew, Magowan, Shirras, Marsden and Collett; P.W.Cope, Mayor of Raymond.

Observations:

1. Housing of families: - lack of adequate accommodation a serious problem in almost every community.

2. The problem of idleness will be a big one once the beet-growing season is over.

3. Beet growing, due to weather etc., is delayed.

4. Spirit of people is good, leaving little to be desired: Employers of the Japanese farmers well satisfied with the spirit and work of Japanese.

June 18th to 21 st

At Kaslo, Sandon, New Denver, Slocan.

Contacts: Rev. H.J.Armitage and K. Shimizu. Miss S.Tait, Miss N. Sadler, Mr. Lougheed representative of B.C.Security Commission, and many Japanese.

Observations:

1. Kaslo too crowded: more so than any other camp.

2. Social welfare better developed than in any other place: In fact only place in which social welfare machinery is in motion. B.C.Security Commission has done its utmost to make Japanese comfortable and happy.

3. The opinion of Mr.Shimizu, Mr.McWilliams and Miss Tait, is that some representatives of the B.C.Security Commission (e.g.Mr.Boultbee) make the work of the Church more difficult - apparently they do not think the work of the church is necessary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-47-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. The problem of securing adequate facilities for church activities is very difficult. The difficulty does not lie in the attitude of Mr. Shimizu or the W.M.S. workers.

5. Re Sandon:
Least desirable location of any of 'ghost' towns, but more old buildings available and adaptable for residential purposes. Buddhists will probably dominate; but United Church should not fail to minister to its people here.

6. Re Slocan: Anglican.

Most satisfactory place of any for building camps, and for establishing Japanese as families in self-supporting activities.

7. Hospital:
600 bed T.B. Hospital will probably be erected at Silverton three miles from New Denver.

June 23rd and 24th:

At Grand Forks & Greenwood:

Contacts: Rev. T. Keyworth and Mr. Moryson of B.C.Security Commission.

Observations:

1. About 150 to 175 people working for local farmers at $2.00 per day; pay rent for their houses; these people self-supporting.

2. These people and those in suger beet industry are much higher in morale, and much more contented than those in road camps or 'Ghost Towns'. In 'Ghost Towns' spirit much superior to that in road camps.

3. Greenwood:

(a) People here have best living conditions of those in any other place.

(b) Roman Catholics are in nominal leadership, but here the Security Commission's representative very friendly to us, and evidently desirous of having our church do work in Greenwood.

(c) No more Japanese will be taken to Greenwood; about 1100 there now.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Owing to the break between first and second generation Japanese, which still prevails, the utmost in co-operation between our Canadian Ministers and the Japanese Pastors must be encouraged.

2. Wherever possible the English Speaking Canadian-born Japanese should enter into the life and fellowship of our Canadian Churches.

3. Night Schools - in English - for the Young People should be set up to provide constructive activities during the idle months of the year:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-47-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

applies particularly to suger-beet workers and to those at Grand Forks. This is urgent.

4. That our Church give its best effort to bringing into the road camps if possible, a nightly programme in order to stimulate morale, and to prepare the men in a concrete way to undertake whatever avenues of work are open to them after the war is over. Situation in these camps is now serious and will probably get worse.

5. That our Church continued to urge upon Ottawa, the only satisfactory solution to the evacuation process be the rehabilitation of the family life of the Japanese. This conviction is held by the B.C.Security Commission.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-47-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG 27
Vol 175
File 614.02:11-1, Vol 6

4

CANADA

Department of External Affairs

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

OTTAWA, June 12, 1942

Dear Mr. MacNamara,

I read the correspondence enclosed in your letter of June 9th with interest and am returning it herewith. I can quite understand this sort of correspondence arising and no doubt you will continue to receive it unless the authorities concerned with removing the Japanese are ready to emphasize at every stage that no country in the world treats its own citizens as enemy aliens merely because they happen to be identical in racial origin with a country with which it is at war; that precautions may be taken for military purposes but that the moment military necessity has been satisfied the ordinary presumption of our law applies and a man is treated as innocent until it has been duly established that he is not. Under these circumstances if Canadians of Japanese racial origin are wealthy they will naturally live more comfortably than Canadians of other racial origins who are not wealthy and they will be subjected to the same taxation and the same rules as to rationing as Canadians of other races. As a matter of fact they have not been behind hand either in subscribing to Canadian war loan or to Canadian Red Cross. When letters of the type you enclosed reach me I do my best to bring out these points in reply.

Yours sincerely,

H. L. Keenleyside

Assistant Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour,
O t t a w a.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-48
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HFA/LP

EAA

3464-B-40C

19 9

June 18, 1942

Dear Mr. Heeney,

I am returning herewith the minutes of a meeting held in the Town Hall at Raymond, Alberta, on May 24, 1942, concerning which you have asked me to make suggestions. This correspondence has now been forwarded from the Prime Minister's office to External Affairs for disposal and an acknowledgment will be sent to the sponsors of the meeting.

To go further at the present time would raise some very awkward questions. The correspondence has, however, been fairly widely circulated and in one way or another these awkward questions are likely to arise very soon. I am, therefore, taking this opportunity of stating my general views.

The basic grievance of the meeting appears to have been that the Security Commission has made promises or, more generally speaking, has excited expectations which are not completely consistent with one another and are not consistent with various statements of general policy made from time to time on behalf of the Government.

It was inevitable that this confusion should occur. The powers of the Commission were vaguely defined. One interpretation would confine its control of Canadians of Japanese racial origin to the period of time required for evacuation from the protected areas. Another interpretation, which appears to have wide popular currency, would extend these powers indefinitely and interpret them so generously as to allow the Commission if it chose to reduce Canadian citizens of Japanese racial origin to a status of slavery. The Commission was under pressure from many sides and may have attempted to serve too many masters. On the other hand, it was urged

A.D.P. Heeney, Esq.,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
O t t a w a.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-49-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in many quarters to treat Canadian citizens, many of whom were recognized as personally loyal to Canada, as if they were alien enemies; on the other hand the Commission was bound to some extent by the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons that Canadians of Japanese racial origin would be justly treated; and it was itself not insensible to the demands of humanity and reason.

As you know it was, in the judgment of many of us, a mistake for the Commission to undertake to interfere with the ordinary rights of movement of Canadian citizens from province to province after the process of evacuation had been completed. By implication the claim of provincial governments to refuse to receive from other provinces migration which they do not like appears to have been recognized. No authoritative pronouncement on this point has been made by the Government of Canada.

From the press clippings and other evidence which I have seen I am driven to the conclusion that even after the end of hostitilities provincial governments will expect that there will be restrictions on a racial basis on the freedom of movement of Canadian citizens of Japanese racial origin who were normally resident in an area proclaimed to be a protected area.

Local communities, as the Raymond correspondence shows, have demanded even more stringent regulations and these have in some cases been promised. For instance, the application of a type of supervision which goes beyond the dmmands of military or police security and reflects racial dislike is often demanded (in the resolution of the Raymond meeting a curfew is asked for). The proposal that the Buddhist temple should be closed is on the face of it inconsistent with one of Mr. Roosevelt's four basic liberties and there is no evidence from police sources that it is used for improper purposes. Another example of papular demand concerns the separation of the sexes which in the long run is likely to lead to inter-racial marriages which will no doubt in due course be denounced as objectionable. The most important question concerns schools. The best preparation for future citizens of all races is presumably to be found

the Temple

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-49-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in schools which are the same for all and past experience in this country and the United States does not indicate that any great difficulties were encountered even when children of enemy alien parentage were concerned. It is, however, quite understandable that communities faced with an influx of Japanese for the first time should prefer separate schools and it is also understandable that they should make every attempt to escape the financial burden of providing for the education of children of men whom they employ.

When we take account of these difficulties it would be ungenerous to address reproaches to the Security Commission. Because of the undertakings which it has given in the interests of appeasement it may well have gone beyond its actual powers, as Mr. Aberhart suggested in his letter to the Prime Minister. Sooner or later the government will have to face the issues raised by inconsistent undertakings.

My own view is that the best course is for the government to make a frank, sincere and explicit public statement showing the difficulties which have been encountered and the obvious impossibility of fulfilling all the expectations which have been allowed to arise or even deliberately excited. The government might then take general responsibility for what the Commission has done while explaining that the details must be subject to considerations of general policy.

A statement of this character would avoid further misunderstandings which are only too likely to arise if no such statement is made. For instance, people in British Columbia may believe that they have received some sort of assurance that Japanese will not return to their former occupations, while other provinces may believe that they have received a guarantee that Japanese will be moved back to British Columbia and permanently confined to that province. Canadians of Japanese racial origin may well believe that they have been led to think that if they behave loyally during the war they will not thereafter be subjected to restrictions on their freedom of movement within Canada which are unknown in the case of other Canadians.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-49-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

A statement such as I have suggested could very well prepare the way for a consideration at some future date of the treatment of Canadians of Japanese racial origin. It will be very unfortunate if the consideration of this question is hampered by claims based on the promises of the Commission or on opinions expressed in political speeches. It is obvious that the treatment of a racial minority involves considerations of an international character and should be kept in harmony with the war aims to which the United Nations have expressed their adherence or which they may formulate from time to time.

I think that any attempt to pretend that every promise which has been given is in fact being fulfilled is doomed to failure and is bound, if it is made, to land the government in a position which is embarrassing and undignified.

Yours sincerely,

HFA

Assistant Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-49-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HFA-LP

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, July 5, 1942

No. 427

...NAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-B-40
Sub. 4 Chron. 3 Filed

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. A.99 of June 19th in which you transmitted an enquiry from the Reverend J.A.B. Mercier about the treatment of Japanese in British Columbia. It has been the policy of the Canadian Government to remove all persons of Japanese racial origin from a protected area west of the Cascade Mountains and the following information which has been obtained from the British Columbia Security Commission concerns those persons who are being evacuated from this area.

In the work camps a distinction is made between Japanese nationals and Canadians of Japanese racial origin (whether Canadian nationality has been acquired by birth or naturalization) by assigning to each group certain areas in the camps. There is, however, no distinction as regards pay or food.

In the early stages of the movement it was found necessary to separate some of the men from the other members of their families. The working Japanese may be many miles from their dependents who are looked after in large centres in different parts of the interior of British Columbia. Recently

The High Commissioner for Canada in the
United Kingdom,
Canada House,
London, S.W.1.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-50-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

however this policy has been changed and a plan is being put into operation for re-uniting these Japanese families irrespective of whether they are Canadian or Japanese by nationality.

The responsibility for the education of the children lies with the Security Commission which has completed satisfactory arrangements with the different educational departments of the provinces to which Japanese children have been transferred. Under these arrangements they will continue their education in the ordinary manner in the public schools of the provinces.

The Japanese are not forbidden to obtain private employment in certain areas provided that they do not work for less than the standard rate of wage. While working on government projects or government-assisted projects the Japanese are partially self-supporting. Each worker has to assign $20.00 monthly for the maintenance of his wife and family. In addition the British Columbia Security Commission allows the wife $5.00 per month for the first child and $4.00 per month for each of the next four children.

If the husband is unable to work the Commission assumes full responsibility for his support allowing him the usual scale of relief paid to white people who are indigent in the locality in question.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-50-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

This report is obviously incomplete in that it does not describe the arrangements made with regard to the property of alien enemies and with regard to property which Canadians of Japanese racial origin have been compelled to relinquish in one way or another (e.g. fishing boats, berry farms, etc.). It is, however, probably sufficient for the purposes of the Reverand Mr. Mercier.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. A. Robertson

for the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-50-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

hlk-jg

Copy to Heeney ✓ Dear Jean
Keenleyside ✓

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-B-40
Sub. 17 Secret 17 Filed

June 20, 1942.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

The minutes of a meeting held in the Raymond Town Hall on May 24, 1942, were transmitted to the Prime Minister by whom they were forwarded to the Department of External Affairs. Copies have also, I believe, been sent to certain other officials here.

While we have sent a formal acknowledgment to the sponsors of the meeting, it is quite possible that the matter will be revived again and that the Prime Minister may be asked to explain the apparent contradiction embodied in certain documents which accompany the minutes under reference. One of these documents purports to be a copy of a letter from you as Chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission to a delegation from various organizations in Lethbridge, Alberta, under date of March 11, 1942. Paragraph 7 of this letter reads:-

> "The responsibility for the education of any or all such Japanese rests with the Security Commission."

Another of the documents purports to be a copy of a permit No. 01152 from the Secretary of the British Columbia Security Commission to Reverend Shinjo Ikuta, his wife, and their five children under the age of 16. The final sentence of this letter reads: "This commission assumes no responsibility for the cost of education of children of school age."

I shall be most grateful for any assistance that you can give me which will be useful in the event that this matter is pursued further either through communications to the Prime Minister or through the asking of questions in Parliament.

Yours sincerely,

Under Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-51
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Recorder

FRIDAY JUNE 12 1942 NUMBER 7.

You Think-ing Hospital

urse not saying when we remind at efforts are in in a Hosiptal for Committee ... communication in Edmonton on ... are assembling ... from other suc ... have on file when tion gets to the ese things are

we might ask, loing?" Are you alking hospital? onverted to the ... weighing the onestly? or are ... do your think ... are you being ... wind of dec- ct to this vital mmunity need? te responsibility for everyone of ld be thinking our mind as to stand on the

... any more need ... been said re- ed for and the Hospital would nd we are not h of the dollars ... as we are the he health of the rally, the facili- be afforded of ther and babes time of confine- to care for ac- ... broken bones. rations and ill- ... without the ...e; and also the aged and brok- ple going there hen we at home o poor to prov- ed and are en- way of trained

when we hear ast the idea of ... for the sake ar or two in ... hear men berate the idea of a Municipal Hospital and the community value that it would bring, we wonder if these individuals have any of the milk of human kindness in them or if they are worshippers of the dollar and the peace and security that they think it will bring. Every community improvement is bought at the price of sacrifice on someone's part either in money or time or both. But in the roster of remembered citizens in any community who are honored and respected by their friends and neighbors, it is not the man who died with the biggest bank account, it is the men and the women who had time to assist, and who were willing to sacrifice a little, that their community might be better because of their having lived there.

The time is ripe and the opportunity is here for us to obtain a Hospital and reap its benefits. We have turned down similar opportunities in the past when we might have benefitted greatly by having embraced them. However, that is water under the bridge. The question now is, what will we do with the chance that is ours today? If every citizen puts pressure on the Town and Municipal Council, and creates a Hospital conscious attitude for a little while, there is no question of the outcome. If we relax and expect one or two to mould the opinion of the community and to present to us all cut and dried, our Municipal Hospital. we will more than likely be disappointed.

Think Hospital, talk Hospital, ask questions about it and when you are talking with your neighbor boost it, and we will achieve our goal. Public sentiment is the push that usually spells success or failure for the undertakings. Let's get our Hospital NOW.

...WS NOTES

...was busy Tues- ...ving some new ...cal Red Cross

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Judd are visitors in Raymond and are guests at the J. F. Judd home.

... Pepper is left on the bay ... and ... only to be

School Board Hold Regular Meeting

The Raymond School Board met in regular sessions Tuesday evening, and after a lengthy session adjourned to Wednesday night the main business of the Wednesday evening session being a discussion and decision of their program of installing rest rooms at the High School during the summer holidays.

At the meeting Tuesday evening the question of schooling for the Japanese children recently arrived from the Coast was discussed some, and the Board reaffirmed their decision to not accept the responsibility of the schooling of these children. To date they are supported by the Department of Education of the Provnce, who feel that it is a Dominion Government responsbility and that local districts should not be expected to accept it. Locally, 115 are registered, which does not represent all those of school age and this would demand at least three additional rooms, which in Raymond's case would mean another building. The Board have no intention of accepting this responsibility.

Inspector's reports were discused, and the schools were carrying on satisfactorily in all repsects. Teachers and contracts for the coming year were discused some, and outside of two or three known resignations, no changes are expected. Playgrounds for the Public School are being studied and effort is being made to convert the open ground back of the Capitol Theatre, and also the vacant lot on the west side of the street into added playgrounds when the west lot can be reclaimed.

The month's accumulation of bills were passed and ordered paid.

NEWS NOTES

Alf Strate of Cardston was a visitor here Tuesday.

* * *

Mesdames F. R. Taylor and A. H. Zabriskie are on a visit to Utah with relatives and friends.

* * * *

Owen Larson is commencing to put the siding on his addition to his home. The framework has been up for sometime.

* * *

Messrs. J. A. C. Stewart and D. K. Anderson of the Bruce-Robinson Electric, Calgary, were business visitors in Raymond on Tuesday.

* * *

Our local Golf Course is reported in splendid condition now with the greens excellent and the fairways recently mowed and cleaned up. Our local Bobby Jones' of which we have quite a number are geting in their licks and really reporting some good scores.

* * *

Mrs. Rowena Hicken Low, of Richfield, Utah, is visiting here with her parents and other relatives. She arrived last week. She will return to her home the last of this month. Her two younger girls are with her, and her oldest daughter is a nurse in training in a hospital in Salt Lake City.

Town Council Meeting

Regular Town Council meeting was held Monday and Tuesday evenings, the most of the time of the regular session Monday evening being occupied with delegations.

The Cheese Factory Committee was present asking for two lots for the Factory site and those were granted. Respecting drainage the Council would assume no responsibility on this score. A period of non taxation was asked but the Council could not grant this, but agreed to a tax of half the assessed valuaion of the plant for 10 years if the Utilities Board agreed.

The Raymond Irrigation District was represented regarding details of the new water system for the Town in exchange for irrigation privileges at the big dam in the Alfred Coulee. The Town and District came to an agreement which has only to be

NEWS NOTES

G. Hildon Gibb, at present at Kananaskis Camp, was in Raymond over the weeke-nd.

* * *

Clark Lund was here on Tuesday from Skiff. While here, with the Stampede Committee they were working out some of the details of the coming Stampede.

* * * *

L. L. Pack is home again from Kansas, Utah, where he went to attend funeral services for his sister. He made the trip both ways by Western Air Lines from Lethbridge.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-52
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
UBC
Box 1-13

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
July 2, 1942.

Rev. W.P. Bunt, B.A.,B.D.,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

After six weeks since our arrival here, things are going far better than our highest hopes. We know now that God always knows better than we see and is ready to do greater things than we ever expect. The general conditions are improving rapidly and the people are much happier than they were, and our Church work is going ahead splendidly. I stay every morning in my office to make myself available to anybody who wish to consult with me over any questions or matters that trouble the people. At first I had very few, but now people are waiting when I arrive in the morning, and have men and women coming in numbers. I feel very happy finding myself so useful.

In the afternoon I generally visit, when I have no meeting. I have not yet made myself familiar with all the names of the sheeps and lambs of my pastorate, but am trying hard to do so as soon as possible. Besides the Sunday School at 1:00 P.M. and the public worship in Japanese at 2:30 P.M. on Sundays, I have now organized Bible Class to meet every Thursday afternoon, Sunday School Teachers training class every Wednesday evening, Boys groups every Tuesday evening, and now I am asked by the Commission to organize a men's groups for study and culture. I am planning to have something like A.O.T.S. meeting every week to organize for recreation and work. I am finding myself very useful now, and now feel I have here a work even greater than Powell Street Church, not only in the number of people we are responsible for and serve, but also in the importance of leading and training them for post/war reconstruction and service. True there are difficulties, as you can well imagine; but they can be solved in time. Nothing is impossible to them that do their utmost with God's guidance.

I heard grom Mr. Lougheed who is the representative of the Commission here(Mr. Bannan having resigned) that those who are left in Vancouver are to be housed in tents around Slocan and here. I wonder if you could request the Commission to allow those who have registered for Kaslo through our Church in Vancouver and Hastings Park be sent here, even in these tents. It will be great if that could be done.

A woman from Steveston died last week and had a funeral in the Church. The family all come to Church since.

With best of wishes for you and yours, I remain

Your humble servant in Christ,

Kashima

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-53
www.nikkeimuseum.org

S. Nakabori Papers U.B.C.

MEMORANDUM July 7, 1942

1. When we are located in Slocan Valley how are we to make our living?
Ans. Mostly agriculture but there will be other occupations too.

In helping carpenters, clearing land, etc. are we to be paid certain rate of pay?
Ans. Yes. From 25¢ an hour up to 45¢ an hour for skilled men.

