Mackenzie Vol 24 file 67-25

Legal Section
GWMcP/DI
January 5, 1943.

Memorandum for Dr. Coleman

Re: Japanese Evacuee Section.

For a general statement indicating the estimated value of evacuee assets under administration, I would refer to my letter to you dated October 19th last.

In accordance with your instructions, the following are the points which I believe require decisions of policy:

1. REAL ESTATE

The principal question is whether or not real estate should be administered or liquidated. For a general statement in this regard, I would refer to my letter to you dated December 12th, 1942.

(a) Urban.

(I) Vancouver. Assessed value, $1,800,000

The latest figures received today from Vancouver by wire dated January 4, 1943, give the following information:

Properties on City Records,		630
Sales made by Japanese,	30	
Unimproved properties,	120	
Sales made by Custodian with approval of Japanese,	20	
Buildings rented,	410	
Buildings vacant,	50	
	630	

Practically all of the vacant buildings are in the Powell Street area.

In so far as the City of Vancouver is concerned, the Powell Street area is the most pressing problem, particularly in view of the attitude of the Special Committee of the City Council, the Chairman of which is Alderman Buscombe. I attended a meeting of this Special Committee on December 18th, and would refer to Mr. Shears' Memorandum prepared after that meeting.

In order to rent buildings in this area, it has been necessary to obtain the approval of the City Building Inspector, Health Department and Electrical Departments, who, in the majority of cases, have required extensive repairs and additions to be made before they will permit a tenant to occupy the premises. In many cases it has been possible to find tenants who were prepared to advance the money for these repairs in order to get a place to live. There is a serious shortage of houses for war workers, and of necessity, they have taken former Japanese homes, which, in the majority of cases, in my opinion, they would otherwise not have considered living in. As far as particular cases are concerned, I would refer to Mr. Wright's Memorandum to me dated October 16th last.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In so far as the City of Vancouver is concerned, as stated in my report to the Hon. Mr. McLarty dated December 23rd, 1942, I have been requested by the Special Committee to ask that the Powell Street area property be sold by the Custodian with a view to its being converted into an industrial site. On this point, I am assured by Mr. Walker, of the Pemberton Realty Corporation, that local C.P.R. officials in Vancouver are interested in obtaining additional trackage along the harbour, and that some of this property will be suitable for that purpose.

While the figures given above indicate that the Custodian has been rather successful in renting buildings, it is obvious that the rents obtained will not carry the fixed charges and repairs over any considerable period, and I do not think that the tenants will remain if they can obtain better accomodation. I understand that several housing schemes are already under way in Vancouver for war workers. Store premises are being used as residences in some cases, and on Powell Street, practically all of the lower floors are stores and the upper floors used as rooming houses. Any policy of liquidating the stores would have to take into consideration the various orders of the War Time Prices and Trade Board, whose rulings have already conflicted with the disposal of business premises, as referred to in my letter to you dated

(II) Other Urban Property

This would include other cities and incorporated towns, but the problem involved is not as pressing as that relating to Vancouver. The estimated value of these additional properties is $1,100,000, and the estimated number of parcels of land, 900.

(b) Agricultural lands.

In accordance with Order-in-Council P.C. 5523, which brings the Soldier Settlement of Canada into the picture, this includes all land and any interest therein "situated otherwise than within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town." This interpretation takes in considerable land that is not agricultural land in the ordinary sense, since there are many towns, such as Steveston, which are unincorporated. The Soldier Settlement of Canada have made a survey of all of such lands, and advise that there are approximately 1230 parcels, which should not be interpreted as meaning that there are 1230 farms. This point is dealt with on Page 4 of my report to the Hon. Mr. McLarty dated December 23rd.

The difficulties of administering agricultural land under the supervision of the Soldier Settlement of Canada and the Custodian has been the subject of numerous discussions and considerable correspondence. My suggestions as to a workable arrangement are set out in my letter addressed to you and dated December 12th, 1942. While it is impossible to state how many farms, as such, are under the control of the Custodian, I am of the opinion that there are approximately 800, and 552 of these are now under lease.

(c) Fishing nets.

The question of the army taking these over for camouflage is referred to in Mr. Green's letter to Captain Godfrey dated December 21, 1942.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

No doubt the Director of the Soldier Settlement of Canada can give fairly exact figures as to the total assessed value of Japanese agricultural lands, but owing to the definition of the words "persons of the Japanese race" as defined in P.C. 5523 referred to above, this will include some lands that have not vested and will not vest in the Custodian under Orders-in-Council P.C.1665, as amended by P.C.2483

2. LOGGING OPERATIONS

The Timber Controller has requested that the Custodian arrange for the re-opening of two logging operations owned by Japanese evacuees, namely the Royston Lumber Company Limited and the Deep Bay Logging Company Limited. This problem, with particular reference to the Royston Lumber Company Limited, has been referred to in my letter to you dated . Several tenders have been received for the purchase of the assets of this Company, and if some decision is not made almost immediately, I believe that all the offers will be withdrawn.

3. SPECIFIED ARTICLES

(a) Cameras and radios.
The problem involved here is whether or not these articles should be returned to the Japanese, and I would refer to my report to the Hon. Mr. McLarty, dated December 23rd last, at Page 7.

(b) Fishing Vessels.
There are two principal questions involved.

(1) Whether or not the Custodian has power to complete sales made by the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee and to make new sales in view of the wording of the Orders-in-Council relating to this problem. In this regard, I would refer to my report dated December 23rd to the Hon. Mr. McLarty, with particular reference to Page 10, Paragraph 2, and Section 10 of the Brief.

(2) The question of whether or not the Custddian is entitled to charge actual disbursements against the proceeds received from the sale of vessels in view of the restriction imposed by Section (a) of Order-in-Council P.C.6247 that "No commission shall be charged by the Custodian in respect to such control and management," as referred to in Section 10, Part 2, Page 6 of the Brief. On your instructions, no charges have been made up to the present time. The total cost, outside actual office administration expenses for administering these vessels from August 8th to November 30th, 1942, is $8,480.61. The present position of the boats is referred to in my report dated December 23rd to the Hon. Mr. McLarty, at Page 8.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. CHATTELS

This question is referred to in my report to the Hon. Mr. McLarty dated December 23rd, at Page 6. The total cost of locating, protecting and storing chattels to November 30th, is $7,490.29. In many cases, evacuees are living in rented premises, and certain chattels such as fishing nets were stored with canneries, and such chattels had to be moved at the request of the landlord and storage space rented. Wherever possible, Japanese halls are being used. In many other cases, chattels had to be moved before evacuee owned buildings could be rented. The total expense indicated above does not include expenses incidental to the radios, cameras, motor vehicles and fishing boats. In so far as the motor vehicles are concerned, the disbursements incidental to their administration has been charged against the motor vehicles on a per unit basis.

5. INSURANCE

The problem involved here is whether or not fire insurance should be carried on property under the control of the Custodian. This is dealt with in my report dated December 23rd last to the Hon. Mr. McLarty, at Page 5, and I would refer you to Part 6 of the Brief. I understand that the Department of Justice have expressed the opinion that public liability insurance need not be carried.

6. LEGAL DIFFICULTIES.

This problem is referred to in my report to the Hon. Mr. McLarty dated December 23rd at Pages 9, 10 and 11, and I would also refer to my letter dated December 10th addressed to you.

Before leaving Vancouver, Mr. Collins, who had just arrived to take over the work of relocating the evacuees, called to see me and discuss in a general way, the question of making funds available for the maintenance of the evacuees from their own assets. Mr. Collins, having just arrived in Vancouver, did not wish to express any opinion until he had reviewed the entire situation, but it was agreed that the principal problem requiring a declaration of policy is whether or not the assets of evacuees are to be liquidated and the proceeds made available to them for their maintenance, with the result that they will live on their capital so long as funds are available.

A declaration on any or all of the above problems would, in my opinion, greatly facilitate the work of all departments involved in the evacuation problem.

G. W. McPHERSON.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-1-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(Copy-FT)

MEMORANDUM OF MEETING HELD Friday, December 18th at 10.45 a.m. to 12 noon at the City Hall with a Special Committee regarding Japanese Properties.

Present:

Alderman Buscombe - In the Chair.
Mr. Andrew Haggart - Representative of the Building Dept.
Mr. Lord - Legal Department.
Dr. Stewart Murray - Health Department.
Mr. G.W. McPherson
Mr. K.W. Wright
Mr. F.G. Shears

Some members of the Press were present.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting held on September 1st were read in which reference was made, that at that time evacuation was not complete, and a decision was arrived at to hold any drastic action in abeyance and to meet at a later date. The present meeting was convened for this purpose.

Alderman Buscombe stated that he understood evacuation was now complete and that while housing conditions were serious, he thought it was desirable for Japanese houses to be used to relieve this condition. The question was whether such houses could be brought up to standard.

He stated that he understood that we were renting Japanese property through Real Estate Agents and asked if tenants were being placed in Japanese buildings without the knowledge of the City Council. He was informed that it was our policy to advise the tenant to contact City departments in regard to repairs which were necessary, and in some cases the cost of such repairs was allowed as a deduction from rents.

Alderman Buscombe asked whether if once the tenants were in possession they might then refuse to carry out these repairs. He was informed that our present policy was to have the tenant deposit funds with us to cover the repairs agreed upon as assurance that the mechanics liens would be paid.

Mr. Haggart stated that to bring many of the premises up to present standard would not warrant the expense involved and that it would be false economy to do so. There was a Bye-law which provided that structural repairs would not be permitted if more than 30% of the assessed value of the property was required to be spent in bringing a property up to standard. Dr. Murray agreed with this and stated that many of the places were in terrible shape and at the present time they had placards on fourteen of them as "unfit for human habitation".

Alderman Buscombe referred to certain stores on Powell Street with windows boarded up and asked if any such stores could be used as dwelling places and he was informed that there were a number of cases where stores were now in use as dwellings.

Alderman Buscombe asked what our policy was regarding the disposal of Japanese property and could it not be sold in the same manner as the fishing vessels etc.

Mr. McPherson stated that this question involved a major policy. With regard to vessels, these were sold because they would quickly deteriorate and also because they were necessary to the fishing industry and that other items that had been sold were of a perishable

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-1-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

perishable nature, such as grocery stock etc. Mr. McPherson stated that an amount of enemy property was being sold but that it was not our policy to force liquidation with regard to evacuee owned property.

A question was asked regarding the disposition of revenues from Japanese properties which were rented and we stated that broadly speaking the interest on the mortgages was first paid, then taxes and insurance then creditors and the balance to the Japanese owner.

Mr. McPherson stated that it was not an easy matter to retain the Powell Street area as a commercial centre because while previously Japanese had used that as a shopping district, any new white tenants would not be so likely to do so but in the main would use stores in other sections of the city.

The question was asked if a Japanese could re-lease and he was informed that he could not do so without our consent.

Mr. McPherson stated that in the Powell Street and adjacent area there were about 240 Japanese owned properties and that about 170 had already been rented or leased by this department.

Alderman Buscombe again stated that he thought it would be an excellent time to get rid of all Japanese properties and that he sincerely hoped that Japanese would not be allowed to return and Mr. McPherson intimated that this was of course a matter of general policy which was outside the jurisdiction of this local office and for the present we could only sell with the consent of the Japanese owner and that we were administering his property as Trustees.

The matter of small additions, woodsheds and shacks having been built by the Japanese was mentioned. Alderman Buscombe asked if there was any By-law giving their department authority that such additional buildings be removed. There seemed to be some doubt as to what authority the city had in regard to this matter. Apparently the standards required for the erection of new buildings could not be made retroactive.

Mr. McPherson asked if, in view of the fact that liquidation had been suggested by Alderman Buscombe, whether the Committee had any views as to what should be done to this area in the event of liquidation being made a Government policy, as he would like to know what they had in mind so that he might be in a position to make some statement on his return to Ottawa.

After some discussion it was suggested that in view of this district's proximity to waterfront and railway, that it should be made an industrial area.

The poor condition of many of the properties was again referred to and Mr. McPherson made it very plain that if the City authorities condemned any particular building, either on structural grounds or because of fire or health hazards, that our department would act on such authority. It was stated that this had already been done in some cases and the opinion was very freely expressed that the Custodian's office here had co-operated in a very fine manner.

In this connection Mr. Lord stated that it would be the policy to survey each place and if necessary establish their legal rights and report to us what was required to be done, and he felt sure that we would co-operate as we had already done in the past.

Alderman Buscombe asked whether it would not be possible for revenues from Japanese properties to be put in what he termed a "Jack pot" and poor properties renovated out of such funds. Mr. McPherson stated that it would not be possible to use the revenues from the property of one Japanese owner in order to repair poor property of another Japanese owner. Alderman Buscombe could not see why this could not be done and Mr. McPherson further pointed out

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-1-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR
CANADA

EAA
3464-R-40
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4/177

O T T A W A, February 9, 1943.

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

Attention Mr. S. M. Scott

Dear Sir:-

I enclose copy of letter from Mr. Collins concerning payments to Japanese in Interior Housing Centres and Road Camps from the Custodian's Department.

Mr. Collins suggests that such payments be limited to a certain amount per month, and since a proportion of these persons are Japanese nationals, I would like your opinion on the proposal, as well as some indication of a suitable monthly maximum. These payments will doubtless increase considerably in number when other properties besides fishing boats begin to be sold by the custodian.

No restriction is considered at present upon payments to Japanese in self-supporting projects or in private employment.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

Enc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C O P Y

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C.
February 3rd, 1943.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Ma cNamara:

Yesterday I had a meeting with representatives of the Custodian's Department at which Treasury officials attached to this Commission were present. The question arose from the Custodian's Department as to whether or not they should release monies which are available for and have been requested by the Japanese under the jurisdiction of the B.C. Security Commission.

During the discussion, it was brought to light that considerable amounts have been paid through the Custodian and through the Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee to persons residing in our Interior towns. We have an arrangement with the Custodian whereby these cheques which are released by them are cleared through our Treasury Department in order that we have a record of the cash receipts of the Japanese under our jurisdiction.

We are naturally desirous of having this money retained by the Custodian's Department and issued to the parties concerned on a monthly basis. One reason being that we are finding that there is a considerable amount of gambling for quite high stakes going on in some of our Interior towns and the adjoining Road Camps in fact, some of the pots are running as high as $1,500.00. It is doubtful if such large stakes are the result of monthly earnings as paid in our Work Camps, etc., and we are of the opinion that they must be using money cached away or using current receipts from either the Custodian or the Fishing Vessel's Committee. There is also the fear that they may receive a substantial payment from the Custodian and squander the money and apply for maintenance. We are quite within our rights in refusing

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

them maintenance, however, it causes an unhappy experience between the Welfare workers and the Japanese people.

In making our analysis, we took the interior housing of Tashme as a basis and we find that the following amounts were sent to the residents of Tashme and are accounted for by earnings, Assigned pay, pensions and workmen's compensation and payments from the Custodian.

	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
Labour,	32,106.50	33,759.46
Dependent's Allowance,	2,013.20	1,598.60
Custodian,	358.25	432.50
Pensions and W.C. B.	779.12	693.34
	$ 35,257.07	$ 36,483.90

I would appreciate if you would advise me whether or not the Department of External Affairs is prepared to set up a policy whereby only a certain amount would be released each month to any persons who have cash assets with them and are residing in our interior projects.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) George Collins,
General Supervisor.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-2-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RGR/MJS
Feb.24/43.
File No.3644-G-40

EAA
File 3464 R-40
Sub. 7 (Chron)

NOTE FOR MR. MORLEY SCOTT

Re: Payments by the Custodian to Japanese in Interior Housing Projects.

1. P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, provides for the control by the Custodian of all property of persons of Japanese race evacuated from protected areas. In part it reads as follows:

> "Wherever, under Orders in Council under the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, the Custodian has been vested with the power and responsibility of controlling and managing any property of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas, such power and responsibility shall be deemed to include and to have included from the date of the vesting of such property in the Custodian, the power to liquidate, sell, or otherwise dispose of such property; and for the purpose of such liquidation, sale or other disposition the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939) shall apply mutatis mutandis as if the property belonged to an enemy within the meaning of the said Consolidated Regulations."

2. It will be observed that, for the purpose of disposition of such property, the Custodian has all power which is given in respect of enemy property by the Trading with the Enemy Regulations. Regulations 21 and 22 of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, reads as follows:

> "21.(1) All property in Canada belonging to enemies at or subsequent to the commencement of the present war, and whether or not such property has been disclosed to the Custodian as required by these Regulations, is hereby vested in and subject to the control of the Custodian. (P.C.2512, R.24(1) Am.)
>
> (2) This regulation shall be a vesting order and shall confer upon the Custodian all the rights of such enemies, including the power of dealing with such property in such manner, as he may in his sole discretion decide. (P.C.2512, R.24 (2) Am.)
>
> 22. (1) No enemy whose property is vested in the Custodian under these Regulations shall have any rights or remedies against any person in respect of any such property after such vesting has taken place. (New.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-2-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

" (2) No enemy shall have any rights or remedies against any person in respect of any matter whatsoever other than the rights and remedies referred to in paragraph (1) hereof. (New.)"

3. It is clear from the above that all property in Canada belonging to persons of Japanese race evacuated from protected areas, which is vested in the Custodian, may be dealt with by him at his complete discretion. There would therefore appear to be no obstacle whatever to placing a restriction upon the monthly sums of money paid to Japanese persons under the plan which is being considered.

4. The authority of the Minister of Labour to carry through such a plan would be amply covered by Section 3(1) of P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, which states that the Minister may "(3) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the . . . welfare of persons of the Japanese race." Authority to secure the co-operation of the Custodian is provided under Section 9 of the same Order in Council which states that: "the Minister may, for the purpose of carrying out his duties under these regulations, enter into arrangements with any department of the Government of Canada."

RLR.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-2-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Urban COPY Mack Vol 25 file 70-25 C.

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

re: Real Estate owned by persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the Defence Area of British Columbia

I am attaching a copy of a letter addressed to me by G. W. McPherson, who has been in charge of the Custodian's Office in Vancouver.

Until the completion of the evacuation it was not possible to look at the problem in any comprehensive way but it seems clear to me that the Government will have to give consideration to some important questions of policy.

1. In addition to the urban real estate which, according to the information we have been able to obtain, has a valuation of more than $4,000,000, there are the farms, principally in the Fraser Valley. Concerning the farm property we have been in touch with the Honourable Mr. Crerar and the Soldier Settlement Branch of Mr. Crerar's Department has been giving a great deal of attention to the farm land question.

2. In respect to urban property, the principal problem is in relation to the Japanese business district in Vancouver centering around Powell Street, running north from Hastings Street to the waterfront. As you may recollect, many of these buildings contain shops with living quarters upstairs and in the rear. There is no question that the vast majority of what we describe as living premises are in a very unsatisfactory state. So long as they were occupied by Japanese, who apparently adapted themselves to these conditions, sanitary inspections appear to have been infrequent. The Health authorities and the Engineering authorities of the City of Vancouver have, I think very properly, condemned many of these properties on the ground that they are unfit for habitation and, in spite of the housing shortage in Vancouver, I consider it very doubtful whether, without extensive alterations which might almost amount to rebuilding, the premises can be made fit for habitation by white people.

3. Any comprehensive steps which may be taken to remedy the situation would almost amount to what might be described as a slum clearance.

4. The City of Vancouver, very naturally, is concerned about the collection of its municipal taxes. On the other hand, if by reason of the conditions which prevail in the buildings the Custodian cannot secure tenants and collect rents to provide a revenue, there is no fund out of which the taxes may be paid and fire insurance maintained.

...

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. It seems to me, therefore, that the Government is faced with taking a decision as to whether a liquidation or clearance plan will be undertaken. Involved in this decision is an important question of policy. If such a plan should be undertaken it will be construed not only by the Japanese owners but by the public that when the war with Japan has ended the Japanese owners will not be permitted to come back and establish themselves in Vancouver or at any rate in this particular area.

6. If the Government feels that it can decide on the policy of liquidation, with the implication to which I have referred, the problem will then be to decide the most effective steps which can be taken to carry out the liquidation.

7. I regard it as very important that there should not be the slightest ground for the suggestion on the part of the owners or their friends that the project has been carried out for the financial benefit of any private interests.

8. If the project is to be undertaken, I think it may be proper to consider setting up an Advisory Committee in Vancouver to go into the whole question and to make recommendations. Concerning the personnel of this Committee I have no definite suggestions but I think it might be well to consider having some representation of the City Council, perhaps some representation of the Provincial Government, and two or three business men of unquestioned standing to represent the Dominion Government.

E. H. Coleman.
Under Secretary of State and
Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

copy

CANADA

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian

506 Royal Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.
December 9th, 1942.

Dr. E. H. Coleman, K.C.,
Under Secretary of State,
West Block,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Coleman: Re: Japanese Real Estate

I would recommend for your consideration the immediate adoption of the following policies:-

(1) Liquidation of all vested Real Estate, where -

(a) The property is in such a state of repair that it cannot be rented without extensive repairs and funds of the Japanese owners are not available for this purpose.

(b) The property is in such a state of repair that even if a prospective lessee agreed to repair, charging his disbursements against future rentals, it is obvious that the property will not give sufficient net returns to carry the accumulating charges that would cover any future repairs that may be necessary.

(c) The property is unimproved and no funds are available to pay the taxes.

(2) Tearing down of all buildings condemned by the proper City Officials.

(3) Releasing from the protection of the Custodian all encumbered property, improved and unimproved, where -

(a) Funds of the owner are available, but he refuses to make payment, or permit the Custodian to make payment, as such payments fall due.

(b) If the owner has no equity and refuses to quite claim and no funds are available to carry the property.

(4) The opening of confidential negotiations with the Canadian Pacific Railroad Officials, with a view to having that organization take over such portion of the Powell Street area, as might be useful to them for the development of the industrial sight and additional trackage for warehousing purposes.

I realize that the above recommendations involve major questions of policy, but I consider that they are desirable and should be placed before you at this time for consideration for the following reasons:-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-3-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

1. A large percentage of the Japanese owned Real Estate, particularly in the Powell Street area, is in such unsanitary and dilapidated condition that it is unfit for human habitation without the expenditure of large sums of money, which are not available.

2. Many of the buildings examined might be properly termed as "shacks", and may gradually be demolished by neighbours in need of fire-wood during the coming Winter. This statement is not, in my opinion, an exaggeration, since vandals are already breaking into property, stealing and departing with everything movable, also including unmovables, such as sinks and basins. There were at least four cases of breaking reported, during the past week, in the Powell Street area alone. *

3. The policy of permitting tenants to make such repairs in the structure, sanitation and electrical wiring, as demanded by the Civic Authorities, is a short range policy and, in view of the general state of the buildings future repairs will far exceed in costs the net revenues obtained.

4. The policy of the Civic Authorities insisting on the one hand that before occupancy repairs be made, and on the other hand that the taxes should be paid, makes it impossible to rent at all, except where funds are available, either from the owner or the prospective tenant.

I expect to have a meeting with the civic authorities before the end of this week but I appreciate the fact that in view of the Honourable Mr. Crerar's letter referring to farm lands, it is unlikely that any policy will be determined in the immediate future.

I spent an afternoon touring "Little Tokio" with Mr. Walker of the Pemberton Realty Company, a recognized authority on real estate in this city, and must say that I returned to the office a sadder and a wiser man. Mr. Walker advises me that he has discussed the problem with representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company here and they are definitely interested.

I am enclosing a clipping from a local newspaper so that you may see the type of house which we are endeavouring to rent.

Yours very sincerely,

G. W. McPherson.

GWMcP/HW

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-3-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CLM/MR
March 12/43

EAA

RECORDS
File 3464 R6
Sub. Chron. Filed

file

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCOTT:

Reference despatch No. 151 J 110 of March 10th, 1943, from Spanish Consul General, Montreal, regarding property of Japanese nationals.

1. No objection to personal belongings of Japanese being returned to them, with the exception of any valuable articles of gold and/or precious stones which it is considered should be held in safe custody on owners behalf until after the war.

2. It is understood that the Custodian retains possession of the assets of enemy claims until after the war and that these are not liquidated unless there is a probability that any carrying charges will amount to a greater sum than the realisable value of the property if sold.

3. The legal department would advise in regard to property of Canadian nationals and naturalized Canadians of Japanese race.

4.& 5. The household effects of many of the Japanese in Canada are likely few and of little realisable value, as in the case of fishermen and agriculturalists, located in small houses of poor construction in outlying districts. It is more than possible that as time progresses these effects will suffer deterioration from weather and loss by theft. In such cases and where it is not possible to have the property taken care of, the question of disposing of it should be considered. The owners would have to be informed and advised of the steps it is proposed to take and the reasons thereof explained. If possible, of course, the owner's consent should be obtained. It is assumed the amount realised would be retained by the Custodian but could be handed to the owner in moderate sums from time to time so that only a very limited amount could be taken out of the country in event of repatriation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. It is assumed that the Custodian would retain control of all enemy owned property until after the war.

7. If the Custodian should permit this, the property, if transferred to another of Japanese race would continue in the control of the Custodian and no objection, therefore, can be seen to such transfer to another Japanese. The transfer of the property to any other national would have to be very closely investigated before being permitted.

In making the above remarks to the querys on pages 2 and 3 of the Consul General's despatch, it has been assumed that the Japanese are continuing to carry out the arrangements in regard to protection of the property of British subjects in Japan and the Far East countries occupied by them, as advised in the Spanish Consul General's despatch No. 251- PIJC of May 8th, 1942.

It might be remarked that a Mr. Duclos was in the office today and stated that whilst in Shanghai, before being repatriated on the Gripsholm, he and others were allowed to withdraw certain of their bank deposits but were badly trimmed by the Japanese on the exchange rate they obtained for their funds.

CLM

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4606-C-13-40(.) X

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-R-40

HFA/AG
March 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Expropriation of Land belonging to Japanese and to Canadians of Japanese Race in the Protected Area of British Columbia.

1. Protests have been received concerning the liquidation of the property of Canadian citizens of Japanese race in the Protected Area of British Columbia.

2. It is possible under a recent Order-in-Council, P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, for these assets to be liquidated without the consent of the owner and even if it is not in his interests that they should be liquidated.

3. What has shocked the consciences of the people who are making a protest is that it is possible for a Canadian citizen of unimpeachable character to be deprived of his property without his consent even though there is no military reason for doing so. It is true that he will receive pecuniary compensation, but this benefit may be illusory because he may be practically forced to spend this capital sum in maintaining what other Canadians would consider a decent scale of living. In any case pecuniary compensation is not usually considered adequate by some one whose normal livelihood is derived from the land he owns.

4. It must be remembered that the Canadian citizen is almost certainly one against whom no offence has been proved or even alleged. He has already been called on to make very great sacrifices in the interests of public security:

   a. Through no fault of his own, he has been deprived of his major earning power;

   b. He has been removed from his home;

   c. He has seen his children's educational opportunities gravely impaired;

   d. He is made uneasy by the menace of deportation from Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-34-5-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. There are a number of reasons why it is undesirable that Canada should follow a policy, even towards Canadian citizens, which is open to these reproaches:

   a. The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that Canadians of Japanese race would be treated justly;

   b. The compulsory sale of the home of a law-abiding citizen whose only offence lies in his race appears to be in entire conflict with the principles set out in the Atlantic Charter to which the Canadian Government has adhered without making any specific reservations;

   c. The compulsory sale of these properties is in complete conflict with British traditions of justice;

   d. The compulsory sale of these properties is in conflict with United States policy, and indeed with constitutional law in that country;

   e. Everything which tends to turn a national war into a racial war is likely to prolong the war, and make the establishment of a lasting peace more difficult;

   f. It will be hard for Canada to ask other countries to refrain from racial persecution if her own hands are not scrupulously clean.

6. It will be seen from the attached correspondence that the Reverend W. H. A. Norman of St. George United Church, Vancouver, compares the Order-in-Council to the Nuremburg laws against the Jews in Germany. This is, of course, not quite fair since the Order-in-Council provides for pecuniary compensation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-5-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. In so far as the property of Japanese nationals is concerned, it is worth noting that the Government of Great Britain is protesting to the Government of Japan against the expropriation by that Government of the businesses of British subjects in Japan and in Shanghai. It is significant that at the time the letter from Mr. Norman was received the Department of External Affairs had before it a request from the Canadian Custodian that Canada should be associated in the proposed British protest, in other words, it was suggested that Canada should protest against a line of conduct as wrongful while herself contemplating precisely similar conduct.

8. It is understood that no liquidation of Japanese property has yet taken place, but advisory committees have been set up to deal with:

   a. The Vancouver area;
   b. Farm lands and rural property.

9. In view of the foregoing it is recommended that Order-in-Council P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943 should be amended so that no property may be liquidated without the consent of the owner, unless it is so clearly in the owner's interests that the property should be liquidated that the Custodian, acting as a trustee would act, could agree to the liquidation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-5-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EAA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-R-40
Filed

HFA/AG
March 15, 1943.

File

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

The Expropriation of Land belonging to Canadians of Japanese Race in the Protected Area of British Columbia

A recent Order-in-Council P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, together with an earlier Order P.C. 5523 of June 29, 1942 as amended by P.C. 6885 of August 4, 1942, gives the Custodian the power to liquidate, sell, or otherwise dispose of any property of persons of Japanese race in respect of which he has been vested with the power and responsibility of control and management. It is also provided that for the purpose of such liquidation, sale, or other disposition, the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy 1939 shall apply mutatis mutandis as for the property belonging to an enemy within the meaning of the said Consolidated Regulations.

2. There are no doubt some cases in which it may be for the benefit of every one concerned that the Custodian should have these wide powers. The Order has however called forth some protests because it would legalize acts of gross injustice and oppression.

3. In particular the Order would make it possible for the farm of a Canadian citizen, against whom no offence had been proved or even alleged, to be sold without his consent provided that he were Japanese by race. Not only might this citizen be of unimpeachable character, but he has already been called on to make very great sacrifices in the interests of public security. Through no fault of his own he has been deprived of the major part of his earning power, has been removed from his home, has seen his children's educational opportunities gravely impaired, and finds himself in a position in which he may be substantially forced to use the proceeds of the enforced liquidation of his capital assets to meet what would for citizens of other races be considered normal living expenses.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. It does not appear that any argument has been ~~devised~~ announced by the Military, Naval, Air Force or police authorities for depriving such a citizen of the ownership of his land, and it may even be doubtful if an Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act can operate to give the Custodian the power to convey a valid title to the land to a purchaser, since the Federal Government appears to be trespassing on Provincial authority to a degree not warranted by the emergency of war.

5. However this may be there appears to be a number of reasons against an exercise of the Custodian's power which would operate in the way described above: (a) The Prime Minister has stated in the House of Commons that Japanese would be treated justly; (b) The compulsory sale of the property of the law-abiding citizen, who is treated as an enemy on racial grounds alone, appears to be in entire conflict with the principles set out in the Atlantic Charter to which the Canadian Government has adhered; (c) The compulsory sale of these properties is in complete conflict with British tradition; (d) The compulsory sale of these properties is in complete conflict with United States policy and indeed with the constitutional provisions which condition this policy.

6. These considerations explain why protests are being received which show concern on the part of seriously minded people. For example the Reverend W. H. A. Norman of St. George United Church, Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Norman compares the measure to the Nurnberg laws against the Jews (though there of course, give no pecuniary compensation)

7. In so far as enemy aliens are concerned, that is to say persons of Japanese nationality, we are in the peculiar position of having transmitted to Great Britain, for use in correspondence concerning the treatment of

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

British and Canadian property in Japan and in Shanghai, a statement that liquidation takes place only when it is in the interests of the owner concerned. I am writing to the Custodian to enquire what modification, if any, of this statement should be made in view of the recent Order-in-Council. (see Telegram attached!

8. On the basis of the foregoing two recommendations are made: (1) That a memorandum should be submitted to the Prime Minister showing clearly the case in which the law-abiding citizen may be deprived of his property without his consent. It is quite possible for this case to have been overlooked when the Order was drafted and it is the Prime Minister's personal concern, to some extend, if his guarantee of just treatment is repudiated; (2) It will be quite possible for an administrative instruction to be issued which would prevent the use of the powers given by the Order-in-Council in the manner described above. If such an administrative instruction is given, it should receive sufficient publicity to prevent the growth of belief among responsible citizens that the Canadian Government is emulating the Nurnberg decrees.

9. Attention is called to the Custodian's memorandum of March 11 describing the advisory committees set up in British Columbia and setting out their terms of reference.

(Later.)
× Coleman - Macnamara say that they did protest this out & protested.
HWL.

COLEMAN & MACNAMARA SAY THAT THEY DID PROTEST THIS OUT & PROTESTED ?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-6-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
UBC-UCL
Vol 1-13

March 19th 1943

Rev. R.B. Cochrane, D.D.,
299 Queen Street W.,
Toronto (2) Ont.

Dear Dr. Cochrane,

The special committee on the Japanese had before it a report that an Order in Council had been passed on January 26th 1943, setting up a three man committee to advise and supervise the disposal of Japanese-owned property in the Pacific Coast cities. In view of the fact that this seems to contemplate the complete liquidation of the property of all Japanese, whether Nationals, Naturalized, or Canadian Born, the Committee felt that this constitutes a very serious situation, which demands the most serious consideration by all the churches, for the following reasons:-

1. While it may be perfectly legal, in so far as the Japanese Nationals are concerned, and in some ways a retaliation for similar action by the Japanese Government, the situations are by no menas parallel, due to the fact that there is no such number of individuals cases involved in Japan, as are involved in Canada - and further, there can be no justification for the liquidation of the property owned by the Canadian Born Japanese, and Naturalized Citizens.

2. The sale cannot, as the relocation of the Japanese, be considered as affecting national safety.

3. The proposal follows the pattern of the Nazi liquidation of troublesome minorities and imperils the very foundation of civil liberties, and seems to be a violation of all the principles laid down by the Atlantic Charter and other similar declarations by the leaders of allied nations.

4. The declaration of intention of sale, has had a most disturbing effect upon the minds of all the Japanese. They interpret this as a breach of faith by the Federal Government. They left everything behind when they were moved from the coast, and expected that it would be held in trust for them by the Custodian. This action will gravely imperil the Government's re-location plans, giving Japanese, as it does, the impression that they are to be kept in virtual serfdom. (in this connection, please read the part of my report on the Grand Forks situation dealing with this matter).

5. The proposed liquidation is not the general policy to all enemy aliens, but only to the Japanese, and in their case not to enemy aliens only, but to all alike.

For the above reasons, and for many others which will no doubt occur to you, the Committee felt that it would be well for representatives

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of all the churches, and of any other groups whose interests might be enlisted, to get tohether immediately and if they consider it wise, send forward to the Federal Government a strong protest against this action, urging that this forced sale of Japanese property be not proceeded with, certainly not as it applies to individual home owners.

