

11201

[1-2]

JAPANESE MATTERS - (GENERAL)

- SINCE DECLARATION OF WAR



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# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS



D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

## CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

FULL-RATE MESSAGE

DAY LETTER

NIGHT MESSAGE

NIGHT LETTER

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED. OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

RECEIVER'S NO.

TIME FILED

CHECK

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

Veuillez expedier la dépêche suivante aux conditions mentionnées au verso auxquelles je consens par les présentes

OTTAWA, December 31st, 1942.

F. G. SHEARS, ESQ.,  
Custodian's Office,  
Royal Bank Building,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

EXPRESS PARCEL FILES HAS NOT ARRIVED stop  
CAN YOU TRACE AND PUSH IT ALONG stop AIRMAIL APPROXIMATE  
NUMBER CITY PROPERTIES RENTED AND VACANT stop REGARDS

G. W. McPHERSON

(Charge - Custodian of Enemy Property)



PLEASE QUOTE:.....

By direction of the *Secretary of State for External Affairs*  
the attached Telegram No. 2082 of November 11, 1942.  
to The High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom  
is referred to the ~~Minister of~~ Custodian of Enemy Property

**FOR RECORD**

Referred also to:

*file*

Ottawa.....November 11,.....1942...

SMS



Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

uder

Custodian, but reasonable amounts allowed on  
blocked accounts at recommendation of Camp  
Commandant. Funds of a Japanese being evacuated  
from protected area remain under Custodian  
until evacuation complete then returned to  
him after settlement of all liabilities.  
Uninterned Japanese not in protected areas  
are not restricted.

- (b) Yes. They received relief on same scale as Canadian nationals.
- (c) Yes.

SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

CODE

OTTAWA, November 11, 1942.

NO. 2082

Ottawa, November <sup>11</sup> 9, 1942

Your 2653 of October 29. Situation in Canada regarding Japanese under each question is

- (a) Funds of an internee are immediately placed under Custodian, but reasonable amounts allowed on blocked accounts at recommendation of Camp Commandant. Funds of a Japanese being evacuated from protected area remain under Custodian until evacuation complete then returned to him after settlement of all liabilities. Uninterned Japanese not in protected areas are not restricted.
- (b) Yes. They received relief on same scale as Canadian nationals.
- (c) Yes.

SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



(COPY-FT)

FROM: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

TO: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

CODE

No.2082

OTTAWA, November 11, 1942.

Your 2653 of October 29. Situation in Canada regarding Japanese under each question is

- a) Funds of an internee are immediately placed under Custodian, but reasonable amounts allowed on blocked accounts at recommendation of Camp Commandant. Funds of a Japanese being evacuated from protected area remain under Custodian until evacuation complete then returned to him after settlement of all liabilities. Uninterned Japanese not in protected areas are not restricted.
- b) Yes. They received relief on same scale as Canadian nationals.
- c) Yes.

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, November 7th, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/M

*Gap file*

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of November 2nd enclosing a copy of the High Commissioner's telegram No. 2653 of October 29th, in which the United Kingdom Government is asking the attitude of the Canadian Government as per the three questions shown on your letter.

The answer to question No. 1 would be "Yes", but this answer should be qualified, depending on whether the Japanese national in Canada is interned or in process of evacuation from restricted areas.

(a) The funds of an internee would immediately be placed under the control of the Custodian while interned, but as in the case of German and Italian internees, reasonable amounts are supplied to them out of their blocked accounts on the recommendation of the Camp Commandant.

(b) In the case of a Japanese national in Canada in process of being evacuated from restricted areas, his assets are placed under the control of the Custodian, but when the evacuation has been completed these assets are returned to him after the settlement of all liabilities.

(c) Japanese nationals residing outside of restricted areas in Canada, if not interned, are free to deal with their assets and funds without restrictions.

The answer to question No. 2, of course, as you state is "Yes".

In answer to question No. 3, I may say that a business controlled by Japanese nationals under the supervision of the Custodian, or Japanese businesses placed under the control of an agent appointed by the Custodian, and where the staff is retained, salaries

Japanese subjects involved in business

HIGH COMMISSIONER

(Copy-GB)



-2-

are paid to such staff regardless of the nationality  
of employees.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

The Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
OTTAWA.

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

Dear Sir:  
I  
tele  
ob

Department of External Affairs



CANADA

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

# Department of External Affairs

OTTAWA, November 2, 1942.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a copy of the High Commissioner's telegram No. 2653 of October 29th. You will observe that the United Kingdom Government wishes to know three things:-

1. Whether Japanese nationals in Canada are allowed to draw from their private accounts to cover reasonable expenses on a pre-war basis without any maximum limit. *Yes*
2. Whether destitute Japanese are eligible for public assistance. *Yes*
3. Whether Japanese businesses (by which I presume is meant businesses controlled by Japanese nationals) which retain their staff, are allowed to pay salaries regardless of the nationality of employees. *Yes*

The answer to the second question is, of course, Yes. The answer to the first and third, however, are not known to this Department and I should be grateful if you would write to me giving the information asked for by the United Kingdom.

Yours sincerely,

*J. M. L. Scott*  
Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

A. H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property,  
O T T A W A

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN	
RECEIVED	
NOV 4 1942	
PASS TO.....	
TRANSFER TO.....	
ANS'D BY	FILE

Japanese subjects interned in Canada.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

(Copy-GB)



TELEGRAM

FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN GREAT BRITAIN  
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

LONDON, October 29th, 1942.

CODE

NO. 2653

No. 2653 An attempt is now being made by the Foreign Office to secure for British subjects in Hong Kong, Malaya and Japanese occupied territories in Borneo, reciprocal treatment in regard to use of their bank balances and general facilities for relief.

(2) The position of Japanese subjects in the United Kingdom with regard to these matters is as follows:-

(a) Drawings from their private accounts are permitted to cover reasonable expenses on a pre-war basis without any maximum limit.

(b) Destitute Japanese are eligible for public assistance relief from the United Kingdom funds.

(c) Japanese businesses retaining their staffs because their services are still required are allowed to pay salaries, irrespective of nationality of employees.

(3) Japanese Government is not at present looking very favourably upon United Kingdom proposals and a necessary condition of their agreement would be the granting of similar facilities to Japanese subjects interned in the Dominions and in India. United Kingdom asks me to let them know whether in fact facilities listed in paragraph (2) above are available to Japanese subjects interned in Canada.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

(Copy-GB)



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Referred also to

Ottawa..... Octob

QUOTE:.....

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ancouver, B.C.

ROBERTSON

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of External  
short state-  
give a clear

picture of a very complicated situation.  
This Department is also doubtful as to the  
expediency of making any figures on this  
subject public at the present time. These  
are, however, matters for the Custodian's  
consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Hugh Ll. Keenleyside

Assistant Under-Secretary of  
State for External Affairs.

E. Lambert Sharp, Esq.,  
8750 Aisne Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.

R. C. M. P. report  
on this file dated 30/7/42  
given to M. W. Pearson  
Today, also a memo  
to Mr C. which was  
attached, dated 1/8/42.  
F.M.M.  
30/6/43



HFA/U

PLEASE QUOTE:.....

By direction of the *Secretary of State for External Affairs*  
the attached Letter No. .... of Oct. 30th 1942.  
to E. Lambert Sharp, 3750 Aisne Street, Vancouver, B.C.  
is referred to the ~~Minister of~~ Secretary of State

**FOR RECORD**

Referred also to:

*File 816*

**N. A. ROBERTSON**

Ottawa October 30th 1942.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

... as you are no doubt aware, is the  
Secretary of State. It is the Custodian  
alone who could give this information with  
any accuracy but the Department of External  
Affairs is doubtful whether any short state-  
ment could be made which would give a clear  
picture of a very complicated situation.  
This Department is also doubtful as to the  
expediency of making any figures on this  
subject public at the present time. These  
are, however, matters for the Custodian's  
consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Hugh Ll. Keenleyside

Assistant Under-Secretary of  
State for External Affairs.

E. Lambert Sharp, Esq.,  
3750 Aisne Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.

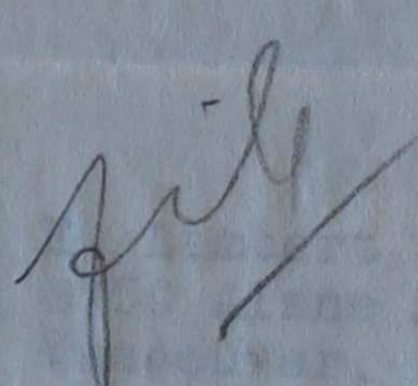


3750 Aisne Street  
Vancouver, B.C.  
October 30th, 1942.

Dear Mr. Sharp,-

Your letter of October 27th, concerning the investments of Canadians in Japan and of Japanese in Canada, is being referred to the Custodian of Enemy Property who, as you are no doubt aware, is the Secretary of State. It is the Custodian alone who could give this information with any accuracy but the Department of External Affairs is doubtful whether any short statement could be made which would give a clear picture of a very complicated situation. This Department is also doubtful as to the expediency of making any figures on this subject public at the present time. These are, however, matters for the Custodian's consideration.

Sincerely yours,  
Yours sincerely,

  
Hugh Ll. Keenleyside

Assistant Under-Secretary of  
State for External Affairs.

E. Lambert Sharp, Esq.,  
3750 Aisne Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.



Copy

8750 Aisne Street  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
October 27th, 1942.

Provincial Secretary,  
Department of External Affairs,  
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

I am writing an article for Mclean's Magazine, Toronto,  
on the Japanese situation here in British Columbia.

As you may have heard, there is strong agitation here  
for the repatriation of all Japanese in Canada.

So few people realize the complications in such a course,  
that I am trying to point out a few significant facts,  
in the article.

That is why I am asking for information regarding the  
approximate amount of, or value of, British and Canadian  
holdings and investments in Japan, and Japanese holdings,  
monies, investments, here in Canada.

I hope that you will be able to give me this information.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) E. Lambert Sharp.

E. Lambert Sharp  
8750 Aisne Street  
Vancouver, B.C.



Administration  
AHM/M/P

Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
October 16th, 1942.

Dear Mr. McPherson:- re J.R. 6586-8-42 - S.Kimura

I enclose herewith a letter  
just received from the Deputy Minister of Justice,  
which is in reply to your letters in the above  
matter. I have no doubt you will wish to follow  
this up.

Yours very truly,

(A.H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian

Mr. G.W. McPherson,  
509-10 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.



C O P Y  
-----

DWM/DC

Ottawa, October 13th, 1942.

The Deputy Minister of Justice,  
Ottawa.

J. R. 6586-8-42  
Re: S. Kimura.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to letters dated October 5th and October 6th from Mr. G. W. McPherson, Authorized Deputy of the Secretary of State and/or the Custodian, relative to the acquisition of certain land by the above named person of the Japanese race, I am of opinion that there is some doubt as to whether the City of Prince Rupert may transfer the land in question in the present instance to Mr. Kimura without contravening the provisions of Regulations 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations, particularly section 5 thereof.