What of the families without menfolks, would they have to work on the land or are they allowed relief? If it is relief to what extent?
Ans. No one is forced to work. Will be allowed relief. Minimum of $22.00 maximum of $45.00 adjustable.

2. When winter sets in and no work can be done would we be allowed relief? To what extent?
Ans. Same as above. No one is going to lack food and clothing.

3. When farming gets into operation must we live on the income from the products we grow on these farms?
Ans. Not necessarily.

Products we grow on these farms for our private use?
Ans. Yes. Any extra you may sell it to the commission's store.

4. When farming is out would we be allowed relief?
Ans. Yes Set rate of relief.

5. Must we have eight people in one house?
Ans. Not necessarily.

6. Is it permitted to make own groups to occupy one house when leaving here or is it to be set by the proper authorities after we arrive in Slocan?
Ans. Could be arranged at Slocan.

7. Families with husbands in road camps. Place to be reserved for them?
Ans. Definitely yes.

8. Where are the internees family going?
Ans. Anywhere they wish.

9. Fuel problem. Is it to be supplied or must we get it ourselves?
Ans. Must get it ourselves, but there is plenty nearby.

10. What arrangements are planned in regard to the provision of fuel, water, and any other modern facilities?
Ans. Will have to dig well.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-54-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TO THE NISEIS AND NATURALIZED CANADIANS

JULY 30, 1942.

We have been frequently asked to explain the policy of the B. C. Security Commission in regarding the Road Camp workers, since this Mass Evacuation has been granted. Our explanations are summed as follows:

1. Married persons will be reunited to his respective families at the earliest possible date to wherever his family is evacuated. At present (Kaslo and Greenwood) are restricted owing to no room. This also applies to single men who are the sole support of his family.

2. Camps on Jasper-Blue River lines are rapidly closing. Yellowhead, Decoigne and Geike are closed already. Others will close within few weeks. The men are to work at either Slocan Valley or Mile 14 Randh Hope projects if he is under 55 years old as carpenters, helpers, truck drivers etc. to build houses for the evacuated families.

3. Salmon arm and Revelstoke lines will be kept open until weather permits. Married men and sole supporters of their families will be reunited after all the Japanese Nationals are completed.

4. At present single men (Salmon Arm - Revelstoke) line will remain at the camps as Commissions first plan.

We are doing our utmost and have frequently requested to the Commission whenever we have the opportunity to approach them regarding the Single men's treatment since the Mass Evacuation is granted, but we are unable to state definitely your standing at present.

If you have any good suggestions regarding the single men, do not hesitate to inform us, because we are looking for a solution. Whenever you write to us you can be assured that we will promptly act to the best of our ability.

We hope the foregoing explanations clarifies your position individually.

Yours Faithfully,

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-54-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SLOCAN MASS EVACUATION KAI

Chairman	-	Tsuchikawa,	Otohachi	Popoff
Vice Chairman	-	Ibuki,	Suejiro	City
Housing	-	Ukitsu,	Taichi	Lemon Creek
		Takahashi,	Toyozo	"
		Teranishi,	Toyokichi	Popoff
		Shoji,	Inosuke	Lemon Creek
		Uchiyama,	Kiyoshi	"
		Nakamura,	Sohei	"
		Kimura,	Minoru	
		Kumagai,	Akira	Popoff
		Wakabayashi,	Tokuzo	Lemon Creek
Baggage	-	Hirai,	Fukutaro	Popoff
Warehouse	-	Suzuki,	Yasumi	Bay Farm
Supply	-	Tabata,	Kiyoshi	Lemon Creek
Secretary,	-	Wakabayashi,	Chujiro	Lemon Creek
		Hayami,	Shigeo	Popoff
		Suga,	Kiyoshi	Lemon Creek
		Kojima,	Ju	"
Carpenter Head	-	Rikimaru,	Kiichiro	Mine
		Taniguchi,	Juntaro	Popoff
Lumber Yard	-	Kawasaki,	Shigeru	Bay Farm
Plumber Head	-	Fukuda,	Mineyoshi	City
Chief Steward	-	Sakai,	Shinkichi	City
Logger Head	-	Terakita,	Hideo	Popoff
Farmer Head	-	Sunohara,	Junichi	Johnson Farm
Sanitary	-	Sato,	Shinichi	City
Transportation	-	Shiomi,	Kenkichi	Bay Farm
Fire Marshal	-	Kawabata,	Yahei	Mine
		Shiraki,	Kazuo	City
Former Secretary	-	Takahashi,	Gihei	Lemon Creek
Former Educational	-	Watanabe,	Nobuhei	Bay Farm



Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-54-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

W. P. Bunt Papers File #24

File 24
1942

NOTICE

In the order to clarify any misunderstanding which may exist in the mi minds of persons of the Japanese race who are being evacuated from the protected area to work project and camps, 25 ¢ per hour is the rate of the wage pay by the gonernment with the following exception:

Construction Foreman 30-40		Axeman 30	
Maintainance foreman 30-35		Timekeeper 25-30	
Sub-foreman & straw boss 30		Blacksmith 30	
Carpenter 35	Driller(hand) 30	Carpenter(Rough) 30	
Powderman 30	Broadaxeman 30	Hooktender 35	
Steel sharpenner(hand) 30		Rigging slinger 35	
Sawfiler 30	First Aidman 30		

Married man will be required to assign to their wives the sum of $20 per month and the government will pay the following rate to each child:

1st child $5 permonth; following 4 children $4 per month. Twenty five cents per meal will be charged for board at the camp. These are being put into operation for the sole purpose of providing employment for persons of the Japanese race evacuated fron the protected area who cannot otherwise secure employment.

The government will endeavor to find employment in the private industries for the large group, particularly ONTERIO, in the pulp mill, and logging camps, and persons of the Japanese origin so employed will receive the prevailing rate of the wage paid by the industry.

In cases where wives and families of men in camp are residing in the clearing station at the Hastings park, a nominal sum will be charged for the board of the wives. This amount will not exceed $10 per month. Children will be boarded free.

Work room will be provided at the clearing station equiped with such as sewing machine, electric iron and etc. and in the cases where a family has no funds available for purchase of the clothing, and other necessary material will be provided b y the commission for such purpose in the event that same is necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-55
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
UBC
Vol 1-13

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
July 17, 1942.

Rev. W.P. Bunt, B.A.,B.D.,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Your favour of July 6th came to me yesterday, for which I wish to thank you. I wish to thank you for your confidence in me, and your encouraging words. I recall to mind the words Mr. Wellington, the telegraph man who works at the C.P.R. office, which he spoke to me when he handed me your message:"Mr. Bunt will never let you down, I knew it. He is a great man."

I understand very well your situation, and I am ready to fall in line with the need of the work. With the plan of B.C. Security Commission to settle six thousand Japanese in Slocan valley, the placing of our workers, I presume, will have to be altered.

The work here is progressing with time. I am hoping everything will be organized by the beginning of fall activities. With the understanding of the Commission, I helped to organize the men in Kaslo. Some fifty Japanese speaking men--almost all there are--gathered at the first general meeting held last Wednesday evening. I am herewith enclosing a copy of the constitution for your information. I have also obtained permission to hold boys' camps in August. Mr. Lougheed, the Supervisor here, said he will get a suitable camp site for me. That willbe a good start for boys' work. I am getting several of the former Y.P.S. leaders together to plan organizing Y.P.S. Probably we will have some white members join us.

Last Tuesday evening, Miss Tait and I borrowed the large house in which Mr. and Mrs. B. Uyeda (formerly of the Yamato) lives, and invited some twenty Commission men and their wives to a social ., and we had a very pleasant time together. Little frictions are bound to arise, and we are trying all we can to make for reconciliation.

I received a telegram from the B.C. Security Commission a few days ago,suggesting me to go to Vancouver to do something for Japanese library; and I am waiting for further instruction. If things go well, I may be going to Vancouver in a near future.

Yours sincerely,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-56
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG27 Vol 175 file 614.02:11-1 Vol 7

17/7/42

(c) THE ATTITUDE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA TOWARD THE INFLUX OF JAPANESE INTO THEIR TERRITORY.

1. In the first two parts of this report, the writer has endeavored to show the manner in which Japanese, after being evacuated from the Protected Area, have obtained a small foothold into the lumber industry, and obtained control of farm lands with the assistance of white men. It was pointed out that considerable alarm was felt by our own people in the interior of British Columbia, as to the general infiltration of Japanese into their territory. This apparent state of unrest is so widespread, that the writer believed it advisable to make this issue a separate part of his report, andbring out some points which have come to his attention.

2. The greatest concern seems to be in the district between Kamloops and Revelstoke. Between Sicamous and Revelstoke, on the main line of the C.P.R. several work camps are situated on road construction, which employ about seven hundred Japanese. These camps are situated in some cases, right alongside the tracks, and can be seen by passengers travelling on the trains.

3. The people throughout this district are quite alarmed about Japanese being placed at points where they can do great damage to our war effort, and it is an unanimous opinion that this move by the Government has been a serious mistake. Reports which are ever circulating of unrest in these camps, does not help to suppress this feeling of uneasiness.

4. The train going through the mountains passes over many bridges, some of which are of the wooden trestle type. The Japanese wandering away from the camp at night, could damage one of these bridges in such a way that the regular track patrol which precedes a passenger train, would not detect the damage. However, when the heavier train following behind crossed the sabotaged bridge, a very serious wreck could result. This in general is the greatest fear of the people. Should this occur, then the Government would face serious repercussions from all directions.

5. While it is highly unprobable that such an occurrence will take place, never the less, it is possible, and in this instance the peoples' alarm would seem to have some justification. Of the several hundreds of Japanese in these camps, a good proportion of them have relatives in Japan. When reports come, as they eventually must, of allied successes over Japanese territory, some Japanese in the camps, seeing trainloads of supplies, troops, etc. passing through to increase our west coast defences, may get the idea that these men and supplies are being sent to destroy their brothers in Japan. This may not occur, but the food for thought is there, and it is a possibility.

6. Explosives are being used on this road work, and fairly large quantities of these supplies are reported to be at the camps. While it is admitted that there is a guard over these explosives, it is generally known what occurred at Gosnell, B.C., and if the Japanese

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-57-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

wanted the explosives, the existence of an armed guard would hardly deter them.

7. People in the Kamloops area feel that the Protected Area has not been made sufficiently wide enough and believe that it should extend to the east side of the mountains. While the view expressed next may appear to be fantastic from a point of strategy, it is never the less, a persistent thought with the people, and is related here for whatever value it might have.

8. Kamloops is only an hour by fast plane from the coast. In the event of an invasion of our coast, parachute troops could be dropped in selected places throughout the mountains, and with the assistance of the Japanese who have been placed in convenient groups, at road camps, they could block the passes, and if properly organized, this would cut off our whole transportation system from the East, and seriously hamper the despatch of reinforcements to our coast.

9. As previously stated, this may not be strategically possible, but with a realization of what has already happened in other countries, this viewpoint by the people is probably also justified to some extent.

10. Another point which cannot be overlooked, is the possibility of forest fires. During the next two months, the damage from fires can be very extensive. With the knowledge that the lumber is going into war production, and is urgently required, some Japanese might entertain this thought of sabotage.

11. Then, besides the road camp groups, many communities of Japanese are springing up throughout the interior. While it is stated in some quarters, that the Japanese can be used to alleviate the labour shortage, this view meets with many difficulties. In the first place, many of the larger agricultural districts refuse to allow any Japanese to settle within their territory fearing that once they gain a foothold, they will remain forever. These communities are taking their own measures to gather in their crops, but make it known that they will do so without the assistance of Japanese labour.

12. While some mill operators would employ Japanese in their mills to relieve the labour shortage, their white crews will not work alongside of a Jap, and the operators are afraid that friction between white man and Jap would result in accidents. On the other hand, the majority of mill operators refuse point blank to employ Japanese. They fear that once Japanese labour gains a foothold in their industry, they will be hard to dislodge, and this work should be kept open for men returning from overseas when the war is finished.

13. It is also pointed out that Canadian-Born Japanese, once out of the Protected Area are free agents, and can go wherever they please. This allows them to travel about as they please, and as many of them possess good cars, there is a great deal of criticism made about the amount of precious gasoline used by them. This fact, coupled with the arrogant attitude of the Japanese does little to satisfy our own loyal citizens who are lending every effort to assist with our war needs.

[sic]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-57-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

14. As previously mentioned, the districts in the Okanagan refused to allow any Japanese into their territory to relieve the labour shortage, and because of their organized efforts, the B.C. Security Commission abided by their requests, and did not send any Japanese to that district.

15. Many smaller communities, however, such as Westwold, and parts of the Kootenays, did not organize, and express any objection, and some even agreed to take a few families. However, large numbers have settled in some of these smaller places, and in some cases the number of Japanese is greater than the whites.

16. The B.C.Security Commission representatives, who arranged these settlements, promised the local authorities, that the Japanese would be amply supervised, but this has not been done, and in many cases, larger numbers than had been agreed upon have been sent in. The local authorities in these districts feel that the Security Commission has broken faith with them, and many fear what may happen should the Japanese get out of hand.

17. An example of the apparent ease with which Japanese can gain permits from the Security Commission to take up residence in the interior, and avoid going to work camps, and other government projects, is related in the case of Sadao IWASAKI, who drives a 1942 Dodge car around quite freely in the Grand Forks district. Iwasaki got out of the Protected Area before restrictions were placed on the movement of Japanese, and went to Westbank, B.C.

18. On May 14th, 1942, Iwasaki took up residence at Grand Forks and on a permit from the Security Commission was able to bring his family out from Vancouver. This man owns no property whatsoever, but nevertheless, he applied to the B.C.Security Commission for permits to allow two Japanese Canadian Born youths from Steveston, B.C., Hiroshi HAMAGUCHI, Serial No. 01777, and Fumio HAMAGUCHI, Serial No. 05337, to come to Grand Forks, for employment.

19. The files indicate that these two Japanese were originally scheduled for other Government projects, but they were successful in obtaining deferments until June 11th when they were issued Security Commission Permit No. 01277 to travel to Grand Forks to work for S. Iwasaki. On June 12th, 1942, change of address notification was sent to the Commission stating that both men were living on the S . Iwasaki Ranch at Grand Forks. Iwasaki, as mentioned does not possess any property in the Grand Forks district, nor is there any S. Iwasaki Ranch.

20. One of the Hamaguchi boys, once out of the control of the Security Commission removed himself to the Kamloops district, while the other has gained seasonal employment at Grand Forks. Sadao Iwasaki is a Japanese National, Parole Certificate No. 152617, Serial No. 06883. While Order-in-Council P.C.117 requires this man to notify our Vancouver office of any change in address he has failed to do so, and our Vancouver registration office had no record of his being away from Westbank until advised of this by the writer.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-57-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

21. Grand Forks, B.C., and the district surrounding, are also very much concerned about the Japanese infiltration into their district. For many years they have had the Doukhobours to contend with, and the problems they have had to face with this foreign element are well known, and need not be outlined in this report.

22. These people saw the Doukhobours gain a foothold in their community, and strengthen this until they controlled much of the choicest agricultural property, and to some extent controlled the white people as well. Now they see the Japanese making a similar foothold into their community and knowing from experiences with the Doukhobours, what they may expect, they fear that eventually they will be frozen out of their own homes and off their own lands.

23. There are at present nearly three hundred Japanese in this district, and local residents feel this is too many. Yet new faces are arriving almost daily. It is pointed out that while most of them are working on the fruit ranches, and to some extent, relieving a labour shortage, the work is seasonal only and many are wondering how they will exist in the winter months when there is no available employment. At present, ranchers, in order to get their assistance are allowing them to build homes on their property. They wonder how they will get them off when the work is done and they are not wanted.

24. Copies of an article written by Don Tyerman of the Vancouver Daily Province, and appearing in that paper on July 17th, 1942, attached hereto for whatever interest it may hold.

25. In closing this part of my report, it is pointed out that while many districts do not want the Japanese in their midst and fear they will establish themselves, and not move on when the war is over, they realize that the Japanese must go someplace and that the Government is faced with many problems in effecting their evacuation from the Protected Area.

26. Our people in the interior of this Province would tolerate a distribution of Japanese throughout their territory to some extent, if the Government would come out with assurances that they would be removed again when the war is over. The Government, has not, however, for some reason, given them any such assurance, and failing this they fear that the establishment will be a permanent one, and express the objections which have been outlined in this report.

27. In some places in this report the writer has found it necessary to make unfavourable mention of the activities of Cst. H.R.De Witt, B.C.Police officer at Chase, B.C. While it is pointed out that the writer has not in any way conducted an investigation into this constable's activities, which should be done by his own superior officers, the necessary mention of his associations with the Japanese has been done in view of the request received from Asst. Comm'r John Shirras of the B.C. Police who acts as a member of the British Columbia Security Commission.

28. The writer understands that Cst. De Witt's name has been brought to the attention of our N.C.O. at Vernon Detachment, along with two white men for

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-57-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG 27
Vol 178
614-02-11-1, 1666

-2-

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Ottawa, Ontario,
June 29, 1942.

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Commissioner,
R.C.M.Police,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Sir:

Re: Conditions in Japanese Work Camps
(General)

1. Adverting to your confidential memorandum dated the 17th instant with attachments received via airmail at Vancouver Headquarters and in compliance with verbal instructions of the Officer Commanding "E" Division received in the a.m. of the 20th instant, the writer left Vancouver via C.N.R. that late p.m. and proceeded to Red Pass Junction, B.C. for the purpose of making a complete survey of present conditions in all of the Japanese Work Camps situated on both the C.N.R., and C.P.R. main lines in British Columbia, covering fifteen Japanese Work Camps situated immediately adjacent to this stretch of main C.N.R. track, the writer proceeding in the late p.m. of the 23rd instant via C.N.R. to Kamloops, B.C., and from Kamloops via C.P.R. to Sicamous, B.C. where inspection of the six Japanese Camps located on the main line of the C.P.R. between Sicamous and Revelstoke, B.C. was conducted. Following this patrol was continued to Calgary where T.C.A. reservation had been previously obtained via that Air Line to Ottawa. Owing to weather conditions the writer was grounded for a considerable time at Lethbridge, Alberta and was unable to arrive at Ottawa until 3 a.m. on the morning of the 28th instant where arrival was immediately reported.

2. Before outlining the actual conditions and other pertinent facts in connection with the general situation in these Work Camps and dealing with the main line of the C.N.R. on which fifteen Japanese Work Camps are located, the following is briefly detailed:

> On this main C.N.R. line between Jasper, Alberta to Red Pass Junction, B.C., a distance of approximately 50 miles connecting with the only method of military transportation from Alberta to the west Coast of B.C. at Prince Rupert and for a distance of approximately 100 miles on the main C.N.R. line from Red Pass Junction to Blue River, B.C. being the main C.N.R. route from the Prairie to Vancouver, B.C. there are fifteen Japanese Work Camps now being operated under the control of the Department of Mines and Resources which employ approximately 1500 Japanese who have been evacuated from the west coast Protected Area.

3. The general terrain of this area along the railway right of way is through canyons where a great deal of rock cuttings were necessary which are all subject to

dangerous .....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-58-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

dangerous land slides, also a great number of wooden trestles and steel bridges are present throughout this entire stretch of track. The fifteen Japanese Camps are all located immediately adjacent to or in close proximity on either side of the railroad, some Camps being in full view from the track, others being situated a short distance back through the timber out of sight from the track. For the general protection of the railroad right of way Jasper to Prince Rupert the C.N.R. maintain approximately ninety-five special railway guards stationed at all of the larger steel bridges so destruction would necessarily entail considerable time. Since the inception of these Japanese Road Camps the R. C. M. P. has also inaugurated a system of stationing a number of Special Constables of this Force in the vicinity of each Japanese Road Camp, at present four Special Constables being stationed at each camp, one of this number at each Camp being appointed as supervisor in charge of that particular unit responsible for the conduct, discipline and duties of the other three members. Their duties briefly are to patrol the track east and west in the vicinity of the Japanese working parties and give particular attention to the condition of any trestles, bridges or dangerous rock cuts and curves in their area, one guard being on track duty at all hours of the day and night maintaining a continual guard over that particular area of track. They are instructed not to interfere with the Japanese labourers in these camps in any way except in the line of duty as it must be understood that these Japanese labourers are merely employed on this work project for wages and are not to be considered as internees or prisoners in any way, the discipline of these camps being the direct responsibility of the white foremen in each camp employed by the Department of Mines and Resources and responsible to the Senior Engineer in Charge of that project.