I was asked to send this to you immediately, as there is some fear that this sale is going to start right away. Otherwise, it might wait for action by our Board, and by the Executive of the General Council. My personal feeling is that this is of sufficient importance for the Sub-Executive to deal with the matter immediately, but that is of course a matter which is left to your judgment.

Yours sincerely,

GD/AM
Dictated, signed in
writer's absence.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SMS/CC
April 5, 1943.

3464-B-40c

M E M O R A N D U M

POLICY TOWARD JAPANESE IN CANADA

The Labour Department's policy seems to be failing at its central point. The plan has been to scatter the Japanese throughout Canada and to make them self-supporting.

The chief obstacle, besides the reluctance of certain sections of Canada to receive them, has proved to be their own reluctance to leave the settlements. The settlements are reasonably comfortable. There is not much work that can be required of them. Even when idle they are fed, housed, clothed, heated, doctored. Moreover they are with their friends and families and are not surrounded by a hostile population. These are natural reasons for wishing to stay. Further, they fear that once they leave British Columbia they never will be allowed back. So long as they are in the Province they can hope to get back to the coast.

To these obvious reasons certain officers of the Commission add that many Japanese expect to be sent to Japan either voluntarily or involuntarily, either during or after the war. They must therefore already begin to curry favour with the Japanese authorities, and one way is to resist the intentions of the Canadian authorities. Labour Department suggests that Mr. de Kobbe, Spanish Consul at Vancouver, encourages this attitude, though the evidence given is not very convincing. The fact is not improbable in itself, however.

Noted Mak 7.4.43

All this places the Department of Labour in a dilemma. If they do not keep the Japanese comfortable we get after them. If they do keep the Japanese comfortable, their policy cannot work. Naturally, they want their policy to work and so do we.

The effect will probably be that Labour will suggest to the Advisory Committee that maintenance be lowered and comfort lessened for able-bodied people of both sexes in British Columbia. The officer appointed by this Department to attend the meetings of this Committee will be asked his opinion.

As I am apparently to be this officer, I should like guidance.

I am myself beginning to be of the opinion that our conciliation policy is not being successful. The Japanese have shown no indication that they even know that our settlements are good settlements. On the contrary, they complain about them continuously. Perhaps we should do one of two things:

1. Turn these settlements pretty frankly into internment camps, though without the barbed wire. The Japanese are already interning most of our people. This would not prevent persons being released from internment and would, indeed, encourage people to accept employment elsewhere. This would be a frank abandonment of our

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-08-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

declared policy not to intern for refusal to work.

2. Abandon the policy of scattering the Japanese throughout Canada and make up our minds to support them in comparative idleness for the rest of the war and perhaps indefinitely thereafter.

Labour can probably struggle along for a while yet in its present difficult policy. Sooner or later I think it will break down, and we should be considering seriously what to do next.

MEMORANDUM

Department of External Affairs

Ottawa, April 7/43

Deputy. I am inclined to think that this should be discussed with R.C.M.P., R.C.A., S.M.S. and myself.

JSR.

JSR

(Copy to)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-08-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SMS/CC
May 28, 1943

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
3464-B-40c

JAPANESE ~~PROPERTY~~ Questions IN CANADA

I - PROPERTY

The present situation appears to be that the Custodian is marking time pending the outcome of the test case, which is expected to be fought in Vancouver. His intention, if he wins the case, is to dispose of most Japanese property. So far, little, if any, has been sold.

As to household effects the situation is about the same. However, Japanese who have some of their effects sent to them, and objects of religious and sentimental value, will not be sold. Eventually most of the stuff will be got rid of.

The Japanese member of the Committee appointed to advise on disposal of property in Vancouver, has resigned as a protest against the sale of goods.

II - MAINTENANCE

The policy is already in effect of taking all employable single men off maintenance. Many have been taken off and the rest will be. The policy will be extended to married men. This applies only to the men themselves and not to their dependents.

This is contrary to the policy which we described to the Consul General and, I think, to the views we expressed some time ago to the Department of Labour. The Consul General has asked us about it.

We have to inform the Consul General that our policy is changed, or persuade Labour to change its policy, which will be very difficult and, I think, inadvisable.

The policy is being followed of making the Japanese spend their own money before getting maintenance. The minimum which they can keep is left to the supervisor's discretion. It runs something less than $500.00.

III - COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT AND MOVEMENT

Mr. Collins, as a test case, ordered one man to go east. He refused. He was taken to court, where he changed his mind. He was sent to Schreiber. Mr. Pammett tells me this has had a useful effect on the others. It is opposed to our policy as described to the Consul General, but our policy was carefully stated to be one for the immediate present.

The Japanese are very anxious to have their orders given them in writing so that they may demonstrate to the Japanese Government that they have obeyed orders upon which they had no choice.

As to application of Selective Service Regulations to the Japanese-Canadians, our letter has now reached Labour and Mr. Pammett tells me Labour agrees with it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-08-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-B-40(2)

SMS/EN

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

OTTAWA, June 25th, 1943.

Dear Sir,

Japanese Questions in Canada.

A number of questions concerning Japanese in Canada have lately been reviewed by officers of this Department in consequence of letters received from you, from the Consul General of Spain and from other Government Departments.

Foremost among these questions is the disposal of the property of the Japanese, real and personal. Related subjects are the desirability of giving the Japanese licenses to purchase property; the desirability of obliging the Japanese to exhaust their own funds before being allowed to receive relief; policy toward unemployed Japanese; compulsory employment of Japanese; and compulsory evacuation of Japanese from the villages.

I am aware that these are all subjects which have already been considered by your Department, and that most of them have been mentioned in letters from you to this Department. They appear to be subjects, which, from the reciprocal point of view (having regard to our interests in the Far East) should be discussed with the inter-departmental Committee on the Protection of Canadian Nationals in Enemy Occupied Territories. This Committee has been com osed of Mr. Mathieu, as Assistant Deputy Custodian, Mr. Turk for the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Mr. Hive, for this Department and Mr. McPhail for Immigration. It may be that it should be re-constructed so as to have a wider representation and be able properly to deal with matters from the point of view both of enemy interests here and our interests abroad. The Committee has traditionally confined itself to matters of property, relief and the like.

Pending consideration of the question of re-organization, I have to request that you attend (or if it is impossible for you to come), that you depute an officer to attend) a meeting of this Committee to be held next week. I think by the time this letter reaches you, the time and place will have been arranged by telephone.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-09-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

This meeting will concern itself first with Japanese matters and if the permits, then with matters concerning relief to Canadians in enemy hands.

I enclose a memorandum, drawn up by an officer of this Department, on several Japanese matters. It is meant solely to acquaint those who come to the meeting with the sort of subject which this department would like to have discussed, and with our preliminary views(subject to change in the light of the discussion) upon those matters.

Yours sincerely,

The Deputy Minister of Labour,

O t t a w a .

Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-09-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEETING JUNE 30, 1943,- JAPANESE QUESTIONS

1. DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1. Position of Personal Property

The course followed is based upon government policy accepted and embodied in P.C. 469, January 19, 1943, which provides for liquidation and disposition of the property. The reason behind policy is --

(a) In special circumstances of case the only way in which the matter can be dealt with in a practical way is to liquidate.

(b) This is the only course that will protect any element of Japanese interest in the property.

(c) Articles of religious and sentimental value are being excepted.

2. Real Property

Course followed is sale and liquidation under P.C. 649. Dictated by practical considerations, as there is no other effective way of preserving interests of Japanese. The property is of such a nature that it could not be preserved in its present form.

3. Property of Repatriates

They will be furnished with suitable certificates by Custodian, and there is no objection to transfer of title, provided that proceeds are vested in Custodian.

II. RELIEF

Department of Labour policy is not definitely settled in this respect. The following principles were recognized:

(a) Japanese should be required to use income from assets before receiving relief in any event.

(b) Able bodied Japanese, for whom work was available, should not be given relief.

(c) Other Japanese should be required to expend capital assets before asking for relief, reserving a substantial back log, which should take into account their family situation.

III. COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid compulsory employment of Japanese. Where work was available they could be cut off from relief, but it would always be open to them to keep themselves out of their own funds or funds supplied from other sources.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-10-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IV. COMPULSORY MOVEMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid a position which would involve practical internment. On the other hand, it is necessary to defend a policy in which there may be a ban on mass movement from essential jobs at work camps, provided that the departments are prepared to facilitate individual and small scale movements involving more or less permanent employment outside of camp areas.

V. LICENCES TO HOLD LAND

There was an exchange of views. Labour was inclined to favour the granting of licenses, but the general opinion was against it. It was recognized that it was not a point for External Affairs to decide.

VI. MIGRATION OF JAPANESE

It was generally recognized that we should not admit persons of Japanese race, whether or not they were United States citizens from the U.S.A.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-10-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-B-40(2)

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-B-40
Sub G 8 Filed

HLK/ML, July 16, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY:

Treatment of Persons of Japanese Racial Origin in Canada.

1 - I have read the attached copy of a minute of a meeting held in the Department of External Affairs on June 30, 1943 at which various questions relating to the treatment of persons of Japanese origin in Canada were considered.

2 - The American and Far Eastern Division was not invited to send a representative to the meeting and no person connected with the Division received any indication that such a meeting was to be held. This is the second time within recent months that this subject has come up and has been handled without any reference to this Division in spite of the fact that it is a matter in which this Division is vitally interested. I have shown you a copy of the memorandum which I addressed to Mr. Wrong on the first occasion on which this happened. I have shown you also Mr. Wrong's reply. Now that the matter has come up again I suggest that a note from the Under Secretary to the Chiefs of the Legal Division and the European Division, indicating that matters of policy relating to Orientals in Canada are not to be settled without discussion with the American and Far Eastern Division, would be appropriate.

3 - With regard to the views expressed at the meeting of June 30, I have only the usual comments to make. They are:

(a) that apparently no distinction whatever was drawn between Japanese nationals and Canadian nationals;

(b) that the arguments used to justify the policy of forced sale of Japanese assets are partial and misleading. Insofar as they are statements of fact they could be used to support the view that a policy of "liquidation with consent" would be successful;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-11-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) that the policy on relief is unjustifiable on any basis of decency or humanity. Unless it is assumed that all Japanese can obtain work if they want it. Any such assumption would be unjustified in the circumstances.

These points have all been made before and I do not anticipate that any more attention will be paid to them now than has been the case in the past. I feel very strongly, however, that the Department of External Affairs should not be put in a position of acquiescing in such policies without first making it clear that their character is understood and that the reasons for their adoption by other departments of the Government are recognized.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-11-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SMS/CC
July 17, 1943.

3363 40

JAPANESE REPATRIATION FROM CANADA

There have always been 100 places reserved for Japanese from Canada on the Gripsholm. Japan has asked for only 60 places and so far, ~~will probably not be able to~~ has produced 60 names. We have two reasons for wishing to use the 100 places:

(1) To get rid of more Japanese

(2) More nearly to equalize the number of Canadians coming from Japan, which is 210.

We suggested in conversation to Mr. Schwarts that he secure more names. He wishes permission to tell Madrid that there are 100 places on the Gripsholm, and I have promised him an answer this morning.

Mr. Allard's teletype No. WA-3561 of July 16th, presents the United States view and leaves the picture rather clouded. I have, however, prepared a draft telegram to Mr. Schwartz.

The questions are:

(1) Must we clear the draft before sending it?(which will mean it cannot go today)

(2) Is the draft satisfactory?

S.M.S.

[S. Morley Scott]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JER/MJG
Aug.12/43

NOTE FOR THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Licence to Japanese to authorize purchase of property in Canada

File No. 3464-R-40
3

1. D.O.C. Regulation 39E provides that no person of the Japanese race shall have the capacity, after February 24, 1942, during the War, to acquire or hold land or growing crops in Canada.

2. By para.(4)(a) the Minister of Justice is empowered, if it appears to him to be in the public interest so to do, to grant to a person of Japanese race a licence to acquire or hold land in Canada. This special power is by way of exception to the general ban upon the acquisition of land.

3. The Deputy Minister of Justice, by letter June 15, asked whether this Department had any view, as a matter of policy, on the question as to whether Japanese should be granted or refused a licence to purchase and hold land in Canada.

4. After consultation with the Committee considering various Japanese questions, including representatives of External Affairs, Custodian of Enemy Property, Foreign Exchange Control Board, Immigration, Labour, and Mines and Resources, the Deputy Minister of Justice was informed by our letter of July 7, 1943 that there were no considerations of international policy that would require the Minister either to grant or to refuse licences to purchase and hold land in Canada.

5. It was, however, indicated:

(a) that it might be embarrassing to the Department in its international relations if, as a result of licences issued to enable the purchase and holding of lands by Japanese, a situation arose in which it became necessary to divest the Japanese of their lands a second time;

(b) that one type of case might involve special consideration. A sale by a Japanese national, preliminary to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-13-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

repatriation, to a Japanese national or to a British subject of Japanese race, might well be approved even although there might be reluctance to authorize acquisition of land from a non-Japanese transferor.

6. In Mr. Varcoe's letter to Mr. Pickersgill, July 6, 1943, it is intimated that the Minister of Justice would like to have the question brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, having regard to the fact that a licence granted might be interpreted by the licensee and others as indicating that the Japanese purchaser would be permitted after the war to continue to reside in Canada and at the place where the land acquired was held.

7. I have consulted the American and Far Eastern Division with regard to the question of policy which is involved, namely, whether Japanese nationals and Canadian nationals of Japanese race are to be subject to general deportation after the war. I have received a note to the effect that there would be no objection to allowing sales in certain cases:

(a) The Government has not decided on its post-war policy.

(b) It is improbable that any general deportation will be arranged.

(c) If persons of Japanese race are to be deported against their will, the fact that they hold property in Canada will be unimportant.

It is pointed out that a forced sale would be a minor hardship in comparison with the major hardship implicit in deportation.

8. In these circumstances I should think that the Minister of Justice could be informed that it would be undesirable to grant licences to purchase land on an extensive scale, but that there would be no objection to granting licences in exceptional cases, where such a course was desirable in order to give effect to the general governmental policy of evacuation from the protected areas in British Columbia. This would be particularly true in cases like the one which is referred to in Mr. Varcoe's letter, where the applicant and his wife are both British subjects.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-13-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-B-40(2)

3464 B
Sec. D.C.S. Filed

Also sent to: - Asst. Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property
Attention - Mr. G.W. McPherson
Foreign Exchange Control Board - Mr. Turk
Commissioner of Immigration - Attn. Mr. J.R. Heard
Hearndon
Deputy Minister of Mines & Resources -
Attention - Mr. J.M. Wardle

Ottawa, July 12, 1943.

TO: The Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

SUBJECT: **Property of Japanese in Canada**

I enclose a minute of a meeting held at this Department on June 30th, 1943, on various Japanese questions. This minute represents the impressions gained in this Department of the substance of the conversation at the meeting.

Those present were:

External Affairs:	Mr. J. E. Read, Chairman Mr. Morley Scott Mr. C. L. Miles
Custodian of Enemy Property:	Mr. G. W. McPherson
Foreign Exchange Control Board:	Mr. S. Turk
Immigration:	Mr. J. R. Hearndon
Labour:	Mr. A. H. Brown Mr. Pammett
Mines & Resources:	Mr. J.M. Wardle

In regard to item 6, a despatch has been sent to our Legation in Washington stating that persons of Japanese race would not be admitted from the United States.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-14-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In respect to item 5, I attach a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

In respect to item 1, and other property matters a despatch to the Consul General of Spain will be framed by this Department, submitted to Mr. McPherson and if approved by the Assistant Deputy Custodian, sent forward.

Under -Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-14-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MEETING JUNE 30, 1943,- JAPANESE QUESTIONS

I. DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1. Position of Personal Property

The course followed is based upon government policy accepted and embodied in P.C. 469, January 19, 1943, which provides for liquidation and disposition of the property. The reason behind policy is --

(a) In special circumstances of case the only way in which the matter can be dealt with in a practical way is to liquidate.

(b) This is the only course that will protect any element of Japanese interest in the property.

(c) Articles of religious and sentimental value are being excepted.

2. Real Property

Course followed is sale and liquidation under P.C. 649. Dictated by practical considerations, as there is no other effective way of preserving interests of Japanese. The property is of such a nature that it could not be preserved in its present form.

3. Property of Repatriates

They will be furnished with suitable certificates by Custodian, and there is no objection to transfer of title, provided that proceeds are vested in Custodian.

II. RELIEF

Department of Labour policy is not definitely settled in this respect. The following principles were recognized:

(a) Japanese should be required to use income from assets before receiving relief in any event.

(b) Able bodied Japanese, for whom work was available, should not be given relief.

(c) Other Japanese should be required to expend capital assets before asking for relief, reserving a substantial back log, which should take into account their family situation.

III. COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid compulsory employment of Japanese. Where work was available they could be cut off from relief, but it would always be open to them to keep themselves out of their own funds or funds supplied from other sources.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-14-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IV. COMPULSORY MOVEMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid a position which would involve practical internment. On the other hand, it is necessary to defend a policy in which there may be a ban on mass movement from essential jobs at work camps, provided that the departments are prepared to facilitate individual and small scale movements involving more or less permanent employment outside of camp areas.

V. LICENCES TO HOLD LAND

There was an exchange of views. Labour was inclined to favour the granting of licenses, but the general opinion was against it. It was recognized that it was not a point for External Affairs to decide.

VI. MIGRATION OF JAPANESE

It was generally recognized that we should not admit persons of Japanese race, whether or not they were United States citizens from the U.S.A.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-14-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

MG26 J4 Vol 283 F2965 C194880

Ottawa, October 11th, 1943.

SECRET

Dear Mr. McCarthy,

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum on some aspects of the Japanese problem in Canada and the United States which I gave the Prime Minister in Quebec in the hope that he might find a convenient opportunity for mentioning the matter to President Roosevelt. In the event, the question did not come up during their conversations there. I have now had a note back from the Prime Minister, who thinks you might explore, informally in Washington, the United States attitude toward the questions touched on in my note.

Mr. King is in general agreement with the argument advanced in this memorandum, though he feels that sub-paragraph (4) on page 2 would require a good deal of consideration.

As I said, my memorandum was originally prepared with a view to the Prime Minister discussing its contents with the President. It does not, however, follow that you should try to secure any expression of the President's views. At this stage it would be enough to find out how responsible opinion in Washington is viewing the large and difficult questions of policy presented by the presence in the continental United States of the sizeable population of Japanese origin.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) N.A. Robertson

The Hon. Leighton McCarthy, K.C.,
Canadian Minister to
the United States,
Washington.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-15-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1881

SECRET

NAR/SR
20.8.43

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

I think it would be very helpful if you could get some indication from President Roosevelt of how he views the post-war position of persons of Japanese race in the United States.

The policy we have pursued since Pearl Harbor has been largely influenced by what we understood the policy of the United States to be. Both countries moved not only Japanese nationals but their own citizens of Japanese racial origin out of a wide belt along the Pacific Coast and, in general, took more drastic precautionary measures against Japanese residents than with regard to enemy aliens of other nationalities. The United States Government appears, however, to have received a little more cooperation or perhaps less opposition from State Governments than we have met with from the Provincial Governments in relocating persons of Japanese origin outside of Protected Areas. They have modified their policy with regard to the eligibility for military service of American citizens of Japanese origin and are reported to have formed a couple of mechanized fighting units from Japanese volunteers which, some months ago, were said to be ready for use in North Africa. We have exempted Canadian nationals of Japanese origin from the ordinary Selective Service provisions, do not call them up for military service and refuse applications from them for voluntary enlistment in any of the armed forces.

Opportunities for voluntary repatriation to Japan of Japanese men, women and children from Canada and the United States have been, of course, limited by shipping considerations. The second exchange ship to leave for the Far East next month may take 60 or 70 Japanese back from Canada. The first ship took less than a hundred. These numbers are too small to be of any consequence. The Japanese Government has not shown much interest in repatriating its nationals from this continent and not many of the Japanese Canadians have shown any desire to return to Japan.

We are likely, therefore, to be faced, at the close of the war, with the problem of some 25,000 residents of Canada of Japanese origin, less than a third of whom are Japanese nationals, the balance being British subjects and Canadian citizens. Most of them will then be resident in the interior valleys of British Columbia and in Alberta, where they were moved for safekeeping, and where most of them have found useful employment. The communities into which the Japanese moved accepted them with more or less

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-15-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1882

grace, on the understanding that their placement was an emergency wartime measure. The communities from which the Japanese were evacuated are confident that they have gone for good and will probably resist their return. I imagine the problems of the United States in this field are very similar to those which we will have to meet.

I think we should be looking ahead to the situation with which we will be confronted when the war against Japan ends, so that we can be sure our policy with regard to the position of Japanese residents is pretty closely concerted with that of the United States. My own preliminary feeling is that we should

(1) afford every facility, including free transportation and permission to transfer funds and furniture, for the voluntary repatriation from Canada of all persons of Japanese race, regardless of nationality, who wish to return to Japan;

(2) deport Japanese nationals whose behaviour during wartime made their internment necessary;

(3) revoke the naturalization certificates of naturalized British subjects of Japanese origin and cancel the national status of natural born British subjects of Japanese origin who either had to be interned under the Defence of Canada Regulations or put themselves under the protection of the Protecting Power for Japanese Interests. Such persons would then become liable to the deportation recommended under (2);

(4) permit the residual population of Japanese racial origin, who would be predominantly British subjects and Canadian nationals to reside in Canada where they should not be subject to any special or peculiar disabilities with respect to place of residence, employment, civil obligations or educational opportunities;and

(5) stop immigration for permanent settlement.

These headings outline, I think, the main elements of a possible policy for dealing with our Japanese problem. If the United States authorities contemplate more drastic measures - and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-15-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

C19-1883

I should be very surprised if they did - to deal with their Japanese problem, pressure of public opinion would probably compel us to go along with them. In any case, it would be very helpful for us to know how their minds are moving so that consideration could be given in good time to the formulation of parallel policies and conceivably of a joint policy. The question is clearly one of joint interest, in which a joint declaration of policy might have advantages, not only with regard to a general Pacific settlement, but also in its stabilizing effect on internal political opinion in both countries.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-15-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 207C
FRIDAY MAR 14 1947

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 167, House of Commons.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

OF

THE CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

VANCOUVER, B.C.

OCTOBER 20, 1943

VOLUME NO. 4

P. S. ROSS & SONS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ORIGINAL

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-2

REPORT ON EXAMINATION

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

OF

THE CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

VANCOUVER, B. C.

OCTOBER 20, 1943

--ooOoo--

P. S. ROSS & SONS

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ESTABLISHED 1858

CABLE ADDRESS PHILROSS

P. S. Ross & Sons

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
CALGARY VANCOUVER

MAJ. GEN. J. G. ROSS, C.M.G.
J. W. ROSS, LL.D. G. E. HOULT
S. B. PECKHAM S. R. CAMPBELL
W. G. JEPHCOTT W. L. GATEHOUSE
H. S. HAWTHORNE G. M. HAWTHORN
F. E. H. GATES I. A. ROSS
J. A. ROSS H. I. ROSS
F. A. COFFEY G. M. SMITH
G. G. HARRIS W. M. BRACE

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
360 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL I, QUE.

October 20, 1943.

The Secretary of State of Canada,
Ottawa,
Ont.

Sir:

Pursuant to instructions received from the Deputy Custodian under date of July 20, 1943, we beg to report having made an examination of the books of account and other records maintained by the Evacuee Section of the Custodian's Office located in Vancouver, British Columbia. This examination covered the period commencing with the taking over of real property, securities, chattels and personal effects of persons of the Japanese race as they were evacuated up to July 31, 1943. The period was approximately sixteen months.

Upon our arrival at the Vancouver office we discussed with the Director and the Comptroller the nature of the activities of the Evacuee Section and made a survey of the records and documents kept by the Evacuee Section for the purpose of determining the scope of our present examination.

Resulting from these discussions and survey the following observations were made:

1. Approximately 21,600 persons of the Japanese race were evacuated from that part of British Columbia designated as the protected area. These persons were, if they so desired, permitted to take with them to their new locations any cash and securities they owned and a limited amount of personal belongings. They were required to turn over all their other assets to the Custodian,

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

who would deal with such assets for the accounts of the individual owners.

2. The recording of the assets coming in to the possession of the Custodian as a result of the aforementioned evacuation required the opening of approximately 14,500 individual files.

3. The disposal of certain classes of assets, such as fishing vessels, fishing nets and gear, automobiles and trucks had been almost finished. Sales of some of the farm equipment and chattels had been made and a number of small businesses had been liquidated.

The sale of approximately 769 agricultural properties to The Director, The Veterans' Land Act had been arranged and the necessary work to complete the sale of such properties was in progress. The Director, The Veterans' Land Act was engaged in the survey of a number of other properties with a view to their purchase.

A catalogue comprising 464 properties in Greater Vancouver had been prepared and circulated offering the properties listed therein for sale. The properties listed in this catalogue were divided into three groups - A, B and C. Tenders received on properties in Group A consisting of 167 properties were under consideration. We understand the date for receiving tenders on the 297 properties in the groups B and C would be announced in the near future.

4. Numerous requests had been and were being received, through the British Columbia Security Commission, from evacuees requesting shipment to them, at their expense, of various household and personal effects, presently in storage under the control of the Custodian's office.

5. It was contemplated that within a comparatively short period of time the chattels remaining under the Custodian's control would be sold.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

From the foregoing it seemed apparent to us that progressive action was being taken to dispose of all assets of the evacuated persons which came under the Custodian's control.

In view of these circumstances we considered it advisable not to extend our interim examination to include a verification of the individual accounts of evacuees but to defer such verification until the assets held for their accounts now in course of liquidation had been sold.

Consequently our interim examination embraced:

1. A full detailed audit of the administration expenses of the Evacuee Section from its inception to July 31, 1943.
2. An examination of the accounts controlling Trust Funds consisting of the receipts from sales of assets and rentals from properties and disbursements to or for accounts of evacuated persons.
3. Review of the accounting system to satisfy ourselves that the internal check and control was adequate.

Administration Expenses:

We have made a complete examination of the administrative expenses incurred up to July 31, 1943, a period of approximately sixteen months. There is submitted herewith as Exhibit "A" a statement setting out in detail the expenses to July 31, 1943 which may be summarized as follows:

Advances from Custodian of Enemy Property, Trust Account No. 2, (Enemy Section) for purposes of paying expenses pending reimbursement from Public Funds	$306,000 00
Accumulated expenses to July 31, 1943	302,858 51
Unexpended balance at July 31, 1943	$ 3,141 49

In connection with our audit of the foregoing expenditures we make the following comments:

It would appear that during the first three or four months of the period covered by our audit, the accounting records were somewhat of a temporary nature and there was no well defined system. Subsequently a

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

study was made of the accounting requirements and a suitable system, designed to meet the needs as then determined, installed as from September 1, 1942. This system has been functioning efficiently since that date. However although certain difficulties were experienced by us in our audit of the transactions of the period prior to September 1, 1942 we have been able to substantiate to our satisfaction the expenditures made throughout the whole period to July 31, 1943.

The expenses of the "Evacuee" Section have been kept, as far as possible, separate from the expenses of the "Enemy" Section of the Vancouver office. In view of the accounting staff performing all accounting functions for both sections, the expenses of the accounting office for salaries, rent and light have been apportioned three fourths to the Evacuee Section and one fourth to the Enemy Section. The salary of the Director, who is responsible for the activities of the whole office, has been paid half by the Evacuee Section and half by the Enemy Section. One fifth of the basic charge for the telephone switchboard and $50.00 per month of the salary of the Manager of the Title Investigation Office have been paid by the Enemy section and the remainder of these expenses have been borne by the Evacuee Section.

These apportionments, which were approved by Mr. G. W. McPherson some time ago, appear to us to be equitable.

We have made certain suggestions to the Director and Comptroller in connection with the accounting records which they have agreed to adopt and which we believe will improve the records and facilitate subsequent verification.

As a result of our examination, we are of the opinion that the statement of expenses appended hereto as Exhibit "A", a summary of which is given above, correctly sets forth the expenses of the Evacuee Section of the Custodian's Vancouver office for the period from its inception to July 31, 1943 and accordingly we recommend the reimbursement of the sum of $306,000.00 to the Custodian of Enemy Property, No. 2 Trust Account.

P. S. ROSS & SONS

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-7

www.nikkeimuseum.org

Trust Funds:

Trust Funds includes monies received from the sale of assets, rentals from properties and chattels, interest from mortgages and sundry other sales relating to assets under the control of the Custodian as the result of the evacuation of people of the Japanese race.

These monies which are deposited in a separate bank account designated "No. 4 account" are held for the persons whose assets have been sold or administered. Individual accounts have been maintained in which is recorded at the credit of these persons details of amounts realized from the administration and/or sale of assets and at their debit amounts paid out for their respective accounts and cash paid to them.

Detail verification of these accounts was not made at the time of our visit because we felt it would be desirable to wait until the liquidation of assets, which was in active progress, was completed. Then the Custodian's Office in Vancouver will be holding only cash balances for a large number of the evacuees and possibly many of these cash balances will have been paid over to such persons. Consequently in making an audit of the individual accounts after all assets have been sold it would be necessary to make only one examination of the files relating to such accounts. This procedure seemed desirable also from the point of view of providing an opportunity to have the information on the files rearranged in the manner suggested later in this report under the caption "Files of Evacuated Persons".

We have, however, examined into the procedure followed with respect to the recording of the proceeds from the sale of assets and the income derived from interest bearing securities and the rentals from real estate and the due depositing of all incoming monies. We also examined into the control and internal check over such items and have satisfied ourselves that the same is adequate. We further have tested the correctness of the Trust Funds by checking in detail the bank account for the month of July 1943 and have reconciled the balance of the bank account in the name

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Account No. 4 at July 31, 1943, which has further been confirmed by certificate received direct from the bankers, namely the Royal Bank of Canada.

We have prepared from the records a preliminary statement of the Trust Fund Account at July 31, 1943 showing the Receipts and Disbursements during the period ended that date. This statement is appended hereto as Exhibit "B". We would point out that the classification of items on this statement may be subject to amendment at the time verification of the accounts is made.

Fishing Vessels:

It would appear from Order in Council P. C. 6247 that the majority of the boats owned by persons of the Japanese race within waters adjacent to the West Coast of Canada which were seized by order of the Minister of Fisheries had been sold prior to August 1, 1942 by a committee known as the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee. We are informed that the proceeds from such sales were paid to the original owners by the Committee.

As of August 1, 1942 the unsold vessels under the control of the aforesaid Disposal Committee were to have been turned over to the Custodian, but between that date and the actual date the boats were turned over, the Disposal Committee made further sales. As a consequence, the Custodian received from the Disposal Committee (a) 171 vessels; (b) cash in the amount of $11,133.34 representing the proceeds from some of the sales of boats made subsequent to August 1, 1942 after deducting therefrom the Committee's charges on the other boats sold; (c) accounts receivable totalling $64,920.00, due by Governmental Departments, being the uncollected sale prices of certain other boats sold to the Army, Navy and Airforce since August 1, 1942.

We understand the records of the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee have been examined by representatives of the Treasury Department. We had exhibited to us a statement certified by representatives

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of that Department in respect of items (b) and (c) above but we have not had exhibited to us a list of the 171 boats, certified to by the Disposal Committee as being all of the unsold boats at the time they were turned over to the Custodian.

Of the 171 boats taken over from the Disposal Committee by the Custodian, 17 boats belonged to persons whose affairs were under the control of the Enemy Section of the Vancouver Office, two boats were released by the Custodian and the remaining 152 boats were sold by the Custodian for accounts of evacuees. The net proceeds from the sale of these boats after deducting expenses for reconditioning, towing, wharfage, insurance, appraisals etc. were deposited in the Trust Funds account and credited to the accounts of the individual owners.

In addition to the foregoing the Custodian realized an aggregate amount of $72,903.08 from the sale of 71 additional boats and scows belonging to persons of the Japanese race. The net proceeds from these sales also have been credited to the accounts of the owners and the funds deposited in the Trust Funds account.

The amount of $11,133.34 received by the Disposal Committee was deposited in a separate Trust Funds bank account, designated No. 5 account. The Custodian has collected and deposited in the No. 5 bank account $58,820.00 of the Accounts Receivable taken over from the Disposal Committee leaving a balance of $6,100.00 due from the Royal Canadian Air Force, which when received will also be deposited in No. 5 bank account.

Certain monies have been paid out of the No. 5 bank account to the former owners of the boats or placed to their credit in the Trust Funds Accounts of the Evacuee Section with the result that at July 31 1943 there remained in No. 5 bank account an amount of $37,456.64. We were informed that when the balance of $6,100.00, referred to above, is received the balance in the No. 5 bank account will be transferred to the Trust Funds Account of the Evacuee Section designated as No. 4 account, and the accounts of the former owners credited with the net proceeds from the sale

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of their respective vessels.

Automobiles and Trucks:

Up to July 31, 1943, 403 automobiles and trucks belonging to persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected area came unde the control of the Custodian and had been sold for an aggregate amount of $147,501.74.

We understand, although the majority of these cars were seized by the police, that the Custodian's Office investigating the affairs of the evacuated persons found certain cars which had not been turned over to, or seized by the police and were thus taken possession of by the Custodian.

The proceeds from the cars and trucks sold, after deducting expenses for storage, insurance, watchmen's wages and appraisal fees incurred by the Custodian, prorated on an equitable basis to such cars and trucks to which these expenses were applicable, have been credited to the individual accounts of the former Japanese owners and the monies deposited in the Trust Funds account, designated No. 4.

Fishing Nets and Gear:

A considerable quantity of fishing nets and fishing gear c under the custody of the Vancouver office as the result of the evacuation fishermen of Japanese origin from the protected area, principally from Steveston, Prince Rupert, and other places along the British Columbia coa within the protected area.

We understand that at the time the Custodian's Office took possession of these nets, tags bearing the record number, the name of the owner, and the appraised value were attached thereto. In a number of instances, we were informed, these tags became detached from the nets thu making it difficult for the persons charged with the disposal of these nets to make definite reports to the accounting office in respect of the owner's account to be credited with proceeds from the sale. We understa that the services of an independent qualified person were used to establ

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the value of the individual nets and such valuations served as the basis for making sales. At July 31, 1943 there remained unsold a comparatively small quantity of nets in poor condition, or portions of nets, suitable for making repairs to other nets.

The Director informs us that every effort will be made during the current fishing season to sell the remaining nets and fishing gear now in storage.

The aggregate amount realized from the sale of nets and gear to July 31, 1943 amounted to $91,365.46. The full proceeds from the sale of nets have been credited to the personal accounts of the owners.

Chattels:

The household and personal effects of evacuees which they could not take with them to their new abode were, in a large number of instances, removed to central storage places or stored by the evacuees themselves, in most cases in some part of the dwelling being vacated. We noticed from some of the files examined by us that the evacuees recorded on the registration form only a general description of the items turned over to the Custodian.

