

Warning

J-3-28

From Vancouver New Herald

Dec 18. TH 41

Remember Perl Harbor

Thousands of White Men
ready to man the al bouts

May Renew Some Jap Fishing Licenses

OTTAWA—(UP) — Federal officials intimated Wednesday night that licenses of Japanese fishermen operating off Canada's Pacific Coast would be renewed as usual this year, but with elaborate safeguards.

Each applicant for license renewal, it was said, will be investigated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and his application will not be granted until police signify their approval. All those who are able to pass the R.C.M.P. scrutiny, however, will be able to carry on as usual.

Licenses held by Japanese residents of Canada for fishing in western Canadian territorial waters expire at the end of the year, and since the outbreak of war with Japan there has been considerable speculation in British Columbia concerning whether the fishermen would lose their means of livelihood.

"Very unlikely," was the reaction of officials in Vancouver when the Ottawa despatch was received here Wednesday night. Although no information could be obtained directly from the special committee on Japanese

affairs, it was known that the Ottawa proposal would hardly meet with their approval.

Round-up of Japanese fishing vessels on the coast is now nearing completion and it is generally felt on the Lower Mainland that the public here will "rest easier" in the knowledge that no Japanese vessels are roaming free on coastal waters.

If the proposal made in the Ottawa report is put into effect it is generally conceded here that the R. C. M. Police "scrutiny" of license applicants will be a most rigorous one.

Those licences given under
protest of 95 per cent of the
Population of B.C.

GR 1222 Box 153 File 9

COPY FOR THE HONOURABLE JOHN HART

Copy

Victoria

December 16, 1941

Mrs. May Bulcock,

Duncan, B.C.

Dear Madam:

I have received your unsigned letter of the 11th instant, in which you suggest that all Japanese children attending our public schools be required to withdraw from the schools. While I can readily understand your feeling towards the Japanese, yet we must be careful not to be unfair, even to the children of our enemies.

I shall make enquiries regarding the general effect of the presence of Japanese children in the schools and shall give your recommendation most careful attention.

I may add that the Department has already closed all schools conducted after the regular hours in the Japanese language.

Yours very truly,

"H. G. Perry"

Minister of Education.

"Mrs. May Bulcock"

Copy

Duncan, B.C.

Vancouver Island, B.C.

Dec.11,1941.

Minister of Education,

Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to protest about our children having to attend school with the Canadian Japanese. Many of these white boys will in a year or two be in the war, and this mixing is bound to affect the morale of these boys.

The boys now fighting the Japanese will, after this conflict is over, have to compete with this same race right here in British Columbia, unless something is done right now. Let us not have the same mess when peace comes as we had after the last war.

If we were in Japan, I do not think that our children would be allowed to attend public school, and tho these Japanese be third or fourth generation, their racial origin is still the same, and so in all probabilities are their trends in thought.

The thing I am asking is that our children shall not be forced to associate with the Japanese, and one way of avoiding this is to ban them from the public schools.

Yours truly,

"Mrs. May Bulcock"

J-3-28

C
O
P
Y

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Victoria

ien Enemy Registration -
apanese.

December 31st, 1941.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the
22nd instant.

There is no objection to the Detachment at
Cumberland being gazetted as a registration office for
enemy aliens.

Naturally I am most anxious and willing to
assist the Federal authorities in every possible way.
The tasks already performed for them are placing an
ever increasing strain on our strength which is limited
and with no opportunity to expand. Civilian Protection
and A.R.P. duties have created an enormous amount of
extra work and many of our men are working very long hours;
instances have been drawn to my attention of men remaining
on duty for nearly a month at a time with only a few hours
sleep each day, and now the Oil Controller has made
arrangements for this Force to issue gasoline rationing
coupons. This alone will compel the men to remain even
closer to their offices.

I am not complaining but thought you might be
interested to know all these extraneous duties for the
Federal Government have led to complete immobilization
of some of the personnel at a time when their detachment
areas should be increasingly patrolled.