In the circumstances, I would suggest that application be made to the Minister of Justice for a licence authorizing Mr. Kimura to acquire and hold this land. The Minister of Justice will require to be furnished with evidence of the consent of the Attorney General of British Columbia to the transfer and with full information and particulars as to the property to be transferred and the proper name of the transferee. It would, I think, facilitate the granting of the licence and the obtaining of the necessary consents if it be granted subject to the condition that the land will forthwith be retransferred to Mr. Madison.

Yours truly,

F. P. VARCOE.  
Deputy Minister.

The Office of the Custodian,  
Department of the Secretary  
of State,  
OTTAWA.

*Enclosure*



Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
October 13th, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/L

Dear Mr. McPherson:- re Kitamura

I am enclosing herewith, for your  
information, a copy of an intercepted telegram  
which was forwarded to this office by the Chief  
Telegraph Censor.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian

G. W. McPherson, Esq.,  
509 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B. C.



**SECRET**



**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE  
ARMY**

COTT OCT 8 1942  
CANADA

VRA101 36 ~~CABLE TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE~~ CENSORSHIP  
RE GET REPLY RCA VANCOUVER BC

KITAMURA TAKAAI

247 INTERNMENT CAMP 101 BASE OFFICE OTTAWA

EVERYBODY FINE LEAVING FOR SLOCAN ON FIFTEENTH WITH MATSUMOTOS GOOD

BUYER FOR BUSINESS FOR FIVEHUNDRED DOLLARS YOUR CONSENT NECESSARY

FOR TRANSACTION SEND YOUR PERMISSION IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE CUSTODIAN

WILL NOT SELL OTHERWISE MY ADDRESS SLOCAN BC

MISAKO KITAMURA

1440 CMON 18547 RL

RECD CMON 18547 COTT 1440 CB

*copy to Vancouver  
Refer to*

*As  
Custodian*

2



JAPANESE EVACUATION SECTION

Securities as at September 30, 1942

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
541	ADACHI, Eiji	War Saving Cert.	\$ 10.00
5088	HATANAKA, Shino	War Saving Cert.	10.00
7032	SUMI, Yoichi	War Saving Cert.	10.00
5104	TAKEDA, Heitaro	War Saving Cert.	10.00
514	WAKABAYASHI, Tosaku	War Saving Cert.	10.00
Total Amount of Securities			<u>\$ 50.00</u>



## JAPANESE INTERNEE SECTION

Securities as at September 30, 1942.

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
160	MINAMIDE, Mineichi	Victory Bond	\$ 50.00
334	TANAKA, Bunjiro	War Saving Certificate	5.00
763	HARADA, Takao	War Saving Certificate	150.00
770	HAYASHI, Tojiro	War Saving Cert.	20.00
731	KANBARA, Taneo	War Saving Cert.	10.00
818	KONDO, Yoshikazu	War Saving Cert.	15.00
824	KUBO, Genti	War Saving Cert.	105.00
863	NISHIHAMA, Shigeharu	War Saving Cert.	5.00
903	TOWATA, Takashi	War Saving Cert.	15.00
904	TOYAMA, Masao	War Saving Cert.	20.00
1016	MIYAGAWA, Seukichi	War Saving Cert.	90.00
1082	UYEMURA, Morimitsu	Victory Bonds	150.00
1088	YAMASHITA, Iwataro	War Saving Cert	10.00
	YOKOYAMA, Toshiharu	War Savings Cert.	90.00
587	HIKIDA, Tomejiro	War Saving Cert.	10.00
434	KOTERA, Teiji	War Saving Cert.	60.00
370	TAMURA, Shigesuke	War Saving Cert.	25.00
680	TATEBE, Yukio	War Saving Cert.	40.00
240	IDE, Masao	War Saving Cert.	160.00
205	NAKANO, Katsumi	War Saving Cert.	160.00
204	NAKANO, Takeo	War Saving Cert.	150.00
559	NISHIDA, Takeshi	War Saving Cert.	160.00
242	ABE, Isamu	War Saving Cert.	50.00
243	ABE, Shutarō	Victory Bond	50.00
244	AIHOSHI, Hisaji	Victory Bond	50.00
384	AKIYAMA, Fujimoto	Imperial Japanese Government Bonds	£3000-0-0
385	ASANO, Yoshishige	War Saving Cert	60.00
		Victory Bond	550.00
152	GODO, Moichi	Victory Bond	100.00
387	ISHIKAWA, Hichizo	War Savings Cert.	10.00
158	KODAMA, Masayoshi	Victory Bond	100.00
		War Saving Cert.	10.00
138	MINEOKA, Tsugo	Victory Bond	100.00
		War Saving Cert.	65.00
251	MIYAMOTO, Masao	War Saving Cert.	10.00



<u>File No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
253	NOBUOKA, H. R.	War Saving Cert Coupons Imperial Japanese Government Bonds <del>262-0-0</del>	\$ 115.00
206	OGINO, Ryurzo	Victory Bond	50.00
254	OKINOBU, Otogi	War Saving Cert. Victory Bond	90.00 50.00
257	TAKAOKA, Yoichi	Victory Bond	50.00
392	YASHIKI, Jojn	War Saving Cert. Victory Bond	55.00 50.00
408	INOUE, Ippei	War Saving Cert.	50.00
453	AKIYAMA, Kaye	Victory Bond	50.00
496	NAKATA, Takeo	War Saving Cert.	5.00
470	ISHIBASHI, Yoshichi	War Saving Cert. Victory Bond	20.00 100.00
479	KOBAYASHI, Kazuo	War Saving Cert.	25.00
481	KOYANAGI, Yukio	Victory Bond	50.00
440	SHIRAKAWA, Masano	War Saving Cert.	60.00
438	ITO, Shigeo	War Saving Cert.	20.00
439	OGATA, Bunji	War Saving Cert.	65.00
484	KOYANGI, Ryoshin	Victory Bond	100.00
507	OSHIMO, Hideo	War Saving Cert. War Saving Stamps	20.00 4.00
469	ISHIBASHI, Masato	War Saving Cert	100.00
	FUKAKUSA, Katsuya	War Saving Cert.	65.00
576	FURUKAWA, Sakuzo	Victory Bond	100.00
583	HANADA, Tsumoru	War Saving Cert.	60.00
598	KIYONAGA, Kitaji	War Saving Cert.	50.00
600	KIYONAGA, Jiro	War Saving Cert. Victory Bond	45.00 100.00
612	KATO, Kazuo	War Saving Cert	60.00
613	KAWABATA, Kazuyo	War Saving Cert.	20.00
615	KAWAHIRA, Masanobu	War Saving Cert.	20.00
636	MURAKAMI, Yoshio	War Saving Cert.	40.00
651	NISHIMURA, Kiheiiji	War Savings Cert.	20.00
653	NAKAGAWA, Masashi	War Saving Cert	50.00
663	OHASHI, Masao	War Saving Cert.	10.00
694	YOSHIKUNI, Kazuo	War Saing Cert.	40.00
699	YOSHIKUNI, Eiichi	War Saving Cert.	30.00
706	YOSHIKUNI, Kazumi	War Saving Cert.	30.00



<u>File No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
546	HARA, Takeo	War Saving Cert. War Saving Stamps	\$ 35.00 12.00
103	Nippon Soda Co.	Victory Bonds	50,000.00
538	ONO, Isamu	War Saving Cert.	45.00
	UYESUGI, Komakichi	War Saving Cert.	90.00
595	INAMOTO, Jimmy T.	War Saving Cert	60.00
590	INAMOTO, Willie Kozuo	War Saving Cert.	55.00
785	INOUE, Hajime	War Saving Cert	60.00
565	KAKIUCHI, Iwakazu	War Saving Cert	50.00
601	KIMOTO, Kaoru	War Saving Cert.	45.00
599	KIYONAGA, Shoji	War Saving Cert.	35.00
657	OHARA, Jimmy	War Saving Cert.	60.00
655	OKAZAKI, Katsumasu	War Saving Cert.	55.00
191	NORITAKI, T.	Victory Bonds	2,600.00
701	YOSHIKI, Tadayoshi	War Saving Cert.	55.00
177	TANAKA, Tokikazu	Victory Bond	50.00
252	MURAKAMI, Waichi	War Saving Cert.	40.00
154	ATAGI, Kakugoro	Victory Bond	50.00
427	INOUE, Kazuyoshi	War Saving Cert.	10.00
423	HAMA, Hideo	War Saving Cert.	5.00
426	MIYASHITA, Ichizi	War Saving Cert.	20.00
424	TAMAI, Eiji	War Saving Cert.	20.00
428	NASU, Takashi	War Saving Cert Victory Bond	20.00 50.00
425	MATSUMOTO, Iwao	War Saving Stamps	2.00
429	HIRA, Hiroshi	War Saving Cert.	30.00
431	MIYASHITA, Saichi	War Saving Cert.	75.00
433	MIYASHITA, Yaichi	War Saving Cert.	120.00
882	SHIKAZE, Kaichi	Victory Bond	50.00
638	NAKAGAWA, Shinichiro	War Saving Cert.	10.00
618	KONDO, Denye	War Saving Stamps	2.00
670	TERANISHI, Masami	War Saving Cert.	20.00
584	HASEGAWA, Tamotsu	War Saving Cert.	80.00
634	MORIMOTO, Shigekazu	War Saving Cert.	5.00
596	IWASAKI, Mitsuhiko	War Saving Cert.	60.00
422	KONISHI, Kimizo	War Saving Cert.	45.00
720	ITO, Masao	War Saving Cert.	5.00