An inventory record was made by the clerks charged with the responsibility of taking into custody the chattels stored in one or other of the several buildings used as storehouses, and in the cases where chattels were left in the custody of the tenant of the property vacated by the evacuee, a receipt signed by the tenant for such articles was obtained, except in those cases where the chattels were stored in a room which was locked or by other means made inaccessible to the tenant.

We visited some of the places in Vancouver and Steveston used for storing chattels and we noticed that in numerous instances the evacuees had packed belongings in cartons which were not covered or tied, and also that many other articles were in a damaged and much used condition, consequently the inventory of the articles made by the person taking them into storage is, of necessity, of a very indefinite nature.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We understand that many requests have been received from evacuees to have shipped to them at their present address certain articles which, in some cases, have necessitated the unpacking of a carton or other container in order to locate the particular thing or things requested. We were also informed that the storage places have on a number of occasions been broken into and containers ransacked, and as a result the belongings of one evacuee mixed with those of another, thus destroying means of identification of ownership with the office records.

A number of sales of articles such as refrigerators, washing machines, etc. have been made by the Custodian's Office with the consent of the owners and many articles have been shipped to the owners upon their requests, and with the approval of the British Columbia Security Commission at the expense of the person making the request.

We were informed that in the near future the chattels then on hand will be sold by public auction. This would appear to be desirable so as to relieve the Custodian's Office of the responsibility of maintaining safe custody of numerous articles of little value, many of which, it could be seen by inspection, would rapidly deteriorate and probably become worthless if kept for a protracted period of time.

Real Estate:

From the real estate records maintained in the accounting office it has been determined that at July 31, 1943 the Custodian was vested with 2,026 properties, having an aggregate assessed value of $3,241,402.00.

The properties may be grouped as follows:

		Total Assessed Value
(a)	769 agricultural properties sold to The Director, The Veterans' Land Act	$1,239,907.00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

		Total Assessed Value
(b)	372 properties now being surveyed in which the Director, The Veterans' Land Act may be interested	$ 416,998.00
(c)	464 commercial, residential or unimproved properties situated in Greater Vancouver, advertised for sale on June 19, 1943 in respect of which tenders have been called	1,176,543.00
(d)	421 other properties located throughout the protected area in respect of which no steps have yet been taken towards disposal	407,954.00

We attach hereto as Exhibit "C" a schedule of these properties grouped by districts.

Definite information is not obtainable as to how many more properties may become vested in the Custodian which, up to this time, have not been declared by the evacuees or reported to the Custodian by other persons having knowledge of Japanese ownership.

In respect of the 769 properties under sale to The Director, The Veterans' Land Act for an aggregate amount of $850,000.00 the Vancouver office was actively engaged in compiling the necessary details relating to each property so that titles to such properties could be transferred and sale price received at the earliest date possible. We understand there are mortgages upon a number of the properties included in this group which in some cases amount to more than the price to be paid for such properties. In these cases, we are informed, it is the intention of the Custodian's Office to ask The Director, The Veterans' Land Act, if he would be prepared to increase the purchase price sufficiently to cover the encumbrances or otherwise to permit him to negotiate directly with the mortgagees for the purpose of possibly effecting a compromise settlement. Failing settlement on either of these bases the properties affected would be withdrawn from the sale.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We are informed that adjustments in respect of rentals, insurance and taxes are to be made as of January 1, 1943.

We prepared and gave to the Director a suggested form of statement, which in our opinion should be compiled in respect of each property sold in order that a complete record of the transaction would be available for the files of the evacuees as well as serve the basis of settlement with the purchaser.

Securities:

The securities held in safekeeping for evacuees as shown by the records were verified by personal inspection. A list of these securities is attached hereto. (Exhibit "D")

At the time of our inspection the securities held for evacuees were in the same safety deposit boxes as securities held for enemy accounts. It would seem to us desirable to have the evacuees' securities kept by themselves in a separate safety deposit box.

Files of Evacuated Persons:

We were informed that there were approximately 14,500 files concerning evacuated individuals. We inspected a number of these files and noticed the information generally was in chronological sequence thus making an examination of the whole file necessary in order to gather information on one subject or with reference to particular assets. Statements giving adequate information relating to sales of assets did not appear to be in the files examined.

We discussed these matters with the Director and as a result it is suggested that a statement giving complete information in respect of the sale or other disposition of each particular asset belonging to each evacuee should be prepared and placed on the files of the persons concerned. To these statements should be attached such documents and letters as relate to each statement and reference made by way of index to the date of any other correspondence on the file which deals with more subjects than the one to which the statement relates. Such correspondence should remain on file

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-15
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in chronological sequence for reference. We feel it is very desirable to have the files rearranged in this manner and believe the results to be obtained warrant the expenditure of time and effort required to put the files in the suggested order.

It seems to us that in making the verification of the accounts of the individual Japanese Evacuees these files must form the basis of such verification and therefore if the files are in good order such examination will be greatly expedited.

General:

We are pleased to report that the books and records examined by us were well kept. We also wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the courtesies and co-operation of those with whom we came in contact in facilitating our interim examination.

Respectfully submitted,

P. S. Ross & Sons

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-16
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "A"

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT NO. 3
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 1942 TO JULY 31, 1943

Receipts:			
Advances from Custodian of Enemy Property Trust Account No. 2			$306,000 00
Disbursements:			
Office Rent	$ 10,520 33		
Light	481 01	$ 11,001 34	
Salaries	163,611 95		
Salaries - Registration Division	8,246 50		
Unemployment Insurance	1,250 55	173,109 00	
Inspections - Agents' reports and expenses		30,783 64	
Travelling, Hotel and living expenses -			
Registration Division	1,461 64		
Property Protection Division	21,888 91		
Office Personnel	6,556 89	29,907 44	
Freight and Storage - Protection Division	15,402 01		
Freight and Storage - Radios and Cameras	179 82		
Insurance - Protection Division	2,436 69		
Insurance - Radios and Cameras	125 25	18,143 77	
Appraisals - Radios and Cameras		53 00	
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies	10,170 79		
Office Equipment	8,684 93	18,855 72	
Office General Expenses	3,492 79		
Postage and Excise Stamps	2,327 89		
Telephones	2,822 04		
Telegrams	301 80		
Legal Fees and Claim Settlement	473 50		
Registration Expenses - Powell St.Branch	782 07	10,200 09	
Accountable Advances		715 00	
Cost of Organization of System		3,678 40	
Advertising		1,499 06	
Advisory Committees' Expenses -			
Greater Vancouver Properties	3,761 02		
Rural Properties	1,151 03	4,912 05	302,858 51
Balance - July 31, 1943			3,141 49
represented by -			
Petty Cash Fund		55 00	
Cash in Royal Bank of Canada, Account No. 3		3,086,49	$3,141 49

P. S. ROSS & SONS

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-17
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "B"

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNT NO. 4
TO JULY 31, 1943

Receipts:			
Proceeds realized from assets -			
Real Estate		$ 63,501 94	
Cars and Trucks		147,501 74	
Fishing Vessels and Scows		138,446 61	
Fishing Nets and Gear		91,365 46	
Small Businesses, farm implements, chattels, etc.		70,511 75	
Life Insurance Policies surrendered		7,769 70	
Accounts and Bills Receivable collected		27,029 88	
Post-dated cheques collected		32,408 32	$578,535 40
Cash and Bank balances turned over by Evacuated Persons			31,868 59
Remittances of balances due by Companies to Evacuated Persons		34,235 95	
Tax refunds from Dominion and Provincial Governments		9,814 72	
Death claim paid by Life Insurance Companies		4,553 84	
Transfer of balances in favour of former internees		36,187 72	84,792 23
Rentals from Properties collected by Custodian's Office	$ 92,629 97		
Agents	124,008 55	216,638 52	
Rentals from Chattels, etc., and Interest from sundry sources		10,142 71	226,781 23
Other Cash received - not classified			21,254 51
			943,231 96
Disbursements:			
Real Estate under administration -			
Municipal Taxes	58,392 76		
Fire Insurance Premiums	12,610 14		
Repairs and Maintenance	3,785 77	74,788 67	
Liabilities of Evacuated Persons		36,131 53	
Payment of Liens on and repairs to other assets		78,994 39	
Carried Forward		$189,914 59	943,231 96

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
Trust Funds Account No. 4
to July 31, 1943

Brought Forward	$189,914 59	$943,231 96
Disbursements: (Continued)		
Payment to Evacuated Persons and transfer to Enemy Section of balances due to Internees	293,416 84	483,331 43
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements to July 31, 1943 being -		459,900 53
Cash in Royal Bank of Canada		
Trust Account No. 4	59,900 53	
Savings Account No. 16795	400,000 00	$459,900 53

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-19
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "C"

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES UNDER CONTROL AT JULY 31, 1943

District	No. of Parcels	Improved Properties Assessed Value No.	Land	Buildings	Unimproved Land No.	Assessed Value	Total Assessed Value Land and Improvements
North and West Vancouver	30	16	$ 9,641 50	$ 19,210 00	14	$ 3,965 00	$ 32,816 50
Burnaby	27	13	5,421 83	12,830 00	14	3,360 00	21,611 83
New Westminster and Points	117	82	62,742 50	97,085 00	35	8,820 00	168,647 50
City of Vancouver South of False Creek	233	191	199,800 00	250,010 00	42	8,955 00	458,765 00
Vancouver Island	202	142	719 85	131,165 00	60	35,625 00	167,509 85
Other Islands	53	44	263 60	61,565 00	9	5,550 00	67,378 60
Coast	64	47	188 41	51,160 00	17	5,623 00	56,971 41
City of Vancouver North of False Creek	208	193	257,847 00	481,917 00	15	6,265 00	746,029 00
Eburne	4	1	600 00	1,500 00	3	3,544 00	5,644 00
Steveston	53	46	36,789 00	83,450 00	7	5,200 00	125,439 00
Richmond	158	123	94,081 00	90,796 00	35	14,832 00	199,709 00
Maple Ridge	295	283	186,985 00	308,015 00	12		495,000 00
Mission	138	130	76,534 00	102,197 00	8		178,731 00
Delta	108	84	35,274 00	82,417 00	24		117,691 00
Matsqui	76	65	42,467 00	77,511 00	11		119,978 00
Surrey	174	97	63,940 00	84,960 00	77		148,900 00
Dewdney	4	2	4,146 00	2,750 00	2		6,896 00
Chilliwack	1	1	3,750 00	1,500 00	-		5,250 00
Pitt Meadows	41	41	37,500 00	32,500 00	-		70,000 00
Sumas	1	1	885 00	600 00	-		1,485 00
Langley	39	36	23,100 00	23,850 00	3		46,950 00
	2,026	1,638	$1,142,675 69	$1,996,988 00	388	$101,739 00	$3,241,402 69

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-20
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

LIST OF SECURITIES HELD AT JULY 31, 1943 FOR ACCOUNT OF EVACUEES

File No.	Envelope No.		
514	101	Wakabayashi, Tosaku War Savings Certificates Nos. A8782533, A8432082 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	$ 10 0
514	100	Adachi, Eigi War Savings Certificates Nos. A8782532, A8432083 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	10 0
575	269	Hikida, Yoshikaza (Roy) War Savings Certificates Nos. A4510922, A3862497, A3479082, A2687425 A2016134, A4950970, A5437410, A5723243 A6248451, A6846931, A7250511, A7715568 A8234526 13 Certificates of $5.00 each (Certificates in name of Roy Y. Hikida)	65 0
610	14	Hoshino, Toshio War Savings Certificate No. A6847485	5 0
625	142	Masuda, George War Savings Certificate No. TA1440733	5 0
837	235	Kuboto, George Dominion of Canada 3% Victory Loan Bonds due March 1, 1954 - Nos. A661211-2 March 1943 Coupon attached	200 0
1042	306	Shikatani, Hideo Receipt No. 1052 for Yen 1000 issued by Japan & Canada Trust Savings Co.	
1100	307	Nishimoto, Simon War Savings Certificates Nos. TA978145, TA978153, TA978163, TA1203752 TA96249 5 Certificates of $5.00 each	25 0
1336	343	Shimizu, Shotaro British Columbia Packers - 35 shares Cert. Nos. V1067-8-9 for 10 shares each and V1070 for 5 shares Tip Top Tailors Cert. 1453 for 15 shares Above Certificates in name of Tom Shimizu and endorsed	

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-21
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"
Sheet 2

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B.C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
List of Securities Held at July 31, 1943
for Account of Evacuees

File No.	Envelope No.		
1352	334	Oda, Kyuya Pacific Co-operative Union - 5 shares Certificates 6955-59 Inc.	
1354	347	Obata, Mrs. Saturo Tami Quit Claim deed from Den Yasamoto	
1528	372	Mochida, Heisaku Deed of Land dated July 2, 1943	
1574	342	Izumi, Naojiro Certificate of title No. 73218	
1845	114	Sugiman, Tatsuro War Savings Certificates Nos. A7378762, A7183199 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	$ 10 00
1870	18	Ito, Masao War Savings Certificate No. A3511166	5 00
1907	203	Kobayashi, Seichi War Savings Certificates Nos. A6822265, A7872139 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	10 00
2236	314	Tehara, Gentaro War Savings Certificates No. A283177 in name of Heijiro Tehara No. A340742 in name of Shozo Miyauchi 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	10 00
2258	234	Kuboto, Saburo Dominion of Canada 2nd Victory Loan Bond 3% due March 1, 1954 No. B100512 (March 1943 Coupon attached)	500 00
2290	122	Nakata, Takeo War Savings Certificate No. A2596130	5 00
2396	268	Shimada, Tokuzo War Savings Certificates Nos. B1140754, B1255544, B1390944, B1495583 B1633556, B1795999, B1948182, B2084666 B266168, B328364, B413980, B707150 B547688, B820073, B992397, B213744 16 Certificates of $10.00 each	160 00

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-22
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"
Sheet 3

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
List of Securities Held at July 31, 1943
for Account of Evacuees

File No.	Envelope No.		
2685	4	Inouye, Kazuvoshi War Savings Certificates Nos. A1923470, A2696811 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	$ 10 00
2879	341	Yahiro, Mrs. Kin Pacific Co-operative Union Cert. 7361 for 1 share of $10.00	
3489	146	Nishimura, Shigeru War Savings Certificates - twelve Certificates for $5.00 each removed August 4, 1943	60 00
3716	300	Obokata, G. War Savings Certificate No. A4439238	5 00
4208	333	Kubota, Takijiro Pacific Co-operative Union Shares Nos. 6755-6 for $10.00 each	
4618	332	Kamimura, Kintaro Pacific Co-operative Union Share No. 6693 for $10.00 each	
4821	339	Uchimaru, Kesaguma Pacific Co-operative Union Shares Nos. 7305-6 for $10.00 each	
4838	368	Oka, Takuma Dominion of Canada 1st Victory Loan Bond 3% due June 15, 1951 No. K4A504542 (June 1943 coupon attached)	100 00
5104	104	Takeda, Heitaro War Savings Certificates Nos. A8432081, A8782534 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	10 00
5341	145	Nakashima, Toshio War Savings Certificates Nos. A6847548, A6258503, A5723294, A5437460 A4951024, A4511012, A3862499, A3479255 8 Certificates of $5.00 each	40 00
5361	308	Kusumato, Tom K. War Savings Certificate No. E287224	100 00
5419	360	Nakashima, Teizo Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bonds 3% due 1957 Nos.A353516,A353517,A353518 A353519,A353520,A353521 6 Bonds of $100.00 each	600 00

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-23
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"
Sheet 4

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
List of Securities Held at July 31, 1943
for Account of Evacuees

File No.	Envelope No.		
5445	335	Okuma, Yoichi Pacific Co-operative Union - 30 shares Nos. 6962-4 inc. for $10.00 each	
6803	99	Kawaguchi, Mrs. Yoshigoro Sealed envelope said to contain Japanese money - amount not stated	
6892	373	Maeno, Kenichi Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bond 3% due May 1, 1957	$ 100 00
7346	346	Farukawa, Kota Certificate of title	
7349	331	Iwase, Toshio Pacific Co-operative Union - 1 Share No. 6630 for $10.00	
8117	2	Ohashi, Masao War Savings Certificates Nos. TA2617943, TA2299119 2 Certificates of $5.00 each	10 00
8180	279	Kitamura, Yoshio War Savings Certificates Nos. B1948092, B2084574, B1795910 3 Certificates of $10.00 each	30 00
8698	336	Omura, Shogo Pacific Co-operative Union - 100 Shares Nos. 6965 to 6974 inc.	
9085	365	Yamanaka, Hirokichi Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bond 3% due May 1, 1957 No. E029291	1,000 00
9210	294	Howe Sound Fisheries Limited Dominion of Canada 3rd Victory Loan Bonds 3% due November 1, 1956, No. E106677 for $1,000.00 and Nos. C009847-51 for $5,000.00 each	26,000 00
		Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bonds 3% due May 1, 1957 Nos. E064615-6 for $1,000.00 each and B0039468-9 for $500.00 each	3,000 00
9211	296	Burrard Fish Co. Ltd. Dominion of Canada 3rd Victory Loan Bond 3% due November 1, 1956, No. E106676 May 1943 coupon attached	1,000 00

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-24
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"
Sheet 5

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
List of Securities Held at July 31, 1943
for Account of Evacuees

File No.	Envelope No.		
9212	295	Canadian Saltery Co. Ltd. Dominion of Canada 3rd Victory Loan Bond 3% due November 1, 1956, No. E106675	$1,000 00
9217	297	Fukuyama, Senkichi Dominion of Canada 3rd Victory Loan Bond 3% due November 1, 1956, No. E106711	1,000 00
9220	293	Sugeyama, Iwakichi Dominion of Canada 3rd Victory Loan Bond 3% due November 1, 1956, No. E141121	1,000 00
9340	338	Nakashima, Fusato Pacific Co-operative Union - 8 Shares Nos. 6928 to 6935 of $10.00 each	
9364	330	Endo, Torashichi S. Pacific Co-operative Union - 4 Shares Nos. 6347 to 6350 of $10.00 each	
9407	364	Takahashi, Koichi Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bonds 3% due May 1, 1957 Nos. A353510-5, A906886-91 12 Bonds of $100.00 each	1,200 00
9416	340	Umetsu, Mrs. K. Pacific Co-operative Union - 3 Shares Nos. 7307 to 7309 of $10.00 each	
10107	366	Nishikawa, Tomijiro Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bonds 3% due May 1, 1957 Nos. A353526-7 of $100.00 each and H0255432 for $50.00	250 00
10382	357	Tanaka, Horomi Deed of Land	
10711	363	Nimi Torogoro Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bonds 3% due May 1, 1957 Nos. A353522-5 of $100.00 each and H0255431 for $50.00 Nikka Co-operative Trade Association Share No. 41 of $1.00	450 00
10783	361	Yamaoka, Seitaro Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bonds 3% due May 1, 1957 Nos. E029292-3 for $1,000.00 each and A353528-9 for $100.00 each	2,200 00

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-25
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"
Sheet 6

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
List of Securities Held at July 31, 1943
for Account of Evacuees

File No.	Envelope No.				
11385	298	Kuraoko, K. War Savings Certificate No. A6965521			$ 5 00
11556	98	B. C. Purchasers Co-operative Association Certificates in names of following persons:			
		Cert. No.			
		12	Tomekuhi, Maikawa	400 shares	
		18	Hatsutaro, Nishimura	300 "	
		11	Sannosuje, Maikawa	1,000 "	
		25	Union Fish Co.	500 "	
		29	Y. Asano	10 "	
		72	Maikawa Ltd.	10 "	
		73	Maikawa Stores Ltd.	10 "	
		89	H. Mishimura	10 "	
		111	Union Fish Co. Ltd.	10 "	
		126	Y. Asano	400 "	
		160	Maikawa Ltd.	100 "	
		161	T. Maikawa Stores Ltd.	100 "	
				2,850 shares	
11633	362	Nakamura, Chosuke Dominion of Canada 4th Victory Loan Bonds 3% due May 1, 1957 Nos. B0040742-4 for $500.00 each and A353505-9 for $100.00 each			2,000 00
11993	102	Hatanaka, Ihino War Savings Certificates Nos. A8432077, A8782538 2 Certificates of $5.00 each			10 00
12267	323	Kusakai, Jubei War Savings Certificates Nos. TA1974076, A5505039 2 Certificates of $5.00 each			10 00
12271	321	Mukai, Gorosuje War Savings Certificates Nos. TA1974075, A5505038 2 Certificates of $5.00 each			10 00
12276	337	Shoji, George Yasugo Pacific Co-operative Union - 2 Shares Nos. 7182 and 7183 of $10.00 each			
12459	299	Tokai, K. War Savings Certificate No. A6965540			5 00

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-26
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"
Sheet 7

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
List of Securities Held at July 31, 1943
for Account of Evacuees

File No.	Envelope No.			
12697	324	Yamashita, Zenzo 4 Certificates in Japanese language said to be 2 Japanese Government Bonds, 1938 Issue of yen 100 each 1 Hypothec Bank of Japan Bond of yen 10 each Bill of Exchange No. 44148, Yokohama Specie Bank - yen 336.84		
12736	326	Kitamura, Misakao, Mrs. T. Major Oil Investments Ltd. Cert. 1450 for 1/40 of 1 unit.		
13213	283A	Inoye, Hisako, Mrs. Dominion of Canada 1st Victory Loan Bond 3% due June 15, 1951, No. B046906 (June 1943 coupon attached)	$	500 00
		Oriental Development Company 6% Bonds due March 1953, Nos. 287-288		2,000 00
		Grouped Income Shares Series "A" - 20 shares Certificates Nos. 15 and 16 for 10 shares each		
		Gouvernement Imperial du Japon Loan of 1910 Francs 12,000		
		Sealed envelope said to contain 27 bonds of Gouvernement Imperial du Japon, Loan of 1910, for 500 Francs each.		
13565	316	Maikawa Limited - 200 shares		
13712	108	Omoto, Yoshitaro War Savings Certificates Nos. B2084644, B1948161, B1795978 3 Certificates of $10.00 each		30 00
13803	62	Okinobu, Otaji Dominion of Canada 1st Victory Loan Bond 3% due June 15, 1951, No. H249503		50 00
		War Savings Certificates Nos. A7530284, 7070829, TA2378275 A6110734, A5612269, TA1399277, A4639552, A4182030, TA291726, A3183030, A2511279, A1899099, A1489225, A1242759, A1035387, A1019145, A588024, A373056 18 Certificates of $5.00 each		140 00
13824	81	Godo, Moichi Dominion of Canada 1st Victory Loan Bond 3% due June 15, 1951, No. K4A517855 (June 1943 coupon attached)		100 00
13832	322	Shimode, Toraichi War Savings Certificate withdrawn August 20, 1943		5 00

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-27
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "D"
Sheet 8

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
List of Securities Held at July 31, 1943
for Account of Evacuees

File No.	Envelope No.			
14167	35	Ogino, Ryugo		
		Dominion of Canada 1st Victory Loan Bond 3% due June 15, 1951, No. H205999 (June 1943 coupon attached)	$	50 00
14264	31	Abe, Isamu		
		War Savings Certificates Nos. TA857083, 1507719, 6072580, 1208565 5744203, 3457329, 461815, 2589211 6766521, 7262715		
		10 Certificates of $5.00 each		50 00
14369	37	Mineoka, Tsuguo		
		Dominion of Canada 1st Victory Loan Bonds 3% due June 15, 1951, Nos. H015850-H015851		100 00
		War Savings Certificates Nos. C69187 for $25.00, B492954-5, TB406439 for $10.00 each, A848952, TA2087182 for $5.00 each		65 00
		River Fish Company Ltd. - 6 shares Nos. 275, 156, 569, 760-762		
14392	222	Yokoma, Toshiharu		
		War Savings Certificates Nos. A880245, 8141994, 762446, 1015529 1250105, 1570014, 1966989, 2591029, 3295507, 3748345, 4263487, 4723029, 5186320, 5699899, 6102497, 6602642, 7649976, 7258607		
		18 Certificates of $5.00 each		90 00
		Sealed envelope said to contain 12 cents		12

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-28
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ESTABLISHED 1858

CABLE ADDRESS PHILROSS

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MAJ. GEN. J. G. ROSS, C.M.G.
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F. E. H. GATES — I. A. ROSS
J. A. ROSS — H. I. ROSS
F. A. COFFEY — G. M. SMITH
G. G. HARRIS — W. M. BRACE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG
CALGARY VANCOUVER

ROYAL BANK BUILDING
360 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL 1, QUE.

COPY

October 20, 1943.

F. G. Shears, Esq.,
Director,
Office of the Custodian,
506 Royal Bank Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

Arising from our recent examination of the books and records of the Japanese Evacuation Section of the Office of the Custodian certain matters came to our attention which were discussed verbally with you and in connection with which we offered certain suggestions.

The matters and suggestions referred to are as follows:-

1. Vouchers:

Considerable time was expended in our recent examination by us as well as your staff in locating invoices or receipts covering payments from Account No. 3. This difficulty arose from the method used in filing the documents in support of payments. Numerous instances came to our notice where there were no supporting invoices attached to the cheque requisitions but these invoices were subsequently located in other files dealing with the subjects such as insurance, cars, fishing vessels, etc.

In order that the records in the Accounting Department may be complete at all times all documents supporting a payment should be attached to the relative cheque requisition in such a manner as not to be easily separated therefrom and instructions should be given that such invoices are not to be separated from cheque requisitions. The Comptroller should also see that the supporting details are attached to the requisition before signing cheques for payment.

If it is found necessary to have information relating to any of these payments filed elsewhere than on the cheque requisition file, additional copies of the invoice should be obtained from the issuing company and marked duplicate and the cheque number and date of payment recorded thereon so as to prevent duplicate payments.

In view of the fact that all transactions are dealt with on a cash basis, it would seem to us desirable that the paid cheques, after the bank account as per the books has been reconciled with the bank statement (which should be done at least at the end of each month), be attached to and filed with the cheque requisitions in cheque order sequence. In making up the bank reconciliations the date of issue and cheque number should be shown

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-29
www.nikkeimuseum.org

opposite all amounts representing outstanding cheques. The adoption of thes suggestions will give you a complete record of each payment made and will facilitate the verification thereof at a subsequent date.

2. Payrolls:

The monthly and half-monthly payrolls examined by us were made up by the Comptroller. The employees were listed thereon in alphabetical order and showed the full salary, various deductions for unemployment insurance, income tax, victory loan or war savings certificate instalment and the net amount payable. The Comptroller also made up similar payrolls for the Enemy Section of the Custodian's Office.

Cheques were drawn on No. 3 Account for the total of the payrolls of the Evacuees' Section and on No. 1 Account for the total of payrolls of the Enemy Section and later a separate cheque for the portion of the accounting and other salaries payable by the Enemy Section was drawn on the No. 1 Account and deposited in the No. 3 Account to the credit of salaries of the Evacuees' Section.

We suggest that the employees be grouped on the payroll according to the division of the office in which they are engaged and in addition to the information now given on the payroll the amount of unemployment insurance payable by the Custodian's office as an expense of the Evacuees' Section be shown against each employee's name. Then the portion of the accounting and other salaries payable by the Enemy Section can be deducted from the total salaries of the accounting and other groups affected shown on the Evacuees' Section payroll and corresponding items added to the Enemy Section payroll, thus obviating the necessity of drawing a second cheque on the Enemy Section bank account. The compilation of the payrolls in this suggested manner, which involved no additional work, will give a ready and accurate analysis by divisions of the total salaries paid.

It would also seem desirable that these payrolls be made up by a confidential clerk in the Comptrollers' Office, possibly in typewritten form rather than handwritten. This point, however, is not important. Similarly the salary cheques could be typed out after the payroll has been compiled. The Comptroller need then only compare the cheques with the payroll before signing them.

We are of the opinion that by the adoption of these suggestions a clearer and more informative payroll record will result and also the Comptroller will be relieved of detail work, thus enabling him to devote the time required in its performance to other matters in the accounting office of greater importance.

3. Apportionment of Expenses:

Certain expenses, such as salaries, telephone, light and rent are apportioned between the Evacuees' Section and the Enemy Section. The basis of such apportionment up to July 31, 1943 was, we believe, equitable.

However, with the changing conditions in the Custodian's office we suggest that you keep this matter before you and should any changes in the basis appear necessary you will arrange to have the same put into effect.

4. Files:

We reviewed a number of the files of individual evacuees taken at random for the purpose of ascertaining the information contained thereon and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-30
www.nikkeimuseum.org

the use which could be made of such information in verifying the accounts of the individual evacuees.

From the files examined it appeared that the information thereon was in chronological sequence and that in order to obtain information relating to a specific item a perusal of the whole file was necessary.

In order that these files may present a clearer record of the assets of each individual placedun er the control of the Custodian and the administration and disposition of such assets it would seem to us essential that statements giving adequate detail are placed on the file showing what has happenedto each asset or class of assets.

Insofar as the documents and letters on the files refer to one subject only, they should be collated by such subjects and attached to or follow immediately after the statements to which they refer. In addition the statements should refer, by way of index, to the date of other correspondence or data on the file which by reason of the same covering more than one subject cannot be conveniently arranged under any particular subject heading but remains filed in chronological sequence.

It is appreciated that this re-arrangement of the information on files will entail a lot of work; its accomplishment may be achieved more expeditiously by allocating certain files to particular persons whose responsibility it would be to arrange such files in the suggested order and to see they are maintained in such order.

Any statements required for the files showing the proceeds from sale with other relevant detail should be prepared by the accounting division and signed as being in accordance with the evacuee's account.

Where a complete statement of the Custodian's account with the evacuee can be prepared it may be desirable for you to consider issuing such a statement to the evacuee showing the balance of cash held by the Custodian for his account with a view to having the evacuee sign the statement in approval thereof and returning it for your files.

We trust the foregoing suggestions will be found helpful to you. Should you desire any further information in respect to the matters contained in this letter or any other matters we trust you will not hesitate either to write us or to discuss the same with Mr. J. I. Watters of our Vancouver Office.

We take this opportunity of thanking you and your staff for the courtesies and co-operation extended to us during our recent examination.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) P. S. Ross & Sons

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-16-31
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 126
FRIDAY JAN 29 1943

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

dated, July 27th 1942 showing:

1. How many requests for the use of Japanese labour have been made to the British Columbia Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia?

2. Have any such requests been granted to persons companies or firms whose place or places of business are within the prohibited military area of British Columbia?

3. How many persons of Japanese nationality or origin are at present employed in the Greater Vancouver area, including the District of New Westminster?

4. Were permits given by the British Columbia Security Commission for the employment of persons of Japanese nationality or origin within the two above named districts and, if so, what are the names of the firms or companies employing such persons of Japanese nationality?

5. Is the curfew law still in effect for those of Japanese origin or nationality in the Greater Area of Vancouver and the District of New Westminster?

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada the departments of Labour and Justice.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 389

Mover: Mr. Reid

Dated: January 14,1943

THIS FILE IS APPENDED TO THE CLERK OF PAPERS

5

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REFERENCE NO. 389 Year 1942.

DATE: July 27, 1942.

MOVER: Mr. Reid.

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. How many requests for the use of Japanese labour have been made to the British Columbia Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia?

2. Have any such requests been granted to persons, companies or firms whose place or places of business are within the prohibited military area of British Columbia?

3. How many persons of Japanese nationality or origin are at present employed in the Greater Vancouver area, including the District of New Westminster?

4. Were permits given by the British Columbia Security Commission for the employment of persons of Japanese nationality or origin within the two above named districts and, if so, what are the names of the firms or companies employing such persons of Japanese nationality?

5. Is the curfew law still in effect for those of Japanese origin or nationality in the Greater Area of Vancouver and the District of New Westminster?

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Ottawa, November 6, 1942.

1. Approximately twenty five requests for the use of Japanese labour have been made to the British Columbia Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia.

2. No.

3. No persons of Japanese nationality or origin are at present employed in the District of New Westminster. Practically none are employed in the Greater Vancouver area, except domestics.

4. None.

5. Yes.

Associate Deputy Minister.

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NOV 6 2

Reference No. 389

Year, 1942

Mr. Reid:—1. How many requests for the use of Japanese labour have been made to the British Columbia Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia?

2. Have any such requests been granted to persons, companies or firms whose place or places of business are within the prohibited military area of British Columbia?

3. How many persons of Japanese nationality or origin are at present employed in the Greater Vancouver area, including the District of New Westminster?

4. Were permits given by the British Columbia Security Commission for the employment of persons of Japanese nationality or origin within the two above named districts and, if so, what are the names of the firms or companies employing such persons of Japanese nationality?

5. Is the curfew law still in effect for those of Japanese origin or nationality in the Greater Area of Vancouver and the District of New Westminster?

1943 JAN 14 AM 9.23

Votes and Proceedings No. 118 *Page* 638.

SUBJECT:

How many requests for the use of Japanese labour have been made to the British Columbia Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia, etc.

PLEASE GIVE THE RETURN TO THE ABOVE ORDER YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

Ottawa, Nov. 5 *19* 42

Referred to the Hon. the Minister of

JUSTICE

for Report.

By Command,

Under-Secretary of State.

Jan. 6, 1943.

Return herewith.

F. P. Varcoe

D. M. J.

36—1,000—5-42

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-17-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4

R E T U R N

TO AN ORDER of the House of Commons respecting requests for use of Japanese labour, etc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-17-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

MR. REID:- 1. How many requests for the use of Japanese labour have been made to the British Columbia Security Commission by companies or firms in British Columbia?

2. Have any such requests been granted to persons, companies or firms whose place or places of business are within the prohibited military area of British Columbia?

3. How many persons of Japanese nationality or origin are at present employed in the Greater Vancouver area, including the District of New Westminster?

4. Were permits given by the British Columbia Security Commission for the employment of persons of Japanese nationality or origin within the two above named districts and, if so, what are the names of the firms or companies employing such persons of Japanese nationality?

5. Is the curfew law still in effect for those of Japanese origin or nationality in the Greater Area of Vancouver and the District of New Westminster?

REPLY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:

Questions 1 to 4 inclusive -- No information.

5. Yes. By an Order, dated January 29, 1942, of the Minister of National Defence concurred in by the Minister of Justice, made pursuant to Regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, an area west of the line of the Cascade Mountains, which includes the Greater Area of Vancouver and the District of New Westminster, was declared to be a protected area.

By an Order of the Minister of Justice, dated February 26th, 1942, made pursuant to the said Regulation 4, it was provided amongst other things that "every person of the Japanese race while within the protected area aforesaid, shall hereafter be at his usual place of residence each day before sunset and shall remain therein until sunrise on the following day and no such person shall go out of his usual place of residence aforesaid upon the streets or otherwise during the hours between sunset and sunrise."