Yours truly,

"T. W. S. PARSONS"

TWSP/JMW

Commissioner, B. C. Police.

C
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8-3-41

"E" DIVISION
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
C. I. B.

Vancouver, B. C.
December 22nd, 1941.

The Commissioner,
B. C. Provincial Police,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Alien Enemy Registration -
Japanese.

It has been suggested that your
Constable at Cumberland Detachment could act as
Registrar of Enemy Aliens, particularly in respect
to Japanese in that district, to good advantage.

At the present time, the Post Master at
Courtenay has been appointed the Registrar for report-
ing purposes only but he, of course, cannot make initial
registrations.

Will you let me have your views in this matter
please, at an early date so that I may make the necessary
recommendations to our Commissioner if, of course, you
concur in this suggestion.

Yours truly,

"C. H. Hill"

JKB/ES.

A/Commissioner,
Commanding "E" Division.

111. THE STATISTICAL BACKGROUND

7. The following statistical summary is based on material provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, by the Police authorities in British Columbia (including material obtained confidentially from Japanese sources), and by previous official and independent investigations. It is to be accepted with some reservations due to the length of time that has elapsed since the last census, and due also to the considerable fluctuations which can take place in the numbers of persons in isolated and scattered but law-abiding communities without a full appreciation of the changes being apprehended by authorities preoccupied with other matters. With these reservations the following statistical statement may be accepted as reasonably accurate.

8. The total number of Japanese in Canada is approximately 25,000, this constituting a little over 2 per cent of the total population of Canada. Of these Japanese some 23,000 live in the Province of British Columbia. This represents some 3.2 per cent of the total population of that province.

9. Persons of Japanese racial origin now resident in British Columbia can be classified by national status as follows:-

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| (1) Canadian Nationals by naturalization, | approximately | 2,400 |
| (2) Canadian Nationals by birth, approximately..... | 13,400 | |
| (3) Japanese Nationals, approximately | 7,200 | |
| | | <u>23,000</u> |

10. These again can be classified by occupation approximately as follows:-

(a) Fishing	1,200
(b) Logging, Pulp mills, etc.....	2,000
(c) Farming	800
(d) Gardeners	178
(e) Cleaners and pressers	211
(f) Rooming-house keepers	123
(g) Clerks, employed help - wholesale and retail ..	695
(h) Labourers	435
(i) Gainfully employed in other miscellaneous occupations...	<u>2,340</u>
	7,982
Dependents not employed	<u>15,018</u>
	23,000

11. The distribution of the Japanese population in British Columbia is of some importance as it illustrates why the agitation against these people is so largely concentrated in the south west corner of the province. The following figures are approximate but are considered to be relatively accurate:-

(Taken from SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS, December 1940. Pages 8 and 9.)

Vancouver City	8,600
Steveston	2,300
Lower Fraser Delta (Vancouver to New Westminster)	2,600
Upper Fraser Delta (New Westminster to Chilliwack)	3,100
Central British Columbia	1,000
West Coast of Mainland	1,900
Vancouver Island	3,500

12. The age, sex and national constitution of the Japanese population is approximately as follows:-

	Under 16 years	Over 16 years
Male	4,100	9,000
Female	4,200	5,700

	Canadian Born	Japanese Nationals	Naturalized
Male	6,900	4,000	1,900
Female	6,500	3,200	500

13. The number of males of Japanese racial origin who are of or near military age is approximately as follows:-

16 to 20 years	1,600
Over 20 years	7,300
	<hr/> 8,900

Total number of male Japanese in British Columbia who are single or widowers, without dependents, and between the ages of 19 and 45, both inclusive, is approximately 2,300.

14. In view of certain statements which have been made in regard to the immigration of Japanese to Canada, the following figures, showing the number of persons of Japanese racial origin who have entered Canada as immigrants during the past ten years, are worth examination:-

	Japanese Nationals	British Subjects	Total
1930-31	128	77	205
1931-32	135	60	195
1932-33	94	21	115
1933-34	99	6	105
1934-35	74	19	93
1935-36	68	15	83
1936-37	80	23	103
1937-38	99	40	139
1938-39	29	17	46
1939-40	21	15	36
	<hr/> 827	<hr/> 293	<hr/> 1,120

(Taken from SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS, December 1940. Pages 8 and 9.)