<u>File No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
794	KANEKO, Yoshikasu	War Saving Cert.	\$ 60.00
817	KONDO, Toshikazu	War Saving Cert.	15.00
530	UMAKOSHI, Tasoji	War Saving Cert.	25.00
827	KUTSUKAKE, Tsuneo	War Saving Cert	5.00
779	HOSHINO, Toshio	War Saving Cert.	5.00
778	HOSHINO, Masao	War Saving Cert.	15.00
890	TAHARA, Mamoru	War Saving Cert.	5.00
702	YOKOTA, Tadayoshi	War Saving Stamps	30.00
371	KASHO, Yokichi	Victory Bond	100.00
573	BAN, Tadashi	War Saving Cert War Savings Stamps	60.00 6.00
607	KONDO, Tetsuji	War Saving Cert.	10.00
928	YOSHIMOTO, Chojiro	War Saving Cert.	20.00
597	IWAMOTO, Kingi	War Saving Cert	10.00
660	OYAMA, Hayaru	War Saving Cert.	40.00
462	HAGANE, Toshio	War Saving cert.	25.00
473	KITAGIRI, Jiro	War Saving Cert Victory Bond	95.00 50.00
581	HARADA, Shigiru	War Saving Cert.	5.00
871	OMOTO, Yoshitaro	War Saving Cert	30.00
501	NOZUYE, Noboru	War Saving Cert.	30.00
624	MAEDA, Kiyoshi James	War Saving Cert.	15.00
519	SUGIMAN, Tatsuro	War Saving Cert.	10.00
948	FUKUDA, Kuniyuki	War Saving Cert.	10.00
977	KAMBARA, Kenjiro	War Saving Cert.	5.00
467	IHUTA, Kanekichi	War Saving Cert.	80.00
602	KIMOTO, Michio	War Saving Cert.	15.00
1004	KONDO, Torazo	War Saving Cert.	40.00
645	NAKASHIMA, Ryoichi	War Saving Cert.	10.00
1002	KONDO, Suematsu	War Saving Cert.	30.00
1074	TSUJI, Tadao	War Saving Cert.	5.00
628	MORITA, Yukio	War Saving Cert	60.00
1053	SERIZAWA, Seiji	War Saving Cert.	150.00
486	MASUDA, George	War Saving Cert.	5.00
489	MATSUMOTO, Toshio	War Saving Cert.	50.00
629	MORITA, Toshio	War Saving Cert.	45.00
646	NAKASHIMA, Toshio	War Saving Cert.	40.00



File No.	Name
643	NISHIMURA, Shigeru
531	WAKISAKA, Minoru Harry
654	ODA, Yoshihisa
476	KIMURA, Yoshikazu
687	TAZAWA, Susumi
840	MORISHIGE, Gunzo
476	KIMURA, Yoshikazu
764	HASEGAWA, Kangito
775	HIROKADA, Shigeo
924	YODA, Kunihiro
751	FUJIMOTO, Masayoshi
920	WAKABAYOSHI, Takeo
905	TSUCHIDA, Masanobu
788	ITO, Iwao
842	MURAKAMI, Hideo
879	SEKO, Shigeo
729	OKUBO, Tanematsu
872	ONO, Kiyoshi
750	ETO, Naosuke T.
805	KITAGAWA, Toshizo
890	TAHARA, Mamoru
964	HORIBE, Yoshio
809	KOBAYASHI, Seichi
869	OCHIAI, Ikuski
1081	USHIJIMA, Katsuji
1046	OSHIMO, Minoru
856	NEKODA, Shimso
967	INOMATA, Jushiro
970	ISHIHARA, Masao
1096	YOSHITOMI, Hosaku
881	SHIGEYAMA, Yeinosuke
834	MIKI, Kiichi
947	FUKUDA, Hiroji
966	IKOMA, Masao
1051	SAKATA, Shigeo
961	HAYAMI, Gakuto

Securities	Amount
War Saving Cert.	\$ 60.00
War Saving Cert.	10.00
War Saving Cert.	10.00
Victory Bond	100.00
War Saving Cert.	10.00
War Saving Cert.	60.00
War Saving Cert.	45.00
War Saving Cert.	35.00
War Saving Cert.	160.00
War Saving Cert.	45.00
War Saving Cert.	50.00
War Saving Cert.	25.00
War Saving Cert.	15.00
War Saving Cert.	40.00
War Saving Cert.	30.00
War Saving Cert.	20.00
War Saving Cert.	45.00
War Saving Cert.	20.00
War Saving Cert.	60.00
War Saving Cert.	10.00
War Saving Cert.	5.00
War Saving Cert.	15.00
War Saving Cert.	40.00
War Saving Cert.	10.00
War Saving Cert.	85.00
Victory Bond	100.00
War Saving Cert.	5.00
War Saving Cert.	130.00
War Saving Cert.	160.00
War Saving Cert.	50.00
War Saving Cert.	50.00
War Saving Cert.	60.00
War Saving Cert.	5.00
War Saving Cert.	10.00
War Saving Cert.	20.00
War Saving Cert.	35.00
War Saving Cert.	5.00



<u>File No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Securities</u>	<u>Amount</u>
830	MARUBASHI, Tameo	War Saving Cert.	\$ 140.00
871	OMOTO, Yoshitaro	War Saving Cert.	30.00
1035	NISHIMURA, Masao	War Saving Cert.	140.00
825	KUBOTA, George	Victory Bonds	200.00
826	KUBOTA, Saburo	Victory Bonds	500.00
443	TSUJI, Gihei	War Saving Cert.	10.00
1013	MATSUSHITA, Shigeo	War Saving Cert.	160.00
1043	MORI, Yoshitaro	War Saving Cert.	50.00
1089	YAMASHITA, Masaharu	War Saving Cert.	65.00
1016	MIYAGAWA, Suckichi	Victory Bonds	50.00
323	HORI, Tatsuo	War Saving Cert.	20.00
320	MUKUDA, Jinzaemon	War Saving Cert.	55.00
758	FUKUMOTO, Tsugio	War Saving Cert.	30.00
879	SEKO, Shigeo	War Saving Cert.	5.00
494	NAKAGAWA, Teijiro	War Saving Cert.	60.00
			<hr/> \$ 62,911.00
		Total Amount of Securities	<hr/> \$ 62,911.00 <hr/>





SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE  
ARMY

CABLE TELEGRAPH TELEPHONE CENSORSHIP

TELEPHONE INTERCEPTION

Incoming Call.....Transit.....Outgoing Call.....X.....  
Started at time.....11:21 a. m.....Date.....September 22, 1942.  
Finished at time.....11:24 a. m.....Date.....September 22, 1942.  
From place.....Vancouver B. C.....  
Name.....Mr. Irwin ( Elk River Timber Co. Ltd.).....  
'Phone.....Marine 4248.....  
Address.....525 Seymour Street.....  
To place.....Everett.....  
Name.....Mr. Buck.....  
'Phone.....Black 60.....  
Address.....  
Language used.....English.....  
Type of call: Business.....Y.....Personal.....  
Particulars.....

" Those logs were put in by the Japs and held by the Enemy Custodian and it has been going through for some time. It ~~isn't~~ isn't a recent application. It started before the ban really was put on so that it doesn't rate any fuss as though it was Bloedel's or MacMillan's hemlock that was going out. It was put through by the Custodian of Enemy Property and they have been negotiating some time on it. So that is out as far as any fuss because I went to Headquarters of the Forest Branch and the told me that they just issued the permit. It wasn't Alberni hemlock. It comes from about 25 miles down from Alberni on the Canal." His informant, whoever it was, told him that Rosenberry said there was no market for hemlock in the Alberni Canal, and that he would continue to give permits. How much was there. " Just one lot-- not very much, It is a small outfit. I know the place they are logging well. I was in there during the last war looking for spruce and I pretty nearly took out spruce from there but I didn't get around to it"

"-----" Vancouver Party.

Taken by.....



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, September 2nd, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/M

Dear Mr. Read,

Re: Securities of Japanese Property

I enclose herewith two accounts sent  
to this office by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,  
Chief Treasury Officer, which I think should be  
disposed of by your office.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

Edgar T. Read, Esq.,  
General Manager,  
The Custodian's Office,  
501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, September 2nd, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/M

Attention Chief Treasury Officer

Dear Sir,

Re: Seizure of Japanese Property

I have your letter of August 31st,  
your File No. 42D 269-3-J-18, enclosing two  
accounts for storage of Japanese property in B.C.

These accounts are now being submitted  
to our Vancouver office where Japanese matters  
are handled exclusively.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

The Commissioner,  
R. C. M. Police,  
OTTAWA.



RESPONDENCE TO BE  
SE  
IE COMMISSIONER,  
R. C. M. POLICE,  
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE  
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. 42D 269-3-J-18

OTTAWA,  
CANADA

August 31st, 1942.

The Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Department of the Secretary of State,  
Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
O t t a w a.

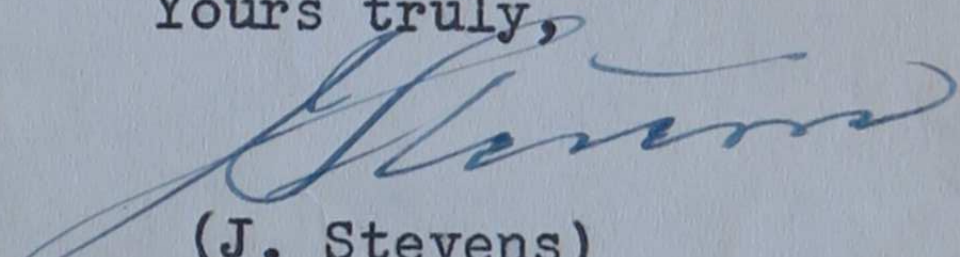
Dear Sir:-

Re - Seizure of Japanese Property.  
-----

I am enclosing herewith an Invoice in duplicate from Long Motors at Prince Rupert, B.C., covering storage of two trucks from the 2nd. March to the 1st. August, 1942, at \$3.75 per month for each vehicle, totalling \$37.50; also an Invoice in duplicate from Lindsay's Cartage and Storage of Prince Rupert, B.C., for cartage and storage of Radios, Cameras, etc., amounting to \$19.50.

Will you please be good enough to have these Invoices paid to the above mentioned firms at your convenience.

Yours truly,

  
(J. Stevens)  
Chief Treasury Officer.

Encl.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN	
RECEIVED	
SEP 1 1942	
PASS TO.....	
TRANSFER TO.....	
ANS'D BY	FILE





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

## Department of External Affairs

OTTAWA, August 29, 1942

OFFICE OF THE  
CUSTODIAN  
RECEIVED

SEP 2 1942

PASS TO.....  
TRANSFER TO.....  
ANS'D BY | FILE

Dear Mr. Mathieu,

I thank you for your letter of August 18th relating to the enquiry made by the Spanish Consul General representing the Protecting Power for Japanese interests concerning Japanese foods held by the Custodian in British Columbia.

I think that we can make at least an interim reply to the Spanish Consul General on the basis of the letter from Mr. G. W. McPherson, copy of which you enclose. We may also take the opportunity of pointing out to Mr. Schwartz that as the exchange ships are likely to make a number of voyages between this Continent and Japan during the next months, there is no reason why Japanese food should not be sent by the Japanese Red Cross to Japanese subjects in Canada, just as we are sending food supplies to Allied nationals in Japan and Japanese controlled territories.

Should the Spanish Consul General be in Ottawa in the near future, I think we shall take up the question with him orally and if he appears satisfied with our explanation, the question may then be allowed to drop.

Yours sincerely,

Under Secretary of State for External  
Affairs.

A. H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
Ottawa.



VIA AIR MAIL

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER  
TO

FILE No. ....

509-10 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
August 20th, 1942.