By an Order of the Minister of Justice, dated March 4, 1942, it is provided that "any person of the Japanese race who is a physician or surgeon may, for the purpose of the performance of his professional duties in the protected area aforesaid notwithstanding anything contained in the Order of the undersigned dated February 26, 1942, be out of his usual place of residence during the hours between sunset and sunrise and may, for such purpose, possess or use in such protected area a motor vehicle."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-17-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CWOR. Vol 1 1943 Transfer administration of Japanese evacuees from B.C. Security Commission to the Dept of Labour.

this deduction to be substituted in lieu of the deductions provided for in the Table of Tax Deductions authorized by Order in Council P.C. 7029.

Provided, however, that this authority shall be limited to the income tax years 1942 and 1943.

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

Order in Council establishing regulations *re* provision for the administration relative to the further placement, control and maintenance of persons of the Japanese race in Canada

P.C. 946

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, the British Columbia Security Commission was established to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race required to leave such areas by Order of the Minister of Justice under Regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended, and the placement and maintenance of such persons;

And whereas the Minister of Labour reports that the evacuation and initial placement of such persons has been substantially carried out and it is desirable to relieve the members of the said Commission, who are acting without remuneration, of responsibility for the administration relative to the further placement, control and maintenance of such persons;

And whereas it is deemed advisable, by reason of the state of war now existing, for the order and welfare of Canada to make provision for such administration and for the control of persons of the Japanese race in Canada;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following Regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

(*a*) "Advisory Board" or "Board" means the Advisory Board established by these Regulations;

(*b*) "Commission" means the British Columbia Security Commission established by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942;

(*c*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Japanese Placement appointed pursuant to these Regulations;

(*d*) "Deputy Minister" means the Deputy Minister of Labour;

(*e*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(*f*) "person of the Japanese race" means any person wholly or partly of the Japanese race required to leave any protected area of British Columbia by order of the Minister of Justice under regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942, as amended, and who is within any such protected area or who was ordinarily resident within any protected area but who has left or leaves such area after February 5, 1942;

(*g*) other words and phrases shall have the same meaning as in the Defence of Canada Regulations.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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(2) The Interpretation Act and every provision thereof shall be applicable to and in respect of every order, rule or regulation made by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations except insofar as any such provision is inconsistent with the intent or object of such order, rule or regulation, or would give to any word, expression or clause thereof an interpretation repugnant to the subject matter or the context, or is in any such order, rule or regulation, declared not applicable thereto.

DUTIES OF THE MINISTER

2. It shall be the duty of the Minister to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and the placement and control of such persons elsewhere in Canada and to take such measures as he deems necessary to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of such persons.

POWERS OF THE MINISTER

3. (1) The Minister may—

(i) determine the time and order of the evacuation from any protected areas of British Columbia of persons of the Japanese race and their mode of transportation in such evacuation;

(ii) determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside;

(iii) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of persons of the Japanese race;

(iv) employ persons of the Japanese race for such purposes at such rates of wages and on such terms and conditions as he deems advisable;

(v) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the care of dependents resident in Canada, including therein dependent parents, of any person of the Japanese race who is engaged in employment pursuant to these Regulations or pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942, or otherwise, by requiring such person to assign a portion of his wages, or by making deductions or requiring deductions to be made from his wages, or otherwise, and for such purpose may make such orders or regulations as he deems advisable;

(vi) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to make arrangements for the provision of direct relief, including necessary medical services, to any indigent person of the Japanese race;

(vii) require, by order, any person of the Japanese race in any place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe;

(viii) make orders, rules or regulations respecting the conduct, activities or discipline of persons of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or of other persons resident anywhere in Canada who are wholly of the Japanese race, or who have a father or a mother who is or was wholly of the Japanese race, and may by order prohibit such persons of the Japanese race or such other persons, from engaging in any activities, employment or business, or in any specified activities, employment or business, in Canada, from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, from residing in any place in Canada or from associating or communicating with any persons, except subject to a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him or by any person authorized to act on his behalf under these Regulations.

ENFORCEMENT

4. (1) Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of Regulations or any order, rule or regulation made pursuant to these Regulation be guilty of an offence under these Regulations and liable on summary conviction fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exc twelve months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) In any prosecution for an offence under these Regulations it shall b sumed that the accused is a person of the Japanese race as defined in these R tions, or is a person who is wholly of the Japanese race or is a person whose or mother is or was wholly of the Japanese race, until the contrary is proved a burden of such proof shall be upon the accused.

(3) Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he committing or whom he has reasonable grounds for believing has committe offence under these Regulations.

(4) Every document, purporting to be, or to contain or to be a copy of an rule, regulation, permit or authority made or given by the Minister, the D Minister or the Commissioner pursuant to these Regulations and purporting signed by the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Commissioner shall be ev of such order, rule, regulation, permit or authority.

ADMINISTRATION

5. The Deputy Minister may exercise all powers conferred on the Minister these Regulations.

6. There shall be a Commissioner of Japanese Placement who shall, unde Minister and the Deputy Minister, be the Chief Executive Officer charged wit Administration of these Regulations and who may under their control and dir exercise each and every power conferred by these Regulations on the Minister, inc any power involving the exercise of a discretion.

7. (1) The Minister may employ such professional, technical or other o clerks and employees as he deems necessary for the purpose of the administrat these Regulations and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, fix remuneration.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection one of this sectio officers, clerks and employees who are employed by the Commission immed prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations, may be employed b Minister for the purpose of the administration of these Regulations at their p rate of remuneration and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them b Minister.

8. (1) The Minister may enter into contracts and acquire real and p property on behalf of His Majesty but no contract shall be entered into b pursuant to these Regulations involving an expenditure in excess of fifteen th dollars except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

(2) No real property shall be purchased on behalf of His Majesty pursuant provisions of these Regulations except with the approval of the Governor in C

9. The Minister may, for the purpose of carrying out his duties under Regulations, enter into arrangements with any Department of the Governm Canada or into agreements on behalf of the Government of Canada wit Government of any Province for the use or occupation of any Dominion or Pro Crown lands.

10. The Minister may enter into an agreement on behalf of the Governm Canada with the Government of any Province relative to the placement in province of persons of the Japanese race and any such agreement may provid any such persons will be removed from such Province upon the termination state of war now existing between Canada and Japan.

72407—24

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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ADVISORY BOARD

11. (1) There shall be constituted an Advisory Board to advise the Minister on the performance of his duties under these Regulations.

(2) The Board shall consist of the Deputy Minister who shall be the Chairman of the Board, the Commissioner who shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Board and Austin C. Taylor, Esq., of Vancouver, John Shirras of Vancouver, B.C., Assistant Commissioner of British Columbia Provincial Police Force and Frederick John Mead of Ottawa, Ontario, Assistant Commissioner, R.C.M.P., together with other persons as the Minister may nominate shall be members thereof.

(3) The Meetings of the Board shall be held at the call of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.

(4) The Board may make bylaws for the conduct of its business.

(5) Each member of the Board shall be paid a fee of ten dollars for each day he is absent from his usual place of residence while attending meetings of the Board and his actual and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection therewith.

DEPARTMENTAL ASSISTANCE

12. All departments and agencies of the Government of Canada shall assist the Minister by lending to the Minister such personnel and by furnishing such medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, buildings, equipment, utilities, and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required by the Minister, and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, there shall be furnished to the Minister

(a) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof;

(b) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations;

(c) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations;

(d) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons;

(e) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof;

Provided, however, that notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations any Minister responsible for the administration of any of the departments or agencies of the Government shall have the right to determine whether or not any item of assistance requested can be made available.

GENERAL

13. (1) All real and personal property or any interest therein held by the Commission shall on and after the coming into operation of these Regulations, be vested in His Majesty in right of Canada.

(2) All rights, duties and obligations of the Commission under any agreements entered into by the Commission with the Government of any province of Canada or under any contract entered into by the Commission with any person shall, on and after the coming into operation of these Regulations be vested in and assumed by His Majesty in right of Canada, represented by the Minister, who shall be the successor to the Commission in respect thereof.

(3) The Minister may, in the name of the Commission, execute any conveyance, transfer or other document necessary to transfer the title of any real or personal property or any interest therein held in the name of the Commission to His Majesty.

14. (1) Paragraphs numbered 2 to 11 inclusive and 13 to 16 inclusive of Orc Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and Order in Council P.C. 1666 of March 4, are revoked effective on and after the date of the coming into operation of Regulations.

(2) All orders, rules or regulations made pursuant to any power conferre Order in Council, P.C. 1665, of March 4, 1942, effective immediately prior t coming into operation of these Regulations shall, notwithstanding the revocati said paragraphs of such Order in Council, continue to be valid and in full forc effect unless or until revoked or varied by the Minister pursuant to these Regul and shall be deemed to have been made by the Minister pursuant to these R tions and the power of the Minister to make orders, rules or regulations pursua these Regulations shall include power to revoke or vary such orders, rul regulations.

15. (1) The General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation and Maintenance appc by Order in Council, P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 1942, shall be the Commission the purposes of these Regulations unless and until his appointment is revoked.

(2) The paragraph of the Order in Council, P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, commencing "The undersigned further recommends that the duties and functions. and ending ".....on the Commissioners" is revoked.

(3) The term "General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation and Maintens wherever it appears in said Order in Council P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 194 deleted and the term 'Commissioner of Japanese Placement' is substituted ther

16. All expensees or costs incurred by the Minister or by any departmen agency of the Government of Canada in connection with the enforcement or ad istration of these Regulations shall be paid out of monies appropriated by Parlia to carry out measures deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a of war.

17. Nothing contained in these Regulations shall be construed to limit c derogate from the powers conferred on any authority by the Defence of Ca Regulations or any statute of the Parliament of Canada.

18. These Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on the day of January, 1943.

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

Order in Council prohibiting the purchase for import or th importation of the goods listed, except under permit

P.C. 949

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1943

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Minister of Finance reports that it is imperative to restrict the us the import shipping space available from most overseas countries to commod essential to the wartime economy of Canada;

That the Shipping Priorities Committee advises that at present it is not alv possible to enforce adherence to instructions respecting import shipping priorities that, in order to prevent unnecessary importations into Canada from prejudicing movement of essential imports, it is desirable and in the public interest that purchase for importation and the importation into Canada from overseas count of specified goods be controlled by permit.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CWOJR Vol 2 1943

Dpz Labour use

Order in Council amending regulations re payment of subsidy or bonus to wood fuel dealers

P.C. 4363

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 28th day of May, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas Order in Council P.C. 3465 of April 29, 1943, authorized the payment by Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Ltd., of certain bonuses and subsidies to Wood Fuel dealers on the certification of the Coal Controller;

And Whereas the Minister of Munitions and Supply reports that, the office of Wood Fuel Controller having been established and the Coal Controller having ceased to have any powers, duties or functions with respect to wood fuel, it is desirable that the powers, duties and functions of the Coal Controller under the said Order in Council be charged upon and exercised by the Wood Fuel Controller and that the said Order in Council be amended accordingly;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Munitions and Supply, and pursuant to the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, and otherwise, is pleased to amend the said Order in Council of 29th April, 1943 (P.C. 3465), and it is hereby amended, effective the first day of June, 1943, as follows:

1. Section 1 is amended to read as follows:
"1. For the purposes of this Order, "Wood Fuel Controller" means the person appointed as such by the Governor in Council and includes any Deputy Wood Fuel Controller similarly appointed."

2. Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 are amended by deleting therefrom the words "Coal Controller" wherever the said words appear in the said sections and substituting therefor the words "Wood Fuel Controller."

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

Order in Council authorizing the utilization of Japanese labour re wood fuel cutting and timber operations

P.C. 4365

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 28th day of May, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports that an acute shortage of wood fuel exists in British Columbia and parts of the Prairie Provinces;

That there has been established, under the direction of the Minister of Labour, and under the immediate direction of G. C. Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, a number of settlements in the interior of British Columbia where persons of the Japanese race, evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, for whose welfare and employment the Minister of Labour is empowered to make provision pursuant to Order in Council, P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, are resident; and

That, as a measure to relieve the shortage of wood fuel, and at the same time, utilize the services of employable persons of the Japanese race, resident in the aforesaid settlements, it is proposed by arrangement with the Department of Munitions

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CWOSR Vol 2 1943

and Supply that the Commissioner of Japanese Placement shall recruit and engage the services of said persons of the Japanese race upon suitable woodcutting projects, to produce wood fuel and other needed timber supplies, which will be delivered and disposed of under arrangements to be made with the Wood Fuel Controller;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour (concurred in by the Minister of Munitions and Supply) and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statues of Canada 1927, is pleased to order as follows:—

A. Under the direction of the Minister of Labour, and without detracting from the powers conferred under the provisions of Order in Council, P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement is hereby authorized:

1. To undertake and engage in wood fuel cutting and other timber operations to the extent necessary to supply the needs of the Interior Japanese Housing Settlement in British Columbia and to supply the quantities authorized or required by the Wood Fuel Controller, from time to time.

2. To make arrangements and enter into agreements to secure timber limits and woodcutting rights as he deems necessary in carrying through the projects referred to in the next preceding paragraph.

3. To deliver, sell or otherwise dispose of, and to make arrangements with the Wood Fuel Controller for, the delivery and sale or other disposition of wood fuel or other timber cut under the provisions of this order.

4. To employ Japanese labour on such projects and fix the rate of wages to be paid therefor whether on a piece work or time basis.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Civil Service Act to employ, from time to time, occidental machine operators, foremen and assistants required in carrying out the said projects, at the going local scale of wages for such employments.

6. To purchase the necessary machinery and equipment to carry out the foregoing projects.

7. To do anything necessary to carry out the powers conferred as above.

B. That the sum of $500,000 shall be allotted from the War Appropriation for the purpose of establishing a revolving fund to be known as the "Japanese Wood Projects Account," out of which expenditures for the purchase of equipment and the operation of woodcutting projects undertaken pursuant to the provisions of this Order, including wages of the persons employed thereon, shall be paid, and into which the proceeds from the sale of wood cut and delivered from the said projects shall be paid:

And in event of it being ascertained that losses are sustained on operations undertaken pursuant to this order the amount of such losses shall be provided by the transfer to the said Account from time to time, with the concurrence of the Comptroller of the Treasury, of funds allotted from the War Appropriation for the maintenance of persons of the Japanese race, under Order in Council, P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, and the amounts so transferred shall be charged as provision for the maintenance of persons of the Japanese race under Order in Council, P.C. 946 accordingly.

C. Under the direction of the Minister of Labour, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement is hereby authorized to enter into arrangements with the Wood Fuel Controller for the delivery and sale of wood cut upon the said projects.

D. The Deputy Minister of Labour shall consult with the Wood Fuel Controller from time to time in respect of the operation of the said projects.

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CWOIR Vol 4 1943

Order in Council amending the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942

P. C. 8022

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 14th day of October, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to amend sub-paragraph (*a*) of Paragraph (1) of Regulation 39C of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942, and it is hereby amended by deleting therefrom, the names of the following organizations,—

The Ukrainian Labour Farmer Temple Association,
The Finnish Organization of Canada,
The Finnish Society of Toronto,
The Finnish Society,
Technocracy Inc.,
Jehovah's Witnesses.

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation and under the authority above cited, is further pleased to order and doth hereby order that all property, rights and interests in Canada, or the proceeds thereof, vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (4) of Regulation 39C of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942, be released to the organization or person from whom it was received where the name of the organization has been deleted from sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph (1) of the said Regulation 39C.

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CWOSR. Vol 4 1943

Order in Council authorizing appointment of a committee to advise the Custodian in connection with the return of properties to organizations mentioned in P.C. 8022, 14th October, 1943.

P.C. 8116

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas by Order in Council, dated the 14th day of October, 1943, (P.C. 8022) it was provided that all property, rights and interests in Canada, or the proceeds thereof, of six organizations mentioned in the said Order in Council which had been vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (4) of Regulation 39C of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942, be released to the organization or person from whom it was received where the name of the organization has been deleted from sub-paragraph (*a*) of paragraph (1) of the said Regulation 39C;

And whereas the Secretary of State reports that it is desirable in the public interest that the Custodian, in performing the duty imposed on him by the said Order in Council (P.C. 8022) should be advised by an Advisory Committee, to consist of not more than three persons, to consider and make recommendations to him with respect to the manner and means which should be used in releasing the properties referred to in the said Order in Council and to consider and advise him in respect to any objections or complaints in respect to dealing with claims filed and any conflicting claims as to the ownership of said properties or the proceeds of any properties which may have been liquidated.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, concurred in by the Minister of Justice, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. The Custodian is hereby authorized to appoint an Advisory Committee, to consist of not more than three persons, to make recommendations to him with respect to the matters aforesaid and any other matters relating to the release or return of the said properties or the proceeds thereof which may be referred to the Advisory Committee by the Custodian.

2. The Chairman of the Committee shall be a person who holds or has held judicial office.

3. The Chairman or any member of the Advisory Committee may administer oaths and the Committee may receive and accept such evidence and information on oath, affidavit or otherwise as in its discretion it may deem fit and proper.

4. The Committee shall have all the powers and authority of a Commissioner appointed under Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927.

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

Order in Council *re* Canadian Volunteer Service Medal

P.C. 8160

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas on August 18th, 1943, the Prime Minister of Canada submitted to His Majesty the King, a proposal that His Majesty should graciously approve the issuing of an Order by the King's Privy Council for Canada, to make provision for the

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(h) Having any commercial, financial or other intercourse, transactions or dealings with, or for the benefit of, an enemy;

(i) Attempting to do anything which, under these Regulations, is to be treated as trading with the enemy:

Provided that any transaction or act permitted by or under any proclamation or otherwise or by the Secretary of State, or other competent authority, shall not be deemed to be trading with the enemy.

Assignment of chose in action, etc.

4. (1) No person shall by virtue of an assignment of any chose in action, or delivery of any coupon or security transferable by delivery, or transfer of any other obligation, made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, have any rights or remedies against the person liable to pay, discharge or satisfy the chose in action, coupon, security or obligation, unless he proves that the assignment, delivery or transfer was made by leave of the Secretary of State or was made before the commencement of the present war.

Negotiation or transfer of bill or note.

(2) No person shall by virtue of any negotiation or transfer of a bill of exchange or promissory note made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, have any rights or remedies against any party to the instrument, unless he proves that the negotiation or transfer was made before the commencement of the present war for valuable consideration: Provided that this section shall not apply where a licence has been duly granted exempting the particular transaction from the provisions of these Regulations.

(3) Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed as validating any assignment, delivery or transfer which would be invalid apart from this Regulaton or as applying to securities within the meaning of Regulation 5 hereof.

Transfer of securities.

5. (1) No transfers made on or after the commencement of the present war by or on behalf of an enemy of any securities shall confer on the transferee any rights or remedies in respect thereof, unless the transfer be made by leave of the Secretary of State; and no person by whom the securities were issued or are managed or any other person shall, except as hereinafter appears, take any cognizance of or otherwise act upon any notice of such a transfer.

(2) No entry shall hereafter be made in any register or branch register or other book kept by any company incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada or the legislature of any Province of Canada whether or not such register or branch register or other book is kept within Canada, or by any other company which has within Canada any register or branch register or other book, of any transfer of any securities therein registered, inscribed or standing in the name of an enemy except by leave of the Secretary of State.

(3) The provisions of this Regulation shall apply to all transfers regardless of the nationality of the transferee, the place of transfer, the location of the certificates or the situs of the registry where such securities may be registered.

(4) No share warrants payable to bearer shall be issued during the continuance of the present war in respect of any securities registered in the name of an enemy.

(5) Any violation of any provision of this Regulation shall be an offence under these Regulations.

The Custodian.

6. (1) The Secretary of State is hereby appointed to receive, hold, manage, release, dispose of and otherwise deal with all property which is reported to him, received or controlled by him or vested in him under or by virtue of these Regulations, and is hereafter referred to as "the Custodian".

Delegation of authority.

(2) Any power or duty conferred or imposed by or under these regulations upon the Secretary of State or the Custodian may be delegated by him to such person or persons as he thinks proper.

Establishment of Custodian's office.

(3) The Custodian may establish and maintain such office or offices as he thinks proper for the administration of these Regulations and such other matters as may be delegated to him and may attach thereto such officers, clerks and advisers as he selects and they shall be paid such remuneration as the Custodian determines.

Department of Government.

(4) For the purposes of the Canada Evidence Act, the Custodian's office shall be deemed to be a department of the Government of Canada of which the Custodian is the head.

Actions prohibited.

7. (1) No person has any rights or remedies and no action lies or may be brought against any person in respect of:

(a) an act or omission that was required by the Secretary of State or Custodian;

(b) an act or omission that the person acting in good faith reasonably believed to have been required by these regulations or any regulations heretofore in force with respect to trading with the enemy or enemy property; or

(c) property transferred, delivered or paid to the Secretary of State or Custodian or pursuant to his direction either before or after these regulations came into force.

(2) No person shall bring, take or continue against an enemy in any court in Canada an action or other proceeding of any kind whatsoever unless such person has obtained the written consent of the Custodian.

Appointment of Inspector.

8. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State—

(a) That there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under any of these Regulations has been or is about to be committed by any person;

(b) That one of the partners in a firm has, at any time since the commencement of the present war, been an enemy or enemy subject or was, immediately prior to the present war, a subject or citizen of a sovereign or state which has become an enemy;

(c) That one-third or more of the issued share capital of a company was, at any time since the commencement of the present war, issued to or held by enemies or enemy subjects or was, immediately prior to the present war, issued to or held by subjects or citizens of sovereigns or states which have become enemies;

(d) That one-third or more of the directorate of a company, at any time since the commencement of the present war, consisted of persons who were enemies or enemy subjects or, immediately prior to the present war, consisted of persons who were subjects or citizens of sovereigns or states which have become enemies;

(e) That a person was or is acting as agent for an enemy; or

(f) That an enemy has an interest in any property;

the Secretary of State, if he thinks it expedient for the purpose of satisfying himself that the person, firm or company is not trading with the enemy, may, in writing, appoint an inspector to inspect the affairs of the person, firm or company or the administration of the property; and the Secretary of State may appoint an inspector to inspect any business to ascertain

(i) whether the busines[illegible]on for the benefit of or under the control of an e[illegible]ny subject; or

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018.46.1.84.18
www.nikkeimuseum.org

WOSR Vol I 1944 Orders making JPs Cdns subject to Selective Service

Order in Council amending P.C. 946, 5th February, 1943—placement, control and maintenance of Japanese

P.C. 9743

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 24th day of December, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas Order in Council P.C. 946 dated February 5, 1943, established regulations providing for the placement, control and maintenance of persons of the Japanese race in Canada and conferring power on the Minister of Labour to make orders relating to the conduct, activities or discipline of such persons;

And whereas the Minister of Labour reports that it is expedient to amend the said regulations to make more specific provision governing the relation of the said regulations and Orders made thereunder to the National Selective Service Civilian Regulations and directions issued thereunder in their application to persons of the Japanese race;

And whereas it is deemed advisable for the security, peace, order and welfare of Canada to make provision for the foregoing matters;

Now therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour and under and by virtue of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to amend the regulations established by P.C. 946, dated Feb. 5, 1943, and they are hereby amended by adding as subsection (2) of Section (17) thereof, the following:

"(2) Nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to limit or restrict the operation of the National Selective Service Civilian Regulations or any direction given by the Minister thereunder to a person of the Japanese race except insofar as any such direction is inconsistent with an Order of the Minister made under these Regulations; in which event, the order of the Minister made under these Regulations shall prevail."

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

Order in Council establishing The Inventions Board (replacing P.C. 4263, 24th May, 1943)

P.C. 9750

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 24th day of December, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce represents as follows:—

(a) Order in Council dated 24th May, 1943, P.C. 4263, establishes in Canada an Inventions Board to which inventions and suggestions made by members of the armed forces serving or based on the Continents of North and South America and the islands adjacent thereto must be referred and to which inventions and suggestions relating to the war effort made by civilians may be referred, and empowers the said Board to examine the said inventions and suggestions, segregate those which may be usefully applied, reject unsound proposals, place promising ideas before the appropriate authorities, protect the rights and interests of the Crown in connection therewith and recommend what compensation should be awarded therefor to members of the armed forces.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-18-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 126 C.

TUESDAY FEB 2 3 1943

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated February 8th, 1943 showing:

As at December 31, 1942, what was the total sum involved in the removal of the Japanese from the coast districts.

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Departments of Labour, Mines and Resources, R.C. Mounted Police.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 12

Mover: Mr. Esling

Dated: February 22, 1943

NOTE
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 167, House of Commons.

5 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

INQUIRY OF MINISTRY

1943 FEB 5 PM 1:52

Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons No. 2,
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE January 29, 1943, page iii

Fourth question asked by the honourable member for Kootenay West.

"As at December 31, 1942, what was the total sum involved in the removal of the Japanese from the Coast districts?"

Ottawa, February 3, 1943.

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Total expenditures for Department of Labour to December 31, 1942, were $3,134,695.67.

Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under Secretary of State
Department of the Secretary of State
O t t a w a.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

1943 FEB 12 AM 9:20

Ottawa, 11th February, 1943.

The Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Referring to the Order of the House of Commons in the name of Mr. Esling, M.P., Votes and Proceedings No. 8, Page 38, for a Return showing the total sum involved in the removal of Japanese from coast districts, we wish to report the following matters which bear more or less indirectly on the actual transfer of Japanese.

As of December 31st, 1942, the Surveys and Engineering Branch of this Department had expended $1,455,722.89 in the establishment and operation of Japanese work camps in Ontario and British Columbia. This sum includes wages paid to the Japanese, and certain materials. Up to the same date the Soldier Settlement Board spent $21,245.88 for the appraisal of Japanese lands. A portion of this figure is an estimate.

for Deputy Minister.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

727 3 FEB 1043

Reference No. 12 Year, 19 43

1943 FEB 19 AM 9:32

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
CANADA

Order of the House of Commons

Mover: Mr. Ealing

Date: February 6, 1943

Votes and Proceedings No. 6 *Page* 38

SUBJECT:

As at December 31, 1942 what was the total sum involved in the removal of the Japanese from the coast districts.

Ottawa, Feb. 9th *19* 43

Referred to the Hon. the Minister of

R.C. Mounted Police

for Report.

By Command.

Under-Secretary of State.

The Under-Secretary of State,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Return attached hereto insofar as relates to the R.C.M.Police.

S. T. Wood,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA.
February 18, 1943.

36—1,000—5-42

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, (Secretary of State's Reference No. 12, 1943) - as moved by Mr. Esling, M.P., on February 8th, 1943, and shown on page 38 of Votes and Proceedings No. 8, showing:-

As at December 31, 1942, what was the total sum involved in the removal of the Japanese from the coast district?

RETURN:

Insofar as relates to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police:-

$21,692.47

S. T. Wood,
Commissioner,
R.C.M.Police.

OTTAWA,
February 18, 1943.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 126

WEDNESDAY MAR 3 1 1943

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

dated March 15, 1943 showing:

1. Has the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee spent or incurred the spending of any sums of money beyond the $80,000 authorized for that purpose by P.C. 3737, dated May 5, 1942, for the payment of claims made upon the Government for damage to vessels owned by persons of Japanese racial origin?

2. If so, to what extent and how was it authorized?

3. Are there any claims still outstanding or anticipated, or has the matter been closed?

4. If it were necessary to spend such large sums to put these boats into position for re-sale, were the expenses of so doing allocated to each individual owner and charged to him when sale was made and, if not, why not?

5. Order in Council 6787, dated July 31, 1942, providing for the payment for claims for skiffs, lifeboats, galley equipment and personal effects, why was it necessary to make payments for the loss of any of these articles if they were actually on the boat at the time of the seizure and the boat was kept under complete Government control and guard from that time until sale?

6. What is the amount of claims authorized under P.C. 6787?

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Fisheries.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 151

Mover: Mr. Neill

Dated: March 31, 1943

NOTE

THIS PAPER IS RETURNED TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS Room 167, House of Commons.

6 PAGES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES
OTTAWA

OFFICE OF THE
MAR 31 1943
Under Secretary of State

March 27th, 1943.

The Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa, Ontario.

With reference to the Order of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Neill on March 15th, your reference No. 151, I now attach a Return to this Order.

D. B. Finn,
Deputy Minister.

Enclosure

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DO NOT WRITE ABOUT MORE THAN ONE SUBJECT IN THE SAME LETTER

ADDRESS REPLY TO DEPUTY MINISTER AND QUOTE NO.

742-3-31 Sub 3

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OTTAWA, March 27th, 1943.

RETURN

To an Order of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Neill on March 15th, 1943, Votes and Proceedings No. 33, Page 159, as follows:

1. Q. Has the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee spent or incurred the spending of any sums of money beyond the $80,000 authorized for that purpose by P.C. 3737, dated May 5th, 1942, for the payment of claims made upon the Government for damage to vessels owned by persons of Japanese racial origin?

   A. On the recommendation of the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee, payments aggregating $85,687.00 in respect of claims for certain damages and losses that occurred to vessels and equipment during process of immobilizing and while under impoundment have been made.

2. Q. If so, to what extent and how was it authorized?

   A. Such payments were authorized by:-
   Order in Council, May 5th, 1942, P.C. 3737.
   Order in Council, July 31st, 1942, P.C. 6787.
   Minute of Treasury Board dated June 4th, 1942, T.224918 B.
   Minute of Treasury Board dated February 18, 1943, T.238301 B.

.....

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3. Q. Are there any claims still outstanding or anticipated, or has the matter been closed?

A. All claims recommended by Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee have been paid with exception of one for $31.45.

4. Q. If it were necessary to spend such large sums to put these boats into position for re-sale, were the expenses of so doing allocated to each individual owner and charged to him when sale was made and, if not, why not?

A. No. The Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee reported and recommended that there was a responsibility to the owners to make good certain damages and losses that occurred to the vessels and equipment during process of immobilizing and while under impoundment.

5. Q. Order in Council 6787, dated July 31, 1942, providing for the payment for claims for skiffs, lifeboats, galley equipment and personal effects, why was it necessary to make payments for the loss of any of these articles if they were actually on the boat at the time of the seizure and the boat was kept under complete Government control and guard from that time until sale?

A. Payment of claims for loss of or damage to articles referred to was recommended by Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee, being reported by it to have been suffered incidental to large scale impounding action under emergent conditions.

6. Q. What is the amount of claims authorized under P.C.6787?

A. $4,779.73.

BY ORDER

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Order of the House of Commons moved by Mr. Neill on March 15th, 1943, Reference No. 151.

1. Q. Has the Japanese Fishing Vessel Disposal Committee spent or incurred the spending of any sums of money beyond the $80,000 authorized for that purpose by P.C. 3737, dated May 5th, 1942, for the payment of claims made upon the Government for damage to vessels owned by persons of Japanese racial origin?

   A. On the recommendation of the Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee, payments aggregating $85,687.00 in respect of claims for certain damages and losses that occurred to vessels and equipment during process of immobilizing and while under impoundment have been made.

2. Q. If so, to what extent and how was it authorized?

   A. Such payments were authorized by:-

   Order in Council, May 5, 1942, P.C. 3737.
   Order in Council, July 31, 1942, P.C. 6787.
   Minute of Treasury Board dated June 4th, 1942,T. 224918 B.
   Minute of Treasury Board dated February 18,1943,T.238301 B.

3. Q. Are there any claims still outstanding or anticipated, or has the matter been closed?

   A. All claims recommended by Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee have been paid with exception of one for $31.45.

4. Q. If it were necessary to spend such large sums to put these boats into position for re-sale, were the expenses of so doing allocated to each individual owner and charged to him when sale was made and, if not, why not?

   A. No. The Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee reported and recommended that there was a responsibility to the owners to make good certain damages and losses that occurred to the vessels and equipment during process of immobilizing and while under impoundment.

5. Q. Order in Council 6787, dated July 31, 1942, providing for the payment for claims for skiffs, lifeboats, galley equipment and personal effects, why was it necessary to make payments for the loss of any of these articles if

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

they were actually on the boat at the time of the seizure and the boat was kept under complete Government control and guard from that time until sale?

A. Payment of claims for loss of or damage to articles referred to was recommended by Japanese Fishing Vessels Disposal Committee, being reported by it to have been suffered incidental to large scale impounding action under emergent conditions.

6. Q. What is the amount of claims authorized under P.C.6787?

A. $4,779.73.

O t t a w a, March 27th, 1943.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 126E
TABLED MAR 25 1943

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated March 22, 1943 showing:

1. What rent is paid for the Tashme Japanese Camp?
2. What is the assessed value of the property?
3. What is the amount of the taxes?
4. Who pays the taxes?
5. How much money has been expended in alterations or additions to the permanent buildings?
6. How much money has been expended on the water works?
7. Were any furnace radiators installed, if so, for what purposes, at what cost?
8. What amount has been expended for fuel, (a) coal, (b) wood?
9. What agreement is there as to disposition of improvements of permanent buildings and water system at end of the lease?

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Labour.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 174

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

Dated: March 25,1943

TABLED
BY THE CLERK OF
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Year 1943

Reference No. 174

Date: March 22, 1943

Mover: Mr. Cruickshank

ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

1. What rent is paid for the Tashme Japanese Camp?
2. What is the assessed value of the property?
3. What is the amount of the taxes?
4. Who pays the taxes?
5. How much money has been expended in alterations or additions to the permanent buildings?
6. How much money has been expended on the water works?
7. Were any furnace radiators installed, if so, for what purpose, at what cost?
8. What amount has been expended for fuel, (a) coal, (b) wood?
9. What agreement is there as to disposition of improvements of permanent buildings and water system at end of the lease?

Ottawa, March 24, 1943

ANSWER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

1. Rental of $500.00 per month. ✓
2. Not known.
3. Not known.
4. Not known.
5. Cost of alterations or additions to the permanent buildings is not segregated in total cost of the improvements. ✓

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. The amount expended on the water works is not segregated in the total cost of improvements.

7. (a) Furnace radiators have been installed as follows:
In Hospital building, No. 63.
Staff House, No. 30.

(b) Unit heaters have been installed as follows:
In School - 10
In apartment Blocks - 15.

The total cost of the above was $4,514.67.

8. The cost of fuel to date has been:

(a) Coal - nil.
(b) Wood - none purchased; Japanese labour expended, $36,710.91.

9. The Lessee has the right on the termination of the lease to remove or deal with any buildings erected by it. Any buildings not removed or dealt with become the property of the Lessor.

Deputy Minister of Labour

The Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-19-14
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Burt Papers
UBC - IRC
Vol 1/1

MEMO RE JAPANESE IN THE INTERIOR - March 1943

A. Kaslo

1. The town [redacted] is beautifully situated on Kootenay Lake. It is an old town started [redacted] years ago as a mining centre. During the years the mines were in operation it was a real place with good substantial buildings. Communication was by boat from Nelson. Later the C.P.R. built a railway from Nakusp or Rosebery to Kaslo. The recession of mining activities left the town with a greatly reduced population but because of its location it has become a summer resort of some size. It is also famous for cherries but the area under cultivation is very small.

At the present time there is a little boom in mining but on the whole Kaslo is within sight of being a ghost town although the people would not admit this.