Distribution of Japanese population
in British Columbia by census divisions.

Province of British Columbia.

<u>Division No.</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>Japanese population</u>
1. East Kootenay	22,566	90
2. West Kootenay	40,455	64
3. Okanagan	40,523	876
4. Lower Mainland	379,858	15,195
5. Vancouver Island	120,933	3,086
6. Kamloops district	30,025	77
7. Coast district	12,658	828
8. Cariboo district	21,534	12
9. Skeena district	18,618	995
10. Peace river	<u>7,013</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>694,263</u>	<u>22,205</u>

<u>City</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>Japanese population</u>
Vancouver	246,593	8,328
Victoria	39,082	297
New Westminster	17,524	601

From: Rigenda Sumida, The Japanese in British Columbia.
Appendix B.

National Registration, August 1940.

Preliminary Statistical Tabulation.

Province of British Columbia.

Table 3: Birthplace.

	Total	Male	Female
<u>Japan</u>	8,100	5,240	2,860

Table 7: Racial Origin.

	Total	Male	Female
<u>Japanese</u>	12,520	7,770	4,750

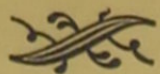
Annual Report of the Public Schools of British Columbia.

1939-1940.

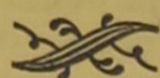
Children of Foreign Parentage.

	Japanese.	Totals.
High Schools	814	2,849
Superior Schools	190	795
Junior High Schools	545	2,333
City Elementary Schools	1,969	8,796
Elementary Schools in District Municipalities. . .	1,359	4,482
Rural Elementary Schools. . .	564	4,362
Community Schools	470
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	5,441	24,087
	<hr/>	<hr/>

J-3-28



This is a copy of a Petition being widely circulated in British Columbia. This Petition endorsed by Matsqui Municipal Council.



nicalities. We mean Japanese by birth. Because no naturalizing will ever make a Japanese anything but a Japanese. No Canadian or children of Canadians can be naturalized or own land in Japan.

In reviewing the text: No. 1, and No. 2 are self explanatory; No. 3 is based on what happened in California during the Great War period. There the government did not intervene until the farmers initiated violent demonstrations against the Japanese. Then the U.S. forbid them from buying or renting land. But to get around the stump unscrupulous white farmers rented their crops, after being planted, to the Japanese to cultivate and harvest. That was a serious menace with such crops as strawberries, raspberries, hops, asparagus, etc.

Because of the present adverse sentiment against the Japanese and the cancellation of Japanese fishing licenses many Japanese not now farming may turn to fruit and vegetable growing, and egg production, and hop growing, and possibly dairy farming because there are less restrictions to entering agriculture than any other livelihood. And they persist in raising large families. And the Japanese farmers persistently produce more than the market can consume, thus ruining the price to the producers. Therefore we WHITE farmers strenuously object to having our industry over-run by objectionable competitors.

Twenty years ago less than 5% of the small fruits production of this Province was produced by Japanese berry-growers. Today over 60% of these crops is produced by the Japanese. Therefore it is apparent that if no curb is put on Japanese penetration of farming in this Province the WHITE farmer, and especially the WHITE berry-grower, will be pushed out of his chosen occupation within another generation or two.

If the Japanese were evenly distributed throughout the Dominion, if they were engaged in various types of agriculture, and had entered other vocations, trades and professions, if they had inter-married, and if they had learned our language more quickly; if they had done all these things like most other immigrants have done in Canada, then, their racial characteristics might have been submerged or coalesced with the Canadian way of life. They have too readily adopted our Western economic way of life but they have preferred to retain their own old social habits.