A.H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Internees

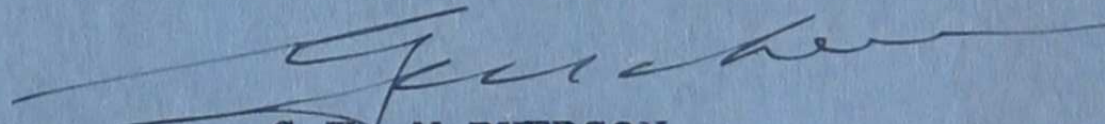
Dear Sir:

As you know, several hundred Japanese have been interned and it has been indicated to me that many of them will be released after the evacuation is completed, although this, of course, is not official.

Anticipating such a move, I would appreciate being advised as to whether or not it is the Custodian's policy to charge a 2% commission on property administered for internees, where they are subsequently released.

My own recollection is that we charged actual disbursements but no commission.

Yours truly,



G.W. McPHERSON.

Authorized Deputy of the Secretary  
of State and/ or the Custodian.

GWMcP:HW.



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, August 18th, 1942.

Administration

AHM/M

Dear Mr. Wrong,

Further to my letter of August 13th on the question of Japanese foods in B.C., I enclose a copy of a letter just received from our Vancouver office setting out the present position of this question.

Perhaps your Department will wish to take the matter up with the B.C. Security Commission, but if you wish this office to take further steps in the matter please advise me and I will communicate with Vancouver.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Mathieu)

Assistant Deputy Custodian.

Hume Wrong, Esq.,  
Assistant Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
O T T A W A.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER  
TO

FILE No. ....

509-10 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
August 14th, 1942.

A.H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: Japanese Foods

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of August 13th with enclosure.

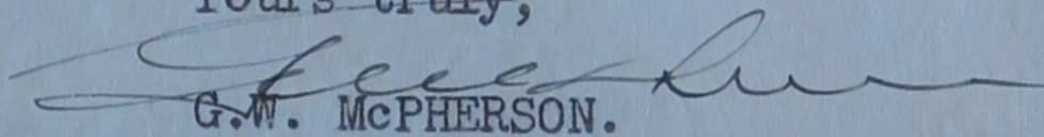
This matter has been carefully discussed on numerous occasions with the B.C. Commission and I have even gone so far as to suggest that the Japanese owners be permitted to remove their merchandise from their stores at the time of their evacuation, but this plan has not yet been agreed to by the Commission.

On other occasions I have discussed the possibility of having the Commission buy the food and use it to feed the Japanese at Hastings Park, but again no decision has been obtained.

The matter is not quite so simple as the Spanish Consul General indicates, since the evacuated Japanese who owns the food should have the right to say how it should be disposed of and to whom, if he so desired.

In view of the large volume of work facing this office at the present time, it appears impracticable to make adequate arrangements, which would be necessary to carry out the proposed plan.

Yours truly,



G.W. McPHERSON.

Authorized Deputy of the Secretary  
of State and/ or Custodian.

GWMcP:HW.



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, August 13th, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/M

Dear Mr. McPherson,

I enclose herewith copy of a letter just received from the Department of External Affairs on the question of stocks of Japanese foods which are presumably held under the control of your office.

I would appreciate receiving a report from you in this matter and if such foods are under your control whether the suggestions contained in the attached letter could be carried out.

On receipt of your reply I will communicate with the Department so that they in turn can advise the representative of Japan's Protecting Power.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

G. W. McPherson, Esq.,  
501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.

Ottawa, August 13th, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/M

Dear Mr. Wrong,

I have your letter of August 4th relative to stocks of Japanese food which are supposed to be held by the Custodian at Vancouver and Steveston.

I find that I have no report from the Vancouver office on this matter and I am today communicating the contents of your letter to Mr. McPherson at Vancouver. As soon as I have received a reply from him I will again write you.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

H. Wrong, Esq.,  
Assistant Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
OTTAWA.



Department of External Affairs

OFFICE OF THE  
CUSTODIAN  
RECEIVED

AUG 6 1942

PASS TO.....  
TRANSFER TO.....  
ANS'D BY | FILE

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

OTTAWA, August 4, 1942.

Dear Mr. Mathieu,

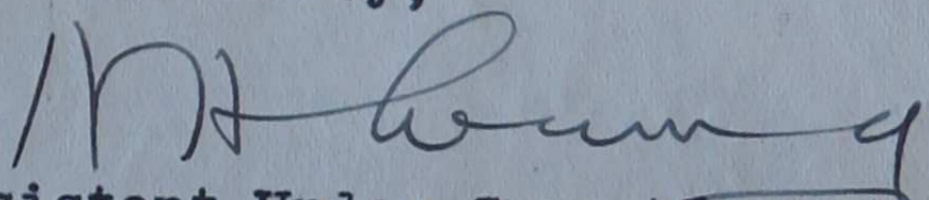
During the trip of inspection to Japanese camps and settlements by the Spanish Consul General representing the Protecting Power for Japanese interests a number of Japanese inquired about stocks of Japanese food which they said were held by the Custodian especially at Vancouver and Steveston. They are afraid that this food may be sold to persons other than Japanese or that some Japanese may purchase and hoard a good part of it. They expressed the desire that it should be reserved for Japanese and that its sale and distribution should be controlled so that all Japanese who are accustomed to Japanese food should be given an opportunity to buy their share.

The Spanish Consul General thinks that if the statement of the position given by the Japanese is correct, some arrangement should be made along the lines suggested. The stocks of food should be sold on some quota system so that persons in all Japanese communities would have an opportunity to buy a fair amount but that the quantity sold at any one time should not be large enough to permit hoarding.

I should be grateful if you will let me know whether in fact quantities of Japanese food are in the hands of the Custodian and if so whether some such arrangement as suggested above can be made. If so, this Department would be of the opinion that something of this sort should be done as the request seems reasonable.

I should be grateful for an expression of your views for communication to the Spanish Consul General.

Yours sincerely,

  
Assistant Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

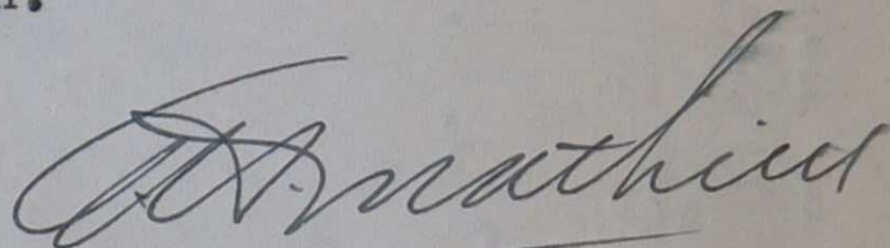
A.H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Deputy Custodian,  
O t t a w a, Ontario.



MEMO FOR MR. BIRON

In correspondence with Mr. McPherson I noticed a statement that the Department of External Affairs have ruled that internees are entitled to retain moneys found on their persons when arrested, under the Hague Convention.

In view of your statement to me some time ago that Capt. Barber suggested that all large sums of money they are holding at credit of internees should be turned over to the Custodian, I think you had better locate the opinion given by the External Affairs Department before going too deep in this question.



Assistant Deputy Custodian.

AHM/M  
3/8/42.



DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR



CANADA

*File*  
Ottawa, August 3, 1942.

REFERRED TO:

Dr. E. H. Coleman,  
Under-Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

For ATTENTION

please

*A. MacNamara*  
A. MacNamara,  
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour.

Ottawa,  
August 3, 1942.

I have received your letter of the 1st instant, quoting an enquiry which had been received from Mr. A. J. Wilson, Editor of The United Church Observer, Toronto, as to the method used in disposing of the Japanese property and its administration.

Your letter is being referred for reply to the Under-Secretary of State, Dr. E. H. Coleman, K.C.

Yours very truly,

*A. MacNamara*  
A. MacNamara, Esq.,  
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour.

Assistant Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
Ottawa.

1942 AUG 4 AM 9:21

SECRETARY  
OF  
LABOUR

*File*  
*ms*  
A. MacNamara, Esq.,  
Department of Labour,  
Ottawa.



Department of External Affairs

RECEIVED  
AUG 3 1942  
Inquiry to Macnamara

OTTAWA, August 1, 1942

Ottawa,  
August 3, 1942.

Dear Mr. Macnamara,

The following enquiry has been received  
from Mr. A. J. Wilson, the Editor of The United  
Church Observer, Toronto, as to the method  
used in disposing of the Japanese property and its administration.

Dear Sir,- Attention: H. F. Angus, Esq.

I have received your letter of the 1st instant,  
quoting an enquiry which had been received from Mr. A. J. Wilson,  
Editor of The United Church Observer, Toronto, as to the method  
used in disposing of the Japanese property and its administration.

Your letter is being referred for reply to the  
Under-Secretary of State, Dr. E. H. Coleman, K.C.

Yours very truly,

I should appreciate it if you will supply  
Mr. Wilson with any information on this  
subject which may be released. He will no doubt  
be interested in the  
of special  
as compared with the  
be liquidated, and of the property in the protected  
area.

A. Macnamara, Esq.,  
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour.

Assistant Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
Ottawa.

1942 AUG 4 AM 9:21

SECRETARY

*File*  
*ms*

Assistant Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

A. Macnamara, Esq.,  
Department of Labour,  
Ottawa.

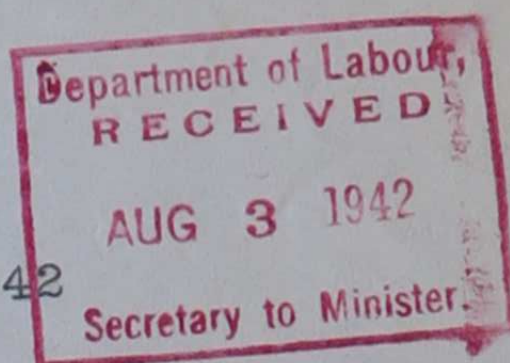


Department of External Affairs

CANADA

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

OTTAWA, August 1, 1942



Dear Mr. MacNamara,

The following enquiry has been received from Mr. A.J. Wilson, the Editor of The United Church Observer, of 299 Queen Street West, Toronto:-

"I have received quite a number of letters from interested readers of our paper asking as to the method used in disposing of the Japanese property and its administration. I do not know whether or not the Department is willing to make public this information but if it is, I would appreciate very much any help you can give me which would not only clarify my own mind on the situation but enable me to answer letters of enquiry".

I should appreciate it if you will supply Mr. Wilson direct with any information on this subject which can be released. He will no doubt be interested in the treatment of fishing boats, of special property of a forbidden character, such as cameras and trucks, of businesses which must be liquidated, and of farm property in the protected area.

Yours sincerely,

*W. J. Angell*  
for.

Assistant Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,  
Department of Labour,  
O t t a w a.



**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**  
**OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN**

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE  
PLEASE REFER  
TO  
FILE NO.....

1942 AUG 1  
Ottawa, August 1st, 1942. 9:57

SECRETARY  
OF STATE

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. COLEMAN

Attached you will find a report of an investigation made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in reference to Japanese moneys being used to purchase sawmills in the interior of British Columbia.

This is very interesting as I find it bears out the points raised by Mr. McPherson in the past.