2. The coming of the Japanese means into this community there have been moved some 900-1000 Japanese with all the ~~nerves~~ of human beings for food, shelter, clothing and all the amenities of civilization.

Fortunately Kaslo had a good water system, electric light and sanitation but all these have been taxed to capacity.

From what I could gather the first move to have Japanese in Kaslo did not contemplate anything like what really took place. Beyond Kaslo and up to the North end of Kootenay Lake there is some settlement. At one time there was a railway to [redacted] and Gerrard but this had been closed for some time. It occurred to some progressive citizens that some of the Japanese who were being employed in road camps might be located at Kaslo to open a road from there to Gerrard. Some sort of meeting was held to further this idea but nothing came of it.

In the meantime (in the months of February to April 1942) the B.C. Security Commission which had been set up by the Federal Government to direct the evacuation of the Japanese from the Protected Areas found itself in a very difficult position. It had some 5000 women and children, older men and adolescents housed in Hastings Park. The men were in road camps. On the one hand there was a steady clamor especially from "loud fellows of the basic sort" to move these Japanese out of Vancouver together with pressure from the military authorities who needed the Park and its facilities. The next difficulty arose from the fact that men in the camps were greatly dissatisfied. They imagined their wives and children were neglected and consequently they did not cooperate with the Commission. Finally there was no place in B.C. and no place out of it which would allow the Commission to house one single Japanese. The Israelites in Egypt had an A1 priority rating as compared with the Commission. Pharaoh refused only straw-he does not seem to have frozen the mud or clay supply.

Facing this situation the Commission decided to work a little on human frailty and appeal to the legitimate cupidity of property owners. The representatives visited Kaslo and made propositions to rent vacant buildings to house Japanese women, children and older men. The rents offered were not only reasonable but generous-having regard to the fact that none of the property taken over was revenue producing. In any event-in May 1942- a gang of carpenters arrived and began putting buildings in shape to house the guests. Kaslo divided on this but the great majority were glad to get a little prosperity.

Later in the year-as a result of a change in policy men were releasod from the camps and families were reunited, so that today Japanese family life in Kaslo is moving more smoothly along normal lines or as nearly normal as the situation permits.

3. Provision for the care of the Japanese by the Commission.

(a) Housing. Most of the Japanese are housed in buildings such as hotels and rooms above stores, but every available house has been rented. Some of these are large. The owners in some cases have moved to smaller ones. In the hotels and stores the accommodation is pretty crowded, the families live in rooms but have a community kitchen and laundry. Much depends on the economic status of the families in the homes they left as to whether any serious hardship is borne in the new environment.

A dormitory has been provided for the older boys. This is located in one of the hotels. It is supervised by a fine young Japanese-a University Graduate. Good provision is made so that each boy can study in some degree of privacy. The studies are supervised. The boys take their meals with their families.

In general, even where there is some crowding, good attention is paid to cleanliness. A great amount of ingenuity has had to be exercised to achieve this.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(b) Education. This is one of the real sore spots but as this will be dealt with more particularly in relation to Grand Forks. I shall describe the situation at Kaslo.

Elementary or Public School Education: The Kaslo schools are filled and the coming of so large an influx with so many children made it impossible for the Local schools to provide the necessary facilities. Consequently the Japanese children of schoold age must be accommodated elsewhere and as education is a local responsibility, at the expense of the Commission. This phase of the problem will be dealt with later.

The commission has rented a large store, divided it into 9 rooms and is now just about ready to begin work. Two classes were in operation on March 1.

The desks were made on the spot by Japanese carpenters and will no doubt serve the needs. The rooms are not very light and the equipment is obviously makeshift. The teachers are all Japanese young people mostly young women. Many are University graduates but with few if any exceptions they have no normal training. In the past B.C. regulations have made this almost impossible.

Secondary or High School Education Kaslo situation is most satisfactory of any. The local high school could and did provide accommodation for 40 young people. They are attending the classes and proving good students. One exception to this is that Grade 9 students cannot be accommodated. The Commission has provided a room down-town and Japanese young people do the teaching.

Handicrafts Within the limits imposed by policy and regulations for which it is not responsible the Commission tries to develop handicrafts which will give occupation to the Japanese without entering the commercial field. At Kaslo the following have been developed. Sewing and Dressmaking for women and girls. This is done competently and skilfully with accomodation for a class of 50[1]

For the boys manual training has been established. The set up impresses one as admirable in every way. The workshop is well equipped with benches and tools. The instructors competent. The projects who some imagination.

Kootnicraft is the name given to the products which have been marketed in Vancouber. One product is ornamental initials or names for women's wear. This is made of yew wood obtained locally and processed from the rough log to the finished product in this workshop.

To understand the skill and resourcefulness of these young people one should see the library in connection with the manual training.

While they were in Hastings Park, they were given hundreds of discarded magazines including such periodicals as Popular Mechanics and other such magazines with suggestions and designs for furniture. These have all been carefully sorted out and a card index made of every design or suggested design for the various crafts. These cards are typed and would be a credit to any library.

The Commission has secured a large building near the lake in which these handicrafts will be adequately housed. The surroundings of this project are very beautiful.

Health The Commission Employs a Medical Supervisor who has a Japanese doctor working under his direction. Such Japanese as are financially able to pay fees-in order to qualify for free medical or dental service-the patient must be on Maintenance (Relief) but the Commission provides a good many items of service.

A dispensary or health center has been fitted out and is in charge of a Graduate Nurse - Japanese ✓ . This building provided offices for the Doctor and the Dentist-Examination and Treatment rooms.

The Dentist is a Graduate of an American College and he brought with him full equipment so that at Kaslo the Japanese can get good dental care.

Inoculations have been systematically carried out. On March 1st, a beginning was being made at inoculations against typhoid. It was expected that this would be completed in a few days with practically 100% of the Japanese voluntarily coming in to the clinic.

Every report indicates that the general health has been very good. There have been no epidemics even of children's diseases. Kaslo has a good hospital to which Surgical cases can be taken but in addition an arrangement was worked out between the Hospital authorities and the Commission. In return for an addition built by the Commission. The hospital accommodates about a dozen chronic cases. These are old men without families some needing more, some less hospital care. These men were comfortable and seemed as cheerful as any group of such persons in any hospital anywhere in Canada.

Welfare The Commission has set up welfare Department to take care of those who are not economically able to care for themselves. It corresponds roughly to the Relief Debt. of a city although it gives council in many personal problems. Staff.

1. Anglo

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Staff

1. Anglo Saxon woman. She is untrained in this work and struck me as being simply an ornament or a political appointer. She was said to be a necessary front.
2. Three young Japanese people. They are very capable and one wonders what they thing of the set up.

I gathered that it was necessary to have an Anglo Saxon director to help the Japanese from yielding to pressure to give a little more than the scale or to favor certain families. There was no suggestion that these young people were not either honest nor capable but it can be understood that they need some help. That being so the person chosen should be a really trained worker as at New Denver.

Church Kaslo has a United Chruch which is nominally self sup orting. During the last few years they have paid only $1200 or less yearly.

Japanese Rev. K. Shinnisee (Shinizii) from Vancouver, Miss S. Tait and ~~M. Nil.~~ (Mitchell)

This church is well organized and is a going concer. S. S. has an envolment of 200-240 with attendance around 200. Miss Tait is the Supt. There is a fine staff of teachers.

S. S. meets at p.m. 1. Japanese service at 2.30. Good congregation about double the morning. The evening services is in English conducted by Rev. Armitage. There is a good attendance of young Japanese few of whom attend the afternoon Japanese service.

Shianizer (Shinizii) wants to organize a Junior Congregation such as he had in Vancouver. This a congregation of the younger Japanese people separate from the Anglo Saxon. This would, I think, be a serious mistake no matter how natural it might seem to Shianizer. (Shinizii)

Tensions Strains at Kaslo. The very fact that the Japanese came at all created a rift in the community. Most of the Anglo Saxons took a more or less reasonable view. The business men are all favorable. It means that real money to a decaying community. The Treasurer of the United Church said, "The Japanese are, on the whole fine people, they have behaved well. I wonder whether we would have done as well under similar circumstances."

However there are a few who are betterly anti-Japanese. Their reasons or prejudices vary but they hold to them very tenaciously. In some cases families are divided.

I had lunch with the Armitages and Miss Tait. Almost the whole conversation had to do with the essential depravity of the Japanese. While in conversation a distinction was made between the nationals and the younger generation. It was almost impossible for me to see where Armitage separated the one from the other. When one came down to specifics one could perhaps uncover some of the real reasons for all this feeling. Perhaps illustrations will indicate more clearly what is the matter.

1. Funeral customs - Armitage and Miss Tait think it is ridiculous that the Japanese should maintain their funeral customes. On such occasions everybody attends; the service lasts for 2 or more hours with-not only the minister-but perhaps half a dozen more people taking part. Afterwards there is a feast.

Armitage thinks this is all wrong. He wants a Canadian funeral but what he really wants is what he thinks is the right kind of funeral.

When I pointed out that there was nothing in his description of the ceremony that could not have been found in some Canadian funerals and that my knowledge of funeral customs included a liberal distribution of good liquor- he just smiled in pity at my decision. (delusion)

2. Both Armitage and Miss Tait think Shinizii (Shinizii) is the 'boss' of his Board and congregation. They say the younger generation have no voice in anything. I have no doubt this is true-perfectly true but what I can't see is that this is peculiarly Japanese or an evidence of any sinister design. A little wider knowledge of the situation in some churches in Toronto and acquaintance with some Ministers of Scottish extraction and name does not lead me to associate this evil exclusively with the Japanese Christians. However we should look more deeply into the matter. The Japanese are in a fearful dilemma and the more capable and the more thoughtful they are the worse it is.

If they are all to be repatriated as is constantly being driven into their ears (our Ministers read the Vancouver papers regularly) then the young people must cultivat the Japanese spirit and attitude if they are to find a place in Japan.

On the other hand if they are to reamain they must become as we are in spirit and attitude or at least no less Christian-but every obstacle is put in their way.

What is a man of Shinizii's ability to do-other factors enter in.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Shinizii has a Sunday School 5 or 6 time as large as the Anglo Saxon. He has a much larger congregation. The evening congregation is 60% or more Japanese but he just sit and listen.

3. Armitage and Miss Tait think the offer of the Nisei to fight for Canada is largely camouflage and fictitious.

4. Both think that the Japanese do not want to leave Kaslo and are stalling on the jobs they have, to make them last as long as possible and to make as much as they can. This is probably true but in view of many factors involved and putting ourselves in their place it is at least understandable and no very convincing proof that the Japanese have a greater share of original sin than any other race.

5. Both complain about the use of funds which come from the people. Armitage thinks they use these too freely to entertain. Miss Tait did not agree.
Both say the Japanese have more money than ever before but this seems to be very doubtful except in the case of casual laborers.

6. On Sunday one of the Japanese asked me if the churches were coming together in war time. Miss Tait thinks he had in mind that the action of the Japanese Gov't in forcing a union of all Christian bodies was an indication of the fact that the Japanese are superior to the white race. She says that the Japanese delight in promoting differences between the Christian churches.

7. Miss Tait whose work is either with the children and the young people dwells on the tension between the older group (nationalists) and the younger (Canadians). There is no doubt about this but unfortunately in Canada this is not confined to the Japanese people. If our workers would read certain paragraphs in two books by the same authors one dealing with the Ukrainian and the other with the Japanese they would find that they are almost similar in actual language.
The tension because of national tradition and customs may be sharper. It probably is but it differs only in degree.

Certain aspects of life in these towns give concern to anyone interested in the welfare of the younger group. They are herded together far more closely than they were in the normal life before the evacuation. They have no possibility of decent home life. No occupation consequently they run wild and tend to develop a hoodlum type of conduct and attitude which is distressing and menacing.

Conclusions

1. Given the policy formulated-hatched-concocted-or come-by-chance at Ottawa the Commission has done a good job. The Japanese people are-at this date-in good health-well dressed-reasonably well housed-well fed and have available dental, medical and health services better than the average Canadian community.

2. There is clearly a lack of sympathetic understanding not to say hostility towards Shinizii on the part of Miss Tait and Armitage.

3. Shinizii's position is a very bitter one. He built up a very fine organization in Vancouver. Now he sees all the things to which he gave his life broken. He is denied the privilege of trying to build them up again. Even with worn out tools.
There is not much doubt that he is too involved with the older points of view but that is not altogether to his discredit.
He is not the kind of man to head a dwindling cause which must inevitably be the case as the young people become acclimized. He is too strong a man for this in every way. I don't think he can get on effectively with any woman worker except possibly a Japanese deaconess if such were available.

4. The type of Minister Kaslo A.S. is likely to get is not likely to be able to co-operate with Shinuzii. Only a strong successful and fully affective Anglo Saxon could do that-and he would have to be the minister of a congregation of that kind also.
Under the present circumstances all that can be hoped for is that all our workers will have grace given to do the best they can without undue friction and expecially without any open break.

B. Slocan Valley.

The next group of projects visited were in the Slocan Valley. From North to South these are - Rosebery - New Denver - Slocan - Bay Farm - Popoff - Lemon Creek. (A map will be inserted for the benefit of the Board.)

Housing

The Japanese in this whole area are housed in small houses built for this purpose by the Commission. They are constructed of one ply ship lap lined on the inside with building paper. They have a rubberoid roof. They were very cold this winter. The lumber was green and frost collected on the walls. They are about 12' x 24' heated by the cook stove and a very small heater. Some accommodate 2 families and in general the overcrowing is very bad. One house we visited accomodated man, wife, 8 children. They are frankly temporary dwellings to be scrapped after the war.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

I gathered that the original idea was to build somewhat larger houses, but them on a 5 or 6 acre plot, have the Japanese develop this and then if they were repatriated to make these allotments available for post war relocatiore of soldiers. The houses would have been finished in the meantime.

For some reason or other this idea was scrapped. The houses are temporary and none of the projects offer any possibility of permanent habitation. There is no adequate area of land available.

Water Supply

Differs somewhat according to the size and location of the project but faucets are conveniently located. Water is brought into the houses in pails.

Sanitary arrangements are primitive. An outside privy at the rear of the lots.

Layout. The houses are arranged in long rows. Streets and avenues are numbered or named and the houses numbered. Some of the locations are on clearings with most of the remaining trees cut down.

One is in an abandoned orchard. On the whole the effect is incredibly drab and depressing even with two feet of snow blanket. In the heat and dust of the summer the conditions will be very bad. There are stores in such locations as do not have permanent settlement. At Tashme Creek there are 3 stores. They are operated by merchants from some near by center. The store pays $60 a month rent to the Commission. They naturally do a big business and give employment to a number of Japanese clerks. Prices are reasonable.

Occupation Taking the whole valley we have about 5-6000 Japanese who must look outside for such returns for goods or services as well as provide for their needs.

It can be put in this way. 6000 people must either be fed, clothed and have fuel provided for them by outside contributsion or go out and work. The full effect of the situation has not yet been felt. The Commission has given employment to a large number of people in construction, cutting fuel and generally in making provisions for the establishment and welfare of the colony.

Now this has come to an end and either the employable men and women must go out to work, or raise some crops which will provide them food and give tham a marketable surplus, or start some industry in the colony itself, the products of which can be sold, or Go on relief.

#2 is because of the location almost impossible. Some small projects will be undertaken but to provide food including milk for 6000 people is no child's play. To all intents and purposes all the food must be brought in from outside and paid for.

How all the Japanese going to get the money to do this.

Some will be employed by the Commission, as clerks of various kinds, some in the stores, some as teachers, some in the hospitals. But after all these will be a small minority. The next thing to know is that the scale of salaries is low. $30 per month for a teacher- of which 2/3 must be paid to the head of the house.

Some people have an idea of some cottage industry but the W. P. and T. B. will not look with favor on any such venture. One man at Kaslo who had been a very successful merchant in Vancouver had an idea of starting a factory for some line of women's wear but he cannot get either a license or goods.

In one location Japanese have produced some very satisfactory fishing nets but those who have skills for this are scattered in the various locations.

Ultimately there are only two alternatives either the Japanese must go out to find work or to avail themselves of work found for them either in families or as individuals or the Commission must undertake the costly and thankless job of feeding these people.

What prospects are there of finding employment. What has been done.

Two main projects were evident when a year ago-i.e. Families were moved to the B et areas of Alberta and Manitoba, Had these been a real outstanding success they would have attracted others. It would not be fair to say that these projects have been failures but they have not been so successful or the people have not been so happy that the Japanese in the interior are keen or even desirous of making the move. At any rate the fact remains that during the last month representative from both Provinces have visited every camp but without any success in getting people signed up.

Representative have also come from Ontario for the same purpose. They may have better luck expecially as representatives of the Japanese people are now, in Ontario to ascertain at first hand what conditions are like.

The recent action of the Federal Government in granting permission for the employment of Japanese in the Saw mills and on the Timber limits of the Interior will illustrate some of the factors in this whole complex situation. The Commission wanted this done a year ago. If it had been done possibly 1000 men would have found employment and that much more lumber produced but the old B.C. hatred prevailed and nothing was done. This year the shortage of labor forces the issue so Ottawa gives permission. The B.C. representatives are really consenting but they save their faces by denouncing the whole thing. They shriek to High Heaven about the iniquity of this, hoping and praying it will go through, but it is a year too late. The Japanese have been a year without work and finally they read in the papers all that the B.C. members of the Legislative have to say and they are not so keen.

Everywhere I went this was the situation. The Commission officials plainly say that [illegible] to get the Japanese to sign up for thi

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-46-1-34-20-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

t project with indifferent success.

I tried to discover the reasons for this situation and here are some of them:-

Fear very many of the Japanese in the interior are city people with some fishermen they dread the farm, they are afraid of the housing-the water is bad-the hours are long. They are afraid of the long winter without work and wages. They are afraid that in the 5 or 6 months of summer they will not make enough to tide them over the winter. They don't want to leave their families for an indefinite period.

Bad Psychology Too many promises were made and not kept. That is true from the beginning of this whole miserable business but it is particularly true that some officials told too many stories of what it was possible to earn in the best fields. Some of the discrepancy arose from the fact that the Japanese were unskilled but there was a lot of this. There has been guarantee that they will be as well off away from the colonies as they are in them.

Some of the projects have been bad advertisements. The segregation of the young men in Ontario, poor housing in Alberta were bad for the project.

Finally I think the handling of the whole thing from Ottawa has been inept to an amazing degree. Of all the Departments of Gov't the Labor Dept. with its close affiliation and contact with organized labor was the least fit to handle the Japanese. Neither the Minister nor his deputy have shown any real knowledge of the problem. The Minister made public his sympathy with the crude Japanese movement. The Deputy has never been in personal touch with the problem. i.e. He has not met these people face to face. On the whole I am profoundly grateful as a Home Executive that the Government refused our offer of cooperation. We had men who understood both the Japanese and the Canadians. They could have been of real service if the people in B.C. who understood the problem had been consulted their services.

Under the present set up we could have rendered no real effective service.

The Japanese are not blameless. The Buddhist group have particularly been more cooperative and have, I think done much to embarrass the Commission. Then they are looking for the more congenial and the easier way. They are pretty stubborn too. There have been too many cock and bull schemes dangled before them. At Kaslo there was talk of boat building.

The real fundamental trouble is that Canada cannot make up its mind whether they are to stay or to go. If they are to stay why are they treated in a manner so radically different from the Germans and Italians. These are not herded into camps. If they are to go why not intern them and stop bothering about work.

All the above arises from the situation as I saw it in the Slocan Valley.

Education There are no school buildings available, consequently the Commission has erected large buildings in most of the centres. These are reasonably adequate but the teachers will all be undertrained Japanese. For some reason the Commission has put education in charge of a young Japanese woman. From all accounts she is of good character and ability but the fact remains that she has no training or experience to fit her to be the head of the school system for a city of 6000 people. Some trained and experienced educationist should have been found for that job.

When it comes to welfare as stated above a totally different policy is followed. High school education is not available at all. The Commission takes the ground that it will only provide for Elementary education. Some attempt has been made to establish some contact with the Correspondence Dept at Victoria but so far with little success. The Dept. officials are not very sympathetic but the Gov't. takes the view that this is wholly a federal matter and no Provincial funds must be used.

The Y.M.C.A. workers are willing to help but at the date of my visit they had no clear idea of what could be done. They were even in a fog about the courses. In any case they were not going to do the work of the state in education.

The Japanese who are eager for education are dissatisfied. They can only interpret this as a policy to keep them in some sort of serfdom.

Church activities There is in that part of the valley where the Japanese are located no resident Minister. ~~Church minister~~ New Denver is an appointment served by the Minister from New Denver. At that point the church is used by the Japanese congregation. Mr. Komoto lives at New Denver and preaches in Japanese. Not only at that point but at Rosebury. He also exchanges regularly with Mr. Konoyama who lives at Taniore Creek. Consequently these points have services in both Japanese and English. This is a very satisfactory arrangement. Some slight adjustment may have to be made so that there will not be 2 services in English the same Sunday. At New Denver, from what I could gather some of the Anglo Saxon people at Taniore Creek attend Mr. Konoyama's services.

The W. M. S. have 2 workers at Taniore Creek and at New Denver, 3 of these are returned missionaries from Japan who know the language. They also employ young Japanese women as teachers in the kindergarten.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Commission has placed at the disposal of the church, a house as residence for the W.M.S. workers at Lemon Creek and a building for kindergarten and the church. This latter is altogether too small and an addition is necessary. An expenditure of $200 would be needed to enlarge it provided the Commission would make the material available and provide the labor.

I would recommend this expenditure to be shared equally between the Board and the W. M. S.. The great problem in this valley so far as the church is concerned is connected with the Anglican church. In some way the idea got abroad that the churches-Anglican, R.C. and United had agreed to some division of territory according to which certain areas were to be assigned, roughly as follows.

Kaslo - United
Greenwood - R.C.
Slocan Valley - Anglican
Sawon - Buddhist

I shall refer to Greenwood later. It may have been in the mind of someone that only U. C. people would go to Kaslo and only Anglicans to Slocan and so on but it could not work out that way. Obviously the Japanese preferred to move, if they were given any preference, in communities. i.e. Steveston people together and so on.

In any event no community is of any one faith. The Anglican had only one Japanese minister, Rev. G. Nakayama. He was sent to Slocan and had the idea that he was to look after all the Japanese in that area. i.e. Slocan, Bay Farm, Popoff and Lemon Creek. He told our men that this was the arrangement. He also told Nomoto and Komiyama that, while they were free to visit their own people they should report such visits to him.

The next difficulty arises from the fact that the United Church people want our services. They are not accustomed to the Anglican ways and do not attend these services. The whole matter will have to be clarified.

The Anglicans have a number of women workers. At New Denver 2 who are not officially appointed but who carry on the work visiting the people and competing with our W.M.S. workers. At the other end there are at least 6 women workers of the Anglican church. They carry on the same kind of work, but there does not seem to be any serious duplication of effort. Our Kindergarten is at Lemon Creek. The Anglican at Slocan and Bay Farm. They use the United Church at Slocan , permission having been given by Mr. Draper the most responsible U.C. official at New Denver, with which Slocan used to be connected.

Health The whole area is medically in charge of Dr. Francis of New Denver, who is the only Anglo Saxon doctor in the valley and who also serves Nakusp 30 mi. N.W. of New Denver. He has a tremendous job. At Slocan there is a qualified Japanese doctor, a nephew of Dr. Shimizu at Kaslo. There was until recently a qualified doctor at Lemon Creek. She was a Chinese from Formosa (married, so I was told to a Japanese now at Shanghai), who was taking a Post Graduate course in Vancouver when the war broke out. She has gone back to Vancouver for a holiday. Doubt was expressed as to whether she would return.

The Commission has provided a dispensary at Lemon Creek. It is in charge of a young Japanese who has some experience in First Aid work and dispensary. The Commission is just finishing a fairly large Hospital at Slocan. It will probably accommodate 50-60 patients.

The main project in this line is the 'Sani at New Denver. It will accommodate 100-125 patients. There are some 70-80 active T.B. cases now in Hastings Park and perhaps 30-40 more in various centers. These are all to be moved to New Denver by March 31st.

The building is new and no doubt properly designed. When the Japanese are evacuated from the valley it can be used as a unit in the control of T.B, in B.C.

C. Grand Forks

We have here a totally different type of Community. The Japanese come on their own, paid their own way from the coast and found employment on farms around Grand Forks. G. Forks itself is a community that has seen its best days. Early in the century there was a smelter which refined the ore from Phoenix-up the mountain. The mines petered out. Poenix is a real Ghost town and the smelter was closed.

The valley around G. Forks fortunately has some agricultural possibilities, consequently the town or city never quite became a real ghost town. The Doukhobors settled on these lands in fair numbers. Their passive resistance to the law and the outrageous doing of the Sons of Freedom have created a prejudice in the minds of the G. Forks people against minorities that are not easily assimilated.

When the Japanese came, the city passed a by law prohibiting their residence or employment within the city limits. The first is not particularly important but the latter prohibition works a hardship on the Japanese and individually on some of the citizens. Last fall some of the group got work grading potatoes. They worked a few fours and then the police told them they were not allowed within the city limits.

There is a funny angle to this. Mr. Ogura could not bring very many household furnishings but he brought two very nice china cups. The Ogura's were afraid that these treasures might be broken if they were in daily use so they bought ordinary cups in Grand Forks. They cups they cherished were English China made in Staffordshire but the ordinary cups sold by the exclusive, high minded and patriotic citizen of G. Forks were stamped "Made in Japan."

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Occupations Some Japanese work on fruit farms. There are some fair sized orchards. Others work on farms engaged in vegetable growing and seed farms this latter being a new development in this valley.

They cannot own or lease land but must work as laborers which sometimes leads to their being victimized. One group of 9 families worked for one man. He is the supposed purchaser from the Bank of a farm which had come into its possession through foreclosure proceedings. At the end of the season he had paid the Japanese $1500 out of $3200 wages. The balance is still unpaid and not much can to done.

A Cannery made arrangements with some Japanese. At the end of the season there was not enough money from the crop to pay the wages. Four families went on relief.

The general run of employers are very good but some are very unfair. They say "we have no money - so what?" The Japanese have learned the proverb, "You can't get blood out of a stone."

If conditions were normal the Japanese could settle their own problem by leasing land and working it. The results would then be up to them. They would, at least, be as successful as the average. They are compelled to work as laborers with no adequate protection against exploitation. The Commission says that if an employer does not pay current wages to the Japanese he will get no more labor. This is no solution. The case stated above involves 9 families. The farmer may get no more labor but the Japanese are out $1700 and if they do not get employment from this man they must move - Where will they go?

There are some 319 persons in the G. Forks area. Mr. Ogura says 10 families are Christian, 53 none X^n but he seems to list the Christians as those who have been baptized. Many of the others attend his services and look to him for guidance.

Services in Grand Forks are held in the homes. They are well attended. Every other day Mr. Ogura gathers the children of some district or other for Religious Instruction. He calls these, Thursday (or some other day) Schools. He uses the Graded Lesson material. The children love the pictures and the stories.

He has a regular calendar made out for each month with activities for each day. Services - Schools and the families to be visited each day. He sends a copy of this to each family.

Outside G. Forks some 15 or 20 miles east is Alpine Inn on Christina Lake. This was a summer hotel with some bungalows. Some Japanes families live there on a self-supporting basis. Ogura goes there regularly.

I had a very interesting meeting with a group or 10 or 12 Japanese who said they represented the Japanese Farm Laborers Association. They had put in writing what they wanted to discuss, as follows.

(1) SALE OF PROPERTY

"Since we were confused at the time of rht evacuation from the Pacific Coast, we have understood that the Government would take the full responsibility by protecting our property for us and would not sell it. We, with that firm knowledge, believed in Government policy and handed over our property to the Custodian.

Yet before the year was over since the evacuation we have read recently that the sale of Japanese Property has been authorized by passage of an order-in-council. Thiis came as a surprise to us all, as we had believed in the above policy. Therefore, this action has disappointed our faith towards the government and we are worried over the outcome.

A person would much rather have property on hand than in money as it brings to a person's mind a felling of firm permanent security. Anyone would feel far more secure with a land or property to his name whereas having current property creates uneasiness. Consequently, up to the present we depended on the government's faith and without desperation we felf secure in our life.

Mr. F. G. Shears of the Custodian stated as follows in the "Daily Province:" "A lof ot people are assuming that because the property may be sold the Japanese will not come back. The indications are that if this property is sold it is to be done with a view toward this end, but on the other hand it could also mean that the Dominion Government prefers to have the property held for them in cash."

The above statement might be true, but we would like to mention that if the Japanese properties were sold, gradually the evacuated Japanese, would altogether lose interest of returning to the coast.

Mr. Grant MacCeil, M.L.A. expressed at the B.C. Legislature in February 8, 1943 as in the following: "If Japanese assets are sold and the money forwarded to the evacuated Nipponese they might stay where they are. Otherwise, such assets on deposit here will attract them back to the coast."

In comparing the two statements, we are doubtful whether to believe the statement made by Custodian. Whether that policy exists or not, some evacuated Japanese may not return to the coast at all, but don't you think the enforcement of this policy, which in mind prevents returning to the coast, does not meet with the Democratic ideals and Christianity which Canada is striving to preserve?

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It is safe to say that the Japanese people in the D ominion love Canada and its freedom. We deplore for Canada for taking the situation in hand in this manner, and feel that it is undemocratic to pass the order-in-council like this.

We the Japanese in Canada, feel that the policy is unsatisfactory and in view of our future it is insecure.

The asked me what I thought about it and particularly what would be the attitude of the United Church. I said that it was not clear whether the sale which was reported to be proposed included all the properties but that I would discuss this with the Committee in Vancouver. I thought the United Church through its proper courts would press for Justice.

A number of the men present owned their homes ~~their homes~~ in Vancouver. They wanted them kept as a place of shelter after the war. They did not know whether they would to back but they wanted the home. Some felt that the liquidation of the property now was simply part of a process to make them homeless and quite dependent on the Government.

In connection with this one man said that he could have sold his property himself but had been urged to put it into the hands of the Custodian for safe keeping and not to be sole. He said that if the property was sold it would be a case of the Government breaking its word. They had been told he said that the proceeds of the sale would be held in trust but if the G overnment could break its promises in one particular it might do so in this.

I asked about the sale of the fishing boats. This had been carried on by a Commission on which the Japanese were represented. It was necessary to sell the boats as they would deteriorate rapidly. I asked whether the price obtained had been reasonable. Some of the men present felt that the prices obtained had not been fair. Naturally they are not unprejudiced witnesses.

In connection with property it must be borne in mind that not only houses are involved but furniture and most of the things which a household accumulates. Some of these had been stored in various places. Reports were current that these places had been broken into and looted. The Committee in Vancouber in Vancouber may have information about this.

(2) REPATRIATION

"At present there are large numbers of Japanese Canadian who were born and raised here in Canada with no knowledge of Japan whatsoever. They were educated in Canadian school with the the main idea of becoming a good citizens of Canada. Their parents enduring the hardship for their children has spent most of their life in Canada. They have sacrificed, hoping for the success in Canada for their children, therefore, with that hope in mind they have adopted Canada as their own.

Through the fifty years of Japanese History in Canada, we have tried to meet the Canadian Policy with goodwill towards this country. We did our best and yet, we were blamed for this ill-feelings towards us?

We tried to live up to the high standards of living, but the wages they payed were below the average. Consequently, our endeavor to mett with the standards were hard.

It might not be a proper time to discuss these things now, but recollecting our mass evacuation, if it's for the only purpose of the National Defense, why were Japanese origin the only ones to evacuate? There must be some reasons behind this.

A recent talk on the repatriation on Japanese after the duration were heard, why do they only have to repatriate the Japanese origin?

In refering to the "Daily Province," dated Jan. 6, Mr. G. E. Trueman, representative of the B.C. Placement Commission, has made a statement in Toronto in egard to the evacuation as follows: "The reason for mass evacuation of Japanese from Pacific coastal areas was not because of the Japanese, but because of the white residents. The problem was one of mass hysteria and race prejudice."

To this above statement both Mr. Austin C. Taylor, chairman of the Security Commission and Lieut. H. Wilson, former alderman of Vancouver, and an opponent of Japanese, has challenged thus: MR. AUSTIN TAYLOR, quoted, "It would just as well for me not to comment at all on this." and MR. H. WILSON quotes, "Utter and unforgivable ignorance of the entire question."

In comparison with the former and the latter two statments, Mr. G. E. Trueman has challenged by the latter two who seemingly opposed to comment in regards to the racial prejudice.

Various people has discussed in every angle about the problem of this evacuation and repatriation. Although they say that their discussion were not on the racial prejudice, we think as it is.

Naturally, we are in opposition concerning to the repatriation, but if the general people of Canada favors in repatriation, our thought towards the country would be different, since we believe in DEMOCRACY.

I said I would bring this also the attention of the proper authorities, although I said that personally I thought it unlikely to occurr and not Christian.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-9
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(3) EDUCATION

Our school age children are attending the Grand Forks Public School since Feb. 8, 1943, after the result of the long negotiation among the school board of Grand Forks, B.C. Security Commission and us.

The Grand Forks Schoold Board demanded to us to pay a tuition fee of $5.00 a month for each student attending. This demand of payment is very hard on us, as we do not earn more than $2.00 per day for men and last year's $1.50 for women.

We feel that it is the Government's duty to educate children so that in the future they will become a good citizens of Canada. We, with that reason in mind, have appealed for the assistance to B.C. Security Commission. They , in regard to education, replied and kept us in doubt.

We also appealed the above situation to a man from the Dept. of Labour of Ottawa and to Mr. G. Collins, general supervisor of the B,C. Security Commission, who visited us in Grand Forks, on Jan. 13, 1943. Thus, the B.C. Security Commission has promised to us the paying of $2.50 a month for each pupil entering school between the days from Feb. 1943 to June, 1943.

The tuition fees of $2.50 per month is carried out, but we are in a position to make another arrangement with the B.C. Security Commission after the date of June, 1943.

As in the view of the above Government's responsibility, we are considering to make new arrangements and would require to hold the full responsibility of educatin the Japanese pupils from the V.C. Security Commission.

This has to do with the local situation.

Public School The School Board makes a charge of $5 per month for each pupil. At first the Japanese had to pay this themselves but there is no an arrangement in effect whereby they pay $2.50 and the Commission $2.50 per pupil per month.

The average number of children of school age in a Japanese family is higher than in Anglo Saxon families but the great hardship comes from the fact of low income. I tried to find out what was the most a Japanese could earn in such employment (agricultural) as the district affords. It must be remembered that the season of employment is short and that the Japanese are barred absolutely from adding to their income by employment in Canneries or in domestic service, or by any forms of service in Grand Forks. As nearly as I could ascertain the best possible return a man could get for his labor would be $70 a month and that only for 2 months. During the rest of the season it would be less. The general run of employment would be about 100 days. Wages at $2.70 would return $270. The wife might get some work for 2 or 2 1/2 months and might earn at most $100, If he had a couple of boyw or girls they might earn $100. Putting the whole together the maximum possible income per family might be $370, because if the boys or girls earned the $100 they would require much of that for additional clothing. I tried it from another angle. Nine families mentioned above earned $32000 in 1942 or an average of $355. While these families pay little or no rent yet they have not much money left on which to feed and clothe their families without having to put out $25 per child of school age each year.