4. As conditions at practically each of these particular Road Camps on the C.N.R. have, during the past few weeks, become noticeably unsatisfactory the writer, during this most recent survey has discussed the situation at length with various officials of the Department of Mines and Resources, the R.C.M.P. guard supervisors, camp foremen, Japanese labourers and others with a view to obtaining an intelligent cross section of opinion regarding the actual conditions and cause thereof, having in mind the potential danger of consertive sabotage by the Japanese from the various camps in the event, which appears not unlikely, of their present resentment and hostility taking form in conserted open rebellion or stealthy action.

5. It must be first stressed that throughout this entire line of camps there is definite dissatisfaction and resentment among the Japanese, the primary construction work around which they are employed is not progressing even half-heartedly. The camp foreman in each respective camp as a general rule have no control or influence over these employees in so far as compelling or inducing a faster progress and the Japanese take advantage of the situation continually by passive resistance to work as they are fully aware of the

.....situation

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-58-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

situation and the weakness of the policy adopted in dealing with them, sit-down strikes are numerous at practically all camps and are called on the slightest provocation with the knowledge that to maintain peace and at least continue a show of progress the hands of the Departmental Officials and camp foremen are effectively tied, with the result that further concessions are continually necessary.

6. From the survey made by the writer there appears absolutely no legitimate reason why this condition should have arisen as the food and accommodations in these camps are of the best, the Japanese are not bullied or ill treated by any of the camp officials, they are not molested or intimidated by any of the R.C.M.P. Special Constables who guard the right of way, and with the exception of the "pass" system which was found necessary in connection with their numerous requests to visit from camp to camp, their living conditions under the circumstances are extremely fair. After much enquiry and weighing various opinions received from both white officials and Japanese the writer is of the definite opinion that the fundamental cause of discontent amongst these Japanese can be safely attributed to separation from their families, this added to various personal worries, dissatisfaction over the nature of their employment, undoubted agitation by certain strong pro-Japanese elements which are present at each camp and which have increased in view of the news regarding recent Japanese successes, all contribute to the present unsatisfactory situation which can be termed as a definite and actual reason of wholesale sabotage throughout this approximate 150 miles of main line C.N.R. if a single incident of force occurs which might set off a spark to run through the entire number of camps.

7. With this in mind it would appear that the main consideration must, of course be decided on as to whether this Yellow Head Highway project located parallel and adjacent to the main line of the C.N.R. as described in the foregoing portion of this report is of necessarily immediate importance from a military standpoint, if so and viewing the entire situation carefully and weighing the various angles and problems viewed in this connection the situation resolves itself very clearly and definitely into the fact that two vital reasons undoubtedly necessitate immediately removal of these Japanese from this project:

(1) and most important for immediate consideration, elimination of the present and eminent danger of consertive sabotage of the main C.N.R. line Jasper, Alberta to Red Pass Junction, B.C., approximately 50 miles of main line connecting with the only method of military transportation to Prince Rupert, B.C. on the west coast and also approximately 100 miles of main line C.N.R. from Red Pass Junction to Blue River, affording direct C.N.R. route to Vancouver on the west coast.

(2) If this Yellow Head project is decided to be a military necessity a vastly more efficient construction program at less actual cost per mile would be affected in the building of the highway concerned if these discontented Japanese labourers were removed and up-to-date machinery and white labour employed at

....going

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-58-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

going wages

This latter opinion by the writer may appear open to argument but is being submitted only after due consideration and consultation with the various officials of the Department of Mines and Resources now actually supervising the work of this construction project.

8. Supporting this contention and of special interest in this connection the following is embodied as an enlightening glimpse of the actual progress and value received from the Japanese labour now employed. These official facts and the opinion expressed therein were supplied the writer on a confidential basis after various discussions and an actual field survey of conditions with R. M. Corning, Resident Engineer and J. H. Mitchell, Engineer in Charge of that project. The following is an excerpt from report dated the 22nd instant submitted by R. M. Corning, Resident Engineer to J. H. Mitchell, Engineer in Charge Yellow Head project, Department of Mines and Resources and is self-explanatory:

" The General attitude of the Japanese in the Yellowhead-Blue River project camps appears to me to be now that of a desire to sabotage any attempt to carry on a successful programme. There are a few Japanese who appear to want to prove themselves good Canadians and to do a fair day's work, but these are held back by intimidation.

There are constantly recurring reports from the keymen in charge of the work that opinions expressed by the Japanese in various camps is that this is to be a military road being built to carry men and supplies to decimate their brothers in Japan and that they are working against their national cause by helping along the project. Each camp has some ineffectives varying up to 40% of the camp strength, some aged, some chronically unfit, some recovering from illness. These are given light work in camp for which they receive the regular scale of pay. No appreciation is shown for this.

Of the balance who turn out for work, the value received in real work done is not over 30% to 40% of the wages paid them. For example, light clearing work worth not over $30.00 per acre costs up to $100.00 per acre. Dry culvert excavation worth 80¢ per cubic yard costs $3.00; gravelling costs the same per cubic yard; pulling ties from the old railway grade on a basis of 18 men, 1 month, cost 8¢ per tie. I am advised by those who have done a similar job on contract that they made good wages at 2 cents per tie.

The foremen and keymen are trying to get effective work done in carrying on the project. The Japanese refuse to be hurried from gait they have set. If one of the white staff tries to speed the work along, the Japanese stage a sitdown strike, demanding that he be removed from camp. If a Japanese is appointed as a strawboss and tried to make a showing, his demotion is demanded or else he is intimidated into quitting his post.

In each camp there are trouble-makers. The removal of these, I believe, would assist temporarily in carrying out the work. I doubt if such would have any

.....beneficial

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-58-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

beneficial effect, as there appears to be a constantly increasing spirit of general unrest and of sullenness toward the whites. This grows with any of their national successes on land or sea or air.

It was hoped that with the introduction of teams and mechanical equipment there would be a speeding up to follow these units. The reverse is true. Where a team or unit is dependent on the assistance of Japanese help, these units often have to stand idle along the road while these helpers sit down or else move about and do the best they can, but try as hard as they will their work is lacking in effectiveness. We have tried doubling up on the number of men required to assist the machines and teams so that half could work and half sit down. The result, however, is that all do a little work for a while and then all sit down."

(Sgd.)R.M.Corning.

9. During this recent survey the writer has been informed by various guard supervisors and camp foremen that they have knowledge that the Japanese are secretly meeting Japanese from other camps in the bush at night after working hours, strictly speaking this is a violation of one of the B.C. Security Commission's regulations as these Japanese are not supposed to leave their own camp confines unless on a working party in the day time or on pass signed by the camp officials, however, enforcement of this regulation would only precipitate trouble and this regulation like many others supposed to be enforced are discreetly ignored. Taking the number of wooden trestles which could easily be sabotaged at night by one or more Japanese with camp axes and allowing for the known hostility to increase as it no doubt rapidly will and the particulars of stealthy inter-camp personal communication as pointed out above throughout this line of camps, it must be pointed out that if so inclined the most hostile and pro-Japanese units in each camp could easily arrange a conserted action of each camp unit on a prearranged night, whereby each unit could leave their bunkhouses around midnight without fear of detection sabotage or weaken one or more wooden railway trestles in each respective camp area throughout this 140 mile stretch and return to their bunkhouses before daylight undetected. This possibility has been given careful consideration in view of the conditions which exist in these camps and it would appear to be an actual definite risk as if this were carried out apart from wrecking the first train running over this line east or west, the entire stretch would be sabotaged and effectually block military transportation via C.N.R. to either Prince Rupert on the West coast or Vancouver for a considerable period.

10. A further fact which must be given consideration as soon as possible is the definite and actual threat of a breach of the peace occurring as a result of the present policy of appeasement and sporadic removal of various agitators, actual violence has been avoided on more than one occasion very recently only by granting further concession to the Japanese in the particular camps affected. This, on one occasion necessitated the temporary release of an agitator who

had ....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-58-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

had been taken into custody by a uniformed Member of this Force, this being the only apparent method of preventing a hostile riot at that time. It might also be added that sufficient force to overcome this resistance was promptly dispatched and this particular agitator together with fifteen other agitators from Gosnell Work Camp were taken into custody and escorted to Vancouver for internment. It might be advisable to also mention that at this particular Camp at Gosnell, B.C., where 100 Japanese are employed the camp foreman informs me that to date twelve axes which are issued to the Japanese labourers each morning and checked in each evening are reported as missing. This may be a series of bona fide losses but in view of the grave and dangerous situation it would appear quite probable that these sharp felling axes may have been cached for some ulterior reason.

11. Regarding the various suggestions that this railway right of way be adequately guarded, it should be stressed that with these Japanese Road Camps adjacent to the railroad and the Japanese labourers in their present hostile state of mind, it would be an impossible task to adequately guard this stretch of track to prevent entire risk of sabotage and it is felt that this suggestion should not warrant consideration whatsoever in view of the risk involved and the above described serious situation throughout these camps. The only sensible solution to this problem being a complete removal of the Japanese concerned from that area to be effected as soon as possible.

12. The foregoing fairly outlines the present situation which exists along the Main Line of the C.N.R. from Jasper, Alta. to Red Pass Junction & Blue River, B.C. The writer also wishes to point out that every precaution has been taken during this enquiry and also submission of this report to avoid any suggestion of possibly being classed as an alarmist, and the facts detailed herein have been submitted only after due consideration and weighing up of the unsatisfactory and dangerous situation which actually exists along this Railway Right-of-way.

13. Regarding the C.P.R. Main Line Sicamous to Revelstoke, B.C., along which several other Japanese Work Camps are situated, no immediate concern is felt in this area, as the situation is altogether different and these are almost what might be described as "Happy Camps" compared with the Yellowhead area Camps on the C.N.R., and actual worth-while progress is being made by the Japanese labourers at each Camp. No recommendation would be in order at the present time for the removal of these Camps, insofar as present danger of sabotage to the adjacent railway, as the Japanese are apparently in a contented state of mind, with only minor disturbances occurring, and the general friendly attitude of these Japanese is quite noticeable, at present, in comparison with the Yellowhead Project labourers.

14. However, it must also be pointed out, that if the Yellowhead area Japanese along the C.N.R. are moved, and ultimately settled in some community where they can be re-united with their families, this information will quickly travel to all similar work projects throughout the entire country, and immediate dissatisfaction and probably sit-down strikes etc., will result until all are dealt with similarly.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-58-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

15. The above facts and opinion sum up to the best of the writer's ability the situation as it exists today, and in conclusion on this report the following points are enumerated as highlights of this situation warranting careful study and special consideration:

(1) The Police lack legal authority to place armed guards over the Japanese in these Camps, where these Japanese are not under detention, but have volunteered for employment on highway construction work.

(2) The Special Constables employed as guards are not legally justified in using force to compel Japanese nationals or British subjects to comply with regulations or orders issued by the British Columbia Security Commission or the Camp Authorities.

(3) The 400 Special Constables employed as guards are entirely unsuited and untrained to act as wardens of these Japanese and are only suitable for employment in guarding vulnerable points, such as the Railway right-of-way.

(4) The strength of the uniformed Force of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police does not permit us to supply guards in sufficient numbers to remove the danger of sabotage from Japanese in these Camps.

(5) The attitude of the Japanese has changed for the worse since their arrival on the construction work, the reasons for which are set forth in the report.

(6) Ill informed criticism by Members of Parliament, the public and the press, and the natural alarm of passengers on trains, cannot be met other than by the removal of the Japanese from the Railway main lines.

(7) The treatment and situation in regard to Japanese nationals and British subjects in these Camps will undoubtedly be adversely commented on by the Consul General for Spain when he visits these Camps in the near future, which, in turn, may have its effect on the treatment of Canadian citizens now interned by the Japanese.

(8) Obviously an increase in the number of Special Constable guards at each Camp is no solution to the problem.

(9) The recommendation is made that the Japanese be removed from all camps in the vicinity of Railway main lines.

(sgd.) W. J. Woods D/Sergt.
#8952 W. J. Woods
On Command from "E" Division

OTTAWA 29-6-42

C. 11-19-2-9.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-58-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Brit Papers
UBC-UBC
Vol 1-13

July 1942?

THE CONSTITUTION OF KASLO MEN'S CLUB.

1. NAME This Club shall be called Kaslo Men's Club.

2. LOCATION The Club shall have its center at.....

3. PURPOSE The purpose of this Club shall be
To co-operate with the Security Commission for the promotion of
a. Mutual friendship,
b. Mutual training for Good Citizenship,
c. Healthy Amusements and recreation,
d. Social service,
e. Good Relationship with the Citizens of the White Race.

4. MEMBERSHIP This Club shall be organized by the Japanese men of Kaslo.

5. FINANCE This Club shall be maintained by voluntary donations.

6. MEETINGS This Club shall hold following meetings:
a. General Meeting..to be held twice a year, in July and January.
b. Executive Meeting..to be held once a month, on first Tuesday evening.
c. Regular Meeting..to be held twice a month,every second and fourth Tuesd
d. Special Meeting..to be called by the Executive when deemed necessary

7. OFFICERS This Club shall have the following officers, who shall constitute the Executive:
a. Councillors..one representative from the Commission, and the Minister of the United Church
b. General Secretary,
c. Treasurer,
d. Recording Secretary
e. Convenors of the following Committees--
--Social
--Study and Interest
--Recreation
--Drama
--Public Speaking
--Social Service

8. ELECTION Officers shall be appointed by a nomination Committee, elected by the General Meeting.
The term of offices shall be six months.

9. REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION This Constitution can be revised by a three/fourth majority of those present at the General Meeting.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-18-1-31-39
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SMB/CC

File No. 3464-B-40c
Sub. G

July 18, 1942.

MEMORANDUM

RE: MR. RIVE'S SUGGESTIONS REGARDING JAPANESE REFORMS

Mr. Rive has telegraphed several suggestions which have come first to Mr. Robertson:-

1. He thought there should be a clarification respecting dual nationalism. Mr. Robertson referred to Mr. Read and an answer was sent which I did not see, but which I believe, postponed a decision.

2. Suggestion of an immediate public statement regarding a reunion of families. Mr. Robertson told Mr. Rive by telephone he thought such a statement would imply that we had just now adopted this policy and therefore that it ought not to be made. This decision was confirmed in our telegram of July 17th.

3. Mr. Rive advised return of long-wave radios. Mr. Robertson referred to Mr. Wrong. Mr. Wrong to me. I wrote a note to Mr. Wrong and afterwards talked with Mr. MacNamara. He thought we ought not to move until we had Mr. Rive's reasons before us and that in any case, R.C.M.P. and Defence should be consulted. Mr. MacNamara had no objections but thought R.C.M.P and Defence should decide. Mr. Wront thought we should tell Mr. Rive that we had referred to Departments for immediate and sympathetic consideration, but Mr. Robertson decided that the first step should come from British Columbia Security Commission and telegram to Mr. Rive simply said no decision available. Mr. Robertson apparently thinks wisdom of this doubtful on account of public reaction. So neither Defence nor R.C.M.P. nor Justice have been consulted.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-60-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. Mr. Rive favoured promise of Japanese food. Mr. Robertson referred to Mr. Wrong who referred to me. I called Mr. MacNamara who said he was surprised - that at the beginning they had offered the Japanese this. They had replied that they preferred army rations. He never heard this suggestion since, but he had no objection to it and said he would air mail the Commission on all points mentioned in Mr. Rive's telegram of July 16th. I called Mr. Wardle who said much the same. He thought the work camps would be found to prefer the occidental food, but he would have no objection provided the cost was not more than 25 cents per meal. This information was all sent to Mr. Rive.

5. Mr. Rive proposed that Canadian nationals should be allowed to see Mr. Schwartz, on being told that they might thus jeopardize their Canadian citizenship, Mr. Robertson replied by telephone that such interviews should be permitted without such warning, but that Japanese should be told their names would be taken. Mr. Rive said later that very few saw Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Wrong were somewhat moved by consideration that Protecting Power should not get credit for concessions. They did not see why definite decisions should be come to in this Department before Mr. Rive's return.

Mr. Rive said on July 16th, chief ~~questions~~ of families in order of importance were:-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-60-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1. Reunion of families
2. Remunerative employment
3. Delays in mails
4. Inadequate living allowance for relief
5. Community organization.

Mr. Rive's attention should be called to Mr. Church's questions in Parliament regarding his visit, on July 16th.

S.M.S.

Mr. Rive's telegram of July 17 (night letter).

a: A request for information as to whether Mr. Rive's application for relief has been received by Mr. Ogawa who left on the Hikawa Maru.

b: Priority on return. If Mr. R. arrives on the first boat I'll call Mr. Ito to his home to see if relief is granted.

c: Col. Wright's thinking mind as far as known.

d: C.I.O. taking Mr. Rive's visit to their Sunday.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-60-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

No. 7.7.77.....

By Safe Hand

Your No. 1087

Ottawa, Ontario,
August 5, 1942.

MOST SECRET and PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

Replying to your personal letter of the 9th ultimo enclosing a "Report on Japanese Activities in British Columbia" dated June, 1942, as I intimated to you during our conversation on this subject on the 3rd instant, I forwarded the report to the Officer Commanding this Force at Vancouver, and I now attach a reply submitted by Sergeant J. K. Barnes, in charge of our Intelligence Section there, who has, for a number of years past, been in very close touch with the Japanese situation in British Columbia.

I was naturally very much interested in what your agent had to say and I intend to have the information and suggestions outlined therein followed up. By this I do not mean we should take the action suggested by the agent in arresting these persons mentioned by him as suspects. As many of these people are Canadian citizens, we could not produce the evidence necessary to justify our actions, which, as you know, are subject to a board of review, and the police are compelled to support their action by evidence before such tribunal.

Much has been said regarding Etsuji Morii, who is a naturalized Canadian citizen, but we have found no evidence which would substantiate the various accusations made against him. On the other hand, this man has been most co-operative with the police and the British Columbia Security Commission in regard to the plans of evacuation, and had we had the same co-operation from the Nisei the difficulties which the Commission had to overcome would never have occurred. There are, as you know, political groups among the Japanese, and Morii, who was the leader of the older people, made many enemies because of his advice to the Japanese that in this emergency they should co-operate.

We have had no evidence of espionage or sabotage among the Japanese in British Columbia. The situation has changed considerably since the report was written, and most of these people are now in isolated areas outside the protected area, and those at present in Vancouver will be removed by the first of November next. These consist largely of women and children.

The work camps situated along the main lines of railway in British Columbia are to be closed down

W. S. Stephenson, Esq.,
Room 3553, 630 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-61-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

and no other camps will be erected adjacent to railways over which war material is transported. There was a false impression abroad in regard to the Japanese located in these camps, and criticism was made that they were not properly guarded. I should like to point out here that these Japanese were not under any disability under the law once they were removed from the protected area, and the guards were not placed at these camps over the Japanese, but for the purpose of protecting the right of way in their vicinity. Outside of the protected area these people are under certain discipline imposed by the Commission, and they are not allowed to remove themselves from place to place without the permission of the police or the representatives appointed by the Commission.

The riot referred to, which took place in the Immigration detention building at Vancouver, was due to the fact that these people were incarcerated in the building for too long a period before they were removed to proper detention camps. These individuals had not been arrested because they were looked upon as enemies of the state in the accepted sense of the term. They had, however, refused to obey the orders of the Security Commission to leave the protected area in protest against the policy then in force of breaking up Japanese families. This has now been changed and I expect that many of these men, who are now in detention, will be given their liberty on their undertaking to comply with the orders of the Security Commission from now on. In conclusion, I should like to make this point clear, i.e., we have surveyed the Japanese question in British Columbia from a realistic point of view for a long time past. A number of factors had to be taken into consideration in dealing with the problem. There is no need for me to go into them here, as Assistant Commissioner Mead covered some of that ground at the conference on Monday. The fact remains, however, that we have searched without let-up for evidence detrimental to the interests of the state and we feel that our coverage has been good, but to date no such evidence has been uncovered. The work will go on, and many of the suggestions made by you will be carried out.