*A. H. Mathies*  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

AHM/M

*File with  
Japanese  
evacuation file*

11201



JAPANESE LISTS.

"A" - (B. C. List)

List of firms carrying on business in B. C. thought to be wholly or in part owned by Japanese (either in Canada or elsewhere) and individuals with Japanese names carrying on business in B.C.

"B"

Toronto	-	)	Firms carrying on business in these
Montreal	-	)	cities thought to be wholly or in part
Regina	-	)	owned by Japanese (either in Canada or
Lists		)	elsewhere) and individuals with Japanese
		)	names carrying on business in these cities.

"C"

General	)	Canadian Resident firms thought to have
List	)	been doing business with Japan but where
(Commercial)	)	there is no evidence of Japanese interest
	)	either Resident or non-Resident except
	)	possibly as a shareholder.

11201



# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE  
CUSTODIAN  
RECEIVED

JUL 31 1942

OUR FILE NO. 42 D 269-1J-394.

OTTAWA, July 30th, 1942

YOUR FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Referred by direction of The Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

A. H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Ass't Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Victoria Building,

TO: O T T A W A.

COPY forwarded for your information together with copy of report referred to.

*(Signature)*  
(F. J. Mead)  
Assistant Commissioner.

Columbia.

2. In forwarding this report to you I should point out that, although there may have been some sharp practice on the part of Mr. Coy in securing permits for Japanese from the British Columbia Security Commission, in order that they might engage in farm work in the Shuswap Lake Area, no offence has been committed because the Japanese for whom these permits were obtained did not engage in farm work but were employed in a sawmill.

3. As you know the British Columbia Government have legislated against orientals being employed in the logging industry where the logs come from crown lands, this, as far as I am aware, is the only enactment preventing persons of the Japanese race from being employed in the lumbering industry. Then again, one must remember in perusing the report that public opinion is very much inflamed against Japanese in British Columbia, but I am told that, if the British Columbia Security Commission had not ignored the local protests in some cases, very few Japanese would have been evacuated from the Protected Area to interior points in British Columbia. I am certain that you are just as familiar with this aspect of the evacuation problem as I am and perhaps it is needless for me to mention it to you.

4. In closing I might state that the British Columbia Security Commission are in full possession of all the facts, and no doubt can be relied upon to take any action called for.

Yours truly,

(S. T. Wood) Comm'r.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,  
Associate Deputy Minister,  
Department of Labour,  
O T T A W A.

Enc.

FJM/GM



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Division

Sub-Division

Detachment

Vancouver

Vancouver, C.I.B.

Intelligence Section

Province

British Columbia

Date

July 17, 1942.

File Reference 42 D 269-1J-394. Leged Use of Japanese Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

- This report has reference to the
- Dear Mr. MacNamara: memorandum of the R.C.M.P. dated June 17, 1942, to which was attached a letter from Headquarters June 17, 1942, to which was attached a letter from 42 D 269-1-J-11. Please refer to your letter of June 13th last to which was attached certain correspondence from the Honourable Ian Mackenzie in reference to Japanese money being used to purchase sawmills in the interior of British Columbia.
2. In forwarding this report to you I should point out that, although there may have been some sharp practice on the part of Mr. Coy in securing permits for Japanese from the British Columbia Security Commission, in order that they might engage in farm work in the Shuswap Lake Area, no offence has been committed because the Japanese for whom these permits were obtained did not engage in farm work but were employed in a sawmill.
3. As you know the British Columbia Government have legislated against orientals being employed in the logging industry where the logs come from crown lands, this, as far as I am aware, is the only enactment preventing persons of the Japanese race from being employed in the lumbering industry. Then again, one must remember in perusing the report that public opinion is very much inflamed against Japanese in British Columbia, but I am told that, if the British Columbia Security Commission had not ignored the local protests in some cases, very few Japanese would have been evacuated from the Protected Area to interior points in British Columbia. I am certain that you are just as familiar with this aspect of the evacuation problem as I am and perhaps it is needless for me to mention it to you.
4. In closing I might state that the British Columbia Security Commission are in full possession of all the facts, and no doubt can be relied upon to take any action called for.

Yours truly,

Comm'r.

(S. T. Wood)

A. MacNamara, Esq.,  
Associate Deputy Minister,  
Department of Labour,  
O T T A W A.

Enc.

FJM/GM



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Division  
"E"

Sub-Division  
Vancouver, C.I.B.

Detachment  
Intelligence Section

Province  
British Columbia

Date  
July 17,1942.

File References  
SeCRET

Re:  
Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

Headquarters  
42D 269-1-J-394

Sub-Division

Detachment

P.C.R.

A.R.V.NO.

Diary Date  
Set for.....

1. This report has reference to the secret air mail memorandum of the D.C.I. dated June 17,1942, to which was attached a letter received by the Minister of Pensions and National Health from the Attorney-General of British Columbia concerning the alleged use of Japanese money to purchase property in British Columbia.

2. R.L. Maitland, Attorney-General for British Columbia, when contacted stated that the matter had been brought to his attention by Hugh Dalton, Secretary, Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Dalton, who has offices in the Marine Building, Vancouver, was interviewed. Apparently a mill is under construction on the shores of Blind Bay on the Shuswap Lake, near Chase, B.C., which is being operated by Japanese.

3. The erection of this mill, as well as the infiltration of Japanese into the lumber industry in this district has caused considerable concern to other mill operators, and Mr. Dalton, as secretary of the association, was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities.

4. Enquiries made locally suggested that white men had been fronting for Japanese in obtaining property in the vicinity of Kamloops, Magna Bay, and even even as for south as Greenwood, B.C. It was even reported that Japanese sent from Vancouver by the B.C. Security Commission were operating a saw mill on the Shuswap Lake.

5. The writer discussed this possibility with Asst. Comm'r J. Shirras, a member of the B.C. Security Commission. ~~were operating~~ This official informed me that no Japanese had been granted permits to go into the interior for the purpose of engaging in the lumber industry, and that permits had only been granted to Japanese for agriculture purposes.

6. Asst. Comm'r Shirras Discussed the Japanese situation in the vicinity of Shuswap Lake and stated that some families had been sent into that district for farm work. It had been reported to him that a Japanese named Charlie Nakamura had been placing Japanese families on farms under lease to himself and that these families were paying him for this privilege. The name of the B.C. Police at Chase, Cst. H.R. De Witt had been unfavourably connected with that of Nakamura.



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

7. Asst. Comm'r Shirras requested the writer to enquire into these reports on behalf of the B. C. Security Commission while making enquiries in the Shuswap Lake District into the alleged operation of the sawmill by Japanese.

8. The writer left Vancouver by C.P.R. in the P.M. of July 6th and interviewed Insp. Barber of the B.C. Police, C.C. Ternan, District Forester for the Kamloops District, and H. Turner, proprietor of the Kamloops Lumber Company, and president of the Interior Lumber Mfg's Association. In the P.M. I accompanied Inspector Barber in B. C. Police car to Vernon, B.C. Enquiries were made enroute, and in particular, at Westwold, B.C., where a number of Japanese families have been placed on farm land leased by a man named Noakes.

9. The following day the writer proceeded by Vernon Detachment police car to Salmon Arm, Canoe and the Blind Bay districts, where further enquiries were made. On July 9th patrol continued by C.P.R. to Grand Forks, B.C., and then by Grand Forks Detachment car to Greenwood, B.C., where several thousand Japanese have been placed, and are being supported by the British Columbia Security Commission. The writer returned to Vancouver by C.P.R. in the A.M. of July 12th.

10. It was necessary to conduct further enquiries in Vancouver after returning from the interior, and after reviewing the information obtained, it was decided to report them in chronological order and in the interest of conveying a clear picture of the situation as it exists, this report is to be divided into three parts, as follows:

- (a) An apparent use of Japanese money to purchase and operate a lumber mill at Blind Bay, B.C.
- (b) The acquiring of agricultural and residential property outside of the Protected Area by white men for use by Japanese.
- (c) The attitude of the general public throughout the interior of British Columbia toward the influx of Japanese into their territory.

(a) AN APPARENT USE OF JAPANESE MONEY TO PURCHASE  
AND OPERATE A LUMBER MILL AT BLIND BAY, B.C.

1. On February 24th, 1942, an Order-in-Council was passed amending the Defence of Canada Regulations by the addition of Section 39 (e) which in brief made it impossible for any person of the Japanese race to acquire or hold land or growing crops in Canada.

2. The Terminal Lumber and Fuel Company, at the foot of Commercial Drive in Vancouver was, prior to the publishing of the above Order-in-Council, operated by three Japanese, Ichizo TOKAIRIN, his brother, Harold Hideo TOKAIRIN, and another Japanese named, Masaki M. YAMAMURA.

3. This company had originally started in



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the coal and wood business, but had added a sawmill with a capacity for about 15,000 feet of lumber, and in 1940, engaged also in the manufacture of boxes. While it is difficult to obtain a balance sheet from any Japanese enterprise, the business appeared to be flourishing.

4. Ichizo TOKAIRIN purchased a new Dodge Sedan in May, 1941, Serial No. 9678597 for \$1450. It was financed to the extent of \$1030. through the General securities Company. His brother, Harold TOKAIRIN owned a 1938 Pontiac four passenger coupe, Serial No. 826270642, and the other partner, M.M. YAMAMURA was the owner of a 1938 Ford, which he purchased in June, 1941 for \$650. Another employee, Philip KOBAYASHI operated a 1941 Ford Sedan, B.C. License 83-863.

5. On February 28, 1942, just four days after the Order-in-Council was passed, Charles T. COY, a local lumber broker foreclosed on a chattel mortgage which had purportedly been given to him by the three partners in October, 1941 for \$5000. This mortgage covered all the machinery, tools, equipment, logs, sawed and unsawed, and payable upon demand after ten days at 10%. When COY under this security, foreclosed on February 28, 1942, he did not assume the indebtedness of the previous owners.

6. It seems quite apparent that this whole scheme was just the forerunner of a plan by COY, with the assistance of the Japanese, to evade the new regulations. The deal was negotiated by a local lawyer, Hamilton Road, whose reputation is open to question, and who has done other work involving Japanese.

7. The above chattel mortgage was registered at the Court House, Vancouver, on October 17, 1941, which in the light of subsequent developments would indicate that they foresaw the possibilities of war, and made their arrangements in advance.

8. Shortly after this, however, another Order was passed which prohibited any Japanese the possession of a car or truck within the Protected Area. March 9, 1942, was set as the date in which the cars were to be surrendered to this Force at Hastings Park in Vancouver, B.C.

9. On March 21, 1942, the insurance on the four cars mentioned above as being operated by the two TOKAIRIN brothers, YAMAMURA, and KOBAYASHI, was transferred to Charles T. COY. All these transfers were executed by COY with the Tanaka Insurance Agency, and the coverage was at the same time reduced to fire and theft only.