Those who own houses in Vancouver and elsewhere also argue that those properties are paying taxes without any benefit. They also point out that the Japanese as ratepayers in Vancouver and elsewhere have their share for the equipment of the schools in the places they left. Now they have been moved and the authorities in the new locations refuse school facilities unless someone pays for new equipment or ask for special taxes or contributions. They find they must put up with this discrimination, inferior accommodation, and they know very well that no other alien group in Canada has received such treatment.

High School

All persons resident outside the city sending children to the High School pay a fee of $5.00 per pupil. So far there is no discrimination against the Japanese but other Canadians pay the $5.00 each month. The Japanese must pay for the full term in advance. They put this alongside the treatment received in the matter of payment of wages mentioned above and draw their own conclusions.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D

GREENWOOD: This is a real Ghost town - it is located in a valley of B.C., very close to the boundary of the U.S. There is no lake or anything to redeem the desolation which follows the abandonment of a town when the mines on which it depends peter out. Some buildings on the main street had been torn down, and others were destined for the same fate, when the Japanese moved in.

Housing: Accommodation is all in hotels and buildings - stores etc. which were vacant. In that respect it resembles Kaslo.

There are rather more elderly people in proportion to the population than in other locations.

The peculiar thing that makes Greenwood different from the other locations, is the relation to the Roman Catholic Church. (the first idea seems to have been as described above) that being so the impression got abroad among the Japanese that in order to get to Greenwood it was necessary to declare yourself as R.C. In view of the fact, that, naturally enough, Japanese who had been neighbours in, say, Steveston, desired to go together - especia as the men were at that time in camps - some declared themselves R.C.

Since coming to Greenwood the priest and the sisters have sedulously cultivated the idea that only R.C's should be in Greenwood, and consequently if you were there you belonged to that Communion.

Some Japanese have been rather susceptible to pressure of this sort, because of fear and the natural desire to keep in with the Powers that be so far as possible. These powers at Greenwood are identified with the R.C's. I do not think the Commission Personnel is now of that faith, but until recently the official in charge of education - prior to the Japanese lady mentioned above- was an R.C.

From this set up there has arisen a very difficult situation in regard to education.

No school was available - the Commission was dilatory in providing facilities for education - as in all places - so the R.C's, with the approval of the Commission established a school in the Fire Hall - I suppose someone fixed it up - Now they have 8 sisters of some order teaching.

People are told that to qualify for the school they must be R.C.'s - then all who do attend are so considered. Every kind of pressure is being brought on the parents to send their children to this school.

British Columbia has no separate schools, but this Japanese situation, being under Federal Authority, there was no great objection. So far as I could ascertain the salaries are borne by the Church -for the present.

In self defence the W.M.S. organized a school for our own people - Miss Bock and a very cultured young Japanese woman are teaching. The United Church building - freely put at the disposal of the W.M.S. Even at that, a number of children of United Church parents go to the R.C. School.

All this should be only temporary. So far as I could learn no protest has been made to the Government - Denominational Schools are a retrograde step. Complaints are made by some Japanese parent at the large proportion of time given to religious exercises. On the other hand this is the only place where education is in the hai of trained Canadian(i.e.non-Japanese) teachers.

It now seems to be taken for granted, that the United Church is willing to carry on schools without pressing on the Federal

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-11
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Government that this is their responsibility and that we demand it to be discharged.

Church: Mr. Ogura gives fortnightly services and visits regularly. Our people were at first afraid to come. The meeting we had on Friday night was very good - about 60 or 70 were present. Miss Namba, the teacher has a choir of 15 or 20 girls. They sing beautifully, and must be a very great help to the English service which they attend.

After the meeting, we had refreshments and a social hour. During the service I noticed a man in the audience who seemed to have military decoration ribbons on his coat. I learned afterwards that was Ex-Sergeant M.Matsui, of the 10th Batt. C.E.F., that he won the Military Medal. He had been running a small fruit and poultry farm at Port Coquitlam, but he had been evacuated with the other Japanese. He was now the head of the night patrol.

SOME GENERAL IMRESSIONS

(1) Anglo-Saxon Attitude - So far as the people in general are concerned, those who come in contact with the Japanese seem reasonable and considerate, but this is only a small minority. Many of the others are more or less hostile, but not to the degree which obtains on the Coast. No doubt the United Church people will be more sympathetic than the average person. Our Ministers in the Kootenay Presbytery vary in their attitudes. They are all, of course, decent in their attitude to the Japanese. I have already discussed Armitage because he has the most contact with the Japanese and his situation presents many problems

At Nelson we have two men - Boothroyd seems to have very little understanding of the situation and to be rather antagonistic. He would of course be Christian in his treatment of the Japanese, but his Christianity would likely be of the White variety. Forbes, is a returned missionary from Honan. He has seen some of the brutalities of the Japanese military. His wife told members of the Presbyterial of these atrocities. Idid not meet him so that all I have to go by is hearsay

Keyworth, at Grand Forks is very sympathetic and does all he can to assist Ogura. Burnett, at Greenwood also does his best for them.

So far the Japanese Ministers have not been related to the Presbytery, but it is hoped they can attend the meeting in the Fall.

(2) The Commission & its Officials - I called at the Commission headquarters at Kaslo, New Denver, Lemon Creek, Greenwood, and talked with the men in charge. I would say that they are doing their work with fairness and sympathy. I do not think we need to be ashamed of their treatment of the Japanese.

The same thing is true of the Mounted Police. All Japanese coming into or going out of the colonies must report at the Guard House - their papers are inspected and records kept - I watched the proceedings a number of times - I came to the conclusion that this work was done with courtesy and fairness.

The same thing was true on the buses - no discrimination against the Japanese could be discerned.

All this, is, of course, superficial, as the restriction must be galling, especially to University Graduates and people of culture and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-12
www.nikkeimuseum.org

education - but none of the officials can be held responsible for this. The only criticism I heard was at Kaslo, when it was reported - I think correctly - that the representatives of the Government were too free in their use of alcoholic beverages.

(3) It would be presumptuous to pass any judgment on the W.M.S. workers - I have mentioned Miss Tait, only because the situation at Kaslo is acute. They are all doing their best for the Japanese.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-20-13
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Burt Papers. File 11?

To the Committee on
Japanese matters.

The following is a copy of a resolution adopted by The Presbytery of Kootenay at its meeting held in Nelson B.C. on March 2nd and 3rd 1943.

"
Resolved that we ask the conference committee on Japanese affairs, to investigate and establish the facts surrounding the matters of taxation of lands compulsorily evacuated by the Japanese, and the fact of having to pay personally for education in their new location.

Also to establish the exact nature of the authority recently set up by the Dominion Gov't for the sale of Japanese lands. "

As a comment upon the foregoing, it is felt that there is grave injustice being done by the Provincial Gov't by refusing to make arrangements whereby the japanese receive what they pay for through taxation on their vacated lands.

It can be said of course that any land owner has to pay taxes whether he avails himself of the educational facilities at the point of taxation or not. This is true but the cases are different. The one is voluntary and quite incidental; in the other they are compulsory and en masse, time and localities affected often being co-incident. It is not a protest gainst the paying of taxes, but rather that universal benefits are here denied. If a tax payer be not resident where he pays the taxes, his children are still allowed to get school facilities where residence is had. The Japanese are denied this right, which is manifestly unjust These people have not been shown disloyal and have in the main cheerfully responded to the demand for national security and have sacrificed therefor. Therefore it is felt that some arrangement could be made either for the transfer of part of taxation from point of levy, to point where advantages are sought. Og course it would have to be determined what proportion of these lands are vacant and rented in such consideration. In any case these Japanese are now residents , but do not enjoy the p privileges customarily granted such.

The item regarding sale of Lands, is raised so that any compulsory sale of these lands may be guarded against as being not only unjust, but prejudicial to the free determination of a National Policy regarding the Japanese after the War. To dispossess is the first step toward repatriation and it must not take place through default of protest.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-21
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA
VANCOUVER

Charlie Tanaka

March 12th, 1943

REFUND ON BAGGAGE AND FARES

Evacuees from up-coast and Vancouver Island points, who paid their own fares and baggage charges into Hastings Park Manning Pool in Vancouver, after being instructed to leave their homes last spring, are advised to submit their applications for refunds as soon as possible.

A deadline for the receipt of these refund applications has been set at April 15th. by the Canadian authorities.

Information which should be submitted with the application, which may be addressed to the Transportation Department of the B.C.Security Commission, should include:

1. Names, ages and registration numbers of all persons applying for the refund and the date they left their homes.
2. The location where they boarded the train or boat for Vancouver; the name of the Railway or Steamship Co; the amount of actual transportation fare paid; and the ticket stubs if they are available.

The policy of the Commission is to reimburse the actual transportation and freight bill of each family on a basis of 1000 pounds per family, less the regular free baggage that goes with the ticket of 150 pounds per adult.

The policy applies to all Japanese families instructed to proceed to Vancouver from all parts of the Protected Area and who were housed in Hastings Park awaiting further evacuation.

It does not apply, however, to any individuals or families which may have left their old homes for Vancouver prior to February 5,1942.

In the case of women and children, expenses of berths on a boat down to Vancouver will be paid, but applicants should send in vouchers for the berth expenses. Where men travelled alone, however, refunds on berth expenditures will not be allowed

It is urged that in order to avoid confusion, applicants for refunds should make them through the Commission supervisors, who can assist them in preparing the information necessary. Families living where there are no supervisors close at hand, such as in self-supporting projects, may apply directly to the Vancouver office.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-22
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers, File 7, Rev R Shimizu

March 19th 1943

Rev. R.B. Cochrane, D.D.,
299 Queen Street W.,
Toronto (2) Ont.

Dear Dr. Cochrane,

The special committee on the Japanese had before it a report that an Order in Council had been passed on January 26th 1943, setting up a three man committee to advise and supervise the disposal of Japanese-owned property in the Pacific Coast cities. In view of the fact that this seems to contemplate the complete liquidation of the property of all Japanese, whether Nationals, Naturalized, or Canadian Born, the Committee felt that this constitutes a very serious situation, which demands the most serious consideration by all the churches, for the following reasons:-

1. While it may be perfectly legal, in so far as the Japanese Nationals are concerned, and in some ways a retaliation for similar action by the Japanese Government, the situations are by no menas parallel, due to the fact that there is no such number of individuals cases involved in Japan, as are involved in Canada - and further, there can be no justification for the liquidation of the property owned by the Canadian Born Japanese, and Naturalized Citizens.

2. The sale cannot, as the relocation of the Japanese, be considered as affecting national safety.

3. The proposal follows the pattern of the Nazi liquidation of troublesome minorities and imperils the very foundation of civil liberties, and seems to be a violation of all the principles laid down by the Atlantic Charter and other similar declarations by the leaders of allied nations.

4. The declaration of intention of sale, had had a most disturbing effect upon the minds of all the Japanese. They interpret this as a breach of faith by the Federal Government. They left everything behind when they were moved from the coast, and expected that it would be held in trust for them by the Custodian. This action will gravely imperil the Government's re-location plans, giving Japanese, as it does, the impression that they are to be kept in virtual serfdom. (in this connection, please read the part of my report on the Grand Forks situation dealing with this matter).

5. The proposed liquidation is not the general policy to all enemy aliens, but only to the Japanese, and in their case not to enemy aliens only, but to all alike.

For the above reasons, and for many others which will no doubt occur to you, the Committee felt that it would be well for representatives

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-23-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

of all the churches, and of any other groups whose interests might be enlisted, to get together immediately and if they consider it wise, send forward to the Federal Government a strong protest against this action, urging that this forced sale of Japanese property be not proceeded with, certainly not as it applies to individual home owners.

I was asked to send this to you immediately, as there is some fear that this sale is going to start right away. Otherwise, it might wait for action by our Board, and by the Executive of the General Council. My personal feeling is that this is of sufficient importance for the Sub-Executive to deal with the matter immediately, but that is of course a matter which is left to your judgment.

Yours sincerely,

GD/AM
Dictated, signed in
writer's absence.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-23-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mrs Hodgson Director of both
SSB & VLA.

I T Barnett B.S.A. District
Supt. Vancouver
p 222 Mines & Resources
1944.

– SSB & VLA reports 1945?
1946?

2018.16.1.34.24.1

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-24-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Report of the Dept of Mines
& Resources including Report
of Soldiers Settlement Board
for the fiscal year ending
March 31, 1943 (Kings Printer,
1944)

p. 205 notes under Field
Work of Other Depts of Govt
for Secy of State
JPZ Farms - Investigation 1007

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-24-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

necessary capital outlay, rental of equipment, medical care, food, and other supplies, as well as remuneration of trainees (basic rate 50 cents per day), office staff, and other employees.

Following the decision made early in 1942, that certain Japanese in British Columbia should be removed from restricted areas, this Service was instructed to establish camps for some 2,000 Japanese workers, from which construction operations would be carried out along the highway route between Jasper, Alta., and Blue River, B.C. By the beginning of April, 1942, sufficient accommodation had been provided on this project for some 1,700 men. Camps consisted of frame bunkhouses, kitchens, dining-rooms, office, storehouses, washhouses and stables. Camp equipment was obtained from stores on various projects of this Service, by purchase and through the Department of National Defence and the Province of British Columbia. A field hospital was established and equipped with hospital kit furnished by the Department of National Defence.

Subsequently, on representations being made by the Province of British Columbia, camps were opened up in that Province along the route of the Hope-Princeton Highway and on the Trans-Canada Highway between Revelstoke and Sicamous, to accommodate Japanese workers.

Later still, camps were opened up east of Schreiber, Ontario, for work on the Schreiber-Jackfish section of the Trans-Provincial Highway. Many of the workers from these camps were afterwards transferred to sugar beet farms and other industries in the East.

Early in 1942 the Dominion Government decided, as a war measure, to construct a highway between Prince Rupert and Cedarvale, B.C., involving some 97 miles of new road, and the Department of Mines and Resources was charged with the responsibility of building the road. The work has been handled by the Engineering and Construction Service.

In view of the lack of time for preparing detailed estimates of quantities, it was decided to let contracts on a unit price basis after an inspection on the ground by prospective contractors. The route was divided into eight contract sections of approximately equal length. Immediately following the letting of contracts, contractors moved equipment to the project and established camps. First operations were started in May, 1942, and continued through to the end of the period. A twenty-foot, gravelled, surfaced road is being provided for. Truss bridges are designed for a wheelway of 16 feet, in accordance with the specifications of the Province of British Columbia for this type of highway. All bridges are of timber, in view of the restriction on the use of steel for such purposes. Work has been carried on under considerable handicap, such as shortage of labour and keymen, priority difficulties, climatic conditions, and scarcity of materials. A summary of work done on this project is given later in this report.

Funds were provided under special estimates for bridge construction and seal-coating certain sections of paved highways in National Parks.

Architectural work performed included the preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates for buildings and certain other structures to be undertaken by Government departments, the drawing up of contracts, calls for tenders, the examination of tenders and recommendations in this connection, the checking of reports and returns made in regard to the construction of such buildings, as well as the examination and approval or revision of plans of buildings proposed to be erected by private individuals on lands under the control of the Dominion. Inspections of certain buildings were made during and after erection, and inspections were made of structures damaged through various causes and requiring repair. Architectural advice is furnished as required to Government Services.

A description of the more important operations undertaken by this Service in the year under review is given hereunder:—

Ext. misc. x 55B.
Ending 31/3/43.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-24-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Japanese Work Projects

During the period Japanese workers were employed on four projects as follows:—

Yellowhead-Blue River Project.—The maximum force of some 1,600 during the 1942-43 season was reduced to an average of 200 during the 1943-44 season, owing chiefly to the policy adopted of returning married men to towns and settlements where they rejoined their families. At the beginning of the season, four camps were operated north of Blue River, but as the force diminished the number of camps was reduced to two. A small field hospital was operated at Blue River. Work carried out included opening up 10 miles of pioneer trail, burning slash, bulldozing tote road, construction of culverts, and erecting a 3-span truss bridge over the North Thompson River.

Hope-Princeton Project.—Camps were operated at both ends of this project, and during the period a pioneer road was roughed out to connect the two sections. Grading of standard road was also carried out from camps on both ends. Other work carried out included excavation on tote road, clearing right of way, bridge repairs, culvert construction, and maintenance of graded sections. An average weekly force of 271 Japanese was employed throughout the period, with a maximum of 300 during the summer of 1943.

Revelstoke-Sicamous Project.—Work camps on this project are located along the section of the Trans-Canada Highway between Revelstoke and Sicamous in British Columbia. During the major part of the period five camps were operated, but with the transfer of men to private industries and the consequent reduction in working forces, the number of camps was reduced to three by the end of March, 1944. Work consisted of constructing revisions, and the widening and straightening of approximately 14 miles of the highway.

Schreiber-Jackfish Project.—Camps on this section of the Trans-Canada Highway were established originally to carry on highway construction operations between the above points. However, demands for the transfer of Japanese to private industry have been such that only one camp has been operated, and it was largely used as a manning centre. Men at this camp were employed chiefly on fuel-wood cutting and road maintenance, and were also allocated to essential work in Schreiber to help relieve the existing labour shortage.

Alternative Service Work Camp

During the months of April and May, 1943, the work on Highway No. 17 (Ontario) was continued from the camp at Montreal River. Trainee strength at April 1, 1943, was 181, and continued at approximately this figure until the camp force was reduced starting May 14, prior to final closing on May 17, 1943. Military stores were returned to points of origin and all others listed, crated, and stored.

The following items of work were done during the period: cutting and clearing, 3·4 acres; solid rock excavation, 4,483 cubic yards; other material excavation, 3,525 cubic yards.

ENGINEERING WORK FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Inspections and reports were made at the following places:—

British Columbia.—Nanaimo I.R. No. 1; Cowichan I.R. No. 1; Cowichan Indian Residential School; Saanich I.R. No. 2; Musqueam I.R. No. 1; Sliammon Indian Village; St. Catherines Indian School; Kamloops Indian Residential School; Port Simpson; Douglas Lake I.R. No. 3; Cook's Ferry I.R.'s Nos. 5, 5A and 6; Lower Nicola I.R. No. 11; Fraser Lake Indian Residential School;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-24-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

strative policy set in motion in 1943 is to assure, in so far gard to the requirements of war, that the organization is ll respects to service the settlement needs during the year number of eligible veterans who have returned or will have ervice overseas.

Administration

he operation of the Act has been established in Ottawa. ncial administrative offices, each under the administration tendent, have been established. Thirty-two Regional ied, each under the administration of a Regional Super- e District Superintendent. Regional Advisory Commit- ed in accordance with Section 34 of the Act at each of the ices to advise the administration on the selection and l on the selection and qualification of veterans to be

the keynote of the administrative establishment. This asonably prompt service in dealing with veterans who of the Act and to ensure that veterans have available to nd opinion on local settlement conditions.

e is the point of contact for the veteran. In practical (and his wife if he is married) appears before the local d the members review with the veteran his qualifications of establishment he proposes to undertake. A list of ts and district administrative offices, Regional Super- es and members of Regional Advisory Committees is on

Acquisition of Lands

isition otherwise of suitable lands to be held in reserve eas is the main work at the present time. As a prelim- hase program for veteran settlement, close contact has ominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, the the Experimental Farms, Universities and Agricultural and practical co-operation of these institutions is has also been established with Provincial Departments ices relating to settlement opportunities for veterans on er provisions of Section 35 of the Act.

44, in addition to arrangements to purchase 729 parcels l by Japanese, in the defence areas of British Columbia, en appraised for agricultural settlement purposes, and e been approved for purchase. Purchase of 218 has . Four hundred and ninety-two (492) were declined y quality and 96 declined because of price. Lands rise 51,372 acres at an average cost of approximately xisting improvements.

teen blocks or parcels of land have been appraised for purposes. Sixty blocks have been approved for pur- ocks, comprising 815 acres, has actually been completed proximately $135 per acre, including existing improve- ts were declined because of unsatisfactory quality, loca-

actually purchased or under negotiation for purchase the amount of land potentially available. There are ale but their purchase must be deferred until practical le for their continued operation and maintenance.

Negotiations are under way with the Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan for the use of suitable Crown lands and unsold School lands.

In the purchase of properties for full-time farming purposes special attention has been directed towards farms owned and operated by aged or ageing farmers who have no sons or other male relatives interested in carrying on. This is the normal field of farm replacement. Results to date in this category have not been as productive as expected. Many farmers in this class prefer to carry on at least until the end of the war under the dual incentive of patriotism and favourable prices. A substantial number of farms in this class will be available after the war.

Land purchase operations in 1943 clearly established that land values throughout Canada had increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent in many areas and as high as 40 per cent in some of the best areas during the past two or three years. Government took the view that farm land values in Canada in the years immediately preceding the present war were abnormally low and that present values are not excessive. Under authority of the War Measures Act, P.C. 7990 was passed the 14th of October, 1943. The practical effect of this order is to increase the financial assistance available for the purchase of land, buildings, and other improvements from $3,600 to $4,800. Copy of P.C. 7990 is appended to this report.

At the close of the fiscal year there is reasonable prospect of acquiring sufficient suitable lands during next year to cushion demands that may develop in 1945.

Farm Machinery and Equipment

A Farm Equipment Division has been set up under an experienced head responsible for developing sources of supplies and the purchasing and distribution of machinery and equipment. In the autumn of 1943, with the approval of control authorities, arrangements were made with Canadian manufacturers for delivery in 1945 of new farm machinery for the establishment of approximately 7,000 veterans. Copy of P.C. 204/7263, dated September 17, 1943, authorizing the Director to enter into contracts with manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment for delivery in 1945 is appended.

Building Construction

A Building Supplies and Construction Division has been set up under a qualified engineer responsible for developing sources of supplies and superintending the Department's building construction program. Plans have been projected to build 3,000 homes, mainly on small holding properties, in 1945. This involves the preparation of legal land surveys, the assembling of architectural plans and specifications, and the contracting for essential building materials. At the close of the fiscal year organization of supplies of seasoned lumber, hardware, and other essential building materials is under way with government control authorities.

Live Stock

A survey has been put under way among producers of good live stock throughout Canada to determine the sources and availability of live stock when required.

Settlement Activities to Date

Seven hundred and thirty-six (736) ex-servicemen have made application for qualification under the Act. Of 322 applicants dealt with by Advisory Committees, 151 have been certified as qualified (46 for full-time farming, 102 for small holding settlement, 3 for commercial fishing); 92 were found not qualified; in 79 cases final decision has not been made. There have been only 58 applica-

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-24-4-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

District	Insurance Fund		Other Insurance		Totals	
	Premiums Paid Year 1943–44	Amount of Insurance	Premiums Paid Year 1943–44	Amount of Insurance	Premiums Paid Year 1943–44	Amount of Insurance
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Vancouver	500 29	100,058 00	3,430 90	438,715 00	3,931 19	538,773 00
Edmonton	244 65	48,919 00	61 03	18,740 00	305 68	67,659 00
Saskatoon	102 68	20,536 00	86 22	7,290 00	188 90	27,826 00
Winnipeg	230 50	46,100 00	89 11	12,570 00	319 61	58,670 00
Toronto	435 77	87,165 00	.....	.....	435 77	87,165 00
Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint John	216 39	43,268 00	.....	7,165 00	216 39	50,433 00
Total	1,730 28	346,046 00	3,667 26	484,480 00	5,397 54	830,526 00

Financial Statement—Projects as at March 31, 1944

District	No. of Properties				Project Cost	Rents Collected	Taxes Maintenance, etc.	Net Cost
	Fully Paid	Partly Paid	No Payment	Total				
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Vancouver								
Japanese Lands	492	90	147	729	584,557 67	92,935 64	24,926 24	516,548 27
Ordinary	16	1	2	19	91,100 00	587 00	180 52	90,693 52
	508	91	149	748	675,657 67	93,522 64	25,106 76	607,241 79
Edmonton	63	5	2	70	380,027 39	310 00	305 68	380,023 07
Saskatoon	36	3	4	43	131,033 52	.....	188 90	131,222 42
Winnipeg	49	0	0	49	180,863 90	.....	570 95	181,434 85
Toronto	34	2	0	36	120,682 17	172 78	435 77	120,945 16
Saint John	25	0	0	25	67,778 00	12 00	264 23	68,030 23
Total	715	101	155	971	1,556,042 65	94,017 42	26,872 29	1,488,897 52

NOTE:—Total number of projects is the number of approvals on VLA 22 received by Treasury Office as at March 31,1944.

1944

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-24-4-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

3464-B-2

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO._____

OTTAWA, April 2, 1943.
CANADA

PERSONAL

Mr. Morley Scott,
Dept. of External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Scott:

1. On reading the publication "New Canadian" for March 27th, I came across the attached open letter to the citizens of British Columbia. As some of the thoughts expressed therein appealed to my democratic ideals, I thought I would pass it along to you as I believe you would be interested. There is evidently a typographical error in the beginning of the second column, but nevertheless one can understand what the writer is getting at. I do not know who Kinzie TANAKA is but if he is sincere in what he says one would think he must be a very decent sort of chap.

Yours sincerely,

D. C. Saul

(D. C. Saul) Insp.

Enc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-25-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

An Open Letter To The Citizens Of British Columbia

SIRS:— Much has been issuing forth recently from British Columbia's seat of Government on what Canada should do with her Japanese inhabitants now and more particularly after this war. May I as one of the 23,000 be permitted to say a few words to those that decry our existence here.

There are at least 10,000 of us who have been brought up right here in this province. We have been educated in her schools. We have been taught Canada's concepts of democracy. Our friends and fellow classmates are your sons and daughters whom we have grown up with, played with and worked with. Many of them are now serving in the armed forces but we are regarded as aliens. This sears our heart—you cannot know our hurt unless you were one of us. You trust us not and in so doing you belie your faith in your schools and teachers and your very principles of democracy.

We hear the cry—"Ship them all back to Japan for once a Jap always a Jap." True we are a product of our heredity but that is only partially true. We are also the sum total of our experiences and existence to date and that is a very potent factor. You cannot sweep this aside into oblivion by such no race problem. Why? Look at her "catch cries" for we also possess that inexplicable factor which is called the spirit. You molded this spirit in our being in your schools, in your churches and in your daily living. If you cannot trust us you very selves.

NO ACT OF SABOTAGE

"It has been said that "mass hysteria and race prejudice" were the motivating forces behind the evacuation of us from our homes on the coast. This may not be wholly true but it cannot be said that it is utterly devoid of truth. You say you feared us for potential sabotage, yet your first act was to move 1200 Japanese Nationals right alongside 130 miles of Canada's National railway. Did they commit any destructive acts? Did they overpower the three or four guards you placed in each 100-man camp and wreck the trains? No. Instead they played baseball with them. These people have worked far too hard and far too long for the fruits of their labors to have any will or thought to destroy. After one year of war with Japan not one act of sabotage has been recorded or committed; instead they harvested your sugar beet crop. Look at the Hawaiian Islands, in the front line of defence. Count their thousands of inhabitants of Japanese heredity and find revealed no act of sabotage. The United States government now recognizes their loyalty and are enlisting over 5000 young American Japanese into her armed forces.

In these times all eyes are turned towards Russia and we marvel at their fighting ability. It cannot be explained that it is because they are all of one race for the Soviet Union comprises 189 nationalities that speak 150 languages and dialects. Then wherein lies her strength? It is because all of the 189 nationalities are united in the one cause. How does a Russian explain it? He says, "It is first of all, because the Russian people for the first time in any war, know what they are fighting for!"

CANADA FIGHTING FOR . . .

Can we ask you what Canada is fighting for? What are the people of British Columbia fighting for? You will perhaps reply—you are fighting for the Democratic Way of Life. But I ask—What kind of democratic way of life. Are you fighting for the preservation of the way of life wherein "One-third of the nation is ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed?" Are you fighting for the suppression of racial minorities and all its encompassing cruelties and injustices? Russia has 189 racial groups and yet has constitution and we find these words inscribed in article 123:

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt is punishable by law."

Surely these words cannot but kindle a flame of admiration in the hearts of every champion of democracy.

Canada is one of the United Nations who are fighting for the betterment of mankind. You who are the elected leaders—why should you puddle about and puddle about in the muddy backwaters of shallow politics. British Columbia is worthy of greater statesmanship. Surely we have the leaders who have the moral courage to strike out into the clear deep waters of progressive leadership. It is within your power to make the Atlantic Charter a living, breathing symbol of democracy or let it rest as merely an incident in history.

Certainly there are Japanese in this country who are truly and wholly Japanese. But that is no crime—it is simply that they are not Canadians and were caught in the fate of circumstance. If a boat were available they would gladly go to Japan for they desire to go. So certainly at the end of the war Canada should facilitate their return.

But there are others whose spirit lies with Canada for they are Canadians. You cannot alter this fact. You leaders, are you big enough in heart—creative enough in mind—courageus enough in spirit to extend to these an equal opportunity among the peoples of Canada and to give them the priceless privilege of Canadian Citizenship? If you do, you will discover that they will accept its every duty, its every responsibility. Therein lies the solution of this problem, therein lies the path to a finer world.

Finally, what I have just said you are in part responsible for because I am a product of your culture. You may call me alien and treat me as such, but I KNOW that I am Canadian and you cannot take away or destroy that which is in my heart, in my mind in my very soul.

Sincerely,

KINZIE TANAKA

Work Camp B-19,
Lempriere, B. C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-25-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

NCdN 10/4/43 p 2.

Tom Shoyama — Editor
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff

Harry S. Kondo — H. Tsuji — Roy Ito

Rates: 10c per Month — $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Another Blow to Faith

The most charitable view that broad-minded evacuees in general may take of the Federal Government's announcement of the liquidation of property left to the "protective" care of the Custodian is that Ottawa is going to ram a benevolent paternalism down our respective throats, even if we are in danger of choking to death upon it.

Stress continues to be laid in official announcements upon this far-reaching benevolence. In the Custodian's own words, "he has come to the conclusion that in order to properly protect such interests it is advisable to carry out an orderly liquidation of evacuee properties."

But many questions instantly arise in the minds of evacuees. Why is it necessary or advisable to sell property for which full arrangements have been made by the owners? If adequate arrangements have not been made in some cases, why can they not be made? If they cannot why is it not possible to deal with individual cases in a business-like manner, liquidating with the knowledge and consent of the owner? Is any compensation going to be made for a loss in income which may result from the forced liquidation of revenue - producing property? Why are funds realized from the sale to be arbitrarily held by the Government? Is any rate of interest, equal at least to that on Victory Bonds, going to be paid on funds thus held? What assurance is there that these funds will be eventually released? What safeguard is there that more adequate protection will be available than obtained in the sale of fishing boats or the auction of motor vehicles? What charges are going to be arbitrarily levied upon the funds realized? And finally, but most important of all, on what grounds may the Government dictate to a citizen regardless of his ancestry, that he must surrender his legal possessions against his will, or sell a home which may mean more to him than any sum of money?

These are some of the questions which are being asked, demanding and deserving immediate answers. They are far more important than the soothingly vague words of the official statement. And the answers are needed quickly, for while the most staunchly loyal and tolerant of us may do their best to swallow with good grace this last dose of bitter medicine from their own government, a policy as indefensible as this from any point of view except the dictates of a race war, is certain to provoke a strong reaction.

On the face of it not the slightest shadow of a democratic principle is attached to this action. And in many cases it may well be the last straw which can be added to a war burden which has mounted higher and higher and heavier and heavier upon the backs of Japanese Canadians since Pearl Harbour. For although everyone of common sense was willing cheerfully enough to assume a heavy load because of the extraordinary conditions precipitated by that black day, it is yet to be shown to the satisfaction of any informed and thinking person that that burden has not long since far exceeded the bounds of justice, of reason, or even of necessity.

"Remember the Nazi technique: [illegible] "For all of us there is the task [illegible] of educating American public opi[illegible] and the American government

But Tak wasn't a queer guy, he was just too imaginative and too emotional.

You can see how imaginative and emotional he was when I tell you about the day he went to his first funeral. It was when he was sixteen. The mystic chanting, intonation and singing in the Buddhist Temple where the last rites were held were all strange to Tak but when he saw his dead relative in a shining coffin, painted cheeks puffed out with cotton, waxy skin, lifeless matter of skin and bones, Tak was absolutely scared . . . of death.

Late that night Tak tossed from one side of his narrow bed to the other and wondered about and tried to figure out life and death. And he sixteen. He tried to figure it out by himself without the help of, as he called them, "those preaching preachers who took it straight from the book." What was life? What was death? Death wasn't just what they told you in school was it? . . . the ceasing of tired organs? What about that thing they called spirit? Where did it go? It didn't die when the body died did it? No, it couldn't be the end of everything . . . no, it couldn't. Tak was scared. What about all those people who believed in Heaven? What was going to happen to them and all those people who had died believing in Heaven? What about them? There must be a heaven . . . there had to be a heaven. Tak prayed to his God for a heaven . . . And he slept quietly till morning.

* * *

But Tak was not a "queer" guy. He liked movies, sports, ice cream just as much as Yoshi, Shiz or Kats, his friends. He was just an ordinary kid who hated to comb his hair, hated to go to Jap school but combed his hair and went to Jap school as a matter of course. He was fairly good at school in history and mathematics but sometimes his chemistry and other marks were far from pleasing. He didn't care much anyway and his respect for girls who studied hard and ranked "A" was comically low. "They can't think," he used to snort. "They just work . . ." Maybe that was why Tak entered all those oratorical contests just to beat those girls, but he never won a prize, although if you remember, one year before the war he marched up to the platform with a book in hand (like a professor, the judge said), and gave a long talk on the dangers of the Nazi state.

* * *

When the Pacific War opened, Tak was two years out of school, working up the coast and he felt more than the average Nisei the events that followed.

Maybe he was queer as they all said, for one night he popped up in a "Hakujin" church in the west end to talk to the audience, most of whom were ready to ship all Japs out without argument.

He told me about it later when we were sunning ourselves up at the road camp near Revelstoke. We lay beside a little stream and now and then we would roll over, cup the water in our hands to wash down the biscuits the cook had given us after we had finished

time progresses. Immersed as I am in my own little life, in trying to enroot myself here in the East, I tend to lose my contacts with the Japanese Canadian and our problems as a whole. If it weren't for The New Canadian I would be pretty ignorant about conditions by now.

Then, too, outside forces have caused me to make a serious study of our problems — I have been asked to speak to a group of your people and as much as I dread "speechifying", I have accepted with the hope that the book, "The Japanese Canadian" and "The New Canadian" would help me to present a comprehensive picture of the state of affairs.