The Japanese in our midst, apparently, are industrious, peaceful, law-abiding citizens. But they *are* an enemy race, unassimilable, and they maintain a low standard of living. The majority of them are securely established in a small section of the country, thus exposing the white population there to unfair competition and undermining the economic and social structure.

Many times in the past our Provincial Government has protested to the Federal government re the seriousness of the Japanese incursion of this Province, but to no avail. We therefore demand this matter be dealt with by our own Provincial Government.

The Federal Government established a precedent in legislating against minority groups when they withheld the franchise from Orientals. If special legislation can be instituted on one count, why can't it be done on other counts to hold undesirable elements of population in check?

The Japanese method of peaceful penetration of farming and other primary industries plus the raising of large families constitutes a serious political, economic, and social menace to this country which must be stopped without delay.

SPONSORED BY THE WHITE FARMERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF THE FRASER VALLEY

Petition re Japanese

To the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of the Province of British Columbia.

We demand our Provincial Government pass legislation, without delay, to protect the farming interests of the WHITE population of B.C., to the following effect:

1. *To Disallow Japanese from purchasing any more farm land.*
2. *To Disallow Japanese from renting any more farm land.*
3. *To Disallow Japanese from buying or renting farm crops*
...until harvested.

In using the term "Japanese" we disregard legal technicalities. We mean Japanese by birth. Because no amount of naturalizing will ever make a Japanese anything but a Japanese. No Canadian or children of Canadians can be naturalized or own land in Japan.

In reviewing the text: No. 1, and No. 2 are self explanatory; No. 3 is based on what happened in California during the Great War period. There the government did not intervene until the farmers initiated violent demonstrations against the Japanese. Then the U.S. forbid them from buying or renting land. But to get around the stump unscrupulous white farmers rented their crops, after being planted, to the Japanese to cultivate and harvest. That was a serious menace with such crops as strawberries, raspberries, hops, asparagus, etc.

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SPONSORED BY THE WHITE FARMERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF THE FRASER VALLEY

J-3-28

POSITION OF THE JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(1) SURVEY: Briefly, our Japanese problem is as follows: There are about 30,000 residents, some of whom are naturalized and a few ex-members of the original Canadian Expeditionary Force; however, the greater proportion consists of emigrants and those born in the Province.

While it is difficult to know the precise feelings of most of them, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they have a natural predilection towards the country from which they spring. Strategically, as shown on the war map, they are well placed from a military point of view, and there is no doubt that in the event of war between Canada and Japan these people offer a problem of the first magnitude. They command the mouth of the Fraser River; they are to be found at every important point in the Strait of Georgia; they dominate the air base at Ucluelet on Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island; and they are in strength at Port Alice, near the new air base of Coal Harbour on Quatsino Sound, V.I. While there is a sizeable representation at Prince Rupert, others are to be found on the Queen Charlotte Islands. They also command the mouth of the Skeena and from Port Essington dominate railway communication to the Canadian strongpoint of Prince Rupert. So far as the Interior of the Province is concerned; people of this race will be found at every important center. On Provincial waters, 2,144 vessels (211 of which measure ten tons or more) are Japanese owned. Finally, as a race, local affiliations and obligations notwithstanding, they look to the Japanese Consul for instruction and guidance in all matters pertaining to their welfare and political position in the community.

(2) POSITION OF THE B.C. POLICE: The British Columbia Police Force consists of four hundred odd non-commissioned officers and men strategically located in five divisions throughout the Province. Each division is commanded by a trained officer of wide experience, whose command is sub-divided into Police Districts and Detachment areas. In all, there are 120 separate commands whose personnel may be anything up to twelve men. Forty Municipalities, among them Prince Rupert, Nanaimo, Alberni, Prince George, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Fernie, Cranbrook and Penticton are policed under contract, a large number of which have run with complete satisfaction to all concerned for many years. The Force operates, and can independently power, its own radio-telegraph service from some twenty stations, a number which can be increased with very little difficulty. The coastal service includes a number of police launches, most of them capable of operation under adverse weather conditions. In addition to the Police proper, private industry supports two or three hundred civil security guards under our direction. We are also able to draw upon the voluntary service of 1,750 special B.C. Police constables, and enlist the support of 300 Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen, for the most part now engaged in work of a special nature.