10. In new applications made out at the time, COY stated that he had purchased these cars on February 28, 1942. That he had paid \$1050 for the 1941 Dodge, \$600 for the 1938 Ford, and \$700 for the 1938 Pontiac. He stated the cars were to be used for private purposes. The 1941 Ford belonging to KOBAYASHI he re-sold, and transferred to a



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Hindu, Hazara Singh.

11. This latter transaction was carried out well after the date set for the cars to go into Hastings Park. COY, himself, drives a 1938 Nash - his own property for sometime.

12. It might be of interest to note here that the 1941 Dodge which COY purports to have purchased from Ichizo Tokairin on February 28, 1942, is at present, being used by that same Japanese at Blind Bay, B.C. where he is operating a sawmill for C.T.COY.

13. Charles Thomas COY is about 45 years old, a native of England. He resides at 3041 West 33rd Avenue, in Vancouver, and operates a logging brokerage firm Room 104, 325 Howe Street in Vancouver. COY was in the lumber business for eight years in England, and for a time after his arrival here was manager of the Sitka Spruce Mills on the Queen Charlotte Islands. He was later employed by the Hanbury Lumber Products in Vancouver, and in 1928 he went into the logging brokerage business.

14. In this business he was engaged in obtaining orders for lumber from different places in the world, buying from local mills on short terms, and shipping against sight drafts. In January, 1941, Dun & Bradstreet endeavoured to obtain financial information from COY, but he would supply no balance sheet, but said his net worth was between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

15. During late March or early April of this year, Frank (Nick) Panvini, who operates the Commodore bowling alleys in Vancouver, purchased from P.W. Perris, a parcel of land situated on the east bank of Blind Bay, on Shuswap Lake, some 16 miles from Salmon Arm, B.C. This ~~Shuswap Lake~~ land is described as the "fractional legal sub-divisions 4 and 5 of Section 20, township 22, Range 10, West 6th meridian.

16. It is not known what price Panvini paid for this land, but he immediately leased it to C.T. COY for three years. COY then purchased a mill from G.W. HOOVER of Chase, B.C. and moved this equipment to the site at Blind Bay, where it is at present in the process of erection by Japanese. The writer of this report visited the mill and estimates that it will be in operation within another two weeks - by the end of July, 1942.

17. COY has incorporated a company to be known as the Squilex Lumber Mills Ltd. When Dun & Bradstreet interviewed him on July 14th last to obtain information on this new company he refused to answer any questions. He stated that it was all his own money going into the venture, and that he had sufficient to carry on indefinitely. This is strange considering that a year previous his net worth was no more than \$3,000, and he has never been known to possess any funds.

18. It might be as well to mention here the law respecting the operations of mills, etc., with regard to orientals. Provincial Government legislation forbids any oriental being employed in the bush. Where a mill is situated on property over which the Crown has an equity, orientals are not permitted to be employed. This legislation affects a number of mills which are situated on Crown land. An example of this is the Bridge River sawmill at



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Minto, B.C. which is threatened with having to close down because of the labour shortage and they cannot employ orientals to fill their crews.

19. In the case of the mill being erected by COY, it is situated on privately owned property (Frank Panvini), and no legislation prevents employment of Japanese in the mill. In the COY mill at Blind Bay, Japanese are being employed exclusively.

20. The logging on Shuswap Lake is done by mill crews, independent loggers, and in small scale operations by settlers around the lake. The loggers and various mills on the lake for equipment and expenses over the winter months with the understanding that they will sell their logs to the mill in return.

21., Such an example is the case of Les Demars, a logger from Blind Bay, who was advanced \$1600 during the past winter by the Shuswap Lumber Company on the understanding that he would haul to that company's mill at Canoe, B.C., 400,000 feet of logs which he had already cut.

22. Demars is at present using two trucks, formerly owned by Japanese which have been loaned to him by C. T. COY to haul logs to the Canoe Mill, equivalent to the amount of his indebtedness to the Shuswap Lumber Company. Demars has admitted that he is going to give COY the balance of his logs, which he had previously promised to the Shuswap Company, and that COY is paying him \$2.00 per thousand more than the existing price.

23. There is quite a supply of logs piled along the shore close to the Japanese mill ready for when the mill starts operation. Already some of the settlers who have previously supplied logs to the other mills have gone back on their contracts with them and have expressed their intention of selling their logs to the Japanese for the higher price.

24. Up until a year ago the price of logs delivered to the banks of the Thompson River was \$81.50 per thousand. To-day logs under the same conditions are costing the mills \$11.50. Now with the Japanese paying \$13.50 per thousand for the logs, it means that the other mills on the lake will have to increase their price in order to get the logs.

25. At the present time, as is well known, there is a serious labour shortage in all industries in British Columbia. This condition is very acute in the lumber industry, particularly in the interior, where the man power is not available. Many of the mills are operating with skeleton crews and some of the mills, in order to retain their key men, were forced to keep them employed over the past winter months, when normally they would shut down. This has added a great deal of extra cost to their production.

26. There is already a shortage of logs in the Shuswap Lake District due to a particularly heavy winter when men and equipment could not get into the bush. Take for example the Shuswap Lumber Company at Canoe, B.C. They have operated under a heavy burden all winter in order to keep their crews together for the summer work.



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to keep their crews together for the summer work.

27. At present they are working on war contracts, as are all the other mills on the lake, to supply lumber to the Vernon Military camp where great expansion is underway. Faced with a shortage of logs, this mill may be forced to close down at the end of this month. They will not be able to supply the much needed Vernon order, and they will lose contact with their employees who will drift to other industries.

28. And the very logs which will help keep this mill in operation, which would go to fill urgently required war contracts, are being sold to the Japanese who, due to the manner under which they are operating, can afford to pay \$2.00 per thousand more than the established price.

29. This same situation affects every one of the mills in the Kamloops district, of which there are twenty-two, and as every one of them are lending their whole effort to war contracts, paying increased taxes, and working on a small margin of profit, they feel that they deserve the support of the government, and that steps should be taken to prevent this unfair and unnecessary competition. Some of the mill operators have been operating so close to the line, and under such adverse conditions, that they became depressed when the Japanese mill set up alongside of them, and unless immediate steps are taken to remove this competition it is felt that some mills will just give up and shut down. This will seriously affect our war production, and it has been pointed out to me that the Government will lose about \$2,000.00 in taxes each month that some of the mills are out of operation.

30. There is much need of lumber, and as conditions exist it appears that the mills cannot supply the demand. This might leave the impression that we can use the production from the Japanese mill to advantage. This, however, is not the case. We have a serious shortage of logs. Some of the mills are barely getting enough to continue operation. This new Japanese mill will cut in deeper to the available supply, and take a certain proportion of the material which would ordinarily go to the other mills. The amount taken from the other mills may be just the margin which will force them to close.

31. In other words, there is no need of this extra mill on the lake. There is a limited supply of logs and the mills already established on the lake are more than enough to handle them. The new mill will not add to production but will in fact, decrease the total output, and besides this, the Government stands to lose many thousands of dollars in taxes from idle mills.

32. Also stressing the point that a new mill is not an asset on the lake brings up a problem which is being studied by the lumber industry to prevent the country being logged off and derelict communities or "ghost towns" arising all about us. This is a serious situation and one which must be considered.

33. In the past there has been no restriction on the number of mills in any district. A company might enter a certain area and begin profitable production. Soon a small community springs up and other mills commence operation. It is a thriving community for a time, but where



the first mill saw available supplies for many years ahead, this has been divided by the number of new mills which have come in, and inside of a few years, the surrounding country has been logged off, the mills gradually close down and people move away leaving what we term as a "ghost town" behind them.

34. Anyone familiar with the interior of British Columbia realizes that there are altogether too many of these towns in existence, and with a similar situation facing the operators and residents of the Shuswap Lake District, it can be understood why considerable concern is felt by the people when a new mill commences operations, particularly by Japanese, and under the conditions which they are operating.

35. The log shortage in this district is so acute that the mill operators recently sent a delegation to the State of Washington to study this problem, so that they could present the situation to the Government in order to obtain legislation to limit the number of mills in any one district. Wilfred Hanbury, who operates a mill at Monte Lake, has another mill situated at Chase, B.C. on the Shuswap Lake, which he has never put into operation because of the log shortage. Other companies who operate more than one mill have shut down mills completely for the same reason.

36. Another point which has been brought to my attention and is reported here as a matter of interest, is the fact that this conservation program which is being considered by the lumber industry is looking ahead to the time when the war is over and many of our lumbermen who have gone overseas return to carry out their old vocations.

37. With the rehabilitation program which must get under way, there will be a great demand for lumber. If the Japanese get a foothold into the lumber business, such as they are doing at Blind Bay, they can, by the manner in which they live, work and operate, soon drive the white men off the lake. It is not a happy prospect for men who have served their country, to return only to find their old jobs well controlled by enemy aliens.

38. In this report the writer has attempted to convey a picture of the lumber industry in this Province, and how it is being affected by the infiltration of Japanese operators. The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the writer, but are the result of countless interviews, while in the interior with people connected with all phases of this particular industry.

39. In order to understand the situation at Blind Bay better, and particularly as I had been assured by the B.C. Security Commission that no Japanese had been allowed to leave the Protected Area by permit to come into the Shuswap Lake district for any reason other than agriculture, I visited the lumber operations which are in progress at Blind Bay by the Japanese and inspected all their registration cards.



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40. Upon my arrival at the mill site I found, as already reported, that a mill was nearing completion, and that logs were close by when production stages were ready. There were thirteen Japanese males employed about the construction of the mill, and no white men were evidenced except for the De Mars brothers, already mentioned in this report, who were hauling logs away with the Japanese owned trucks, which had been loaned to them by C. T. Coy.

41. The Japanese boss at the mill was found to be none other than Ichizo TOKAIRIN, former owner of the Terminal Lumber and Fuel Company in Vancouver. The same company in which COY alleges he had a chattel mortgage and which he foreclosed on February 28th, 1942. As already reported TOKAIRIN was operating a 1941 Dodge car which he had operated in Vancouver before the ban, and which is now registered in the name of C. T. COY.

42. Ichizo TOKAIRIN, is a Japanese National, Parole Certificate 135578 and Japanese Serial No. 07682. He is 40 years old and admits being the former owner of the Terminal Lumber and Fuel Company. He told me that the mill, cars, trucks, etc. were all owned by C. T. COY, and that he, TOKAIRIN, was camp boss. TOKAIRIN stated when interrogated, that his permit to come to Blind Bay had been obtained from the B. C. Security Commission through the assistance of Mr. COY.