NORAH FUJITA

Brantford, Ont.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian:

We, here, "south of the border," have been following with deep interest, the situation of our fellow Japanese Canadians. The problems of United States citizens and of Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry are so interrelated that we have often hoped for a closer contact with your organization . . .

We think you are publishing a fine newspaper and one that reflects credit upon all Japanese Canadians. We have from time to time republished articles from your paper and wish to stress that you are welcome at all times to republish any material appearing in the PACIFIC CITIZEN.

The forces on our west coast which hope to restrict the privileges of Americans of Japanese ancestry are the same forces which in British Columbia are working to restrict and deport Canadians of Japanese ancestry. We know that

Is There Not Leade

In the conquered countries of the world today the war has meant plague, riots, brutality, murder and starvation. To many of the world's plain people, hope has been buried as deeply as their dead. The tremendous suffering surpasses one's imagination.

Yet it is clear that the multitude of the common people is fully aware that ways for the establishment of permanent peace must be found. In books and articles various means are presented in increasing prevalence only to prove the deep interest of the people. Their queries, however devious, converge to the fundamental principles of world brotherhood, free and equal.

The world that carried war around the sun carried the millions of minds that must serve as a connective tissue between the thoughts of the philosophers. Then the ideal of the coming fraternity, "the truth that the world, like the human self, has its own unity in the living purpose," cannot reside only in the distant words of philoso-

pared. Those girls can't think anyway . . . they're just parrots . . .

Ego, conceit, queer . . . but it rang with the truth.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-26
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Burnt Papers, File 7, Rev K. Shimizu

COPY

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

To Harrison Dillet

April 19, 1943.

Dear Harrison:-

Greetings from ice bound Ontario! I'm heading back now in a few days to the land of tulips and daffodils!

A matter with the details of which you are quite familiar needs our immediate action. It came home to me last night as I sat with a group of our B. C. Japanese United Church young people now resident in Toronto. They said, "Some of our number have been asking, through the evacuation and some of the seemingly unnecessary hardships that have accompanied it, "Where is the Church while this is being done?" Now we are all asking, "Where is the Church while they take away from us our last security - - our homes?"

It seemed to them - and I believe we know they are right - that nothing is going to reverse the order in council, empowering the Custodian of Japanese Property to dispose of the property without consent of the owners, unless it be a wholesale protest from hundreds of Anglo-Saxon Canadians, and especially those on the Pacific Coast, Already, I believe, some of that property is listed for tenders.

If we have a conviction in this matter, could we get our people to write individual letters to the proper authorities in Ottawa - probably the department of National Defense - asking for a reconsideration of the order, and an immediate deferrment of action upon the part of the Custodian of Japanese property until such consideration takes place. Decisions of church courts are good, but I think the only thing with power enough to move this situation will be the direct appeal of many voters.

In the letter which our people write, at least these considerations should be present:-

(1) Many of these people are prevented from being a charge upon the state by the small rentals coming to them from these properties.

(2) The sale of their property and the prohibitary laws regarding Japaneses purchase of property would reduce this section of our Canadian people to the status of "drawers of water and hewers of wood".

(3) The right of all minority groups is definitely threatened.

(4) If a future line-up of nations ever places the Orient unitedly against the Occident, an action like this is powder in Oriental guns.

(5) It is a repudiation of the Democratic ideal in a day when Armageddon rages around the question of the survival of Democracy. It is to throw our weight in with the Fascist principle.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-27-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

COPY

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA.

April 19, 1943.

(6) These people are not our enemies. They are Canadian - many by birth - and most of them by spirit unless we drive them to disaffection.

(7) The discrimination is on a racial basis, for no similar action is being taken against the people of German and Italian origin.

(8) Many of these people are Christian - and United Church. Can we stand by while this is done to our brothers in Christ?

(9) The life of the Church is at stake. Unless our righteousness exceeds that of the scribes and the Pharisees and tackles the actual situations thrown upon our anvil, there will be little place for us in the world of tomorrow.

(10) These letters must go out now, or it will be too late.

Could you get this matter before your people in some way comcrete and vivid enough that they will deluge Ottawa immediately with letters of appeal against the Order in Council? I heard that Christian Churchmen were "Men among Boys, and mice among men". I think that statement is false. But the powers of darkness are sometimes more vocal than we are. This time we must think and act and speak with the voice of a mighty trumpet! And it must happen within a week! Our Japanese fellow Christians have nothing between them and the loss of their homes but the ministers and the congregations who care enough and dare enough to be Christian in this issue.

Sincerely yours, and in the urgency of
the desperation of this moment,

(signed) HORACE.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-27-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EAA
346-R-4
7 7

8552

Tashme, via Hope, B. C.
April 24, 1943.

Secretary of State,
External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, JAPANESE EVACUEES OF TASHME, WISH TO EXPRESS COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT ON ORDER-IN-COUNCIL P. C. 469 DATED TUESDAY 19TH DAY OF JANUARY OF 1943.

ON 17TH OF APRIL, 1943, WE THE UNDERSIGNED, JAPANESE EVACUEES WISH TO BE PUT ON THE RECORD TO THE EFFECT, THAT THE LIQUIDATION OF OUR PROPERTIES ARE CONTRARY TO OUR WISH. ALSO THAT THE TWO JAPANESE MEMBERS ON ADVISORY COMMITTEES, MR. MISHIZO KITURA AND MR. YASUTARO YAMAGA, ARE NOT OUR CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-28
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Harold Hiyose Papers

385 Kennedy Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
May 12, 1943.

Commissioner's Representative for Manitoba
British Columbia Security Commission
749 Somerset Building
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

Dear Sir:

We take much pleasure in advising you that we have organized a joint committee of the Japanese people in the Province of Manitoba with the approval of your office and also of Mr. J.N. Lister, Supervisor for Alberta and Manitoba, of the B.C. Security Commission.

It is the policy of the newly organized Committee to maintain close co-operation with your office and also with everyone connected with the Japanese people in the Province of Manitoba. We hope that we will be able to work harmoniously under this new arrangement and if we all do our part it should lead to great benefit to both Japanese people and the Security Commission.

Committees are as follows:-

(1) Yoshino, Kurahachi	St. Pierre & Carey
(2) Terada, Jukichi	LaRochelle & Dufrost
(3) Nagamori, Masatoshi	Lorette & vicinity
(4) Miyake, Takaharu	East & West Curtis
(5) Mitani, Tamotsu	Portage, High Bluff
(6) Shikaze, Satsuo	Arnaud
(7) Suzuki, Shinosuke	Dominion City
(8) Hirayama, Ichiro	Letellier
(9) Obara, Masajiro	Elie
(10) Sato, Shinji	City of Winnipeg
(11)	Morris
(12) HIKIDA, KAICHI	Homewood & vicinity
(13)	St. Agathe
(14) ENTA, King	Middlechurch, Blackdale
(15) TASAKA, SHIPEI	Emerson

On account of poor weather conditions the last five districts in the above list were unable to hold meetings to determine their delegates. We shall notify you immediately upon receiving their names.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-29-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Executives elected from the committee at the meeting held on May 8th last are as follows:-

(a) Chairman of the Committee - Shinji Sato
(b) Vice-Chairman " " - Kurahachi Yoshino
(c) Treasurer - Ichiro Hirayama
(d) Auditors - Tamotsu Mitani
" - Takaharu Miyake
(e) Chairman of the Meeting - Ichiro Hirayama

Harold A. Hirose was appointed and recognized by the Committee to act in the capacity of secretary and spokesman of the Manitoba Japanese Joint Committee.

Thanking you for your kind attention and trusting that you will give your full support and co-operation, we wish to remain,

Yours very truly,

MANITOBA JAPANESE JOINT COMMITTEE

HAH: Harold A. Hirose, Secretary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-29-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-3-40 (2)

HHW/SR

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-B-40
Sub. 40 3

Ottawa, May 22nd, 1943.

Dear Mr. MacNamara,

In reply to your letters of May 6th and 18th, I am grateful to you for consulting me regarding the application of Selective Service Regulations to persons of Japanese race in Canada.

I understand from your letter that the compulsory provisions of the Selective Service Regulations will not apply in any case to Japanese nationals.

Whether Japanese who are Canadian born should be brought under these provisions must depend in the long run on the need for labour, the actual effectiveness of the Japanese at such labour, and the possibility of employing the Japanese usefully without recourse to these compulsory provisions. I take it that you wish me to express my view as to what would be the most desirable solution from the international point of view. Briefly, I am inclined to think that compulsory employment of Japanese should be deferred as long as possible.

We have consistently told the Japanese Government that Japanese in Canada are not compelled to work. It is true that this statement may be taken to apply only to Japanese nationals. The Japanese Government, however, has increasingly displayed an interest in Canadian born Japanese and as long as we treat Canadian born Japanese in a fashion different from that in which we treat other Canadian born persons of enemy race there is some logic in their position. At any rate we do not feel it wise at present to tell the Japanese Government in so many words that they must confine their interest to Japanese nationals. Once granted that they have an interest in Canadian born Japanese, they might very well point out that to deprive these people of many of the rights

Arthur MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Status & Treatment of Japanese in Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-30-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

originally possessed by Canadians and yet to insist that they undertake all the obligations and fall under all the regulations applying to Canadians is neither logical nor just.

As is equally true with you, changing circumstances may very well oblige us to change our point of view on this subject. At present, however, our relations with Japan are predicated upon the hope of improving the situation in which British subjects in the Far East find themselves, and this in turn is based on convincing the Japanese that we do reasonably well by their people here. So long as this policy continues, we prefer that persons of Japanese race be not put to compulsory labour, at least so long as there is a chance that the present policy of voluntary employment may succeed.

Yours sincerely,

Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-30-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3467 B 40c
7 of 13

TELEGRAM

From THE CANADIAN MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES

To THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

[redacted] FEB 16 1943 [redacted]

TELETYPE WASHINGTON, February 15, 1943.

WA-687

DECLASSIFIED = DÉCLASSÉ FAH
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

3464-B...c 6240

WA-687. The Director of Alien Enemy Control Unit in the Department of Justice has inquired from the Legation whether there has been a recent digest concerning the attitude of Canadian authorities in regard to Japanese interned in Canada. He was under the impression that a very recent mimeographed pamphlet had been issued on the subject. He was told that the Legation had just received a copy of P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, and this is what he may have had in mind. As only one copy of P.C. 946 was received by the Legation it would be appreciated if six additional copies could be sent to the Legation so that they may be transmitted to the Director of Alien Enemy Control Unit, of the Department of Justice.

received 15/2/43

CANADIAN MINISTER

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-30-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Ottawa, February 18, 1943.

No. 159

Sir,

In reference to your teletype WA-687 of February 15th, I have the honour to enclose five copies of P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943.

5

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Secretary of State for
External Affairs.

The Canadian Minister to the United States,

Canadian Legation,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-30-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-B-40(2)

SMS/CC
May 28, 1943

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
3464-B-40 pt 1

JAPANESE ~~PROPERTY~~ Questions IN CANADA

I - PROPERTY

The present situation appears to be that the Custodian is marking time pending the outcome of the test case, which is expected to be fought in Vancouver. His intention, if he wins the case, is to dispose of most Japanese property. So far, little, if any, has been sold.

As to household effects the situation is about the same. However, Japanese who have some of their effects sent to them, and objects of religious and ~~sentimental~~ value, will not be sold. Eventually most of the stuff will be got rid of.

The Japanese member of the Committee appointed to advise on disposal of property in Vancouver, has resigned as a protest against the sale of goods.

II - MAINTENANCE

The policy is already in effect of taking all employable single men off maintenance. Many have been taken off and the rest will be. The policy will be extended to married men. This applies only to the men themselves and not to their dependents.

This is contrary to the policy which we described to the Consul General and, I think, to the views we expressed some time ago to the Department of Labour. The Consul General has asked us about it.

We have to inform the Consul General that our policy is changed, or persuade Labour to change its policy, which will be very difficult and, I think, inadvisable.

The policy is being followed of making the Japanese spend their own money before getting maintenance. The minimum which they can keep is left to the supervisor's discretion. It runs something less than $500.00.

III - COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT AND MOVEMENT

Mr. Collins, as a test case, ordered one man to go east. He refused. He was taken to court, where he changed his mind. He was sent to Schreiber. Mr. Pammett tells me this has had a useful effect on the others. It is opposed to our policy as described to the Consul General, but our policy was carefully stated to be one for the immediate present.

The Japanese are very anxious to have their orders given them in writing so that they may demonstrate to the Japanese Government that they have obeyed orders upon which they had no choice.

As to application of Selective Service Regulations to the Japanese-Canadians, our letter has now reached Labour and Mr. Pammett tells me Labour agrees with it.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-31
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Burnt Paper
UBC
Vol 1/13

June 9th 1943

Rev. K. Shimizu, M.A.,
Kaslo, B.C.

Dear Mr. Shimizu:

Your letter of the 2nd was on my desk when I returned to the office this morning. I have been in touch with Mr. Eastwood and while the Security Commission will grant you permission to go on the date you suggest in your itinerary, yet Mr. Eastwood is of the opinion that you might serve your people better if you were to defer your trip until the Fall. The reason he takes that position, is that there are now several people in the East, including Mrs. Booth and Tom Shoyama, working toward the same end as that toward which you would be working when you make your trip. By early Fall there might be a bit of a slowing up in the process of re-locating the Japanese and a visit to Eastern Canada at such a time by you would give a new impetus to the movement. I am inclined personally to think that there is reason in this argument. However, on receipt of this letter, will you kindly wire me as to when in your judgment you should make the trip and I shall apply to the Commission for the necessary permission, which will be issued promptly if you desire to go right away.

With kindest regards,

I remain,

Yours most sincerely,

WPB/AM
Dictated, not signed.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-32
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Vol 1-13 Bryant Papers UTCL UBC

PROPOSED ITINERARY TO EAST
REV.K.SHIMIZU

June 15 Tu	Lv Nelson	1:30 A.M.	
	Ar Lethbridge	5:30 P.M.	
June 16-17	Visit Raymond and Sugar Beets districts		
	% Rev. Jun Kabayama		
June 18 Fr	Lv Lethbridge	9:00 A.M.	
	Ar Medicine Hatv	12:15 M	
	Lv Medicine Hat	12:45 P.M.	
June 19 Sat	Ar Winnipeg	8:45 P.M.	
June 20-21	Visit Morris and other Farming Districts		
	% Rev. Y. Okagawa		
June 22 Tu	Lv Winnipeg	10:00 A.M.	
	Ar Fort William	6:45 P.M.	
	% M. K. Kadota - Gt. Lakes Lumber Co Ltd.		
June 23	Visit Fort William and Schreiber		
	Lv Fort William	9:40 P.M.	
June 24 Th	Ar Sudbury	5:10 P.M.	
	Lv Sudbury	9:55 P.M.	
June 25 Fr	Ar Toronto	6:45 A.M.	
26 Sat	Visit Hamilton, Brantford,		
27 Sun	Galt, Guelph, London	% M. Inuman and Home Mission Board.	
28 Mon	St.Thomas, Chatham		
29 Tu	Winona, Beamsville		
30 Wed	and other places of settlement		
31 Th			
July 1 Fr	Lv Toronto	9:15 A.M.	
	Ar Belleville	12:20,M	
July 2 Sat	Lv Belleville	12:25 M	
	Ar Montreal	5:45 P.M.	
July 3-4	Visit Verdun, Westmount, etc		
	% M. T Yasunaka - 5780 Darlington St. Montreal P.Q.		
July 5	Lv Montreal	10:15 P.M.	
July 8	Ar Medicine Hat	4:30 P.M.	
	Lv Medicine Hat	5:35 P.M.	
July 9	Ar Nelson	9:55 A.M.	

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-34-33
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
Vol 1 1/13
UTCL-UBC

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
KASLO JAPANESE MISSION

REV.K.SHIMIZU, MINISTER

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
July 10, 1943

Rev.W.P. Bunt, B.A., B.D.,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

May I add a few words more in connection with High School student coaching, about which I wrote you last. Last year, the local High School accepted to take about 40 Japanese...as many as there were vacant chairs, charging four Dollars a month per head. We had fifteen Grade 9 students, and 15 other grade students who were not able to go to the High School; and they were coached by University graduates, Kimi Takimoto, Roy Shinobu, Vernon Shimotakahara, Dr. Naruse and Dr. Banno. But two of them have left for East, another is leaving soon. Dr. Naruse has to go to Slocan ever other week, because there is no optometrist there. So Dr. Banno(the dentist) will be the only one who can help a little. Besides, we are not sure that the local High School will accept Japanese student this year or not, because some of the Trustees are strongly opposed to it.

Miss Suttie was saying that she was asking the WMS authorities to allow her to start high school coaching at New Denver; but I do not see the wisdom of it, since the Catholics have already started it there. Is it not better to start it here where the Catholics have not put their hands on it yet. This is the reason why I asked you to take up the question with the WMS Committee. It requires quick work.

Mr. Uyeda is visiting Vancouver. He knows where things are stored up on the attic of the Powell Church building. I wondered if it is not a good opportunity to have some things like Bibles, hymns and curtaind sent here. Provided that is agreeable to you, and that Mr. Uyeda can spare his time, will you let Mr. Uyeda do that?

Yours sincerely,

K. Shimizu

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-34
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Burnt Papers
Vol 1-13
JTCL-UBC

July 12th 1943

Mrs. J.S. Muldrew,
2690 Cambridge St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mrs. Muldrew:

A letter reached me today from Mr. Shimizu and in it he asks me to take up with the W.M.S., the matter of finding a worker with the qualifications for high school teaching for Kaslo. I think the best thing would be for me to give you a copy of that part of his letter, and it follows:-

> "I wonder if you will take this matter up with the W.M.S. Executive? It is the matter of supplying us with a W.M.S. worker, somebody like Miss Suttie, for high school coaching. So far, our Japanese University graduates have been doing that, but before September, most of them will be going away, making it impossible to continue it. Just as clear as daylight, the Catholics will jump in to do it then. Already in Bay Farm and New Denver, the Catholics control the high school students. In Kaslo, there are a Catholic Priest(who can speak Japanese) and four nuns are waiting to start something. So far because we had everything started they have not been able to do anything. The P.T.A. in Kaslo expressed its desire to have a United Church worker doing it."

It will be toobad if we lose out to the Roman Catholics in this matter of education. With their unlimited financial resources, it does make it difficult for us , with them pursuing the tactics which they are adopting in almost all of the Japanese Re-location Centres.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours most sincerely,

WPB/AM

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-35
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
UCC-UBC
Vol 1/13

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
KASLO JAPANESE MISSION
REV.K.SHIMIZU,MINISTER

P.O. Box 495,
Kaslo, B.C.,
July 7, 1943

Rev.W.P. Bunt,B.A.,B.D.,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr, Bunt:

I received your letter of June 19th on the 23rd ult.; but withheld the answer, because I wished to know whether our Church Board still wanted me to take the trip East. The Board, at its regular monthly meeting held on July 5th, expressed its desire to have me take the trip. Hence this answer.

I thought September 15th the best time to start out, not only because it will be cooler by that time, but also because Churches and Colleges will have their fall activities well started after the summer holidays. However, if the date of Kootenay Presbytery meeting is set to September 28th, I have to advance the dates. I have therefore made a revised itinerary as enclosed. I thought it will be better to have few days at the end, so that in case anything turns out to make an extension of few more days in East very desirable, I can do so. The only fear I have with this schedule is that I will be so early in September in Toronto, that I may miss some things.

Will you secure for me the necessary permit for the trip, so that I can follow the proposed schedule? and oblige.

Miss Bird sine wrote me that she arranged for several engagements, for meetings, dinners and lectures in schools. I am very sorry I had to cause her so much trouble. She must have had a hard time cancelling these engagements.

I wonder if you will take this matter up with the WMS executive? It is the matter of supplying us with a WMS worker, somebody like Miss Suttie, for high School coaching. So far, our Japanese University graduates have been doing that, but before September, most of them will be going away, making it impossible to continue it. Just as clear as daylight, the Catholics will jump in to do it then. Already in Bay Farm and New Denver, the Catholics control the high school students. In Kaslo, there are a Catholic ptiest (who can speak Japanese) and four nuns are waiting to start something. So far, because we had everything started, they have not been able to do anything. The P.T.A. in Kaslo expressed its desire to have a United Church worker doing it.

Yours sincerely,

K. Shimizu

Copy for Rev. Inuzuka

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-36
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
Vol 1/1.3
VTCL-UBC

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
KASLO JAPANESE MISSION
REV.K.SHIMIZU,MINISTER

P.O. Box 405,
Kaslo, B.C.,
July 19, 1943

Rev.W.P. Bunt,B.A.,B.D.,
807 Dominion Bank Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Bunt:

I received your letter of July 13th this morning, and hasten to write to thank you for taking the matters I asked you so promptly when you must be so busy. I deeply appreciate your kindness.

Now that the permit is certain, I shall begin to make all necessary preparations, so that the trip can be worth-while and can do some good to those friends already in East as well as to those who are in these Interior Towns. Mrs. Booth and Tommy Shoyama have made good observations in many respects; and I can benefit a great deal from their findings. I am booked to spend with him an evening or two to ask him many questions. I am very glad now that I postponed the trip. I am planning especially to study the social and religious contacts of those relocated in the East. Mine would be socio-religious as well as racial-vocational.

I received a long letter from Mrs. May Oda, who with Miss Kazu Hidaka and other girls has gone to Guelph to work in Homewood Sanitarium, and among other things, she mentioned about Dr. Bunt, your brother. She seems to be very pleased with the beauty of the City, the friendliness of the people, especially the Church ladies. I am planning to call there, and in that case I shall get in touch with Dr. Bunt.

I am glad to learn that Tak will be taking holidays. When I called on him about two weeks ago, he was very anxious to do so. I think it will do him a great deal of good . I am not quite sure what you want me to do in this connection. Write to Mr. Eastwood or to Tak. Your letter seems to point to the former, but I do not know what good my letter to Mr. Eastwood will do. If it does any good, I am willing to do so.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Conference, I remain

Your humble servant in Christ,

K. Shimizu

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-34-37
www.nikkeimuseum.org

APPENDIX B

A SERIES OF THREE LETTERS ON THE PROPERTY ISSUE

Custodian of Japanese Properties,
Vancouver, B.C.
Dear Sir:

This is to register with you our absolute opposition to the proposed liquidation of our house and lot at 2751 Pender Street East, Vancouver, B.C.

This house, bought out of slender earnings, represents our stake in this country of our birth, but sentiment alone is not for withholding our express and voluntary consent to sell.

Our present earnings are even more slender than before. You are doubtless aware, if you have a family of your own, what it costs in dollars and cents to feed, clothe, and house a family of six, excluding the other expenses incidental to schooling, medical services, etc. With four growing children, that $25-a-week we receive from the rental of our house is more welcome than you could ever understand. Without that $25, meagre as it is, we could not meet all our monthly obligations. You know, too, that while cost-of-living rises, salaries do not. But now you purpose to deprive us of that regular income on which we are desperately dependent. We are not among those who can afford the loss of their dear-bought investment.

Our house, a private residence belonging to a private citizen of this country, is in the capable hands of a trustworthy agent; the tenants are pleasant and punctual. They know they have a bargain, as the house is in good shape, with added improvements to the cost of many hundreds of dollars, boosting the saleable value of the house, too. This piece of real estate is not idle, either, housing as it does the family of a soldier, and also keeping poverty and hardship that much further away from the absent owners.

We cannot understand the official claim that it is necessary to sell over our heads the home from which we were forcibly ejected. We do not quarrel with military measure but this act can scarcely be in accordance with any war measure. Please hasten to assure us that our house is inviolate.

Thank you.

Your truly,
T. M. KITAGAWA (signed)
(for Mr. and Mrs. E. Kitagawa.)

Canada
Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Japanese Evacuation Section

Phone PAcific 6131
Please refer to
File No. 10004

506 Royal Bank Building,
Hastings and Granville,
Vancouver, B.C.
2nd July, 1943.

Mr. Eizaburo Kitagawa,
Registration #01842,
Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant in which you registered your disapproval of the sale of your property.

The proposed liquidation is of course a general one and not only applies to your particular property. The policy has been decided upon at Ottawa and this Office, acting under advice of an independent Advisory Committee, will endeavour to obtain the best possible results.

You are aware I hope that the proceeds of the liquidation will be available to you from time to time as you have need of same.

At the present moment tenders have not been called on your particular property but I am unable to give you the assurance asked for and it will be disposed of in due course if satisfactory offers are received.

Yours truly
F. G. SHEARS (signed)
F. G. Shears,
Acting Director.

FGS/PMH

Toronto, Ont.,
July 8th, 1943.

Mr. F. G. Shears:

I received your letter of July 2nd, File No. 10004, yesterday and must say was not too greatly surprised. The reason for writing you at all was because the government had vested in you the final authority to sell or not to sell our homes, and perhaps I took a vain-hope gamble.

Would you give up a legitimate fight to defend what is yours though the odds are enough to overwhelm you? Britain didn't, did she? This war, for the common soldier, is a war for Principle: the rights and liberties and the pursuit of happiness for every man; and I'm on the side of the common soldier, giving his heart's blood that the oppressed may be free. Who would have thought that one day I would be unable to stand up for my country's government, out of sheer shame and

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-38-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

disillusion, against the slurs of the scornful? The bitterness, the anguish is complete. You, who deal in lifeless figures, files, and statistics could never measure the depth of hurt and outrage dealt out to those of us who love this land. It is because we are Canadians, that we protest the violation of our birthright. If we were not we would not care one jot or tittle whatever you did, for then we could veil our eyes in contempt. You . . . and by "you" I designate all those in authority who have piled indignity upon indignity on us . . . have sought to sully and strain our loyalty but, I'm telling you, you can't do it. You can't undermine our faith in the principles of equal rights and justice for all, with "malice towards none, and charity for all."

Why can't you differentiate between those owners who don't care one way or the other what happens to their homes, and those who, born in this country, hate to lose their homes. If you are worried for our sakes about the depreciation of property values, then why will you not allow the owners a say in the sale price, the choice of prospective buyers? Can you, with a clear conscience, commit this breach of justice, and face the accusing eyes of all bereft and absent owners? Do you think it is logical, after what happened to the boats, the cars, and radios, that we have any faith in any promise of a fair price, which "proceeds of liquidation will be available . . . from time to time?" What will happen is the gradual dribbling away to nothing of the pitiful price, and then what shall we have left to show for our lifetime of struggling and saving and loving the bit of land we call our own? You may rightly say that wartime sacrifices are inevitable and honourable, but can you say with any truth that this sacrifice forced on us will be sanctified by a spirit of voluntary giving? What are platitudes against this humiliation!

Now you understand a little why I must contest the sale to the last bitter ditch, if we are to hold up our heads. You will concede us that, especially as this is the very principle for which the democracies are fighting.

However, if all fails and you are upheld in your purpose, then kindly send us our "proceeds" in one sum that we may personally reinvest it in something solid. . . Victory Bonds, for instance.

There are still a few personal possessions in our home for which I shall send at once. You would not deny us that, I hope.

T. M. KITAGAWA (signed)

APPENDIX C

NOTE ON JAPANESE-CANADIAN STUDENTS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES 1942 - 1946

IN VIEW OF the rôle of higher education in a democratic society and the confusion of information regarding Canadians of Japanese ancestry in their efforts to continue or start university work since the commencement of hostilities, it has been felt advisable to present as much information as one has been able to gather without making an intensive study of this aspect of evacuation.[1]

The largest enrolment of *nisei* students was naturally at the University of British Columbia. The number of degrees granted was increasing gradually, ten having been the highest number in any one year prior to evacuation. In 1941-42 there were about sixty *nisei* students registered at this university. According to reports nothing especially dramatic happened when war broke out in the Pacific, but when the feelings of anti-Japanese sentiment increased, the *nisei* males enrolled in the Canadian Officers Training Corps were ordered to turn in their uniforms. It was feared that there would be public criticism and possibly undesirable incidents. The Dean of Women called a meeting of women students and explained that, regretful as it was, the University was unable to assist them to remain for educational purposes.

When the order came for enemy aliens to move from the prohibited area, any students who were not Canadian citizens moved out. One, for example, went to Calgary where he received lecture notes from a classmate, and in this manner finished his course work for the year. Another one of this group was Saburo Takahashi, who was picked up as a spy because he had pencilled drawings of homes of his classmates who lived in the interior and who had been asked to visit these homes as he drove through the interior. He was returned to Vancouver but cleared of all charges and later moved east for resettlement.

The British Columbia Security Commission formulated no plan for moving students east. The Student Christian Movement and the International Student Service took an interest in assisting them, but the staff of the Commission was already overloaded with work, and as no

[1]The writer wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Kunio Hidaka in gathering much of this information. Correspondence has also been carried on with a number of the Canadian universities.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-38-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

D273

(1)

The Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy was born out of a crisis. The crisis was a test of principles and one which was inevitable in it's coming. Furthermore, it was brought to a crucial stage by the importance and urgency of the issue at stake, namely the volunteer enlistment question.

The nucleus of what was later to become the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy formed a majority in the executive of the Nisei organization which was started in the Fall of 1943 as a Nisei Committee in Toronto. This Committee was faced with numerous problems pertaining to the re-located Japanese from the coast of British Columbia. Many Federal restrictions prevented the proper re-location of the evacuees and as in the past, the continual strife against race discrimination constituted a major project of it's work. In working for the cause of the Niseis, this Committee's one great task was to strive for the elimination of the Federal restrictions governing evacuees.

At the beginning of the evacuation from B.C. the Federal government took steps to avoid any friction with the Provincial government by passing orders-in-council which would prevent the evacuees from becoming permanent residents of the provinces to which they had relocated. Furthermore, in complying with the demands of the rabid politicians of B.C. these restrictions attempted to prevent the return of the Japanese to B.C. The restriction preventing the sale of property to people of Japanese origin was meant to discourage the evacuees from settling permanently in the provinces east of the Rockies. The restrictions forbidding the enlistment into the Canadian army was to prevent any who might serve in the armed services of Canada from returning to B.C. and receiving full citizenship rights in the bargain. In every case these restrictions meant that racial discrimination was the basis on which they were applied, since Canadians of other races whose countries of origin were classified as enemy countries had all the privileges as any other Canadian.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-39-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

It was clear to the Committee that in order to assume full citizenship responsibilities all the restrictions must be attacked vigorously, as being unjust and undemocratic. However, to the majority of the membership the restriction concerning the enlistment question was one which they wanted no part, but they supported whole heartedly our the Committee's work of endeavouring to remove the other existing restrictions. On this the Committee and the membership differed strongly, and meant that the Committee would have to resign which it did unanimously.

Since the members constituting the Committee represented the minority the membership was asked by the resigning Committee to re-organize with a new executive in order that some organization might carry on the work as the majority so desired. This the membership failed to do. The resigning Committee however, had become convinced that an organization no matter how small which upheld the principles for which they stood would be a vital asset to the community. With this firm belief and sheer determination this small group organized the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy.

1943.

Y. Tanaka
8/9/96.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-39-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers
Vol 1-4 UCC-UBC

DIGEST OF THE MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE
OF JAPANESE WORKERS.

The Conference of Japanese Workers of the United Church of Canada convened in St,Andrew's United Church in Kaslo,B.C. on Thursday, September 30th,1943 at 9:30 A.M.

In the absence of the Rev.Y.Akagawa of Morris,Manitoba,Mr.Manji Yamazaki of the Grand Forks Japanese Mission presided at the opening session and conducted the worship period.

It was moved by Rev.W.P.Bunt and seconded by Rev.K.Shimizu that the Conference be constituted with the following as members:

(a) All ordained ministers
Revs.J.Kabayama(Raymond,Alberta),T.Komiyama(Slocan Valley South),W.R.McWilliams(Tashme),K.Nomoto(Slocan Valley North),Y.Ogura(Grand Forks),K.Shimizu(Kaslo),Y.Yoshioka (Kelowna),W.P.Bunt(Superintendent of Missions) and H.M. Rae(President of B.C.Conference). H J Armitage

(b) All full time workers of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Kootenay.
Misses.C.Madeleine Bock,Grace Namba(Greenwood),Neta Sadler (Kaslo),Helen R.Hurd,F.Gertrude Hamilton(Lemon Creek), Gwen Suttie,Ella Lediard(New Denver).

(c) Lay Delegates
Messrs.H.Yamazaki(Grand Forks),Y.Nakagawa(Kaslo) and Mrs.T.Komiyama(Slocan Valley South).

(Carried)

It was moved by Rev.W.P.Bunt and seconded by Rev.Y.Yoshioka that the mimeographed agenda and the recommendation that Rev.T.Komiyama act as Secretary of the Conference be adopted.

(Carried)

Rev.W.P.Bunt made several announcements:

1. The Special Conference Committee on Japanese work had decided to hold this Conference owing to the fact that the Japanese pastors were unable to attend the British Columbia Conference in Vancouver this spring.
2. The Rev.Dr.S.S.Osterhout had been injured in an accident on September 25th.He suggested that a letter,expressing the hopes of the Conference for his quick recovery,should be sent to Dr.Osterhout.
3. The receipt of a letter from the Rev.Y.Akagawa of Manitoba expressing his regret that he could not be present at the Conference owing to the fact that the roads are in a very bad condition from October to May and so he must get around among his people when he could.For this reason,he felt that he could not leave his field at the present time.Mr.Bunt suggested that a letter of fellowship be sent to Rev.and Mrs.Y.Akagawa.
4. The receipt of a message of greetings from Rev.Miss Olivia Lindsay of Lillooet,expressing her regret that she could not be present owing to the great distance.However she sent forward several suggestions for the consideration of Conference.

Message from the Home Mission Board--Rev.W.P.Bunt,Superintendent

Rev.W.P.Bunt,Superintendent of Missions,addressed the Conference. His message had "understanding" as its keynote.He stated that the Church had a good understanding of what the Japanese pastors are facing in their work.At this time,the Church was not following the easiest path in its attitude to the Japanese people.He noted, however,that the Canadian people are coming to have a better

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-40-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

understanding of the Japanese.Some who were very antagonistic have changed their attitude.This was due,he thought,to the Japanese Christians.He stressed that the future attitude of many people in Canada will be determined by how the Christians will bear up under inconvenience.Quoting from Habakkuk 3:17,18 "Although the fig tree shall not blossom,neither shall fruit be in the vines;the labor of the olive shall fail;and the fields shall yield no meat;the flock shall be cut off from the fold and there shall be no herd in the stalls:yet I will rejoice in the Lord,I will joy in the God of my salvation," Mr.Bunt stated that if we can do this-"I will rejoice in the Lord"-then there is great hope.The basis of the future must rest on the Christian religion.In the course of his address,the speaker paid tribute to the W.M.S. workers,who also were facing tremendous difficulties in their work.Mr.Bunt concluded his address by reading a letter from the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions which expressed sympathy and understanding of the difficult situations which the members of the United Church of Japanese ancestry have faced,praised the dignity,courage and quietness with which the members co-operated with the government during the evacuation and started life anew under new surroundings and conditions. The letter stated that it has been a Christian privilege for the United Church through the Board of Home Missions to maintain the ministry of its ministers among the Christian Japanese,and gave assurance of continued support.The letter concluded with a quotation from the Madras Conference report as expressing what was in the hearts of the Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions:

"Our nations are at war with one another;but we know ourselves brethren in the community of Christ's Church.Our peoples increase in suspicion and fear of one another;but we are learning to trust each other more deeply through common devotion to the one Lord of us all.Our Governments build instruments of mutual destruction; we join in united action for the reconciliation of humanity.Thus in broken and imperfect fashion,the Church is even now fulfilling its calling to be within itself a foretaste of the redeemed family of God which He has purposed humanity to be."