Sincerely yours,

S. T. Wood.

Encl.
FJL/MB

Mead

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-61-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

...mental farms ... provinces of the ... s George Rob- ... n Poultry Hus-

...riments have ... at many of the ...te experiment ... More reporting ...ichigan Station

...arley with corn ... poultry, 2 lots ...sland Red pullets ... 10 months. The ...ot 1 consisted of ... finely ground ... leaf meal, meat ...d bone meal, and ...ot 2 received a ...p of yellow corn ...ground oats, bran, ...gs, alfalfa leaf ...rap, steamed bone ... The scratch grain ...sted of equal parts ...ey & whole wheat ...qual parts of crack... ...n and wheat. Semi ...ilk was fed once a ...ing the hatching ...of cod liver oil was ...th each 16 lb. of ...oyster shell, water, ... were also fed. An ...nfectious bronchitis ...h mortality in both ...ng the eggs during ...dy showed that the ... eggs laid in lot 1 ... in color than those ...d that the shells of ... the barley-fed lot ... strong as those in ...d lot. The percent- ...of fertile eggs set ...10 per cent higher in ... in lot 2. Over a 10 ...od lot 2 produced ...gs per bird than lot ... greater cost per doz- ...esults, while not con ...icate that the barley ...y be safely substitut ... corn ration.

...ior study made by ...of barley as a poultry ...which two lots of 180 ... chicks respectively ...barley for corn, the ...were removed at 10 ...ages. Those fed barley ...36 grams each more ... corn-fed birds. The ...ed birds consumed ...d but the cost of a ...gain and the morality ...pens were practically ... Many further reports ...that corn is not an ...y essential feed could

...kind of poultry feed ... the best substitutes ... should be used. If ...available and can be ...d at fair prices in ...ion with other grains,

...or wheat.

...sa home grown grains and ...rade exchange.

MADE IN CANADA

Men in the Service

Mike Radke
Kenneth Hague
John Czech
Steve Czech
H. R. Lee
G. R. Lee
J. Laturnus
A. L. Morris
Logan McLean
W. D. Hague
John Hyde
Y. Oshiro
T. Iwaasa
L. A. Flexhaug
Smellie Redd
Robt. Thompson
L. A. Powelson
Lyle Piepgrass
S. L. Piepgrass
R. L. Powelson
Bill Rodeback
Sid Romeril
R. B. Rarmussen
D. Rusk
Dick Rusk
C. W. Richardson
P. Renton
Henry Sherles
R. V. Taylor
K. S. Williams
J. S. Williams
J. H. Takahashi
William Wight
A. T. Betts
L. S. Betts
Robert Crawford.
Robert G. Cooke
L. A. Court
G. L. Watson
Rex P. Ehlert
Grant Spackman
Robert Spackman
Harold McBride
Lloyd McBride
Billy Mehew
Stringham Snow.
Marshal Aneca.
Alph Morrison.
Grant Hall.
Paul Woolley.
V. B. Taylor.
O. R. Vermeire.
R. R. Vermeire.
J. Kormos
H. R. Larson
F. W. Phillips
Gerald Palmer
J. F. Selman
Thurston Smith
D. J. Wells
Floyd Winters
Robert Zobbell
Noel Keith
Kelly Nemeth
Cleon Rolfson
Ellsworth Scoville
Frank G. Anderson
Eric Anderson
D. J. Anderson
Roy Brummond
Whitney D. Bennet
Eldon Peterson
Mark Dahl
Hyrum J. Fromm
Lloyd E. Holland
John Roberts
Derald Erickson
Mahlen Smith
John Lugos
Charles Bascom.
Kay J. Holland
Bob Johnson
H. E. Jensen
Chas. Bascom
J. L. Kitchen
W. R. Kinsey
Dick Kinsey
Rene Vermeire
Johnny (Frenchy) Eskevitch.
Calvin Richardson.
Shigeo Takahashi.
C. L. Mitchell.
Scott Kinniburgh.
Leo. C. Hancock.
John Navratil
Frank Navratil
Ted Court
Clayton O'Brien
Monty Witbeck
Jim Card
Verl Medrum
Carl Shields
Ronald Watson
Delman O'Brien
Milton Wolsey
A. E. Cahoon
Grant Fawns
Paul Evans
Reg. Kessler
Julius Czech
Paul Matisz
Peter Matisz
Lyle Lybbert.
Jay Snow
Ben F. Piepgrass
F. Willis Taylor
Robert Wood
Robert W. Salmon
John M. Heggie.
Albert L. Green.
Bud Strong
Carlton Eigaard.
Nova R. O'Brien.
Cecil O. Hutchinson D
D. B. Costley
Allan Earl
James Greep
Stanley Raddick
Samuel Dyson
Melvin Anderson
Shirley W. King
Barker Selman
William Hass
Howard Keith
Clarence Pitman
Hugh Layne
Russell West
Teddy Witbeck
Lawrence Babb
Howard Hicken
Stanley J. Hutchinson
Arthur Hutchinson
A. F. Hawkins
Roy Howard
W. E. Jamieson
Pat Jamieson
B. A. Jensen
L. L. Jamieson
Matthew Hyde D

D, means discharged for reasons of health.

NOTE: This list, we know, is incomplete. But we are printing it in the hope that parents, relatives or friends of men, whose names have been omitted will be good enough to let us know, so that we may make the list full and complete.

Tasty Pastry
Make Lunch time Welcome with Our Fresh Cookies
The Home Bakery
If You Like Our Service, Tell Others
If You Don't Like It, Tell Us.

CUT COARSE FOR THE PIPE
OLD CHUM
CUT FINE FOR CIGARETTES

Insurance
Agent for CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Also several good Fire Insurance Companies.
J. H. Walker

J. S. Madil
Physician & Surgeon
Phones 66&67, Raymor

Velv's Barber Shop
Sport Headquarters
Come In! You are Always Welcome

...ish Armourers On The Libyan Battlefront

Raymond Recorder.
18/9/42 p2.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-62
www.nikkeimuseum.org

W.P. Burt Papers. File #1

COPY

THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR CO/OPERATION IN
WARTIME PROBLEMS OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP
505 West 13th Avenue,
Vancouver, B. C.

Rev.G.Hayden Stewart - Chairman
Laura E.Jamieson, M.L.A.
Mrs.R.C. Weldon - Secretary
D.R. Poole

Rev.Hugh M. Rae
Helen Hurd
Carleton St.C. Clay
Norman F.Black, M.A.,D.Paed.

MEMORANDUM OF REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO
HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
and
VANCOUVER CITY COUNCIL

Wednesday, September 9, 1942

Function and Constitution of the Consultative Council

While everyone recognizes that in time of war some of the peacetime rights and liberties of Canadian citizens must necessarily be curtailed or suspended, it remains one of the duties of the good citizen to protect these rights and liberties from undue invasion or permanent cancellation. Consequently the Consultative Council, of which we are delegates, was organized to provide for co-operative study of wartime problems of Canadian Citizenship. That Council consists of representatives chosen by, or co-opted from numerous organizations likely to have special interest in citizenship and problems relating thereto. The "wartime problems of Canadian citizenship" which in recent months have engrossed most of the attention of the Consultative Council are those relative to Canadian residents of Japanese origin.

The Delegates of the Consultative Council appear as representative citizens concerned for the welfare & honour of Canada

Though many members of the Consultative Council have intimate friends in the Japanese community, it is not as their spokesmen or champions that we appear before you. We are here because we believe that certain policies, the approval of which by this City Council is being urged in some quarters, are contrary to the interests and honour of Canada and subversive of rights inherent in Canadian citizenship. We refer especially to proposals for the wholesale compulsory evacuation to Japan of Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Let us not go to the enemy for precedent and leadership

It is now all but universally recognised that we are engaged in a war of ideologies. In so far as we allow ourselves to be governed by the ethics of the enemy rather than by those traditional to us as British people, we are adopting the ideology which we have taken up arms to destroy. To commit ourselves to policies embodying the characteristic evil features of fascism and Naziism would be a spiritual surrender involving shameful and ruinous consequences. We protest against the proposed exile of Canadian citizens because we believe it based upon the characteristic Nazi concept of race, which, we submit, is contrary to British Tradition and to the facts of science and experience.

Should be no room in Canada for Fascist racial doctrines

Naziism rests upon blatant exaltation of racial arrogance and animosities, the development of which would be fatal to the British Empire. In that Empire people of the White race(so-called) constitute a numerically very small minority and policies of violent exclusion and expulsion directed against residents of another colour

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-63-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

cr blood, would be likely to have dangerous reactions in other parts of the Empire.

Expulsion would complicate relations with colored races within the Empire

The Canadian residents of Japanese origin constitute only approximately one fifth of one percent of the population of the Dominion, and those who are Canadian Citizens by birth or naturalization one per thousand of the people of this country. If they are wisely dispersed, so as not to constitute a bloc of serious size in any province, and if they are allowed and encouraged, perhaps required, to engage in an indefinite variety of ordinary occupations, like other citizens, they will cease to provide a problem beyond the wit of the Canadian people to solve. Capacity for good citizenship does not depend upon complexion.

Punishment except for breach of law is un-British

It is a basic principle of British institutions that no man shall be dispossessed of his property or otherwise subjected to public punishment and humilation unless convicted of an offense against the laws of the land. The Prime Minister of Canada, the officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and many other official representatives of the Canadian people have been at pains to make clear that against the overwhelming majority of the Canadian residents of Japanese origin no charge of disloyalty or other criminal activity exists, but we are nevertheless being urged to treat them all as public enemies.

Expulsion would complicate the making of durable peace.

We believe that the proposed policy of expulsion would seriously complicate the problem of reconstruction and maintaining a peaceful world when the war is over. Indeed we are convinced that the policy which Vancouver City Council is now considering would be a further contribution toward the most terrifying danger that has ever threatened humanity, namely, the alignment of nations on the basis of colour. The military implications of another world war ensuing from such an alignment of the peoples are too dreadful to be contemplated with equanimity.

Proposed policy would undermine the economic prosperity of Vandouver

To force back into Japan thousands of people who would nurse in their hearts a justifiable antipathy to the country that had treated them with such indignity would be to create centres of irremediable disaffection to all things Canadian. That this would have a disastrous effect on trade relations, upon which the prosperity of Vancouver so largely depends, is not open to question.

Certainly this is not the time for crucial decisions involving violent clash of opinion and relative to conditions and events belonging to comparatively distant future. Let us not cross our bridges prematurely. Policies relative to repatriation will be matters for co-operative study by great international conferences to which the problems of racial and national minorities will no doubt be entrusted by the Free Nations.

Proposed policy would violate the Christian conscience and ethical principles of many non-Christians

Many other reasons could be raised in opposition to the proposed policy of indiscriminate exile but we must content ourselves with only one further basis of protest. We feel that the expulsion of thousands of Canadian citizens would be a violation of the basic principles of the Christian religion and of the ethics of a multitude of good citizens who are not identified with any organized

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-63-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Christian body. Let the authorities go very slowly and be very sure of their ground before committing themselves to action that so many of the not least thoughtful members of the citizen body will feel to be shameful and wicked beyond defense.

We can encroach upon your time for nothing but the briefest reference to the arguments embodied in the preamble of the resolution that is under advisement. "The constant irritation" which the resolution imputes to the presence of persons of Japanese race prior to the war certainly did not involve the whole population and was quite as much the fault of the Whites as of the Japanese; and it is undeniable that many Japanese Canadians enjoyed the goodwill and respect of large circles of occidental friends and neighbours.

In recent decades very great progress has been made in assimilation of Canadian outlook and modes of life, especially on the part of second generation citizens of Japanese stock. The suggestion that the economic welfare of Canada would be bettered by the expulsion of a few thousand industrious and law-abiding workers seems to us absurd. Finally, the assumption that we are going to perpetuate in times of peace the unreasoning animosities incidental to the strain of wartime conditions and events ill-befits the sons and daughters of a nation that has justly prided itself on its traditional magnanimity toward former foes.

We have thus candidly expressed our solemn convictions in the belief that the members of this honourable body will approve candor in a great public emergency and that the views which we have presented are shared by a section of the citizen body that is very large though not ordinarily as audible as some others.

For the foregoing and other reasons we respectfully petition the Mayor and Council of the City of Vancouver to withdraw the Resolution that has occasioned this protest, and to consider the substitution of a resolution requesting the Federal authorities (1) to lay and implement plans for the dispersion throughout Canada of residents of Japanese origin; and (2) to provide for the compulsory post-war repatriation of any Canadian residents of Japanese nationality who may have manifested disloyalty to Canadian institutions, and the voluntary transfer to Japan of such other Japanese Canadians as may desire it at the close of the war.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-63-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Thomas A
Crerar
Papers - Queens University

[Box 7 W.L.M. King]

Ottawa,
September 17th, 1942

PERSONAL

My dear King,

It has been in my thoughts for some time to speak to you about Canada's position vis-a-vis China. The civilised world, and particularly the United States and Canada, is filled with admiration for the splendid resistance China has made to Japan. There is little doubt that British prestige in the Far East has suffered very greatly. Intelligent and educated Chinese - whose numbers increase steadily - feel that there has been a good deal of blundering on the part of Britain. Amongst the evacuees from Japan exchanged recently was one of our immigration officers, a Colonel Doughty, who had been in Hong Kong for twenty years. He was through the whole Hong Kong experience. His home was in British Columbia and he had held a Colonel's Commission in the Great War. He is quite critical of the way the British Command handled matters in Hong Kong and his opinion supported what I said a moment ago about the loss of British prestige.

On the other hand, the United States stands very high. The practical aid which the United States is giving to China naturally makes a strong appeal to the Chinese. People are always more affected by their own problems than by those which are remote from them, and the Chinese fail to appreciate fully the burdens which Britain has had to carry for the past three years.

I am convinced that Canada's standing in China at the present time is not good. As you know, the Chinese always have felt that our Chinese Exclusion Act treats them unfairly. This arises, not so much from a refusal to accept Chinese as residents of Canada, as from the feeling that we have placed formally upon them by legislation the badge of inferiority. In the second place, our failure to appoint a Minister to China is hurting their susceptibilities. I know how much concerned you have been with getting someone to go to represent Canada in China, but this difficulty does not weigh with the Chinese.

The Rt.Honourable W.L.Mackenzie King, P.C., Ph.D., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa

P.T.O.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-64-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Continued from overleaf:

As you know, Edgar Tarr has had in the past many contacts with both China and Japan. Those with China still remain. In a conversation with him a few weeks ago he made a suggestion which appeals to me more, the more I think of it. He thought that if Canada could send an Air Force Squadron to China to help them in their struggle against Japan it would have a dramatic and powerful effect. If, at the same time, we could give an assurance to the Chinese Minister here that the Chinese Exclusion Act would be removed from our statute books, there is no doubt in my mind of the fine reaction we would get from the Chinese Government. It appears to me that this is not only simple justice but goes beyond that. When the war is over, and the Axis Powers are defeated, China will be one of the countries where great development will take place, in the material sense, and, when that time comes, it will be worth much to Canada to have goodwill in that country. So far as trade with China is concerned, we are more advantageously located than is the United States. We should endeavour to put ourselves in at least as good a position as the United States to share in that trade and development. So far as the repeal of the Exclusion Act is concerned, I see no reason why that should not be done at the next session of Parliament, leaving them until after the war the working out of whatever arrangements may be necessary to control the admission of Chinese to this country. The 'Gentleman's Agreement' under which we have operated for many years with Japan will undoubtedly go overboard, and the whole situation in this respect can be considered in the light of after-war conditions.

I hope you will not mind my mentioning these matters to you in this way.

Yours sincerely,

9-1-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-64-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Minister of
SEP 21
Mines & Resources

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

Personal

Ottawa,
September 18, 1942

The Hon. T.A. Crerar, M.P.,
Minister of Mines and Resources,
O t t a w a.

My dear Crerar:

I am wholly sympathetic to the ~~removal~~ repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. Some years ago, I did my best to have the Act repealed, and an arrangement effected whereby numbers would be limited by agreement. I am wholly in favour of having action taken to repeal the Exclusion Act at the next session of Parliament. It may be that its introduction, at this moment, might occasion things to be said in debate which ~~are~~ would be unfortunate, but that is a matter to which we can give consideration.

As to sending an Air Force Squadron to China, you know, as I do, that the allocation of fighting forces is a matter not of decision by individual governments but by arrangements affecting all the United Nations. I personally should prefer our making individual contributions in cases such as that of the Chinese, but I am sure that any attempt to do this would not be an easy matter to arrange.

I wish you would get your friend Edgar Tarr to accept the position of Minister to China. As you know, we have been anxious to secure him for the post, but he has not found it possible to accept. If you would have Mr. Tarr suggest the names of possible appointees, I should be glad to see that the names he might suggest would be carefully considered.

Yours sincerely,

W.L. Mackenzie King

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-65
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
Vol. 1/3
UCC-UBC

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
KASLO JAPANESE MISSION

Rev.K.Shimizu, Minister

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
November 9, 1942

Dear Mr. Bunt:

I received on Saturday your letter of November 4th, for which I wish to thank you. I hasten to reply, hoping that this will get into your hand before you leave Vancouver, but sending a copy to Grand Forks at the same time, incase this may not get in Vancouver on time.

I am very glad to know that you found time to visit various Interior Towns. Mr. Armitage was saying that it would be a fine thing if you could be in Kaslo on Sunday; however that can not be pressed because the whole schedule has to be considered. Miss Suttie telephoned me that the road form here to New Denver is covered with snow, and that I should cancel my engagement to go there yesterday.(I was planning to go to New Denver to give a grand Movie Show on Saturday evening, in order to get the crowd and advertize the Church work, and to preach three times on Sunday, as Miss Suttie has planned, morning at New Denver in English to a mixed congregation, afternoon at Roseberry, and evening at New Denver, the latter two in Japanese.) I hope the road will be open when you come here, and that either Miss Suttie will drive you over here, or I drive you over there. Mr. Taylor,R.C.M.P. stationed here said that there is no legal bar against my using my car here. It is only the feeling of the local people to consider, so I am not using the car in Kaslo,unless absolutely necessary.

I am very pleased with the appointment made to New Denver and Lemon Creek. Of course Mr. McWilliam's job of trying to tackle both Tashme and Revelstike-Sicamous area is almost an impossible task, but he is the only man capable of that. If the road were better I could help New Denver a great deal.

There is a movement here and somebody is going around to get signitures on a petition to bring a Buddhist priest(Mr. Tsuji, a Nisei priest) to Kaslo. Several of our people have been approached to sign and told me of the fact. I think a strong protest should be made to the Commission against tgat. I do not mind bringing a Buddhist priest to a funeral or special occasion, from Sandon. It happened once, and I think we should tolerate that because this is a free country; but to station a priest here means an unnecessary division of people, and a possible conflict, in a place so far has been so peaceful and harmonious. It may arouse the anti feeling of the Kaslo peopletoo. I hope you will take the matter up with the Commission as you see fit.

Looking anxiously to seeing you, I remain

Yours sincerely,

K. Shimizu

P.S. - the telephone bill was sent to me, but it is Parell M Church bill.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-66-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

October 3rd/42

File
Pro.

EAA 3363-40 (2)

3363-40c

Sub. 7 Chron. 7 Cur. 7

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

1. In the general agreement with Japan for reciprocal repatriation of nationals it was understood that the order of repatriation would be determined by the Government of the home country of the persons for repatriation, the necessary instructions being communicated through the Protecting Power.

2. When the first list of Canadians proposed for repatriation in the first exchange was received from Tokyo, it was found to consist almost entirely of French Catholic missionaries in Japan proper. On the receipt of this list the Department of External Affairs requested that the Swiss Legation in Tokyo should see that it was revised in accordance with instructions sent on June 6th to give first priority in repatriation to women and children. This consideration had been sent in accordance with the decision taken by the Prime Minister and stated by him in the House on May 13th. The necessary action was taken at Tokyo and a revised list was established which was much more representative of the various Canadian communities in Japan and the Occupied territories.

3. When reports on conditions at Hong Kong were brought to the attention of the Prime Minister he instructed

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-66-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the Department of External Affairs to make every effort to secure the early repatriation of Canadians from this area. A further request was therefore sent to the Swiss Government on August 31st asking that first priority be given to civilians at Hong Kong and to women and children in the other occupied countries. A special intervention was also sent to secure the repatriation of Father Pompilio a Catholic priest imprisoned in Japan who is understood to be in a far worse situation than those merely interned.