A further source of strength is the Air Raid Precaution Service. At present some 10,000 people have volunteered their services in the proclaimed areas of Greater Vancouver, Greater Victoria, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert. In Vancouver and Victoria, although control is with the Municipal Police, the men concerned are a valuable source of information. Incidentally, the Attorney-General proposes to create a Provincial Air Raid Precaution Service under Provincial Police administration, and another ten or fifteen thousand volunteer workers will shortly become available. The Game Commission, with 80 field workers with whom we are in permanent close co-operation, will be a great help in a crisis, and especially so as the average game warden is in a position to bring in a very considerable number of trappers and sportsmen, who not only know the country, but may be regarded as adequately armed for the purpose of guerilla fighting.

With the foregoing before your notice, and the fact that for many years we have supplied the Army and Navy, and now the Air Force, with much of its intelligence, I feel you should be relieved of much apprehension with regard to the capabilities of the Force in the event of an emergency.

Victoria, B.C.,
September 24, 1940.

T.W.S. Parsons,
Commissioner, B.C. Police

J-3-28

THE UNDERSIGNED WERE PRESENT AT A CONFERENCE IN VICTORIA, HELD ON OCTOBER 1st, 1940, AT THE INVITATION OF THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Mr. G.S. WISMER, K.C., TO DISCUSS CERTAIN ASPECTS OF CIVIL SECURITY INsofar AS THEY APPLY TO THE JAPANESE IN CANADA, AND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PARTICULARLY.

PRESENT: Royal Canadian Mounted Police:
Assist. Commissioner F.J. Mead
Superintendent A.S. Cooper
Inspector J. Fripps

Chief Constable D. McKay, Vancouver
Chief Constable J.A. McLellan, Victoria

British Columbia Police
Commissioner T.W.S. Parsons
Assist. Commissioner J. Shirras
Inspector R. Peachey
Inspector S.F.N. Moody

Military
Lt. Col. A.W. Sparling
Major R. B. Longridge

RESOLUTIONS: GENERAL
RESOLVED:

1. That it is the opinion of this Conference, based on our present knowledge, that no immediate danger is to be apprehended from the Japanese now residing in British Columbia insofar as acts of sabotage threatening our Civil Security are concerned, but a dangerous situation might be precipitated by public intolerance or overt action. If the situation between our countries should be aggravated, however, this racial group might be a great source of danger, owing to their numbers, their knowledge of the country, strategic situation, and the strength of their loyalty to the Japanese Empire.

The members of the Conference were not unanimous in their conclusions as to trouble to be apprehended from the Japanese residing in the Province in the event of war between Canada and Japan; Assist. Commissioner Mead contending that he foresaw little or no danger from the Japanese if the present agitation against them by some public men was discontinued.

2. PRESS: It was agreed that the anti-Japanese propaganda which has appeared from time to time in some of the newspapers creates the possibility of violence toward the Japanese residents, and furthermore, at this anxious time, the matter is inimical to Canadian-Japanese relations. It is therefore suggested that the Government take note of this condition with the idea of bringing to the attention of the management of such newspapers the harm that will be done if such propaganda is continued. The newspapers involved are chiefly those published in British Columbia, and although a number of the larger newspapers have been approached and this situation pointed out to them, and their co-operation to put a stop to such propaganda secured, it is felt that the matter should receive official cognizance by the Government, and that newspapers be asked to refrain from the publication of letters or articles which might inflame the public mind against the Japanese in this country.

2. PRESS (Cont'd.) It is also suggested that the assistance of the Canadian Press Association be invoked to the same end.