Address by Rev.W.R.McWilliams of Tashme on "Secondary Education."

Rev.W.R.McWilliams of Tashme gave an address on "Secondary Education" in the course of which,he surveyed the high school situation in the various centres.He said that with the Church,need is the criteria,the first and last consideration.In the matter of secondary education,the Church could not be guided by what is easy and attractive.Compelling factors dictated the policy.In the interior towns late last year,the boys and girls of high school age were walking the streets with nothing to do and no leadership. The concern of the church was that this group of young people should not be allowed to suffer beyond a certain point.In this connection,Mr.McWilliams paid tribute to the W.M.S. women in Vancouver who could not stand by and do nothing.In February,they sent Miss May MacLachlan to Tashme,where she has made a very valuable contribution.Later,Miss MacLachlan,Mrs.J.S.Muldrew and Rev.Bryce Wallace went over to Victoria to consult with the Department of Education ~~to consur~~regarding methods of procedure.Late in the summer of this year,the W.M.S. appointed three young men to teach high school in Tashme,Lemon Creek and New Denver.The speaker then gave a picture of the situation in each centre as follows:

TASHME--There are 180 children of high school age in this centre.The physical conditions are hardly minimum.The lighting is bad.Two grades meet in one room.The grade eleven and grade twelve classes

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-40-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

meet in the evenings.However,compared with last year,the morale of the students is much better this year.The hope for this year's work is very bright when compared to last year.

GREENWOOD.--This year,28 primary children and 12 high school students who attended the United Church schools last year,have this year been admitted into the Greenwood schools.Fees of $4.00 a month are charged. Our school work in Greenwood has therefore been terminated.

GRAND FORKS--The fees in this centre are $5.00 per month.The Church must do something here.The number of high school students are not numerous.However some cannot attend because of the fees.Furthermore, there will never be in Grand Forks a higher standard of living than they are having now.

ALPINE INN--This is a community of 100 residents,all on a self-supporting basis.There are 9 high school and 19 primary students here doing correspondence studies.

LEMON CREEK--There are 73 high school students here.Lemon Creek has probably the best equipment for carrying on school work.

SLOCAN CITY--The Roman Catholics have about 150 students and the Anglicans have 35 to 40 students

NEW DENVER--The United Church has between 40 and 45 students.The Roman Catholics also carry on a school in this centre.

KASLO--All the high school children are attending the local high school here.The fees are $4.00 a month.

After the address by Rev.W.R.McWilliams,Misses F.Gertrude Hamilton, Gwen Suttie and Neta Sadler gave a more detailed picture of the high school work in Lemon Creek,New Denver and Kaslo respectively.Rev. W.P.Bunt voiced his appreciation of the stories told by the three missionaries in regard to the work of the high school.

At 11:30 A.M.,the Rev.Hugh M.Rae,President of the B.C.Conference conducted the Communion Service.He was assisted in the service by the Revs.H.J.Armitage and K.Shimizu and also by Messrs. ~~Keiji Yamazaki~~ Hagi and Y.Nakagawa,members of the Board of Session of the Kaslo Japanese United Mission.The Communion Address was delivered by the Rev.K. Nomoto of New Denver.

After the morning adjournment,photographs of the Conference members were taken in front of the Conference Church.

The Conference reconvened for the Afternoon Session at 2.00P.M.The opening Worship Service was conducted by the Rev.Y.Ogura of the Grand Forks Japanese Mission.

Rev.W.P.Bunt announced that the hotel and travelling expenses of the ministers and lay delegates were reported at $93.60.It was decided to divide the balance of $6.40 between the ministers to help defray the cost of their meals.The total amount of $100 towards meeting the costs of this Conference was allotted from the surplus in the treasury of the Powell Street Congregation at the time of its closing.

Ten Minute Addresses were given by each pastor on the topic "My Field and Its Greatest Problem.",as follows:

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-40-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REV.J.KABAYAMA(Raymond,Alberta)

Rev.J.Kabayama voiced his appreciation of the United Church of Canada and especially of Drs.R.B.Cochrane,George Dorey and Rev.W.P.Bunt for their attitude towards the Japanese.The Home Mission Board had gone so far as to send Rev.W.R.McWilliams to find a suitable house for him in Alberta.

Rev.Kabayama revealed that there were 1000 people in Raymond,Magrath and Stirling;650 people in Coaldale and Taber;1200 people in Kipp,Turin, Nobleford,Picture Butte,Diamond City and Iron Springs.

From the time of his arrival until October of last year,he travelled around his field by bus and by foot.However since then,he has travelled 3650 miles by bicycle,visiting 365 families.There were times when he was away from home for a week or ten days at a time.

The report revealed that the highest attendance at the church service in Raymond was 37.Family meetings were conducted in the other centres. Mr.Kabayama revealed that many promising Christian leaders have arisen in various centres.

The young people's work in the district was being carried on under the direction of Miss.H.Bartling,the W.M.S.Worker.

A lending library has also been inaugurated.

REV.K.SHIMIZU(Kaslo,B.C.)

Rev.K.Shimizu stated that the Japanese population of Kaslo at the time when the Japanese were first evacuated was 1100 people.However, the population at the present time is about 800 people.The United Church members in Kaslo have come from three former churches on the Coast--New Westminster,Steveston and Vancouver.Of all the interior towns,Kaslo has the highest percentage of Christians..Although 78 members have gone East,there are still 215 members in Kaslo.

The average attendance at the Sunday services ~~are~~ is 65;at the mid-week services 22 or 23 and at the Bible Class 10-16.

The W.M.S. carry on their activities such as Kindergarten,Saturday Schools and Ladies' Aid.The Young People's Society has a membership of between 25 and 30.

Rev.Shimizu expressed his appreciation for the fact that the St. Andrew's Church allows the use of their building for the Sunday School and for the holding of Japanese church services.

The difficulties of his field,Mr.Shimizu said,were those arising from dislocation,purposelessness and psychological.

REV.K.NOMOTO(Slocan Valley North)

Rev.K.Nomoto in his report stated that New Denver was the centre of the interior towns.While in Steveston,Mr.Nomoto stated that there was no great necessity for English.However in New Denver,he found that there was a great demand.for English.However,the W.M.S. workers were looking after the work among the young people.

Too many denominations

A great problem in his field,Mr.Nomoto stated,was due to the fact that there were six denominations working in New Denver,including the Buddhists.The latter have now started a temple.Some parents who send their children to the United Church Kindergarten on weekdays, send their children to the Buddhist Sunday School on Sundays.

The Women's Association in New Denver have about 40 members.This Association is sponsoring a class for those who wish to learn or better themselves in the English language and also a sewing class.

REV.T.KOMIYAMA(Slocan Valley South)

The Slocan Valley South Pastoral Charge includes Lemon Creek with 1800 people;Popoff with 1000 people;Bay Farm with 1500 people and Slocan City with 500 people.

Rev.Komiyama stated that when he first went to Lemon Creek there

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-40-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

were 23 United Church families with 47 baptized members in Lemon Creek;6 families with 11 members in Popoff;18 families with 49 members in Bay Farm and 5 families with 7 members in Slocan City.At the present time there are 42 members in Lemon Creek,9 members in Popoff, 49 members in Bay Farm and 7 members in Slocan City,making a total membership of 107.

Services in English and Japanese are held alternately.The average attendance at the services is between 15 and 20.The building where we all the activities of the church are carried on was enlarged during the past summer.This was essential in view of the fact that the Kindergarten had an enrollment of 90 children.

Although the attendance at the Sunday School dropped after the Buddhist Sunday School had started,the attendance at ours is on the upswing once again.

A meeting is being held once a month for our members at Bay Farm. However owing to the overcrowded conditions in the homes of our members it is a very difficult problem to secure a place where we can hold our meetings regularly.

REV.Y.OGURA(Grand Forks)

Rev.Y.Ogura gave a report of his field which includes besides Grand Forks,the settlements of Greenwood and Alpine Inn.In Grand Forks there are 9 United Church families and 2 Anglican families.The services are held in the homes of the people and the attendance varies between 8 and 26.Sunday School is held in three places and the attendance is about 52 boys and girls.

Greenwood is a very difficult place in view of the fact that that is Roman Catholic centre.There are 1207 people in Greenwood.There are only 13 Christian families there and there are 313 other families which have no connection with the United Church.The Roman Catholics have 8 sisters and three fathers to look after the people.Mr.Ogura paid a tribute to the wonderful work which Misses Madeleine Bock and Grace Namba are carrying on there under tremendous difficulties.

In Christina Lake there are approximately 100 people.Of these 28 people are under the United Church oversight.The remaining 74 are non Christians.However from 20 to 40 people attend our meetings.Then,from 23 to 25 attend our church school.

REV.Y.YOSHIOKA(Kelowna)

Rev.Y.Yoshioka in his report pointed out that the Okanagan is not an official evacuation centre.However,in Kelowna and district there are about 200 evacuees,most of whom are non church members.There is a great deal of controversy as to whether these people may stay in the district after the harvest.The high schools of the district are closed to evacuee students.Rev.Yoshioka stated that this makes it hard for him to convince these people the true Christian spirit and attitude of the church towards non Christian people.

Mr.Yoshioka in speaking of the attitude of non Christians to the church said that they themselves took advantage of the fact that there is freedom of religion in Canada but at the same time denied this freedom to their own children.However he saw hope in the fact that the young "niseis" come into contact with many Christian influences in the course of his life.and the day is coming when he will accept Christianity by his own choice.

Rev.Yoshioka reported that he was carrying on regular services in West Summerland,Okanagan Centre and Vernon.He also visits the camps in the Princeton district and also those at Lempriere,Pyramid and Thunder River.The men in these camps are so far keeping their morale high.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-40-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

REV.W.R.McWILLIAMS(Tashme)

Rev.W.R.McWilliams in his report stated that Tashme is not an easy place in which to work.It is physically unattractive.There are no barbed wire fences around Tashme but you feel as though there were.In Tashme,there are 3600 people and 170 of them are Christians.

There are 60 to 80 people at the Japanese services every Sunday.He stated that he found joy in speaking to these people.The attendance at the services in English varied between 12 and 120.Mr.McWilliams thought that there was a terrific amount of carelessness and slovenliness among the young people of Tashme in the matter of church attendance.

Since he began his ministry in Tashme,7 people have been baptized and 8 have been received.

Although there has been no significant movement out of the community three of the Christian families have moved out.

There is an average attendance of 187 at our Sunday School.In Tashme, the Buddhists and the Christians all use the same building for their meetings.Accordingly,the different denominations use the building by a set time table.

Address by Rev.K.Shimizu of Kaslo,on "Prospects for Re-Settlement in Eastern Canada."

Rev.K.Shimizu declared in his address,that the trip he took to Eastern Canada had done a great deal for him personally.During the course of his trip,he learned of many things which made him feel proud of being a member of the United Church of Canada.As an example, Mr.Shimizu told of an incident in Brantford when an United Church minister there had asked him to assist in the worship service in his church that morning.Because of the minister's insistence,Mr.Shimizu said he agreed.But after the service he learned that one of the officers of the church refused to speak to the minister because of his action.This was an example of the spirit of sacrifice that many people had towards the Japanese.

Mr.Shimizu said that through his trip he came back convinced of the reality of the living gospel.Everywhere he went,he found that the Christian people have had no trouble since they took an affirmative attitude to life.They were so adapted now that they have no thought of ever returning to British Columbia.

The speaker then went on to discuss his findings.First of all,he had reached the conclusion that the evacuation has been a great blessing to the nisei.In the days before the war,very few of the young people had gone east.But since they have gone east,they are in different vocations and jobs which they would have never done on the Coast.By going east the nisei has been able to exercise his franchise as in the Ontario Provincial elections of this summer.Mr.Shimizu's second finding was that settlement is taking place wonderfully well considering the special difficulties.All are engaged in some kind of work.The speaker felt,however,that some were too ambitious for themselves.The third finding was that the Christian church has helped in the process of resettlement by extending the right hand of fellowship to the Japanese who have gone east.Mr.Shimizu paid a tribute to the work which the returned missionaries from Japan are doing forthe Japanese in the east.

Regarding the problem of resettlement,Mr.Shimizu stated that there was very important work to be done.One of the great problems was in the matter of housing.There are no vacant houses and it seems the only way to secure a house is to buy one.Another problem is that no ownership or leasing of land is allowed.A third problem in connection with resettlement was the psychological one.

A short discussion followed Mr.Shimizu's address.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-40-6
www.nikkeimuseum.org

The Conference then discussed the suggestions which Rev.Miss Olivia Lindsay had sent on to be considered.

In regard to the first suggestion that occasional visits be made by pastors and other leaders and an annual visit be made by a Japanese pastor to carry on special evangelistic services,it was moved by Rev.K. Shimizu and seconded by Rev.K.Nomoto that the matter be left to the individual fields. Carried.

The second suggestion was that when the authorities permit,a quarterly magazine be published.In regard to this suggestion,it was moved by Rev. H.M.Rae and seconded by Rev.J.Kabayama that Rev.K.Shimizu be asked to write a letter to the Conference Committee on Japanese Work presenting the facts and the use that could be made of such a publication. Carried.

No action was taken on the third suggestion that Japanese pastors speak in English to young people and children,using English hymns almost entirely.

The fourth suggestion that subscriptions to the United Church Observer be encouraged and prayers for our Church and its work also be encouraged was referred to each pastor for sympathetic approval.

No action was taken on the last suggestion that regular monthly or quarterly communion services be held since that was being done in most churches already.

Before adjourning the afternoon session,it was moved by Rev.W.P.Bunt and seconded by Rev.W.R.McWilliams that the Secretary of the Conference be asked to write Dr.S.S.Osterhout and Rev.and Mrs.Y.Akagawa.Carried.

The Conference then adjourned to the King George Hotel Dining Room for the Conference Supper at 6.00 P.M.

The Conference reconvened for the Evening Session at 8.00 P.M.The Worship Service was conducted by the Rev.Y.Yoshioka of the Kelowna Japanese Mission.

Address by Rev.T.Komiyama of Lemon Creek on "The Nisei in Canadian Life"

Rev.T.Komiyama began his address with a short review of the situation among the niseis before the outbreak of war.He pointed out how the niseis had been urged to make their way East to start out life in the eastern centres where there was less prejudice than in B.C. However,very few followed this advice.But with the outbreak of war, the niseis scattered into all parts of Canada.This was a blessing to the second generation.

The speaker then went on to give a picture of life as led by the niseis in the interior towns.With nothing to do and with no work to make a living,life has become a monotonous routine for many.Under such circumstances,many of the niseis are losing the will to work,as well as initiative.Mr.Komiyama declared that many of the niseis would,if they had their own way,relocate in the East.However,many of their parents were holding them back.The speaker expressed the hope that many of these parents will reconsider their attitude and allow their young folks to have their way.

From this discussion of the life of the niseis in the interior towns, the speaker went on to discuss the life which the niseis are leading in Eastern Canada.Of all the eastern cities,Toronto by far,has the greatest number of niseis.The chief reason for this is due to the employment opportunities that are to be found there.Niseis are to be found in every line of work there.Toronto has also the highest wage scale of any eastern city.However,the young people find that though they earn a considerable amount every month,they cannot save very much owing to the high cost of living and the amount they have to pay for taxes.However,it must be remembered that this is true of all

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-40-7
www.nikkeimuseum.org

wage earners at the present time. Many of the nisei first went to Toronto as common laborers. However, they gradually bettered their positions and are today enjoying positions of responsibility and trust.

In a large group there are bound to be some who are not as earnest and conscientious as they should be. For that reason there is a great deal of unnecessary changing of jobs, absenteeism and other unfavorable incidents.

A problem which is causing some concern among the older generation in the East regarding the nisei is that of marriage. These older people would like to see more young women leaving the interior towns to settle down in the east.

The Church has been responsible for opening the way for the Japanese young people to go east and start life anew. In all the cities, the churches have extended their hand of fellowship and have helped the young people in every possible way. For this, all the young people should be deeply grateful. Nevertheless, the Church has an important part to play in the future of these young people and the speaker declared that he is confident that the Church will continue to give the leadership which is so necessary to the young people.

After the address by Rev. T. Komiyama there was a short discussion and then the following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by Rev. K. Nomoto and seconded by Rev. K. Shimizu that the Conference express its thanks to Rev. H. J. Armitage for opening St. Andrew's United Church for our use .

Moved by Rev. K. Shimizu and seconded by Rev. W. R. McWilliams that the Conference express its thanks to:

(a) The Conference of British Columbia for sponsoring this Conference of Japanese Workers
(b) The Board of St. Andrew's United Church for the use of their church building
(c) Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Armitage for their ready assistance
(d) Rev. Hugh M. Rae and Rev. W. P. Bunt for their presence which has inspired us and for their most helpful messages.

Moved by Rev. J. Kabayama and seconded by Rev. Y. Ogura that the Conference express its appreciation to the members of the Kaslo Japanese Church for their invitation and for the way they have cared for us and looked after our needs.

The Closing Worship Service was conducted by Rev. J. Kabayama of Raymond, Alberta. The President of the B.C. Conference, Rev. Hugh M. Rae brought the Conference to a close with a most scholarly and brilliant as well as inspirational address.

Rev. H. M. Rae recalled that in 1938 when war clouds were hovering over the world, Christian representatives from all over the world met in fellowship in Christ, met in oneness that is in Christ at Madras. The Church was well aware of ~~the~~ how perilous the situation was. Yet the representatives met in spiritual unity. They had faith in the integrity of Christian friends.

In regard to the work among the Japanese, the Board of Home Missions and the W.M.S. have worked in unity. They have distributed the workers to the best advantage. If any institution has earned the goodwill of the Japanese, it is the Church, Mr. Rae declared.

In speaking of the evacuation, the President of Conference, reminded his listeners that millions of white people have had to be moved as well. Some have gone into the armed services and others into war time industries. In a time of war, national interests are a very important factor. Wiser plans might have prevailed in regard to the evacuation. However Mr. Rae praised the general excellence of the civil authorities and also the readiness of the Japanese to acquiesce.

T. Komiyama, Secretary.

Source: Nikkei National Museum 2018-16-1-34-40-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

From Report on Examination, Jap Evac. Section, of Cust office Van BC. 20/10/43 Exhibit "A"

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DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT NO. 3
FOR THE PERIOD MARCH, 1942 TO JULY 31, 1943

Receipts:			
Advances from Custodian of Enemy Property Trust Account No. 2			$306,000.00
Disbursements:			
Office Rent	$ 10,520.33		
Light	481.01	$ 11,001.34	
Salaries	163,611.95		
Salaries - Registration Division	8,246.50		
Unemployment Insurance	1,250.55	173,109.00	
Inspections - Agents' reports and expenses		30,783.64	
Travelling, Hotel and living expenses -			
Registration Division	1,461.64		
Property Protection Division	21,888.91		
Office Personnel	6,556.89	29,907.44	
Freight and Storage - Protection Division	15,402.01		
Freight and Storage - Radios and Cameras	179.82		
Insurance - Protection Division	2,436.69		
Insurance - Radios and Cameras	125.25	18,143.77	
Appraisals - Radios and Cameras		53.00	
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies	10,170.79		
Office Equipment	8,684.93	18,855.72	
Office General Expenses	3,492.79		
Postage and Excise Stamps	2,327.89		
Telephones	2,822.04		
Telegrams	301.80		
Legal Fees and Claim Settlement	473.50		
Registration Expenses - Powell St. Branch	782.07	10,200.09	
Accountable Advances		715.00	
Cost of Organization of System		3,678.40	
Advertising		1,499.06	
Advisory Committees' Expenses -			
Greater Vancouver Properties	3,761.02		
Rural Properties	1,151.03	4,912.05	302,858.51
Balance - July 31, 1943			3,141.49
represented by -			
Petty Cash Fund		55.00	
Cash in Royal Bank of Canada, Account No. 3		3,086.49	$ 3,141.49

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-41-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Exhibit "B"

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
TRUST FUNDS ACCOUNT NO. 4
TO JULY 31, 1943

Receipts:			
Proceeds realized from assets -			
Real Estate		$ 63,501.94	
Cars and Trucks		147,501.74	
Fishing Vessels and Scows		138,446.61	
Fishing Nets and Gear		91,365.46	
Small Businesses, farm implements, chattels, etc.		70,511.75	
Life Insurance Policies surrendered		7,769.70	
Accounts and Bills Receivable collected		27,029.88	
Post-dated cheques collected		32,408.32	$578,535.40
Cash and Bank balances turned over by Evacuated Persons			31,868.59
Remittances of balances due by Companies to Evacuated Persons		34,235.95	
Tax refunds from Dominion and Provincial Governments		9,814.72	
Death claim paid by Life Insurance Companies		4,553.84	
Transfer of balances in favour of former internees		36,187.72	84,792.23
Rentals from Properties collected by Custodian's Office	$ 92,629.97		
Agents	124,008.55	216,638.52	
Rentals from Chattels, etc., and Interest from Sundry Sources		10,142.71	226,781.23
Other Cash received - not classified			21,254.51
			943,231.96
Disbursements:			
Real Estate under administration -			
Municipal Taxes	58,392.76		
Fire Insurance Premiums	12,610.14		
Repairs and Maintenance	3,785.77	74,788.67	
Liabilities of Evacuated Persons		36,131.53	
Payment of Liens on and repairs to other assets		78,994.39	
Carried Forward		$189,914.59	$943,231.96

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-41-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Department of the Secretary of State
Office of the Custodian
Vancouver, B. C.
Japanese Evacuation Section
Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
Trust Funds Account No. 4
to July 31, 1943

Brought Forward	$189,914.59	$943,231.96
Disbursements: (Continued)		
Payment to Evacuated Persons and transfer to Enemy Section of balances due to internees	293,416.84	483,331.43
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements to July 31, 1943 being -		459,900.53
Cash in Royal Bank of Canada		
Trust Account No. 4	59,900.53	
Savings Account No. 16795	400,000.00	$459,900.53

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-41-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN
VANCOUVER, B. C.

JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES UNDER CONTROL AT JULY 31, 1943

District	No. of Parcels	Improved Properties Assessed Value No.	Land	Buildings	Unimproved Land No.	Assessed Value	Total Assessed Value Land and Improvements
North and West Vancouver	30	16	$ 9,641.50	$ 19,210.00	14	$ 3,965.00	$ 32,816.50
Burnaby	27	13	5,421.83	12,830.00	14	3,360.00	21,611.83
New Westminster and Points	117	82	62,742.50	97,085.00	35	8,820.00	168,647.50
City of Vancouver South of False Creek	233	191	199,800.00	250,010.00	42	8,955.00	458,765.00
Vancouver Island	202	142	719.85	131,165.00	60	35,625.00	167,509.85
Other Islands	53	44	263.60	61,565.00	9	5,550.00	67,378.60
Coast	64	47	188.41	51,160.00	17	5,623.00	56,971.41
City of Vancouver North of False Creek	208	193	257,847.00	481,917.00	15	6,265.00	746,029.00
Eburne	4	1	600.00	1,500.00	3	3,544.00	5,644.00
Steveston	53	46	36,789.00	83,450.00	7	5,200.00	125,439.00
Richmond	158	123	94,081.00	90,796.00	35	14,832.00	199,709.00
Maple Ridge	295	283	186,985.00	308.015.00	12		495,000.00
Mission	138	130	76,534.00	102,197.00	8		178,731.00
Delta	108	84	35,274.00	82,417.00	24		117,691.00
Matsqui	76	65	42,467.00	77,511.00	11		119,978.00
Surrey	174	97	63,940.00	84,960.00	77		148,900.00
Dewdney	4	2	4,146.00	2,750100	2		6,896.00
Chilliwack	1	1	3,750.00	1,500.00	--		5,250.00
Pitt Meadows	41	41	37,500.00	32,500.00	--		70,000.00
Sumas	1	1	885.00	600.00	--		1,485.00
Langley	39	36	23,100.00	23,850.00	3		46,950.00
	2,026	1,638	$1,142,675.69	$1,996,988.00	388	$101,739.00	$3,241,402.69

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-41-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Argus W/ac Innes Collection
U.B.C. Box 41.

1943

the United Nations having reference to a similar situation in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. *Eventually all matters affecting racial minorities must be dealt with as an international question at a world peace conference in ccordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.*

NOT TO ... PERMISSION
FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY

Immediate Measures

To facilitate post-war reconstruction and to minimize racial friction, the C.C.F. proposes these immediate measures:

1. Assist the evacuated Japanese now *to obtain productive and permanent employment outside the protected area, and in other provinces at prevailing rates of pay to protect labour standards, and under conditions enabling them to re-settle with their families.* This will substantially relieve the present manpower shortage and mitigate against any future concentration on the Coast in B. C. In this connection attention is directed to the fact that a similar policy is being carried out in the United States, to the point where loyal Japanese-Americans are being enrolled in combatant units of the American Army.

2. *Facilitate the transfer of investments held by Japanese in B. C. to other sections of the Dominion.*

3. *Conduct the education of the Japanese children in strict conformity with Canadian standards and under qualified Canadian teachers.*

4. *Responsibility for the satisfactory re-settlement of Japanese across Canada should be fixed now with the Dominion Government."*

C. C. F. VIEWS
ON
.. THE ..
JAPANESE QUESTION

PUBLISHED BY
CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION
B.C. SECTION
612 HOLDEN BLDG. VANCOUVER, B.C.
JUNE, 1943

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-42-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Economic Insecurity and Racial Antagonisms

The Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada. It must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

This solution can only come about through the elimination for all Canadians of economic insecurity, which is the underlying cause of all racial antagonisms.

The present proponents of repatriation, the representatives of big business and reaction, base their proposals on a return to the old pre-war conditions of unemployment and resulting racial jealousies and hatreds. These reactionaries who shout so blatantly for repatriation were the very ones who encouraged the entry to Canada of cheap labour for purposes of labour exploitation.

Evacuation Makes Social Problems

While the C.C.F. favored evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area for reasons of defence, it must be noted that this necessitates immediate action by the Dominion Government to avoid aggravation of social and economic problems in British Columbia during the post-war period. In this connection the following facts are noted:

The majority of the Japanese families are now being maintained and housed in crowded and temporary quarters at public expense in a few centres in the interior of B. C. Arrangements for limited relocation in Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario have been negotiated only for the duration of the war. Opportunities for productive employment have been negligible and their financial resources are being exhausted. Partial education of Japanese children, financed by the Dominion Government, is mainly under the direction of the Japanese themselves. Substantial investments, now under Government administration, are still held by the Japanese in various business enterprises in B. C.

Post-War Problems

It may, therefore, be anticipated that upon cessation of hostilities pressure will be exercised by the Japanese and by the provinces and communities where they are now resident, for their immediate return to the Coast area. This will confront communities in this area with acute problems during the demobilization period. Japanese workers have been displaced in their former occupations, housing accommodation has been re-allocated, and educational facilities are over-taxed. It is therefore imperative that the Dominion Government should plan to protect the Coast area against any sudden return of an impoverished Japanese community; seeking re-establishment as a racial group, at a time and under conditions provocative of disturbances.

Repatriation No Solution

The proposed repatriation does not offer any practical solution of the problems likely to arise in the period immediately following the defeat of Japan. Years may elapse in the stabilization of affairs in the Orient, and before the peace conference. Canada cannot act in such a matter independently but must act in conference with

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-42-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EVENTS AFFECTING PROPERTY

JCCD Information release JCCA D273

16th Dec. 1941 — P.C. 9761 (Fishing Industry)

Immobilization of all vessels owned by Japanese Canadians; later, impounding of same, suspension of licenses issued to Canadian citizens of Japanese origin. Government sale of these vessels begins.

February, 1942

All enemy aliens to surrender automobiles, cameras, radios, fire-arms etc. in their possession. This was later amended to include all persons of Japanese origin whether naturalized or Canadian born. (And not enforced in regard to other enemy aliens.)

22/2/42 P.C. 1457 - prohibit J.C's buying land.

11th Mar.1942 — P.C. 1665, Section 12

As a protective measure only, all property situated in any protected area of B.C. belonging to any person of the Japanese race resident in such area shall be vested in and subject to the control and management of the Custodian.(Secretary of State Hon. Norman McLarty.)

29th June,1942 — P.C. 5523

Survey of real estate of persons of Japanese origin is carried out for prposes of appraisal. This forecast the forced sale of such lands for "the security, peace, order and welfare of Canada" which is authorized.

19th Jan. 1943 — P.C. 469

The Custodian granted power to liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of any such property of persons of Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas.

18th June,1943 — Press Release

The Secretary of State announces that as Custodian he has negotiated the sale of 769 parcels of land formerly owned by persons of Japanese origin who have been evacuated from the protected areas of B.C. The sale of these lands situated in the Fraser Valley area has been made to the Director of the Veterans Land Act.

With respect to homes and other property at the coast which the evacuees have been forced to leave, these were put under the control of the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property regardless of whether the property belonged to a Canadian citizen or not.

The Government has sold practically all of the boats, homes, businesses etc. of the Japanese and much of the chattels were sold at public auctions at sacrifice prices. The proceeds of these sales were credited to the owners.

There is no doubt that much injustice has been caused by the forced sale of this property. Generally, there was no notification of the proposed sale, no immediate correspondence as the amount of the selling price and in many cases no notification that property had been sold. Houses valued at $2,000 have been

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-43-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

sold for $750 and after expenses were deducted, a much smaller amount was credited to the owners.

Examining specific cases it is to be noted that:

1. Owner left property with the Custodian as a protective measure only, as under P.C. 1665, Sec. 12, dated 11th March, 1942.

2. The Custodian granted power to "liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of" such property as under P.C. 469, dated 19th Jan., 1943.

3. Property sold:

   (a) Without notice of impending sale,
   (b) Without correspondence as to selling price etc.
   (c) Without notice that sale had been transacted.

4. In many cases the Japanese still have their title (indefeasible) to their property.

5. In many cases prohibitive charges were made for improvements (prior to sale) upkeep, storage, office expenses etc. charged directly to the sale of such property and deducted from the selling price.

6. The revenues derived from sale or lease of property have been reported as having been remitted without limit to the Japanese living outside the Interior Housing Projects. It is to be noted however that in the first period it was done so in small amounts.

In the case of those living in Interior Housing Centres, the Maintenance regulations provide that a family must live on its own assets until such assets have come down to ~~$~~ $260 for each adult and $50 for each child. This revenue from property was dispatched to the owners through the Commission and was restricted to $100 a month.

(Pp. 18,19,20, Dept. of Labour-- Report, August, 1944)

CASES

Certain property was sold in Prince Rupert

A two-lot business block and home situated on main thoroughfare of business section of city

Property appraised by Real Estate Agent	$9000
Plus value of furniture and equipment covered by insurance for	2500
Sold for	6500
Among charges made as a necessary improvement to the sale was an item for This and other charges were deducted from the owners credit.	900

.....

Certain property at 3467 Monmouth Ave., City

Sold late in 1942 to tenants in the house at that time

Purchase price	$1100
Improvements, House improvements, additions Garden, outdoor fireplace, fish pool, cement walk	1250
Sold to tenants for by the Custodian	750

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-43-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

This property was again sold by the first purchaser in September, 1944, for $2000.00

Note: During the time of purchase, until resale, the only improvements made was a new septic tank. Although building had depreciated considerably and required renovating the property brought $2000.(undoubtedly worth much more in 1942)

NOTE

Figures for farm houses and land in Fraser Valley which were sold as part of transaction involving bulk sale to the Director of Veterans Land Act may be available to show a Govt. difference between selling price and value.

As also as in the case of automobiles.

(Where farm property were sold it should be pointed out that the normal production of the property each year were sometimes as large as that realized by the forced sale.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-43-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

in the electric ovens and that on several occasions he had placed therein a quantity of arsenic and antimony-trioxide, with the result that the whole "batch" was rendered valueless. The total damage was estimated at approximately $20,000. Furthermore, a delay was experienced in that it was necessary to manufacture further supplies of the required glass.

Enemy Alien Registration

As a result of the revocation of Regulation 26B of the Defence of Canada Regulations in December last, almost thirty thousand naturalized British subjects of German, Austrian, Italian or Japanese origin have been relieved of the obligation of registering under enemy alien regulations. In addition, under the provisions of amended Regulation 26C of the Defence of Canada Regulations, Italian and Austrian nationals resident in Canada to the number of approximately fifteen thousand are now eligible to receive preferential treatment in the form of certificates exempting them from enemy alien registration. The Government's recognition of the loyalty of the aforementioned forty-five thousand citizens will undoubtedly act as an incentive for such persons to exert their best efforts during the War on behalf of the country of their adoption.

The total number of persons presently registered throughout Canada, including those holding Exemption Certificates, is fifty-eight thousand. By nationality they are as follows:—

Germans	9,000	Hungarians	9,000
Austrians	3,000	Roumanians	5,000
Italians	12,000	Japanese	7,000
Finns	13,000		

with the exception of the German and Japanese nationals, virtually all of the persons concerned now hold Exemption Certificates or will shortly do so. For the most part those who are subject to restrictions through enemy alien registration fulfill their obligations with good grace and very little delinquency is experienced.

One hundred and fifty-four Exeats were granted by the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens during the year, four being for permanent departure from Canada; this figure represents but one-third of the Exeats granted during the previous year, the large decrease being in all probability due to travel restrictions placed on the public coupled with the fact that aliens experience more difficulty in crossing the International Border since the entry of the United States into the war.

The following are the statistics with respect to internments:—

	In internment as at March 31, 1943	Interned during year	Released during year
German nationals	194	3	34
Italian nationals	21	5	9
Japanese nationals	201	170	24
Japanese-Canadians	449	556	107
	865	734	174

All enemy nationals are interned under the provisions of Regulation 25 (8) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, while the Japanese-Canadians are detained under Regulation 21. For the most part the detention of persons of the Japanese race was made necessary as a result of their refusal to evacuate from the Protected Areas in British Columbia or for failure to comply with orders issued by the British Columbia Security Commission, and releases from detention are effected as soon as the individual concerned agrees to accept proffered employment and to comply with the orders he previously disregarded.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-34-44
www.nikkeimuseum.org