43. Other Japanese at the mill were as follows:

2. Kazutomo KOBAYASHI - Canadian Born, age 24, Serial No. 11535, occupation, truck driver. This man had been a truck driver with the Terminal Lumber Company before the deal with COY. He stated he had obtained a permit from the B.C. Security Commission for himself, mother, two older brothers, and four smaller children to work on a farm in the Chase area, which had been leased by Charlie Nakamura. However, they had not gone to any farm, but had settled at Squilax, B.C. and he and his two brothers, Masayoshi and Hiroyoshi, had come to work at the mill. A driver from the Brown Motor Company had brought his truck to Hope, B.C. (end of the Protected Area) where he met him and continued on to Blind Bay with the truck.
3. Masayoshi KOBAYASHI - Brother of the above, Canadian Born, Age 16, Serial No. 07226, formerly employed as truck driver for Terminal Lumber Company in Vancouver. Was to have worked on one of Charlie Nakamura's farms, but instead came to the mill.
4. Hiroyoshi KOBAYASHI - Also brother to No. 2, age 19, Canadian Born, Serial No. 11534. Went to mill direct instead of farm of Nakamura.
5. Tadao WAKABAYASHI - Age 24, formerly of Vancouver, Canadian Born, Serial No. 10749. Came to camp in May, 1942. Had permit from Security Commission to work on farm of J. Riley, but instead came to mill. Permit was arranged with Security Commission by Charlie Nakamura and Constable De Witt of B.C. Police at Chase, B.C.



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6. Setsu KADONAGA - Canadian Born, Age 29, formerly of Mayne Island, Serial No. 14271.
7. Hirowo AOIKA - Age 29, Canadian Born from Woodfirbe, B. C., Serial No. 98523.
8. Ishisaburo KOBAYASHI - Japanese National, Serial No. 07986, Parole Certificate 150573, Age 40, formerly of 1700 Pine Street, Vancouver, B. C.
9. Kazuyahi MAIKAWA - Canadian Born, Age 39, Serial Number 10313, formerly book-keeper for the Nippon Auto Supply in Vancouver.
10. Kenji NOZAKI - Canadian Born, Serial No. 05759, age 21, formerly a mill worker with the Powell Lumber Company in Vancouver.
11. Tokusuke NAKAGAWA - Age 60, Japanese National Parole Certificate 136471, Serial No. 06928, formerly employed in a shingle camp.
12. Takuo NAKAGAWA - Age 20, Serial No. 06932, Canadian Born, son of the above-named. Also formerly employed in shingle camp.

13. Mitsuo George NOZAKI - Age 27, Canadian Born, Serial Number 08269. Formerly cashier at the Commodore Bowling Alley which is owned by Frank Panvini, previously mentioned in this report as the man who had originally purchased the land on which the mill is being erected. NOZAKI stated that he had been issued with a permit by the B.C. Security Commission, No. 00359, and that this permit had been arranged for with the Commission by Frank Panvini.

44. All of the above men numbered from six to twelve inclusive admitted they had been granted permits by the B.C. Security Commission to go on farms in the district, but that they had gone to no farms, but had instead, come to the mill, which had been their original intention. Their permits had been arranged by Charlie Nakamura and Constable De Witt of the B.C. Police.

45. There is a road skirting the lake at this point and in the bush a short distance from the road, four houses have been built, and others are planned which will eventually house the families of the Japanese working at the mill. In the meantime, they are all living at Squilex, about 16 miles from the mill, and running back and forth during the day in their cars and trucks.

46. The white people in this small community at Blind Bay, are quite incensed with the Japanese activities in their area. They speak of the gasoline and rubber which is being used by the Japanese cars. On this point it is interesting to note that the trucks have been issued with Commercial gasoline ration books which I was told by the Japanese, was arranged for by Constable De Witt of the B.C. Police in Chase, B. C.

47. It might be mentioned here that



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many uncomplimentary remarks were made by white residents as to the activities of Constable De Witt with the Japanese at Blind Bay. This constable who has acted as agent for the B.C. Security Commission in the district is reported to be a close associate of Charlie Nakamura. Constable De Witt has made frequent visits to the mill operations, and it is alleged that Nakamura has accompanied him in the police car.

48. While it is appreciated that this may have been done in the line of duty, it is evident that this constable has been somewhat tactless in his associations with the Japanese, and this has resulted in the circulation of some very unsavory rumours concerning his conduct.

49. The Japanese Nationals at the mill have all had their parole certificates endorsed by Constable De Witt, and one Japanese said that this had been done at the camp, which would indicate that De Witt was well aware of the fact that these men, along with the Canadian Born Japanese, whom he had O.K.'d with the B.C. Security Commission for work on various farms in the district, were not engaged in the purpose for which the permits had been granted.

50. In Kamloops the writer was informed by Inspector Barber of the B.C. Police, that De Witt's activities had been brought to his attention, and it was gathered that further investigation of his conduct was underway by his superior officers.

51. Charlie Nakamura is a Naturalized Canadian Serial No. 00765. He is 45 year old, and lived at 763 East Cordova Street in Vancouver up till March 31st of this year, when he obtained B.C. Security Commission permit 00026 to go to Magna Bay. He did not comply with the regulations requiring him to report his change of address until June 26th last, when he stated he was living at the Hysop Ranch at Chase, B. C.

52. Prior to his evacuation from this coast, Nakamura was a fish dealer who operated six boats out of Aler Bay, B.C. He was considered an unscrupulous business man, and greatly exploited the labour obtained from young Japanese employed by him. It is known that he made frequent trips back and forth to Japan.

53. Nakamura also is believed to have had an interest in an sawmill at Telegraph Cove, and other financial interest up the coast. While I have no confirmation of this, it is reported to me that Constable De Witt was at one time stationed on the west coast and was on friendly terms with Charlie Nakamura.

54. It is reported that Nakamura has under lease in the Chase area, seventeen hundred acres of land, part of which is suited to agricultural purposes. It is this land which has been used as a basis to secure permission permits from the B.C. Security Commission for the Japanese mentioned in this report to enter the area.

55. Upon returning to Vancouver, the writer checked over the R.C.M. Police files on the thirteen



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Japanese men mentioned as being at the mill at Blind Bay with the following results.

1. Ichizo TOKAIRIN - granted a permit by Security Commission on April 24, 1942 to visit Salmon Arm and vicinity for the purpose of cruising timber. On May 6th he was issued with Security permit No. 00931 for his wife, family and self to take up employment on the farm of Ernest F.W. Hysop at Skimikin, B.C., (14 miles from Chase). On April 17th, 1942, the B.C. Security Commission also issued a permit to Tokairin to travel by car to Salmon Arm with C.T. Coy to cruise timber. I am informed that all of Tokairin's permits were arranged for by C.T. Coy with Grant MacNeil of the B.C. Security Commission.
2. K. KOBAYASHI - was issued with Security Commission permit No. 00933, signed by Grant MacNeil for himself, his brothers, Masayoshi and Hiroyoshi, and family to be employed on the farm of E.F.W. Hysop of Skimikin, B.C.
3. M. KOBAYASHI - (As above)
4. H. KOBAYASHI - (As above)
5. T. WAKABAYASHI - Security Permit No. 01029 on May 12th, 1942 to Celeste, B.C. to work for John E. Riley - authorized by Grant MacNeil.
6. Setsu KADONAGA - B.C. Security Permit 01028, Cst. for self and wife to Celeste, B.C. to work for John E. Riley on his farm. Authorized by Grant MacNeil.
7. H. AOKI - B.C. Security Permit 01027 to Celeste, B.C. to work for John E. Riley - authorized by Grant MacNeil.
8. Ishisaburo KOBAYASHI - B.C. Security Permit 01267, approved by Grant MacNeil to work on farm of Ernest Hysop at Skimikin, B.C. Arrived at Squilex, B.C. on June 11, 1942, and returned change of address card stating he would be going to Hysop Ranch in a few days. This was not his intention.
9. K. MAIKAWA - B.C. Security Permit 01154 approved by Grant MacNeil to go to Anglemont, B.C. to work on the farm of T. Hudson (40 miles from Chase).
10. K. NOZAKI - B.C. Security Commission Permit 01155 approved by Grant MacNeil to go to Anglemont, B.C. to work for T. Hudson.
11. Tokusuke NAKAGAWA - B.C. Security Permit 00932 to go to Skimikin to work on farm of E.F.W. Hysop - approved by Grant MacNeil.
12. Takuo NAKAGAWA - (same as permit as above 11)
13. Mitsuo NOZAKI - B.C. Security Permit 00359 on April 7, 1942 to Blind Bay, B.C. arranged with approval of Grant MacNeil.

56. In going over our Vancouver files it is interesting to note that in practically every case the Japanese concerned were tabled for either work camp or some



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other prospect of the B. C. Security Commission. They were successful in arranging deferment after deferment to their advantage--apparently until the arrangements were completed for their mill at Blind Bay. Some of the Canadian Born were actually delinquents from orders to entrain for work camps, while the Japanese Nationals were able to work various excuses to avoid going to a road camp. Many were granted deferments on the understanding that they would go to sugar beet projects, but in the end, all turned this down in favour of the farm work in the interior which they never did intend to take up.

57. While the fact that Grant MacNeil of the B. C. Security Commission approved all these permits may have no significance, in all cases they were previously approved by Cst. De Witt of the B. C. Police at Chase, and it would naturally be expected that he had ascertained that employment was available for the men on the farms mentioned.

58. It is interesting to note here that permits were granted by the B. C. Security Commission to Kanichi MORI and Yoshinatsu HAYA to go to work for John Riley at Celesta. These two men had not received the approval of Constable De Witt or been arranged for by Nakamura.

59. Upon their arrival at Chase, Cst. De Witt would not permit them to interview Riley, but offered to let them work for Nakamura. Another well-to-do Japanese, K. Momose who was a Vancouver merchant, but now resides near Cst. De Witt at Chase, told the two Japanese to see Nakamura and work at the mills, which was owned by the Japanese Committee. It was to cost them \$250.00 each, \$150 for a house to be built at the mill, and \$100 for the lease of the land. They were to sign an agreement to remain with Nakamura for the duration.

60. Mori and Haya refused to do this so Cst. De Witt wired the B. C. Security Commission that there was not sufficient work for them and no accomodation at the Riley farm. The Security Commission instructed De Witt to return these two families to Vancouver. This was done and it was later learned that both men were of independent means, and had sufficient money to live at Chase. The Security Commission is now faced with an expense of about \$600 for moving these two families to Chase, and back again to Vancouver, B. C.

61. In summing up this part of my report, which it is regretted, has through necessity been somewhat lengthy, it is apparent that a great deal of under handed work has been done in getting the Japanese established at Blind Bay. While it appears that the B. C. Police officer at Chase has been somewhat involved in this matter, it was not considered by the writer to be policy for this Force to enquire into his behavior apart from where it affected this investigation, and it is known that details are in the hands of his superior officers.

62. It is, however, quite apparent that these Japanese have been allowed to gain a strong foothold in the lumber activities at Shuswap Lake, which seriously threatens other mills in this district, and is likely to result in serious repercussions at a later date.