3. SEARCH FOR FIREARMS: Regarding the recent order of the Honourable the Attorney-General of British Columbia, having to do with the search for unregistered firearms in the Province, we are of the opinion that action should be taken only where information has been received that it is suspected persons may be in possession of unregistered firearms, and that information on this subject be obtained from:-

1. (a) The Game Branch of British Columbia
(b) The National Registration statistics
(c) Lt. Col. A.W. Sparling, on information secured in arranging military draft.
(d) A.R.P. Wardens who are located in practically every block in the City of Vancouver.
2. These searches should, in all cases, be supervised and wholly conducted wherever possible by the City Police, Provincial Police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and if found necessary, members of the Civilian Protection Auxiliary Force could be utilized for this work, provided they are sworn in as Special Constables of the City Police. These could also be augmented, if necessary, by a further reserve of Returned Soldiers.

The foregoing is subject to certain special legislation contemplated under the "Defence of Canada Regulations".

It would be appreciated by the Conference if, when known, the Honourable the Attorney-General would see that publicity is given to the fact that the Japanese and Chinese had complied with the recent order on the surrendering of firearms, as such a pronouncement would tend to allay public anxiety.

4. POLICE ORGANIZATION TO MEET POSSIBLE DISTURBANCE:

This Conference visualizes trouble by mobs against Japanese should war be declared between Canada and Japan, and we agree that the resources of the local, Provincial and Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be extended to the utmost, in keeping order. The place where rioting may be expected, if it breaks out, is in the City of Vancouver, and will possibly take the form of attempted injury to Japanese and the destruction of their property. Therefore we consider that the auxiliary organization now under the control of the Attorney-General of British Columbia should be sworn in as Special Constables, so as to augment the regular Police in the prevention of looting and keeping order generally.

It is also suggested that this organization now under the direction of the Attorney-General could be added to by a voluntary group of Returned Soldiers and the work of organizing these groups into a compact force should proceed forthwith.

The combined regular police strength that would be available in event of trouble would be 350, made up as follows:-

Vancouver City Police	250
B.C. Provincial Police	60
R.C.M.P.	45

These figures are over and above Detective Personnel.

4. Continued.

An auxiliary police utilized should operate directly under the Chief Constable of the area in which they are employed, and should be provided with certain suitable equipment such as batons, steel helmets, etc. It is also suggested that an auxiliary organization of volunteer firemen be organized to augment the regular fire departments in the City of Vancouver, as the possibility of fire arising out of internal disturbances must not be lost sight of.

With regard to the use of auxiliaries, some thought should be given to compensation for those who may be injured in training or on duty; and the further question of official liability through accidents arising from the activities of such organization.

5. RADIO: When trouble is ^{im}minent, the Government should immediately see that instructions are issued to managements of local broadcasting stations to communicate with the Senior Police Officer of the area concerned, to ascertain what assistance could be given to the local authorities and as to the proper guarding and control of such stations.

6. IN REGARD TO OTHER MEASURES TO BE TAKEN: Major R.B. Longridge, G.S.O.(2) Liaison, M.D.#11, advised the Conference that immediately the Military received word of pending trouble, orders would be issued confining all troops to barracks, and recalling those on leave and a general warning given.

It is also thought by the Conference that the closest liaison should be maintained between the Civil Police and Defence authorities; This liaison is good at present and anything possible to strengthen it should be done.

7. MILITARY TRAINING: ORIENTALS. The question of calling up Canadian-born Orientals for service under the National Registration Act being raised, the conference expressed the following opinions:-

- (a) Eight members present expressed the view they should be trained in distinct racial units if the Government decided to call them up.
- (b) One member felt there should be no such distinction.
- (c) One member felt that Orientals should not be called up at this time.

J-5-29

1 9 4 1,
Dec. 31.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

*Japanese
Education*

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The Japanese situation in British Columbia has become very serious. I am aware that several recommendations have been made by the coast defence commands to the ministers within whose jurisdiction this matter falls.

I should be very pleased if you would give consideration to this question, as the large number of Japanese residents here has caused considerable excitement among the public, and has given them cause for anxiety and concern.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

1 9 4 1
Dec. 31.

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OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

Japanese

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