4. On September 7th a list of approximately 100 Canadians whom the Japanese had agreed to include in the second repatriation group was received from Berne. This list was found of with a few exceptions almost entirely of priests and nuns the great majority from Japan proper and the remaining 16 from Manchuria with the remark that 23 of the persons on this list had notified the Swiss Legation that they did not wish to be repatriated to Canada. All of them were several times warned to leave Japan before the outbreak of war but had refused to do so.

5. On the receipt of this list the Department informed the Swiss Government that it was unsatisfactory and the instructions that priority should be given to civilians at Hong Kong and women and children in general were repeated. It was explained that it was considered unwise to fill the Canadian quota with French Catholic missionaries

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-66-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

from Japan who although frequently requested to leave before the outbreak of hostilities had refused to do so.

6. A telegram has now been received from Berne stating that the Japanese have so far refused to consider the further evacuation of Canadians from Hong Kong. No mention is made of the other occupied areas but the implication appears to be that the list to which we objected remains unchanged although it is to be assumed that the Swiss Legation at Tokyo have given their approval. A further telegram to Berne is required.

7. Arrangements for the second exchange of nationals appear to be indefinitely delayed. Not only are there difficulties at Tokyo but neither Ottawa nor Washington has been able to secure agreement with the Spanish representatives protecting Japanese interests on the lists of Japanese for repatriation from Canada and the United States. Although we have been informed by the Spanish Consul that it is proposed to repatriate 100 Japanese from Canada in the next exchange, only 18 have so far been named by the Japanese Government and of these only 6 are available, the remainder have already left Canada or refused to leave.

8. This Department has records of at least 1000 Canadians in the Japanese occupied areas in China and the Philippines. There may be many more. With this in mind can the Canadian authorities agree to the next repatriation party

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-66-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

from the Far East consisting almost exclusively of French Catholic missionaries who it appears are being well treated in Japan while mothers with young children are suffering the worse possibly conditions of internment at Hong Kong.

8. As reported above some 33 of the Canadians on the Japanese list for repatriation are Catholic priests who state that they do not wish to leave Japan. Should we permit the Japanese authorities to use the repatriation agreement as a method of deportation whether or not we agree? If so, should they be permitted to give the persons deported priority over persons whose repatriation has been demanded by us? This question should be considered in relation to the position of Japanese in Canada. The Spanish Consul General refuses to accept for repatriation persons who wish to return to Japan and whose repatriation is agreed to by the Canadian authorities unless their names are included in a list provided by the Japanese Government. Obviously the Japanese Government are demanding a privilege in Canada which they are not according to the Canadian Government in Japan.

9. It appears that the Canadian Government should refuse their agreement to the repatriation in this exchange of the list of persons received from Tokyo through the Swiss Government and should insist on at least a fair proportion of other classes of Canadians in the Far East being included. In view of difficulties which the United States

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-66-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Government is encountering in getting together their Japanese for repatriation there would seem to be time for further negotiations but the danger should not be entirely overlooked that a refusal to accept the present list as it stands might result simply in the reduction of the Canadian quota for the next exchange which is now set at 100 persons.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-66-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-AC-40 EHA.

COPY

Kaslo, B.C.,
October 5, 1942.

Consul General of Spain,
Spanish Consul General,
1155 Metcalfe Street, Montreal.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, are wives of men who were recently sent to internment. We firmly believe that the men were forced into their present situation through misunderstanding on the part of the authorities concerned and on the part of the men themselves.

We have written to the Minister of External Affairs stating our reasons for faulty internment of our husbands and have sent an appeal for their possible release. The Department has informed us that it is making enquiry as to the circumstances which occasioned internment and is drawing the attention of the proper authorities to our belief mentioned above. The Department has also informed us that it would be glad to forward a copy of our letter to you and that if we are Japanese Nationals, we may claim the protection of the Spanish Consul General.

We are all, wives of men who are Japanese Nationals. We realize that the problem of releasing our men from internment is far greater than we can imagine and we feel we must obtain the consideration and assistance of the Spanish Consul General.

We are presenting to you in the following our view of the misunderstanding on the part of the authorities concerned and on the part of the men themselves.

The men were formerly in work camps. Some time ago, they were authorized to go to Hope and from Hope were sent to Slocan to work since there was no work to be done at Kaslo.

Soon after, the men were allowed to visit Kaslo and while here they inquired for work. However, work being scarce and tools lacking, they were requested to work at Slocan in the meanwhile until such a project would be undertaken in Kaslo when they would be given first preference of working.

About two days later a group of men came to Kaslo, authorized to come here from Hope. It should have been understood by authorities at Hope that there would be no work here for the men, yet for reasons which we do not know, those men were sent directly here. By chance, the tools for wood-cutting arrived then, and Austin Taylor, Head of B. C. Security Commission, being here also, he gave these men permission to work here.

The fact that our men were sent to Slocan because of no work here after being told they would be given preference, and that a group of men received work soon after, was the spark which flared up and compelled them to internment.

Troubles and handicaps being great, in these times, difficulties and problems such as these are bound to arise. Our men were willing to work and though Nationals, they realized that such things as internment was to harm the reputation of the Japanese people in Canada. They were willing workers in Slocam and had high hopes of joining us in Kaslo soon. Surely such men would not suddenly turn about and claim internment for no reason at all. If reasonable information and explanation were given to them, we feel that they would not have given themselves up so hastily to internment.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-67-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Conditions have been very hard for us in the past and we are willing to experience harder tasks, but we feel we must ask for your assistance to relieve us of this one great burden. The separation of the families means so much of worry and anxiety. The thought that they are working and staying somewhere close to us encourages and relieves us.

We realize we must consider also the thoughts of our husbands themselves. We, without exception, wish them to be released. We beg that you will make every effort to contact them and find their view on the matter of being released.

It is our plea that you will try to bring about a release for our husbands who truly desire it and who wish to do service to Canada. If they are released, we will do everything in our power to make them follow the laws of the government.

From our view, this has resulted purely from misunderstanding on the part of the authorities concerned and on the men themselves. The reason for their internment is different to others who have been interned.

This is our plea for your assistance, for the release of our husbands now in internment. We hope this may receive your sympathy and consideration. To your answer, we, the undersigned, await with anticipation.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED)

TOME FUJIMURA	IWA NAKANO
MOTO SUZUKI	KAN ARAI
SHIZU TABATA	SUMIE NISHIDA
SUYE YOSHIKURA	FUMI FUJIWARA
SHIGE NAKAMURA	SUTE FUJIWARA

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-67-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5464-AC-40

COPY

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October 5, 1942.

Consul General of Spain,
Spanish Consul General,
1155 Metcalfe Street, Montreal.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-67-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Conditions have been very hard for us in the past and we are willing to experience harder tasks, but we feel we must ask for your assistance to relieve us of this one great burden. The separation of the families means so much of worry and anxiety. The thought that they are working and staying somewhere close to us encourages and relieves us.

We realize we must consider also the thoughts of our husbands themselves. We, without exception, wish them to be released. We beg that you will make every effort to contact them and find their view on the matter of being released.

It is our plea that you will try to bring about a release for our husbands who truly desire it and who wish to do service to Canada. If they are released, we will do everything in our power to make them follow the laws of the government.

From our view, this has resulted purely from misunderstanding on the part of the authorities concerned and on the men themselves. The reason for their internment is different to others who have been interned.

This is our plea for your assistance, for the release of our husbands now in internment. We hope this may receive your sympathy and consideration. To your answer, we, the undersigned, await with anticipation.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED)

TOME FUJIMURA	IWA NAKANO
MOTO SUZUKI	KAN ARAI
SHIZU TABATA	SUMIE NISHIDA
SUYE YOSHIKURA	FUMI FUJIWARA
SHIGE NAKAMURA	SUTE FUJIWARA

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-67-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CWOSR. 1942. BC Security Commission

PART II

Miscellaneous Administrative Orders

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 40

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to restrict the use of cameras within British Columbia by persons of the Japanese race who have been evacuated or who have left the Protected Area and are placed or situated near any railway in British Columbia.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That no person of the Japanese race in the Province of British Columbia, shall use or have in his possession any camera when within ten miles of any railway in British Columbia.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race evacuated by the British Columbia Security Commission from any protected area in British Columbia or any person of the Japanese race who ordinarily resided within any such protected area and who left such area after February 5th, 1942. Anyone failing to comply with the provisions of this Order shall be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 6th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 41

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race remaining within the limits of the City of Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, British Columbia.

And whereas the said area of Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, British Columbia, will shortly after the 15th day of October, 1942, be completely evacuated by all persons of the Japanese race, from which time the said area will be prohibited to all such persons.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race within the boundaries of Greater Vancouver and Burnaby, in the Province of British Columbia, shall report to the Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission, between the date of this Order and 10.00 A.M. on the 15th day of October, 1942, at 314 Powell Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2016-16-1-31-68-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race, and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 7th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 42

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from Mission District including Dewdney and the surrounding territory bounded on the South by the Fraser River, all in the Province of British Columbia.

And whereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission all persons of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission for the purpose of completing the evacuation therefrom.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave the area known as Mission District including Dewdney and the surrounding territory bounded on the South by the Fraser River, all in the Province of British Columbia, which area shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday the 17th day of October, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 14th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 43

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from all that territory within an area of fifty miles North of the Fraser River and lying between [illegible]quitlam and Hope, both in the Province of British Columbia;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave the area known as the *Kootenay District*, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as follows:—

> An area in the Province of British Columbia, bounded as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at a point on the boundary between Canada and the United States due south of the Post Office of Cascade, thence northerly to the Post Office of Renata, thence northeasterly to the Post Office of Winlaw, on the Slocan River, thence easterly to the Post Office of Kootenay Bay, on the east shore of Kootenay Lake, thence easterly to the Post Office of Wasa, on the Kootenay River, thence southeasterly to the Post Office of Morrissey, on the east bank of the Elk River, thence due south to a point on the boundary between Canada and the United States, thence westerly along the said boundary between Canada and the United States to the point of commencement,

which area shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday, the 21st day of November, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 4th day of November, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

WM No. 35
(Revised)
Supplement No. 1

MEMORANDUM
(CUSTOMS DIVISION)

OTTAWA, 7th December, 1942.

To Collectors of Customs and Excise, and others concerned:

War Exchange Conservation Act 1940

It is ordered that the Items enumerated hereunder be deleted from Part Two of Schedule One to the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940:—

Tariff Item Number	*Description*
414	Typewriters and complete parts thereof.
414a	Dictating, transcribing and cylinder shaving machines and complete parts thereof, including cylinders and unfinished wax blanks.
414c	Adding, bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-68-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ıereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission all the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the ;ive of the British Columbia Security Commission for the purpose of the evacuation therefrom.

:herefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is

at all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave all that territory :hin an area of fifty miles North of the Fraser River and lying between rt Coquitlam and Hope, both in the Province of British Columbia, which ritory shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday, the 24th day of tober, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the panese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a itten permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal ınadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to ue any such permit.

ıis Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under .C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security ommission.

Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 44

reas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and), both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for sh Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons apanese race from all that territory bounded on the North by the Fraser a the South by the International Boundary Line, on the West by the Gulf of and on the East by a line drawn due South from Hope, British Columbia, to rnational Boundary Line;

whereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission all of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the ntative of the British Columbia Security Commission for the purpose of com- the evacuation therefrom.

v, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is :—

That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave all that territory bounded on the North by the Fraser River, on the South by the International Boundary Line, on the West by the Gulf of Georgia and on the East by a line drawn due South from Hope, British Columbia, to the International Boundary Line, which territory shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16a-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 45

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race remaining within the limits of the City of Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, British Columbia.

And whereas by previous Order of the British Columbia Security Commission all persons of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission, at 314 Powell Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, for the purpose of completing the evacuation therefrom.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave the area within the limits of Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, in the Province of British Columbia, which area shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 26th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 46

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from the Kootenay District, in the Province of British Columbia;

And whereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission

CWOSR. 1942. BC Security Commission

PART II

Miscellaneous Administrative Orders

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 40

ereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia
Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council P.C. 1665 and
66, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;
d whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for
itish Columbia Security Commission to restrict the use of cameras within
Columbia by persons of the Japanese race who have been evacuated or who
eft the Protected Area and are placed or situated near any railway in British
bia.
w, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is
l:—

) That no person of the Japanese race in the Province of British Columbia, shall use or have in his possession any camera when within ten miles of any railway in British Columbia.

) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race evacuated by the British Columbia Security Commission from any protected area in British Columbia or any person of the Japanese race who ordinarily resided within any such protected area and who left such area after February 5th, 1942. Anyone failing to comply with the provisions of this Order shall be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

ated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 6th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 41

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia
ity Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and
1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;
nd whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for
British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons
e Japanese race remaining within the limits of the City of Greater Vancouver,
ling Burnaby, British Columbia.
nd whereas the said area of Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, British
nbia, will shortly after the 15th day of October, 1942, be completely evacuated
l persons of the Japanese race, from which time the said area will be prohibited
l such persons.
Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the British Columbia
Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race within the boundaries of Greater Vancouver and Burnaby, in the Province of British Columbia, shall report

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-68-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race, and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 7th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 42

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from Mission District including Dewdney and the surrounding territory bounded on the South by the Fraser River, all in the Province of British Columbia.

And whereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission all persons of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission for the purpose of completing the evacuation therefrom.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave the area known as Mission District including Dewdney and the surrounding territory bounded on the South by the Fraser River, all in the Province of British Columbia, which area shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday the 17th day of October, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 14th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 43

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from all that territory within an area of fifty miles North of the

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave the area known as the *Kootenay District*, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as follows:—

> An area in the Province of British Columbia, bounded as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at a point on the boundary between Canada and the United States due south of the Post Office of Cascade, thence northerly to the Post Office of Renata, thence northeasterly to the Post Office of Winlaw, on the Slocan River, thence easterly to the Post Office of Kootenay Bay, on the east shore of Kootenay Lake, thence easterly to the Post Office of Wasa, on the Kootenay River, thence southeasterly to the Post Office of Morrissey, on the east bank of the Elk River, thence due south to a point on the boundary between Canada and the United States, thence westerly along the said boundary between Canada and the United States to the point of commencement,

which area shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday, the 21st day of November, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 4th day of November, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

WM No. 35
(Revised)
Supplement No. 1

MEMORANDUM
(CUSTOMS DIVISION)

OTTAWA, 7th December, 1942.

To Collectors of Customs and Excise, and others concerned:

War Exchange Conservation Act 1940

It is ordered that the Items enumerated hereunder be deleted from Part Two of Schedule One to the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940:—

Tariff Item Number	*Description*
414	Typewriters and complete parts thereof.
414a	Dictating, transcribing and cylinder shaving machines and complete parts thereof, including cylinders and unfinished wax blanks.
414c	Adding, bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-68-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

And whereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission all persons of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission for the purpose of completing the evacuation therefrom.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave all that territory within an area of fifty miles North of the Fraser River and lying between Port Coquitlam and Hope, both in the Province of British Columbia, which territory shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday, the 24th day of October, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 44

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from all that territory bounded on the North by the Fraser River, on the South by the International Boundary Line, on the West by the Gulf of Georgia and on the East by a line drawn due South from Hope, British Columbia, to the International Boundary Line;

And whereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission all persons of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission for the purpose of completing the evacuation therefrom.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave all that territory bounded on the North by the Fraser River, on the South by the International Boundary Line, on the West by the Gulf of Georgia and on the East by a line drawn due South from Hope, British Columbia, to the International Boundary Line, which territory shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018.46.Mo.3.1d.8.6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 45

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race remaining within the limits of the City of Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, British Columbia.

And whereas by previous Order of the British Columbia Security Commission all persons of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to report to the Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission, at 314 Powell Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, for the purpose of completing the evacuation therefrom.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority conferred on the Commission, it is ordered:—

(1) That all persons of the Japanese race shall immediately leave the area within the limits of Greater Vancouver, including Burnaby, in the Province of British Columbia, which area shall be a prohibited area after Midnight, Saturday, the 31st day of October, A.D. 1942, to all persons of the Japanese race. No person of the Japanese race shall enter or remain in the said prohibited area without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Police duly authorized to issue any such permit.

(2) This Order shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race and anyone failing to comply with its provisions will be liable to the penalties provided under P.C. 1665 for the breach of an Order of the British Columbia Security Commission.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 26th day of October, A.D. 1942.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Order No. 46

Whereas under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by Orders of the Governor General in Council, P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666, both dated the 4th day of March, A.D. 1942;

And whereas it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada for the British Columbia Security Commission to complete the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from the Kootenay District, in the Province of British Columbia;

And whereas by previous Orders of the British Columbia Security Commission all persons of the Japanese race located in the said area were ordered to hold themselves ready to be evacuate[illegible] area on forty-eight hours' notice.

Mackenzie Papers Vol 25 File 70-25(

GM/K

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENT
OTTAWA, CANADA

Confidential. November 6, 1942.

C.N. Senior, Esq.,
Private Secretary to the Minister,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Senior,- Japanese Lands.

Replying to your confidential letter of November 5th, I think there must be some misunderstanding by your informant. The Director of Soldier Settlement is not vested with authority to place any settlers on Japanese lands and has not done so. The authority of the Director extends only to the approval of the terms of sale, lease, or other disposition of these lands, and the stand is taken that Soldier Settlement is not responsible for the finding of tenants or purchasers or for the terms of lease agreements which were made prior to June 29th last (date of Order in Council P.C. 5523.).

I may say, however, that there has been some difficulty in connection with leasing arrangements in the Mission City area and this difficulty arose from the apparent determination of the local representative of the Official Custodian to obligate the tenants of certain of these lands to deliver all their products to the Pacific Co-operative Union at Mission City. It is necessary for me to write you at some length in order that the situation I refer to may be clearly understood, or to at least convey to you my understanding of the matter.

Prior to the evacuation order affecting Japanese there were 224 Japanese farm operators under contract with the Pacific Co-operative Union at Mission City. The majority of the share capital of this Co-operative is held by Jap. Japanese. The United Farmers' Co-operative Products Exchange is a jam factory and processing plant also at Mission City, which operates in conjunction with the Pacific Co-operative Union. The majority of the shares in this latter enterprise are held by white people. I am not advised as to the extent of interlocking directorate or management, but it seems obvious that the Pacific Co-operative Union in its function as a marketing agency relies to a large extent on the jam factory and processing plant as an outlet for its product in manufactured form, and of course the jam factory relies to a large extent on the Union as a source of supply for its raw material.

It appears that immediately following the decision to evacuate the Japanese, the management of the Pacific Co-operative Union - by arrangement with its Japanese shareholders - took immediate action to rent Japanese owned farms to white people under rather novel terms, as follows: The Co-operative borrowed funds from the bank and after arriving at the rental consideration in each case the Japanese owner was paid one-half the rental consideration in cash and a post-dated cheque for the balance. In turn, the tenants gave the Pacific Co-operative Union promissory notes for the total amount and these notes were endorsed by the Japanese owners. The rental agreements contained a clause obligating the tenant to deliver all his 1942 and 1943 product to the Pacific Co-operative Union. (I understand most if not all these leases were for a two-year period). Because of the inexperience of some of these tenants, or because of some misrepresentation or misunderstanding as to actual acreages in productive crops, or because of the unfortunate climatic conditions which occurred during the crucial growing and marketing period, considerable dissatisfaction resulted among the tenants. This dissatisfaction resulted in public meetings, protests, etc. In order to assist the Custodian toward getting these troubles straightened out, Soldier Settlement staff obtained 165 applications for new leases on terms which appeared reasonable. These applications have been passed to the Custodian for preparation and completion of formal lease agreements, but thus far none of them have been completed.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-69-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

As stated above, the leases arranged by the Co-operative Union with these white tenants carry provision for marketing the total produce through the Union. This provision is based on a clause or clauses embodied in the membership agreement between the Japanese land owner and the Union, and thus far the local representative of the Custodian has insisted that whoever operates these Japanese lands is bound to deliver all produce in accordance with the owner's agreement. To this I take exception.

I am advised that the Custodian has placed a supervisor in charge of the Co-operative Union and has investigated its financial affairs. There are said to be current liabilities of $173,000, consisting in part of outstanding cheques for $72,000 (of which $34,000 is payable to evacuated Japanese), an overdraft of $17,000 at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and demand loans of $34,000 with the same bank. The assets are stated to be worth $250,000 if the Pacific Co-operative Union can collect the money owing to it, one item of which is $10,000 owing by the jam factory. At the moment I do not know whether this asset position has been determined by accountants or appraisers, but I feel that there are grounds for the belief that the financial affairs of this co-operative Union are not reassuring, more particularly because of the remote likelihood of sufficient production from these farms to pull it out of its difficulties.

I have taken the ground that the terms of leases entered into prior to the date of Order in Council 5523 are no concern of mine, and if these tenants are prepared to continue to operate under these agreements for 1943 it is purely a matter between the tenants, the Union, and the Official Custodian. But where it has been found necessary to enter into a new lease for 1943 with the same tenant or with a new tenant, I have declined - and intend to continue to decline - approval of a lease agreement which binds the tenant to deliver all his produce to the Pacific Co-operative Union. No objection is taken to delivery to any agency designated by the lessor of that part of the crop which is equivalent in value to the rental consideration. There are four main reasons for the attitude I have taken in this matter:

(1) the fact that the Pacific Co-operative Union does not in my opinion appear to be on a solid financial footing, and even taking into account the inefficiency of some of these tenants the main responsibility for this financial condition remains in and with the Pacific Co-operative Union and its Japanese shareholders;

(2) the Director as representative of the Federal Government should not be a party to an arrangement which obligates tenants on these lands to deliver <u>their</u> share of their produce to a concern in the above position;

(3) there are other agencies in the Fraser Valley, owned and operated by white people, who could I think quite justifiably criticize the Dominion Government for going all out in an attempt to bolster up the financial affairs of a Japanese concern;

(4) the future production of soft fruits on these Japanese lands is not going to reach a volume that will place and keep the Pacific Co-operative Union on an even keel financially even if all the produce grown on these Japanese lands is marketed through that agency.

In the latter connection the following observations may be of interest:

When these Japanese lands were rented to whites in the spring of 1942 we found on detailed inspection that the total crops were as follows:
422 acres strawberries; 144 acres raspberries; 61 acres other cane fruits; 43 acres asparagus; 33 acres rhubarb.
These crops constituted 40% of the strawberry acreage, 50% of the raspberry and other cane fruits, and about 1/3rd of the asparagus and rhubarb, in the Fraser Valley. It is my understanding that little or no new acreage was planted to strawberries on Japanese farms in 1942, and it is known that many of these tenants did not have the financial resources with which to purchase necessary fertilizer. It is also known that because of the exceptional weed growth in

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-69-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1942 plus considerable inefficiency in management, the strawberry crop on these farms in 1943 so far as any volume is concerned will be from an acreage of between 100 and 200 acres, or roughly 50% of the acreage that existed in the spring of 1942. That is the picture as I see it, and I quite frankly do not see where the Pacific Co-operative Union can look for successful operations until this production factor changes for the better.

I may say in conclusion that this whole matter has been under review with Dr. Coleman, and my latest advice is that Mr. McPherson, his local representative at Vancouver, is being called to Ottawa for discussion.

Yours very truly,

G. McPherson

Director.

GM/K

OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENT
OTTAWA, CANADA

Confidential.

November 7, 1942.

C.N. Senior, Esq.,
Private Secretary to the Minister,
Department of Pensions and National Health,
O t t a wa.

Dear Mr. Senior,-

With further reference to Japanese lands, I may say that I have been waiting for some time for a decision by the Government as to what long range action is intended.

As you already know, your Minister has seen copies of reports and memoranda addressed to Mr. Crerar, and I am personally of the opinion that there always will be trouble of the type described in my letter of yesterday's date until action is taken to purchase these lands outright from the Japanese owners and turn over the administration of the farms to an agency adequately staffed to deal with a matter of this kind.

Yours very truly,

G. McPherson

Director.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-69-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mackenzie Papers Vol 25 file 70-25(c)

SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISALS OF LANDS HELD BY JAPANESE

IN THE DEFENCE AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

AREA	NO. OF PPTIES.	CROP ACREAGES							ACREAGE CLEARED	TOTAL ACREAGE OF PROPERTIES	TOTAL ANNUAL TAX LEVY	BUILDINGS		ELECTRICITY	
		Straws.	Rasps.	Other Canes	Bush Fruit Orchard Grapes	Rhub.	Aspar.	Hops				No. of Dwellings	Poultry House Accommodation (birds)	Greenhouses Area Under Glass(Sq.Ft.)	Ppties. with Electricity Installed	Total Val of Bldgs
FRASER VALLEY and LOWER MAINLAND	839	985.59	289.59	126.15	135.64	105.2	130.05	67.29	4,091.91	9,995.7	$37,824.21	652	185,661	293,498	382	$810,074.
VANCOUVER ISLAND and GULF ISLANDS	100	2.5	2.25	1.30	-	-	5.95	-	207.72	3,085.28	$ 2,366.62	92	5,440	156,718	27	61,606.
	939	988.09	291.84	127.45	135.64	105.2	136.00	67.29	4,299.63	13,080.98	$40,190.83	744	191,101	450,216	409	$871,680.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-69-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISALS OF LANDS HELD BY JAPANESE

IN THE DEFENCE AREA OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ES			ACREAGE CLEARED	TOTAL ACREAGE OF PROPERTIES	TOTAL ANNUAL TAX LEVY	BUILDINGS			ELECTRICITY		VALUATION				LEASES
Rhub.	Aspar.	Hops				No. of Dwellings	Poultry House Accommodation (birds)	Greenhouses Area Under Glass(Sq.Ft.)	Ppties. with Electricity Installed	Total Value of Bldgs.	Value of Land	Value Bldgs. Add to Land	Extras	Total Ppty. Value	Ppties. Known to be Leased or Rented, 1942
105.2	130.05	67.29	4,091.91	9,995.7	$37,824.21	652	185,661	293,498	382	$810,074.00	$410,726.15	$559,646.50	$8,115.65	$977,788.30	418
-	5.95	-	207.72	3,085.28	$ 2,366.62	92	5,440	156,718	27	61,606.20	32,456.75	49,174.29	-	81,631.54	35
105.2	136.00	67.29	4,299.63	13,080.98	$40,190.83	744	191,101	450,216	409	$871,680.20	$443,182.90	$608,820.79	$8,115.65	$1,059,419.84	453

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-69-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mackenzie Papers Vol 25 File 70-25(c)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF FRASER VALLEY

Consolidated Farmers of Fraser Valley, APRIL, 1940

District	Members	Population	Acres owned	Acres leased	Acres Cleared	Small Fruit	Rhubarb	Asparagus	Vegetables	Hops	Chickens	Greenhouses
Mission	80	465	1592	131	1046½	560½	120½	19	15¼	23	3,745	
Whonnock	44	281	768½	25	362	159½	19½	17	26¼	5	4,650	2
Haney	100	531	1464	51½	771½	334	22½	16	15½	6½	18,800	47
Hammond	43	259	737	17	305	146½	6	43½	55	8¼	3,280	4
Pitt Meadows	28	167	385	56	353	248	10	12	36	6	1,300	
Steveston	58	258	231½	187	419½	136	-	-	271¼	-	-	
Surrey	33	165	543	-	271½	153½	23¼	3	2	-	8,200	
Strawberry Hill	33	198	254½	9	133	70½	6½	3¼	3¼	-	40,100	
Sunbury	12	71	48	-	47	¾	1/8	1/8	5	4½	500	
South Port Mann	17	62	240	-	53	30	1	2	13	-	2,000	
Abbotsford	5	37	189	-	61½	12½	1	-	3	-	1,880	
Bradner	23	98	766	20	240½	164	4	9½	2	1	-	2
Clayburn	15	80	272½	5	111	77½	13¼	1¼	10	-		
South Fraser Farmers Union	70	396	1315	13	537½	325	14	35	59½		15,600	7
	561	3068	8806½	514	4712½	2419	241½	162½	517	53	100,055	62

8 included in letter sent by Shimek re production by Jpz in Fraser Valley - "the statistical figures are for Jpz in 1940 ; the situation is pretty much the same today"

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-18-1-31-08-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-69-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mackenzie Papers Vol 25 file 70-25(c)

JAPANESE LANDS-VANCOUR ISLAND AND GULF ISLANDS

DISTRICT	NO. OF PPTIES.	CROP ACREAGE							ACREAGE CLEARED	TOTAL ACREAGE OF PROPERTIES	TOTAL ANNUAL TAX LEVY	BUILDINGS			ELECTRICITY	VALUATION				LEASED
		Straws.	Raspa.	Other Canes	Bush Fruit Orchard Grapes	Rhub.	Asper.	Tops.				No. of Dwellings	Poultry House Accommodation (birds)	Greenhouses, Area Under Glass(Sq.Ft.)	Pptes. with Electricity Installed	Total Value of Bldgs.	Value of Land	Value Bldgs. Add to Land	Extras	Total Ppty. Value	Pptes. Known to be Leased or Rented, 1942.
SAANICH DISTRICT	1								1.27	1.35	19.60	1	-	-	-	$ 340.00	$ 254.00	$ 340.00	-	$ 594.00	1
DUNCAN DISTRICT	2								16.9	20.6	50.25	2	-	-	2	600.00	1,077.00	600.00	-	1,677.00	-
CHEMAINUS DISTRICT	6								3.0	63.76	244.44	7	260	-	5	5,825.00	708.89	5,200.00	-	5,908.89	2
NANAIMO DISTRICT	14								1.91	9.908	320.23	17	-	-	9	5,337.00	1,086.15	5,625.00	-	6,711.15	-
ALBERNI DISTRICT	1								1.5	15.75	19.93	1	-	7,728	-	1,000.00	146.25	600.00	-	746.25	-
PARKSVILLE DISTRICT	1								-	5.6	8.37	-	-	-	-	-	28.00	-	-	28.00	-
CUMBERLAND, COURTENAY, COMOX & ROYSTON DIST.	15								88.75	698.78	512.96	9	610	-	4	6,150.00	12,795.77	4,800.00	-	17,595.77	7
CAMPBELL RIVER DISTRICT	1								.12	.12	3.60	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	-	-	25.00	-
QUATHIASKI COVE	5								2.55	3.4	134.58	5	-	-	-	3,000.00	399.00	2,350.00	-	2,749.00	1
CORTEZ & RENDEZVOUS ISLANDS	2								10.3	279.0	23.15	2	-	-	-	550.00	856.25	550.00	-	1,406.25	2
MAYNE ISLAND	11								45.4	935.89	176.35	8	705	112,070	1	14,974.20	5,922.41	11,024.29	-	16,946.70	5
SALT SPRING ISLAND	11	2.5	2.25	1.30	-	-	5.95	-	36.22	923.53	273.59	8	2,200	38,920	6	10,490.00	5,719.03	7,385.00	-	13,104.33	5
	70	2.5	2.25	1.30	-	-	5.95	-	207.72	2,962.688	1,787.05	60	3,775	156,718	27	$ 50,256.20	$ 29,017.75	$ 38,474.29	-	$ 67,492.54	21
WEST COAST DISTRICT (Vancouver Is.)	30								Bldg.sites only	122.60	579.57	32	1,665	-	-	[illegible]	3,439.00	10,700.00	-	14,139.00	9
	100	2.5	2.25	1.30	-	-	5.95	-	207.72	3,085.28	2,366.62	92	5,440	156,718	27	$ [illegible]	$ 32,456.75	$ 49,174.29	-	$ 81,631.54	35

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-69-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Copy for Mr. A. MacNamara.

RG27
Vol 644

November 7th, 1942.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Future Status of the B.C. Security Commission.

1. The B.C. Security Commission was formed and brought into effect under P.C. 1665 dated the 4th of March 1942, for the purpose of evacuating all persons of the Japanese race from the restricted area of British Columbia as a measure in the interests of National Defence. Now that the evacuation of the Japanese has been completed, I am firmly of the opinion that the Commission should be dissolved. The work remaining in connection with the Japanese problem in Canada is entirely a matter of administration consisting of:

(a) Welfare, hospitalization, education and maintenance.
(b) General supervision.
(c) Utilization of Japanese volunteers for labour, to the best advantage possible.
(d) Consideration for rehabilitation of Japanese after the close of hostilities. If satisfactory plans can be put into operation for the use of Japanese labour for the duration it will materially aid the State owing to the current shortage of labour and it will be to the advantage of the individual Japanese so employed. This is a matter which should be given the gravest consideration owing to the attitude of the public in many parts of the Dominion. There is also to be considered the attitude of the Japanese who appear to dread climatic conditions of the prairie provinces. The Japanese have been accustomed to the moderate Pacific Coast climate and will oppose being broken up into small groups and sent to various points throughout the Dominion.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

2. In dealing with the suggestions in (c) and (d) may I say that I can fully understand the views of the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. MacNamara, to distribute the Japanese population as widely as possible throughout the Dominion. The B.C. Security Commission was faced with the most serious situation owing to the insistence of the Japanese to remain in large groups not far distant from the British Columbia coast and the opposition of the public in many areas to accept in their communities any Japanese no matter how small the number. In the circumstances, I am firmly convinced the B.C. Security Commission had no alternative but to build camps for the accommodation of the Japanese. It will be difficult to induce the Japanese to voluntarily proceed to distant points throughout the Dominion in small groups where they may be employed in some gainful occupation.

3. As a result of my experience with Japanese, I do not believe we in Canada can hope that the Japanese will ever be assimilated. The tense feeling caused by the war and the press accounts of ill-treatment of British prisoners tend to make assimilation impossible and, further, the Japanese people oppose it. The only solution, if it can be done without causing serious complications, is to break up the Japanese people and compel them to live in small groups and be employed gainfully until the policy of the Government, after the close of hostilities, is definitely fixed. As to opposition by the public in areas to which Japanese may be assigned, I can only suggest that the people in such areas be told that the transfer of Japanese is only temporary and is in the best interests of the State. It has been the experience of the B.C. Security Commission that opposition to Japanese rapidly disappears in any districts to which they have been sent, due to the fact that the Japanese have proved to be a very industrious race and the fact that they are a law-abiding people.

4. It is of the utmost importance that due consideration be given in order that the work of the Commission may be taken advantage of and further developed. In my opinion, the Government would be ill-advised, and it would be to the disadvantage of the Japanese, if the welfare, hospitalization, education, maintenance and supervision were placed in the hands of persons, no matter how capable and well-disposed they might be, who lack actual experience in dealing with the Japanese problem. In the circumstances, might I strongly urge that the Government give the question of administering the affairs of Japanese for the duration the most serious consideration.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. As Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission you have given freely of your valuable time, administrative ability and experience, and might I suggest that the Government would find your advice and guidance of inestimable value if they would see fit to avail themselves of your services in an advisory capacity. You have built up an organization and have accomplished excellent results, and in making the foregoing suggestion I have in mind that the Com mission's work should be continued and further developed along the lines now established.

6. The welfare, hospitalization, sanitation and the purchase of medical supplies were planned and ably carried out by our associate, Dr. Lyall Hodgins, and I feel sure the Doctor would like to see his good work continued. I, therefore, do not hesitate to say that I am sure Doctor Hodgins would lend some further assistance in connection with the work to which he has given so much of his attention.

7. In addition to the general administration, hospitalization and welfare, there is the international phase which must always be borne in mind. Dealing with this particular point, I consider that when formulating plans for the future of the B.C. Security Commission, a representative of the Department of External Affairs should be an active member. This I cannot emphasize too strongly. It was mainly due to your splendid work and understanding and that of Dr. Hodgins that the Spanish Consul gave such a favourable report for the information of the Imperial Japanese Government and such report, it is safe to say, had a direct influence for better treatment of British and Canadian prisoners in Japanese dominated territory.

8. Reviewing all these points and taking into consideration the number of British prisoners in the hands of the Japanese, I consider that no one person can efficiently and thoroughly deal with all questions of the Japanese problem and must have the assistance of a Committee consisting of persons of wide experience in various branches of the public service.

9. Mr. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, is fully conversant with all phases of the Japanese problem as the evacuation of Japanese has been developed and executed, to a large extent, under the direction of the Federal Department of Labour. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the Department of Labour should play a large part in promulgating and organizing the future policy in connection with the administration of affairs of Japanese.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

10. The entire staff of the B.C. Security Commission has had months of experience and the individual members thereof are thoroughly familiar with their duties. It is, therefore, only logical that, where it is deemed advisable, the services of the individual members of the present staff should be continued.

11. May I state, that in my opinion, no official of any police force should be called on to act on a Federal Committee or Commission appointed for the purpose of handling the affairs of Japanese in Canada. The duties of Police Officers are confined to enforcement of law, and police, therefore, should be used only to enforce the carrying out of orders of the Committee or Commission. At the same time, I urge the closest co-operation with all Police Departments. On the formation of the existing B.C. Security Commission two police officers were appointed, but conditions then were different from those which exist today, as, in the first instance there were many problems which directly came under police supervision. In this particular regard might I say that from my personal experience, acting as one of the members of the Commission, it was, at times, embarrassing and I am sure other police officers if appointed to any Committee or Commission would find themselves in a rather difficult position. Further, the total absence of police on any active Committee or Commission would indicate that such body is entirely a civil one, a condition which is bound to be noted by foreign enemy powers which have in their territories British prisoners of war.

12. The evacuation is now complete and what remains is purely a matter of administration which, I am sure, can be carried out by an administrator under the direction of a Committee composed of members of the various branches of the public service; but as I have stated, I hope the Government will see fit to retain your services, at least in an advisory capacity, and those of Dr. Lyall Hodgins.

13. The B.C. Security Commission was formed for the purpose of evacuation of Japanese from Coastal areas and this work has now been completed. In view of this and the fact that my police duties are so pressing, particularly in times such as these, may I ask you to please accept my resignation as a member of the Commission and that you relieve me of my duties as soon as you can conveniently so arrange.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

14. May I say, Sir, it has been a privilege to have been associated with you as Chairman of the Commission and with Assistant Commissioner Mead of the Federal Force as one of the members of the Commission. The duties as a member have been of great value to me and I can only hope that I have been of some assistance to you and to our Federal Government in carrying out this war-time duty.

15. The foregoing is respectfully submitted and I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Shirras,
Commissioner.

JS*DR

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Copy for Mr. A. MacNamara

ADMINISTRATION - B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION.

Having served as part-time Director of the Medical and Welfare Departments of the B.C.Security Commission during the past six months, and having at times undertaken executive duties such as Officer in Charge at Hastings Park, I feel a review of the work might be interesting and instructive.

The following report will embrace:-

1. A brief sketch of the problems encountered.
2. The method of their solution.
3. Outline of the problems now existing and which will exist until the end of the war.
4. Recommendations as to the solutions of present and future problems based on the experience of the last six months.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

1. Resistance to evacuation by Japanese because the families were separated - more accurately, married men were separated from their families.

2. Japanese reluctance to move from the Coast before certain provisions were made for (a) education, (b) health and hospital care.

There was lack of a definite statement from the Dominion Government of the policy to be carried out. For instance, the Officers of the Commission were unable to meet the Japanese as individuals or groups and outline to them where they were going and what facilities would be available to them in the way of community activities, education and health.

3. Resistance of single, healthy Japanese men to go to work camps.

There was no explanation as to how long they had to be at a work camp, and whether at the end of a year, they could return to visit their families. The order was work camp, or internment, with no alternative.

4. Resistance of Japanese to evacuation because the Officers of the Commission were unable to give a definite plan or give any hope to the younger, intelligent, well educated Japanese who were ambitious to get on in the world, such as nurses, doctors, dentists, physicists, chemists, school teachers, and a large number of individuals.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Officers were unable to answer such questions as to what would happen to them in the way of rehabilitation after the war.

5. Resistance of the Japanese to evacuation because the Officers of the Commission could never give a definite statement of policy as to Maintenance for the indigent and poor.

METHODS OF SOLUTION

1. The Government finally agreed to re-unite the families about June of this year and this was immediately effective in the evacuation.

2. Little or no education has been supplied for the Japanese. This problem has not even been touched upon, except at Hastings Park. Doctors, nurses and school teachers during the process of evacuation and at Hastings Park were usefully employed and profited from the experience. Plans for adequate medical care to be continued in the Interior towns were carried out with Japanese doctors, dentists and nurses employed throughout.

3. No solution was arrived at in connection with the order that single healthy men work or be interned.

4. Many Officers of the Commission, including myself, spent hours and days explaining to the Japanese their position in the present conflict, selling them the idea of being good Canadians. This salesmanship worked to a certain extent only.

5. No adequate, clear cut solution has yet been formulated to supply Maintenance to the indigent and poor Japanese.

EXISTING and FUTURE PROBLEMS

Now that the evacuation is almost completed and a large number of Japanese are in towns in the Interior, new problems arise and these problems are in my opinion much more serious and will continue for a greater length of time than those we encountered during the evacuation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In my opinion these evacuees will be poorly educated. They will become extremely unhappy because they will not have enough work to do and if the war lasts four or five years longer and they are to continue after the war as residents of Canada, they will most certainly be unruly and unhappy. Before the war it is true they were industrious and law abiding peaceful citizens. After five years of life in the towns without work, they certainly will not be industrious. They may not even be law abiding and during that five years the girls and boys who grow up will make poor citizens. The rehabilitation and the employment of 20,000 Japanese amidst the White citizens of Canada after the war, will be an impossible task if they are allowed to deteriorate for the next five years.

They must be given work.

They must have education.

The younger intelligent Japanese must be developed.

There must be adequate and fair maintenance to prevent deterioration.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In my opinion the task outlined above is a difficult one and a long drawn out social experiment.

I believe that if Colonel Mead goes back to Ottawa and Commissioner Shirras to Victoria, and the Commission is therefore somewhat broken up, the Government of Canada should be made to thoroughly understand the danger of allowing the Japanese evacuees/deteriorate to and should take steps at once to prevent it.

I would recommend the formation of a new Commission or Advisory Council composed of seven, eight or ten individuals -- Mr. Taylor, Senator Farris, Senator McRae, Mr.Reginald Tupper, and perhaps two or three other men or women of like standing. This Commission or Council should be non-political and of such a standing in the community that their advices would be respected by the Government and citizens.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In my opinion it is impossible to find a group of Officers in the present Commission, or any Civil Servants who might be appointed, who have the ability and the vision to carry out the duties as outlined above for the Advisory Council. We now have employed, a very fine staff including expert Social Workers, but to my personal knowledge, they are unable to set policy and prevent future trouble.

There should be therefore, two bodies, the Advisory Council or Commission, who would set policy, and the Executive Officers and clerical staff to carry out that policy.

Lyall Hodgins, M.D.

GLH/HMcE

November 10th, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Schedule A

Ottawa, December 3, 1942.

MEMORANDUM RE PROPOSALS FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.

Uniform Treatment

As far as possible there will be no distinction made between Canadian-born and foreign-born Japanese, between aliens and Canadian citizens. It is desirable that the position be maintained of being able to say that all are treated alike. It may be necessary to limit employment of foreign-born Japanese in certain parts of Canada, but this will be because of the fact that local opposition to foreign-born Japanese may be greater than to Canadian-born Japanese.

Work

It is very important that work be provided for every adult Japanese, not only to relieve the taxpayers of a part of their burden but also to maintain the morale of the Japanese. Work projects and private employment which will most definitely facilitate dispersal of the Japanese across Canada will be given priority.

Every effort will be made to induce evacuees to accept work, conditional upon work being reasonably suitable as to terms of pay, living conditions, etc. The work should be such as it does not involve separation of heads of families from their wives and from children under 18 years of age.

Girls and boys 18 years of age or over will be encouraged to take work, even though it may mean leaving their families. Some plan may be evolved to allow these to visit their families for an annual or semi-annual leave of two or three weeks, providing they have given satisfactory service where employed.

Work opportunities in various parts of Canada will be developed for family units, and single persons in middle and eastern Canada. In all cases, the rates of wages which prevail in the locality shall be paid for

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

equivalent performance by the Japanese. Every effort will be made to secure employment for Japanese with special training in their respective fields, insofar as this can be effected in local circumstances.

Where it is necessary for the Government to develop work projects to provide employment for those who cannot be given commercial and industrial employment, this schedule of rates will be fixed somewhat lower than prevailing rates for such work, in order that this type of employment will be the least attractive. For example, we might continue work camps for single men on road construction, etc., at 25 cents per hour, less deduction for meals.

Compulsory labour will not be resorted to at present, but those who do not accept work offered will be granted maintenance on a basis which will provide only sufficient to maintain health. For example, the budget fixed for a single man who will not accept work will consist of basic rations only. For a family, if the employable members will not work, the budget will be based on full allowances for those members who are not employable, but sufficient for only basic rations for those members who are employable, yet idle. Any policy with regard to men who refuse to work will be developed in close co-ordination with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Maintenance Allowances

The Committee already appointed will develop a schedule of maintenance allowances based on the following general provisions:

(a) A distinction between those who accept work offered and those who do not accept work will be made, as briefly outlined above;

(b) The full schedule will be sufficient to buy the same quantities of food allowed to relief recipients by the nearest municipality, but shall not in any circumstances exceed that allowed by the Department of Pensions and National Health in the case of veterans who have to be assisted;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) Earnings will be assessed in accordance with the policy developed by the Manitoba authorities. The rules are printed and copies will be made available to the Maintenance Advisory Committee. The rules provide for reduction of allowances in a common sense way with earnings, and permit no reduction for a certain part of earnings. When a man earns more than the maintenance allowance by a certain amount, no additional allowance is paid;

(d) Clothing will be furnished by the Commission in cases of need, depending upon the actual need established after an investigation of each case. This applies to the Interior Housing Centres and to the Work Projects;

(e) Single men in work camps will be required to assign at least $20.00 per month toward maintenance of their dependents in the Interior Housing Centres. Single men in private employment will be given every encouragement to assign the same amount or a smaller amount in accordance with earnings.

Transportation

When single Japanese or family units are being moved to private employment anywhere in Canada, transportation will be provided by the Commission to the nearest railway station to the place of employment, including a sufficient allowance for freighting furniture and personal effects of the family and single men concerned. This will include the transfer east of the families of all internees who will agree upon release to accept employment in private industry.

or the employing company

Interior Housing Centres

These settlements will be looked upon as a step in the evacuation process and a training ground for employment of families in the Prairies and the East. It shall be the policy to provide comfortable housing and maintenance but

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

it should be kept in mind that the settlements are not to be developed with any contemplation of permanency.

In recognition of the fact that it will take some time (possibly years) to settle families permanently elsewhere, every opportunity will be taken to develop work projects adjacent to the interior towns to provide employment for the married men and some of the women. Types of projects which should be studied are:

(a) Growing of food supplies at least sufficient for those in the Interior Housing Centres;

(b) Dairying, with the possibility that a surplus may be obtained for the commercial market;

(c) Special industries such as making clothes for residents and for men in work camps from materials provided, repairing shoes, making furniture, army materials, etc.;

(d) Special handicrafts in family units;

(e) Building of portable houses from local lumber for the commercial market;

(f) Development of local logging and lumbering in co-operation with provincial authorities;

(g) Fish curing and canning.

It may be found that it is impossible to locate some families elsewhere. It is noted that at least one of the members of the British Columbia Security Commission expresses the opinion that "we, in Canada, can not hope that the Japanese will ever be assimilated". Our chief efforts, however, should be devoted to dispersing the Japanese across Canada in productive employment in small groups or family units, where they will be assimilated into local community life in the same manner as the Chinese. Time will develop the decision in this regard, however, and in the meantime Interior Housing Centres should be considered only as clearing stations and training centres.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Hospitalization and Medical Care

Adequate and proper care for the sick will be provided for all Japanese in Interior Housing Centres and Work Projects including necessary hospitalization and dental treatment.

Education

The need is urgent for careful planning of the educational programme to develop Canadian citizenship in the younger Japanese. Correspondence courses will be continued for the present for public school children in the interior towns, as well as education in local mission schools. The problem of developing a more satisfactory programme for education of elementary and high school pupils in the Interior Housing Centres will be studied and should be put into operation before the Autumn of 1943. In other provinces the Japanese children are receiving, and will continue to receive, education equivalent to that of white Canadian children, by arrangements with provincial authorities of Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario.

Publicity

A two-fold educational and publicity campaign should be developed, (1) to impress the Japanese with the importance of taking employment when offered in private industry, both for their own good and for the national welfare, and (2) to diminish the anti Japanese feeling in middle and eastern Canada by showing the people the need for Japanese labour during the current shortage in particular industries, and the general peacefulness, industry and loyalty of the majority of the Japanese.

Administration

The good work of the British Columbia Security Commission will be recognized by an individual letter of appreciation to each member from the Prime Minister. In view of the fact that the members of the Commission are pressing for release, the present Commission will be dissolved as recommended by Commissioner Shirras, at a date in the near future, still to be decided. The Advisory Committee will also be dissolved by the existing Commission.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The further administration of the Reallocation Programme will be carried on as a function of the Department of Labour. The new Commission shall meet periodically and regularly as frequently as shall be necessary, and will be charged with development and direction of policy. There shall be appointed a general Supervisor who shall be in full charge of the staff and the operation of the Evacuation and Reallocation Programme, and the present staff of the Commission shall be retained insofar as satisfactory and necessary.

The new Commission to be established shall consist of:

Chairman - A MacNamara, Deputy Minister
Vice-Chairman - The General Supervisor
Members - Mr. Austin Taylor
Dr. Lyall Hodgins

One member nominated by the British Columbia Provincial Government; one member selected to represent the Department of Labour; one member selected by External Affairs; one member selected by the Secretary of State; two members who shall be Japanese Canadian citizens, democratically elected by all the Japanese under control of the Commission.

Commission members will be paid $10 per meeting and necessary travelling expenses. Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for transacting ordinary business. The member of the Commission, selected by the Secretary of State, shall be head of a subcommittee especially charged with looking after the property of evacuated Japanese, and inquiries and complaints concerning same.

Howard T. Pammett

Howard T. Pammett.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-70-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Telephone PAcific 7531

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B.C.

PERSONAL

November 9th, 1942.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Mac:

I appreciate the fact that the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell is in England, and I believe Dr. Bryce Stewart is also with him, and that you are carrying a very heavy load at the present time. However, your presence here is definitely required.

The B. C. Security Commission have many problems requiring definite solution, which can only be given by the Minister, or by you, or by one deputized by you, which I regret to say could not be found. Consequently your opinions are of serious moment to the Japanese situation in Canada today. Interpretations have to be made of Orders in Council which, since their passing, have changed in so far as their value is concerned; and new interpretations are necessary.

This conference must of necessity be very far-reaching, since it is not limited to the welfare and existence of the Japanese population in Canada, but more particularly to possible repercussions on 140,000 or more prisoners of war and internees in Japan. It is therefore paramount that we must use our best judgment to create a formula or pattern that will serve as a solution to the Japanese situation for the duration.

With you should be a member of the Department of External Affairs, I would suggest preferably Dr. Alfred Rive, also a party who could speak for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property.

The treatment of Nationals and their status, is one thing. The treatment of Canadian born and naturalized Japanese, is another problem.

Within the last week you have ruled, after consultation with Mr. Norman Robertson, that compulsory labour might be a mistake. This is only one of many problems confronting this Commission today.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-71-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The question of welfare is, in itself, a major problem. Medical services are equally important.

To enumerate the future policies for 24,000 people who are considered aliens today, regardless of the fact that a large majority of them were, prior to the war, Canadian citizens, is a very important question for the Government, and NOT for this Commission, to decide.

A two day conference with you, Dr. Rive and a representative from Ottawa of the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property, would settle these affairs for the duration. Before this Commission disbands, this conference should be held with Assistant Commissioner Mead, of the R. C. M. P., Assistant Commissioner Shirras, of the B. C. Police, Dr. Hodgins, who has voluntarily undertaken our medical requirements, Miss Amy Leigh, head of our Welfare department, and a representative of the Treasury Department.

As much as I appreciate that you are a long way from Vancouver, nevertheless, with good flying weather you and Dr. Rive and the other representative from Ottawa, could settle this matter in five days, or well within a week.

The Government saw fit to appoint an Advisory Council for this Commission which, in my opinion, today should be disbanded, since the evacuation has been completed. However, a meeting called by you, with them, from the standpoint of association and as a courtesy gesture is definitely desirable.

I enclose copy of a letter addressed to me by Assistant Commissioner Shirras, of the B. C. Police, and also copy of a letter addressed to me by Dr. Lyall Hodgins, both of which are self-explanatory and which I hope you will carefully peruse.

Yours sincerely,

Austin C. Taylor
Chairman.

Enclosures.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-71-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JER/MJS
Nov.26/42
File No.3363-C-40

3363-C-40

File

NOTE FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The attached Report to Council deals with the question of the cancellation of status, whether as naturalized British subjects or as natural-born British subjects or as Canadian nationals of Japanese who assert allegiance to Japan or who seek repatriation.

2. The provisions are capable of application in similar circumstances to Germans, Italians, Finns, Roumanians and Hungarians.

3. The following explanatory notes indicate the nature of the Order:

Clause 1(a) It is necessary to provide that a Canadian national who is repatriated shall cease to be a Canadian national, because there is one group of persons who are Canadian nationals, but are not British subjects. These are the alien wives of British subjects who are Canadian citizens under the Immigration Act, and who married British subjects after 1932.

Clause 1(b) Japanese repatriates must be accompanied by their wives and minor children under 16 years. It is necessary therefore to provide for the revocation of their British nationality also.

Clause 1(c) This clause is necessary in order that minor children of 16 years or over, who are left behind in Canada, will not lose their British nationality.

Clause 2(b) It is necessary to include Canadian nationals in this clause, to cover the same group as is covered in clause 1(a), so that the children of an alien woman who is a Canadian national may be deprived of their status as British subjects. (They would then automatically be deprived of their status as Canadian nationals.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL :

The Secretart of State, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, has the honour to report that:

1. Whereas arrangements have been made with the Japanese Government for the repatriation of persons of Japanese race, together with their wives and minor children, from Canada to Japan in exchange for Canadian nationals and other persons repatriated from Japan and Japanese-occupied territory to Canada;

2. And whereas it is possible that similar arrangements may be made from time to time with the governments of other enemy states;

3. And whereas it is undesirable that any persons so repatriated to enemy territory in time of war should be allowed to retain their status as British subjects or as Canadian nationals.

Therefore the Secretary of State has the honour to recommend that an Order in Council be issued under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as follows:-

1. (a) any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a British subject, and any person who is a Canadian national but not a British subject, who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a Canadian national.

(b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from the date of their departure from Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, a minor child of a person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall not cease to be a British subject by reason only that his parent has ceased to be a British subject, unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada.

2. (a) Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for protection to the Protecting Power of a state at war with Canada, or who asserts allegiance to such state, or who makes application for repatriation to such a state but is not so repatriated, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of his status as a British subject, and any other person who is a Canadian national and who applies for protection or repatriation as aforesaid may, at the descretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of his status as a Canadian national.

(b) The wife and minor children of a person who is deprived of his status as a British subject, or of his status as a Canadian national, under paragraph (a) of this clause, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, be deprived of their status as British subjects.

3. The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have lost their status as British subjects or as Canadian nationals by virtue of this Order in Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. A. McLARTY

Secretary of State.

Ottawa, November 25, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CLM/EN

June 18/43

RECORDS
File No 3464 R.6
Sub. 7 Chron. Filed

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SCOTT:

In view of the feeling in British Columbia at the present time and the apparent desire of most of the people there to get as many Japanese as possible out of the country, I shouldn't think it would be very wise to permit them to purchase more land now.

If it is merely a question of the sale or transfer of real estate from one Jap to another, I don't see any objections. However, this whole question as to how the property of the Japanese in Canada is to be dealt with is now under consideration I believe, according to your memo of June 15th. Until this problem is settled and a definite policy decided on, I shouldn't think it would be advisable to grant any licenses for purchase of land by the Japs, or permit transfers between them.

CLM

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JER/MJS
Nov.26/42
File No.3363-C-40

3363-C-40

Sec. | Chron. | Files | File

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2. The provisions are capable of application in similar circumstances to Germans, Italians, Finns, Roumanians and Hungarians.

3. The following explanatory notes indicate the nature of the Order:

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Clause 1(b) Japanese repatriates must be accompanied by their wives and minor children under 16 years. It is necessary therefore to provide for the revocation of their British nationality also.

Clause 1(c) This clause is necessary in order that minor children of 16 years or over, who are left behind in Canada, will not lose their British nationality.

Clause 2(b) It is necessary to include Canadian nationals in this clause, to cover the same group as is covered in clause 1(a), so that the children of an alien woman who is a Canadian national may be deprived of their status as British subjects. (They would then automatically be deprived of their status as Canadian nationals.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

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3. And whereas it is undesirable that any persons so repatriated to enemy territory in time of war should be allowe to retain their status as British subjects or as Canadian nationals.

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(b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from the date of their departure from Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of sectio
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All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. A. McLARTY

Secretary of State.

Ottawa, November 25, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CLM/EN

June 18/43

RECORDS
File No. 3464-R-6
Sub. 7 Chron. Filed

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SCOTT:

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If it is merely a question of the sale or transfer of real estate from one Jap to another, I don't see any objections. However, this whole question as to how the property of the Japanese in Canada is to be dealt with is now under consideration I believe, according to your memo of June 15th. Until this problem is settled and a definite policy decided on, I shouldn't think it would be advisable to grant any licenses for purchase of land by the Japs, or permit transfers between them.

CLM

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-72-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA. Dec. 2, 1942.

MEMORANDUM.

RE: PROPOSALS FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Mr. Hereford -

1. Mr. Hereford's suggestions mostly concern textual changes rather than general policy.

2. He suggests maintenance on the same scale as in the nearest municipality rather than in the nearest large city.

3. He doubts that the Japanese will ever be assimilated and suggests omitting this item.

Commissioner Wood -

1. Commissioner Wood considers most important phase of policy should be dispersal and assimilation of Japanese across Canada.

2. Next important is providing work for every Japanese to maintain morale.

3. He suggests the transfer East of families of all internees who will accept employment in private industry.

4. The new Commission should establish policy in all cases, to be carried out by the General Supervisor.

5. One of the Commissioners should be appointed by the Secretary of State to look after the property of evacuated Japanese, and this member should replace one of the two British Columbia Government appointees.

6. Two Japanese Canadian citizens should be democratically elected to the Commission to represent all Japanese.

Dr. Rive -

1. Dr. Rive suggests the point concerning compulsory assignment of pay by single men should be clarified.

2. The statement regarding men who refuse to work should contain a phrase like "basic rations" rather than "two meals per day."

3. He suggests close co-ordination with the R.C.M.P. in any policy for men refusing to work.

4. If Japanese are elected to the Commission, they should not be Japanese Nationals.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-73-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. Collins - 1. Mr. Collins approves of the proposals in general, and suggests only that more Japanese be settled on the Prairies, where anti-Japanese prejudice is lowest.

H. T. Pammett.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-73-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Hon. W.L. Mc K King
Prime Minister
Ottawa,

R.R. 1 Eburne, B.C.
Dec 5th 1942

EA RECORDS
773-B-1-40
" "

Dear Sir,

Sensible, cool, and reasonable people out here are looking to you to stem the tide of hysteria which has possessed some of the people on this coast. I would like to say a few of things out West to one who is so busy as our Prime Minister.

But here it is in brief - The idea of taking away the livelihood of all Japanese including the large number of Canadian born, turning them out of their homes, out of our schools & University and shipping them like cattle to some remote place, is so abhorrent and distgusting that that one cannot conceive, by any stretch of the imagination, of any government flying the British flag, lending itself to that sort of persecution of an innocent people. To mention that that is done in the face of all that we say about British fair play & the right of all men to be considered "innocent until proven guilty" our cause will indeed have received a very severe blow.

Precautions already taken are quite ample and any further action to be taken receive the fullest consideration in the light

of the principles for which we fight.

Time is not a factor in this case. This coast is not in danger of anything worse than a nuisance raid & that although possible is quite improbable. The strategy of the Japanese is quite apparent — that of hitting, then away, by surprise during the daytime period & then moving back and destroying the stepping stones between the Pacific. Personally I can assure you that there is not the slightest desire on the part of the old time Japanese & their Children to be anything else than good & loyal Canadians.

Let us not forget the tribute paid the native born Japanese of Hawaii during the attack upon Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt's admonition, and the fact that Japanese of American birth are being drafted into the U.S.A. Army the same as any other foreign decent.

We must carry the Torch of liberty high, not just in words alone, but in deeds.

I believe that you can do it, and we are depending upon you. Our faith in you is strong! "Canadians all"

Yours sincerely,

(Col) H E Lyon

JAN 7 1942

(Retired)

(COL) H E LYON

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-74-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

United Church
Japanese Mission
Bulletin

THE SHEPHERD'S CALL
"There shall be
one fold and One Shepherd"

Minister:
Rev.K.Shimizu
P.O.Box 495

VOL. XVI--NO.740 Kaslo,B.C., December 26,1942 KASLO NO. 16

A NEW YEAR PRAYER

Dark the future; let Thy light
Guide us, bright and morning Star:
Fierce our foes, and hard the fight;
Arm us, Saviour, for the war.

In our weakness and distress,
Rock of strength, be Thou our stay;
In the pathless wilderness
Be our true and living Way.

--Henry Downton.

-------oOo-------

SUNDAY MEETINGS
December 27, 1942

SUNDAY SCHOOL.....1:00 P.M.
"DYNAMIC CHRISTIAN LIVING"
Miss Sadie Tait in charge of worship

PUBLIC WORSHIP.....2:30 P.M.
"FINDING GOD IN RETROSPECT"
Sermon by Rev. K. Shimizu
Scripture--II Corinthians 1:3-11
Responsive Reading--10, Psalm 40
Hymns--79, 270, 275

ENGLISH SERVICES.....REV.H.J.ARMITAGE
Morning at 11:00....Evening at 7:30

CALENDAR FOR THE COMING WEEK

MONDAY?DECEMBER 28

1:30 P.M.-Teachers' Training Class in Bank bldg:"Child Psychology and Discipline."
6:00 P.M.-The teachers' supper party.
8:00 P.M.-A joint meeting of the teachers and the Executive of the P.T.A. in the Sewing School Room.

TUESDAY,DECEMBER 29

1:00 P.M.-Christmas party in the Church Hall for the Primary Dep't members.
1:30 P.M.-Teachers' Training Class:"Tests and Records;Modern Trend in Education."

WEDNESDAY,DECEMBER 30

1:00 P.M.-Christmas Party for the members of the Junior Department, ages 9,10 and 11
7:00 P.M.-Christmas Party for the members of Inter. and Senior Dep'ts,age 12 and up.

THURSDAY,DECEMBER 31

7:30 P.M.-The New Year's Eve Prayer meeting in the Church Office.

FRIDAY,JANUARY 1, 1943.

--------NEW YEAR'S DAY--------

11:00 A.M.-THE NEW YEAR'S SERVICE in the Church. Rev. K. Shimizu will speak on "FACING THE UNKNOWN WITH CONFIDENCE"
Hymns-288,2,275

NEWS AND PERSONALS

AT THE KINDERGARTEN CLOSING on Friday last week,more than 40 parents and guests were present, and enjoyed a splendid program of songs,games and pageants presented by the children. Miss S.Tait presided, and a Christmas message was brought to the parents by Rev.K.Shimizu.

KASLO JAPANESE P.T.A. was formally organized last Saturday evening when the first general meeting was held in the Sewing School. A constitution presented by a special committee was adopted with a few minor changes; and the executive for the ensuing year was elected as follows: Pres.,Rev.K.Shimizu; Vice-Pres.,Mr.Chuzo Furukawa;Sec'ry,Mrs.Kizu Tanaka; Treas.,Mr.Yoshiharu Nakagawa;Auditors Messrs. Iwao Miyashita, Takaichi Umetsuki and Zennosuke Inouye.

OUR FIRST CHRISTMAS SERVICE in Kaslo was held last Sunday afternoon in the beautifully decorated St.Andrew's Church. The Minister was ably assisted by the Young People's and the C.G.I.T. choirs. The following eight persons were received into the flock of Christ by Baptism: Hiroshi Furukawa, Teizo Hidaka, Sonoko Suyama, Hisashi Lloyd Meyeda, Murako Yoshida, Marina Fumiye Yoshida, Samuel Hiroshi Yoshida, Robert Tadao Yoshida.

"CHRIST THE LIGHT" was the theme of the message Rev.K.Shimizu brought to the members of the bereaved family and their friends,at the memorial service held in honor of the late Mrs.H.Babe Monday evening. Mrs.C.Okihiro,and Messrs.Nashimoto,Maruyama, Ohashi and S.Inomata also spoke. 37 were present.

ABOUT 40 MEMBERS and GUESTS were present at the Christmas Social Wednesday evening, when the YPS invited the younger members of St.Andrew's Church. After a devotional led by the Fellowship convenor, a fine program of songs, solos and duets,contributed both by members and guests, made the evening one of the most enjoyable of the season.

WITH MR.H.TAIRA in the chair,the Mid-Week Service this week had Messrs. H.Yamazaki, Y.Nakagawa, M.Nashimoto and Mrs.K.Shimizu relate inspiring reports and experiences. The Minister gave a talk on "Expectation and Life." 19 were present.

MR. MITSUO OHORA and MR.KINJI TANAKA came from Lempere to spend the holidays with their parents in Kaslo.

MISS KATHERINE SETSU SHIMOTAKAHARA was united in marriage to Dr.Hajime Suzuki on Tuesday at Christ Church Cathedral,Montreal.

www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-76-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

File 3369 J.P.B.D. MG26J4 Vol319

24th meeting, N.Y., 20-12-41.

Progress Reports

Review Report A/5 not completed early Oct 1941.

Sono - Radio Buoys in Strait of Juan de Fuca; a listening hut being installed on Van Is.

- JPs Fishing Vessels taken into custody 800 of 770 will be conv. via the Fraser River; the others are too sm to convoy; have been immobilized under RCMP surveillance.

- 2 AA guns mounted at Esquimalt
- 7 more shipped to Esquimalt
- infantry protection for air bases at Uclulet, Bella Bella, Alliford Bay, & Coal Harbour. inc. including field guns.
- Gen Reserve inc by 1 Fd. Regt.
  1 Fd. Coy (Engrs)
  1 Fd. Amb.
  1 Reconnaisson Battn to Vic.
- 2 way repeater & voice circuits between Esquimalt & Fort Harden.

- expend more time talking out defense of Canal at Sault Ste Marie than on JPs or W. Coast defenses.

File 3370 MG26J4 Vol 320

Permanent Joint Board of Defense
Journal of Discussions & Decisions.

para

5. " In the course of its review of the defense position on the Pacific Coast, the Board gave attn to the pblm created by the existence in Cda & in the U.S. of elements in the pops of Jps racial origins The opinion was expressed that an effort should be made to see that, in the event of hostilities Jps, the two govt's should follow policies of a similar character in relation to those racial groups. It was agreed that it would be desirable that steps be taken to arrange for consultation between the appropriate officers of the two govts, with a view to bringing about a practicable coincidence of policy in this matter in Cda & the continental U.S.

17th meeting Apr 16/41 [redacted], Joint P.D. & D., P.J.B.D.

Progress Report

- 1. U.S. Navy liaison officer assigned to liaise between Seattle & Van.
- Third recommendation - 16 guns for coast artillery defense of Cape Flattery, Port Angeles

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-B-40
Chron. Filed

NAR/SR
14.7.42

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Reference Rive's telegram from Vancouver of July 14th.

I spoke to Rive on the telephone this morning, answering his first two questions, and said that Mr. Scott would send him a telegram in reply to his third enquiry.

Concerning point (1) I told him that any Japanese, whether dual nationals or doubtful, should be permitted to be received by the Spanish Consul General in Charge of Japanese Interests. This permission extended to persons of Japanese race, born in Canada. The Police should record a list of persons applying for an interview with Schwartz. Such applicants should not be discouraged or warned that they will be regarded as enemy aliens. They should be informed that they may see the representative of the Protecting Power, and they should do so with full knowledge that they would meet whatever consequences might result from such action.

3464-A-40

Concerning point (2), I told him (after consulting Mr. MacNamara) that the Government had already informed the British Columbia Security Commission that it approved the policy of re-uniting Japanese families and that the Commission had given a good deal of publicity to this policy in the Japanese press and local Vancouver papers. I saw no objection to the Commission informing Schwartz of the policy which was being pursued, thus giving this policy supplementary publicity in British Columbia. I did not think the Government should issue a statement on this subject in Ottawa at this time, because that would suggest that they had only now come to a decision which, in fact, had been taken a month ago.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-77-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-77-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

DECLASSIFIED = DÉCLASSÉ FAH
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

CYPHER

TELETYPE

WA-3854

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1942.

3464B-4c

4973

7 13

WA-3854. Your EX-2935 of November 17, 1942, concerning questions relating to the treatment of Japanese in Canada.

Replying to your questions seriatim:

1. The scale of relief payments in the United States has already been indicated to you.

2. The policy of United States authorities has been never to force Japanese internees to accept employment. If they refuse to work and become a public charge they are taken care of. The Canadian attitude obviously is one which the United States would never entertain.

3. For the last 9 months the Legation has been sending you all releases issued by the War Relocation Authority and the 8th Army Command concerning action taken by the competent United States authorities in dealing with the problem of the Japanese in the United States. There are of course aspects of the question which come under Social Security and the Department of Agriculture, but all this is covered in the various releases forwarded to you as they come to the Legation. It is physically impossible for the Legation at this time to send a full text of the regulations as they would run into probably hundreds of pages. The texts of these have been forwarded to you as they became available.

As to a tour of inspection of Canadian officials in this country and of American officials in Canada, the State Department has again indicated that they would be quite pleased to see this being done. Mr. Green, mentioned in your

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-78-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

message under reference, is still away from the office and consequently not yet available for discussing a visit.

In taking this matter up with the Acting Chief of the Special Division, Mr. Keeley, he stated that their expert in all matters concerning camps was now on the Pacific coast with a Spanish representative looking up some of the Japanese centres, but he thought that there was no point in bringing Canadian representatives at a time when the official representative of the Protecting Power was there. Mr. Keeley is quite favourable to a meeting between interested Canadian and American officials as soon as possible, but he claims that the expert in the State Department, now at the Pacific coast, will not return to Washington until the middle of January and he would like very much to await his return before a meeting takes place between officials in Washington.

Mr. Keeley stated that it would be excellent for the officials on both sides to consult in regard to the general policies and to visit camps in both countries. He felt that this should be done with the competent Canadian officials accompanied by a member of the Department in Ottawa, with the competent United States officials accompanied by a member of the State Department. They insist on having a member of the State Department on the occasion of any visit and it would appear to be logical to have a member of the Department of External Affairs accompany any officials who may wish to come down for a meeting in Washington when this can be arranged sometime in January.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-78-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The question of no publicity being given to a tour of inspection by such officials, can, I believe, be fairly easily managed. The State Department obviously do not desire to have it given publicity.

CANADIAN MINISTER

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-78-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

DECLASSIFIED = DÉCLASSÉ FAH
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

CYPHER

TELETYPE

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WASHINGTON, December 14, 1942.

3464-B-40c Norman

4923

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-78-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-78-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-78-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ONE SIGNED COPY ONLY OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309 — EAST BLOCK

IMMEDIATE (✓)
CYPHER (X)
EN CLAIR ( )

No. IX-2435

TELETYPE MESSAGE

3464-B-40C

File No. 7 3

To: THE CANADIAN MINISTER - WASHINGTON

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA

17/11/42

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING WHEN TYPING THE MESSAGE BELOW

Following for Cypher

From

DECLASSIFIED = DÉCLASSÉ FAM
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Begins:

IMMEDIATE Several urgent questions relating to the treatment of Japanese in Canada are being studied following representations from the Consul General of Spain in charge of Japanese interests. It is important that we should have as soon as possible information on the following:

1. Scale of relief payments in the United States to Japanese subjects and their families.

Japanese in Canada receive relief on a parity with Canadian nationals in the same localities without discrimination on account of race or religion. These allowances are held to be too low by the Spanish Consul General in many cases and some concessions may have to be made where persons on relief have not yet been fully established in new settlements and may require warm winter clothing or household articles because of different climatic conditions, etc.

2. What action is taken by the United States authorities where able-bodied Japanese refuse to accept employment (a) at large, outside restricted defence areas and (b) in road construction camps.

The Canadian Government have informed the Japanese that they will not force Japanese subjects in Canada to work. However, where able-bodied Japanese in settlements or road construction camps have refused to work, their scale of rations has been cut. Japanese who not only stop work themselves but endeavour to persuade other Japanese to quit have been interned and the Spanish Consul General has protested that the internment of Japanese who refuse to

Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

CYPHER DIVISION NOV 17 1942 Department of External Affairs TELETYPE

Date NOVEMBER 17 Room No. 119 Bldg. East Block Local 2104

Name of Sender Alfred Rive/EN (Typewritten) Authority (Signature of person authorizing message)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-79-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

work amounts to the application of a policy of forced labour and points out that the Japanese have so far not forced Canadian nationals in Japan and Japanese occupied territories to work. We are attempting to find a formula which is likely to be satisfactory to the Japanese Government if they are prepared to see reason. The difference in the social level of Japanese in Canada who are largely manual workers and of Canadians in Japan and Japanese occupied territories who are largely persons with incomes or salaried personnel makes it difficult to equate the two groups.

(3) Please secure and send forward by airmail full text of all regulations affecting the establishment of the restricted defence areas in the United States and the employment, settlement, ~~employment~~ and internment of Japanese subjects as well as any regulations of War Relocation Board and any other agencies.

4. We are much interested in the action taken in the United States and think that the Canadian and United States authorities should as far as possible ~~keep full~~ follow parallel policies in the treatment of Japanese subjects in their respective countries. It is feared that any sizeable discrepancy between the two countries is likely to be used by the representatives of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests to play off one Government against the other. The Spanish Consul General during a recent visit informed us that he was planning to keep in close touch with the Spanish Embassy at Washington through the new Spanish

Ends.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-79-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Consul who is to arrive later this month from Spain. In this connection I think it would be useful if the invitation to the Canadian authorities to send representatives to visit Japanese camps and settlements in the United States, promised by Mr. Grey, were forthcoming. We are tentatively arranging a brief tour of inspection to be made by the Deputy Minister of Labour, an officer of this Department and a new appointee in the Department of Labour (who is to take over the Japanese section of that Department) to Japanese camps and settlements in the West early in December and could conveniently arrange for the party to return from British Columbia by way of the United States spending say 4 or 5 days en route from the West to Chicago. This is still tentative but if it should fit in with Mr. Grey's ideas, possibly he or some other representative of the State Department together with a representative of the War Relocation Board and any other United States agency concerned might meet the Canadian party in Nelson or Vancouver, visit some of the typical Japanese camps and settlements in British Columbia and then go together to one or two Japanese camps and settlements in the United States. Please do not open this as a proposal from the Canadian authorities but tie it in with Mr. Grey's original request and one or two other subsequent requests which were received for permission to visit Japanese camps and settlements in Canada.

Ends.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-79-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In any case please send forward immediately all the information you can under (1) (2) and (3) above following when possible with further information and comments of possible arrangements for a joint tour of inspection. Please keep in mind that we would wish that any tour of inspection should not be given publicity and that it should only be of a limited number, day of ~~not over~~ three each, of the two Governments concerned with internal policy administration, and relations with the Protecting Power

ONE SIGNED COPY ONLY OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309 — EAST BLOCK

IMMEDIATE (✓)
CYPHER (X)
EN CLAIR ( )

No. 1+.2435

TELETYPE MESSAGE

3464-B-40C

File No. 7 3

To: THE CANADIAN MINISTER - WASHINGTON

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA

17/11/42

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING WHEN TYPING THE MESSAGE BELOW

Following for Cypher

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

CYPHER DIVISION NOV 17 1942 TELETYPE Department of External Affairs

Date 17 NOV 42 Room No. 119 Bldg. East Block Local 2104

Name of Sender Alfred Rive/EN (Typewritten) Authority (Signature of person authorizing message)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-79-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Ends.

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Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

CYPHER DIVISION
NOV 17 1942
Department of External Affairs

Date NOV 17 Room No. 119 Bldg. East Block Local 2104

Name of Sender Alfred Rive/EN Authority

(Signature of person authorizing message)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-79-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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Ends.

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Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

CYPHER DIVISION
NOV 17 1942
TELETYPE
Department of External Affairs

Date NOVEMBER 17 Room No. 119 Bldg. East Block Local 2104

Name of Sender A.Rive/EN (Typewritten) Authority

(Signature of person authorizing message)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-79-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In any case please send forward immediately all the information you can under (1) (2) and (3) above following when possible with further information and comments of possible arrangements for a joint tour of inspection. Please keep in mind that we would wish that any tour of inspection should not be given publicity and that it should only be of a limited number, ~~not over~~ day of three each, of the two Governments concerned with administration, and relations with the Protecting Power.

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Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

CYPHER DIVISION
NOV 17 1942
TELETYPE
Department of External Affairs

Date NOVEMBER 17 Room No. 119 Bldg. East Block Local 2104

Name of Sender Alfred Rive/EN (Typewritten) Authority

(Signature of person authorizing message)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-79-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Referred: 2 copies to Nfld.
2 copies to London
2 copies to R.C.M.P.
1 copy to P.J.B.D.
1 copy to all foreign offices.

HLK/ML

3464-3-40

3464-B-40c

Sub 7 3

Ottawa, January 14, 1942.

No. 59

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Journal of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence covering the Twenty-Third Meeting of the Board which was held in Montreal on November 10 and 11, and in particular to paragraph 5 in which it was recorded that the Board agreed that it would be desirable that steps should be taken with a view to bringing about a practical coincidence of policy in relation to treatment of persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast of Canada and the United States.

As you are probably aware, the Canadian Government has been under considerable pressure from British Columbia, where public opinion has been demanding that more stringent measures than those heretofore contemplated be taken with a view to removing any possibility of the Japanese population of that Province acting as a subversive influence to the disadvantage of the security of the Pacific Coast, in the event of a direct attack by the Japanese forces. As a result of this pressure, arrangements were made for holding a

Canadian Minister in Washington,
Canadian Legation,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 1 copy of encls., referred to: Nat. Def. Services (Army), Air, and Naval Services.
Minister of Fisheries
" " Labour
" " Justice
National War Services.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-80-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

conference in Ottawa at which the Provincial Government of British Columbia would be represented and in which the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia would participate. This conference opened on Thursday, January 8, and its deliberations were concluded today with the publication of a statement of Government policy, two copies of which are enclosed herewith.

I also enclose for your information two copies of the Agenda which was prepared for the conference, two copies of the list of participants and two copies of the report which was presented to the Government and which forms the substantial basis of the declaration of Government policy referred to above. I also enclose two copies of the Minutes and two copies of a document setting forth figures relating to the Japanese population in Canada.

A copy of the statement issued today will be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Section of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, but you may also wish to give a copy to the State Department. I anticipate that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will also be in touch with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to this matter, pursuant to the arrangements made by Assistant Commissioner Mead and Assistant Attorney-General Shea.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-80-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CANADIAN LEGATION
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 5. 1942

My dear Mr. Minister:

Mr. Berle has requested me to reply to your letter of January 20, 1942 with which you enclosed a copy of a statement of the policy of the Canadian Government dated January 14, 1942 issued at the conclusion of a conference in Ottawa between representatives of the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia which was called for the purpose of giving consideration to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of

Japanese

The Honorable

Hume Wrong,

Minister Counselor of Canada.

T. is transferred from Wash. file
archives Section 17/4/63.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-80-3
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Japanese racial origin. It is noted that you refer to the agreement last November at a meeting in Montreal of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense that, in the event of hostilities with Japan, it would be desirable to arrange for consultation between the appropriate officers of the two Governments with a view to bringing about a practicable coincidence of policy.

You are of course familiar with the restrictive measures which have been adopted by this Government concerning the conduct to be observed by alien enemies, such as, for example, the regulations which require among other things that enemy aliens turn in to the proper authorities fire arms, radio receiving and transmitting sets, cameras, etc. I assume that you already have copies of our regulations on this subject. If not, I should be pleased to

transmit

transmit copies to you. I note, in this connection, your kind offer to forward to the Department further information on the measures proposed by the Canadian Government, and should be interested in learning whether the Canadian Government contemplates the adoption of measures along the lines of those already in effect in this country.

I am, my dear Mr. Minister,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-31-80-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org