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63. With this in mind it is respectfully submitted that the full details be brought to the attention of the authorities concerned in order that the necessary action may be taken, or if necessary, regulations passed to prevent what does appear to be a deliberate attempt on the part of unscrupulous white people to circumvent the regulations concerning Japanese enemy aliens.

(b) THE ACQUIRING OF AGRICULTURE AND RESIDENTIAL  
PROPERTY OUTSIDE OF THE PROTECTED AREA BY  
WHITE MEN FOR USE BY JAPANESE

1. While the writer has, in the first part of this report, described details of how white men are assisting the Japanese to obtain new property, and retain their old in contravention of the existing regulations, the information so far related, has to do with the use of Japanese money to purchase a sawmill at Blind Bay, B. C.

2. During the course of this investigation, other information was obtained which suggested that white men in other parts of the province were fronting for Japanese in the purchase or leasing of agricultural and residential property.

3. Probably the most annoying of these to be reported so far was the purchase of property fronting on Shuswap Lake at Magna Bay, B. C. by one Andrew S. Smith, 3104 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, B. C. from a Mrs. Kate Frost of Vancouver, B. C.

4. For many years Toyojiro NAKAMOTO Serial No. 05749, operated the Union Boat Works in Vancouver, B. C. He is a naturalized Canadian, and came to Canada in 1911, Andrew S. Smith was his office manager, accountant, and generally termed as his "front man". Nakamoto himself remained in the background, and attended to production.

5. When the evacuation orders for Japanese were issued, A. S. Smith, in a letter dated March 10th, 1942, to the B. C. Security Commission, requested that Nakamoto, and his family be granted permission to go to Vernon, B. C. to occupy a farm owned by him (Smith) four miles from Vernon, B. C. Because of the refusal of the Vernon residents to allow any Japanese into this area, the Security Commission rejected his application.

6. Smith then went to the Shuswap Lake District, to which other wealthy Japanese had gone, and looked over various properties. He noted a choice lake frontage owned by Mrs. Kate Frost, of Vancouver. Smith then contacted Mrs. Frost and told her he was in the shipping business, and found it necessary to return to England. For reasons of security he wanted to leave his wife and three children in British Columbia. In case the coast was bombed, he wanted to settle them well in the interior, so that he could know they were secure. Mrs. Frost was not particularly anxious to sell her property, which she had listed for \$1200. She set her



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

price with Smith at \$2000, which to her surprise, he accepted immediately.

7. A few days later Mrs Frost received a rather strong letter from friends at Kamloops accusing her of selling out to Japanese. Mrs. Frost immediately went out to the property and ordered them out, but the deal was closed, and she had no authority over the property. Mr. Nakamoto and his family were well settled at Magna Bay. He had been issued with B. C. Security permit no. 00001, allowing him to take up residence at Magna Bay.

8. A month ago the writer received confidential information from Kamloops that a man named S. Noakes had leased a large ranch upon which he had settled many Japanese families. According to the information obtained, Noakes was exploiting the Japanese on his property and using their money for operation expenses.

9. This matter was discussed by the writer with one of the executive assistants of the B. C. Security Commission, and was rather bluntly told that the project had the approval of the Commission, and that all arrangements had been made by Noakes directly with the Commission.

10. While in Kamloops, this report was followed up and it was learned that Noakes, who lives at Chase, B. C., and was never known to possess more than five cents at any one time, leased 500 acres of farm land at Westwold, B. C. on the road between Kamloops and Vernon.

11. Noakes had then arranged for a number of Japanese families to operate the land on a share crop basis. When the land was leased to Noakes, the people had not known that Japanese were to work the land, and were horrified when these families arrived in their community.

12. New farm equipment was purchased and because of Noake's previous lack of funds, it was quite evident that this was done with Japanese money. With Inspector Barber of the B. C. Police, the writer interviewed the local Justice of Peace at Westwold, who was quite alarmed over reports that the Japanese on the ranch were becoming discontented. Apparently reports were coming out as to the way Noakes was exploiting these people.

13. When I arrived at Vernon, this matter was discussed with the N. C. O. in charge of our detachment at that point. It was learned that these stories of discontentment at the Noakes' ranch had also been reported to our vernal Detachment, and enquiries were under way. In order to avoid any unnecessary duplication of efforts, the writer deemed it advisable to leave further enquiry to our Vernon Detachment, and in due course, reports may be expected from that point.

14. Before leaving Vancouver on June 6, 1942, the writer obtained information which indicated that a Japanese woman at Greenwood, B. C. had telephoned another Japanese woman at Vancouver, Highland 4967M, the listed number of C. Wakabayashi, 2456 McGill Street.



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

15. Apparently the Vancouver party was anxious to purchase residential property at Greenwood, B. C. where the B. C. Security Commission have placed about two thousand Japanese under their care and support. The Japanese woman at Greenwood had told her friend that Japanese could not purchase property but that a certain party in Greenwood was willing to get it from them.

16. Upon my arrival in Grand Forks the writer discussed this matter with the N. C. O. in charge of our detachment at that point and later accompanied him by police car to Greenwood where enquiries were made.

17. It appears that there is an Italian, John Campolieto, who has been employed as a janitor around Greenwood, and barely scraping out an existence. Since the Japanese moved into Greenwood, this man, without any known assets of his own, has purchased three houses, which are now occupied by Japanese, and has been responsible for obtaining other rented houses for Japanese.

18. It appeared that further investigation was warranted into this situation, and the writer left full information with the N. C. O. in charge at Grand Forks, who will pursue these enquiries and submit a full report in due course.

19. In Grand Forks district, I am informed, many Japanese are employed on the fruit ranches, and it is suspected that in some cases, their money is being used to advantage. Some Japanese have succeeded in obtaining control of growing crops on a purported share crop basis, and conditions very similar to those mentioned on the Noakes' ranch at Westwold, exist.

20. The writer has discussed the possibilities of Japanese money being used in contravention of the regulations, with the local representatives of the Custodian, and he suggests that legislation should have been made at the start whereby some control could have been placed over all Japanese assets, not only those who were placed in internment.

21. As it was there is nothing to prevent a Japanese from withdrawing all his money from the bank, and giving it to white men to arrange necessary leases and purchase of property. It is also pointed out that Japanese money could, and, no doubt, has been used to sabotage the efforts of the Government to evacuate them from the protected Area.

22. It does, however, appear evident that many cases exist where white men have fronted for Japanese in order to obtain property for them. While the property remains in the names of the white men, there is probably some agreement between them giving the Japanese a form of control. While the white men may feel that he may eventually have full control over the property, because it is in his name, the general public are very much concerned over the influx into their districts of these Japanese, and fear that they will never be dislodged once they establish a foothold.



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

(c)

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGHOUT  
THE INTERIOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA TOWARD THE  
INFLUX OF JAPANESE INTO THEIR TERRITORY

1. In the first two parts of this report, the writer has endeavored to show the manner in which Japanese, after being evacuated from the Protected Area, have obtained a small foothold into the lumber industry, and obtained control of farm lands with the assistance of white men. It was pointed out that considerable alarm was felt by our own people in the interior of British Columbia, as to the general infiltration of Japanese into their territory. This apparent state of unrest is so widespread, that the writer believed it advisable to make this issue a separate part of his report, and bring out some points which have come to his attention.
2. The greatest concern seems to be in the district between Kamloops and Revelstoke. Between Sicamous and Revelstoke, on the main line of the C. P. R. several camps are situated on road construction, which employ about seven hundred Japanese. These camps are situated in some cases, right alongside the tracks, and can be seen by passengers travelling on the trains.
3. The people throughout this district are quite alarmed about Japanese being placed at points where they can do great damage to our war effort, and it is an unanimous opinion that this move by the Government has been a serious mistake. Reports which are ever circulating of unrest in these camps, does not help to suppress this feeling of uneasiness.
4. The train going through the mountains passes over many bridges, some of which are of the wooden trestle type. The Japanese wandering away from the camp at night, could damage one of these bridges in such a way that the regular track patrol which precedes a passenger train, would not detect the damage. However, when the heavier train following behind crossed the sabotaged bridge, a very serious wreck could result. This in general is the greatest fear of the people. Should this occur, then the Government would face serious repercussions from all directions.
5. While it is highly improbable that such an occurrence will take place, never the less, it is possible, and in this instance the peoples' alarm would seem to have some justification. Of the several hundreds of Japanese in these camps, a good proportion of them have relatives in Japan. When reports come, as they eventually must, of allied successes over Japanese territory, some Japanese in the camps, seeing trainloads of supplies, troops etc. passing through to increase our west coast defences, may get the idea that these men and supplies are being sent to destroy their brothers in Japan. This may not occur, but the food for thought is there, and it is a possibility.
6. Explosives are being used on this road work, and fairly large quantities of these supplies are reported to be at the camps. While it is admitted that there is a guard over these explosives, it is generally known what occurred at Gosnell, B.C., and if the Japanese



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
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wanted the explosives, the existence of an armed guard would hardly deter them.

7. People in the Kamloops area feel that the Protected Area has not been made sufficiently wide enough and believe that it should extend to the east side of the mountains. While the view expressed next may appear to be fantastic from a point of strategy, it is never the less, a persistent thought with the people, and is related here for whatever value it might have.

8. Kamloops is only an hour by fast plane from the coast. In the event of an invasion of our coast, parachute troops could be dropped in selected places throughout the mountains, and with the assistance of the Japanese who have been placed in convenient groups, at road camps, they could block the passes, and if properly organized, this would cut off our whole transportation system from the East, and seriously hamper the despatch of reinforcements to our coast.

9. As previously stated, this may not be strategically possible, but with a realization of what has already happened in other countries, this viewpoint by the people is probably also justified to some extent.

10. Another point which cannot be overlooked, is the possibility of forest fires. During the next two months, the damage from fires can be very extensive. With the knowledge that the lumber is going into war productions, and is urgently required, some Japanese might entertain this thought of sabotage.

11. Then, besides the road camp groups, many communities of Japanese are springing up throughout the interior. While it is stated in some quarters, that the Japanese can be used to alleviate the labour shortage, this view meets with many difficulties. In the first place, many of the larger agricultural districts refuse to allow any Japanese to settle within their territory fearing that once they gain a foothold, they will remain forever. These communities are taking their own measures to gather in their crops, but make it known that they will do so without the assistance of Japanese labour.

12. While some mill operators would employ Japanese in their mills to relieve the labour shortage, their white crews will not work alongside of a Jap, and the operators are afraid that friction between white man and Jap would result in accidents. On the other hand, the majority of mill operators refuse point blank to employ Japanese. They fear that once Japanese labour gains a foothold in their industry, they will be hard to dislodge, and this work should be kept open for men returning from overseas when the war is finished.

13. It is also pointed out that Canadian-Born Japanese, once out of the Protected Area are free agents, and can go wherever they please. This allows them to travel about as they please, and as many of them possess good cars, there is a great deal of criticism made about the amount of precious gasoline used by them. This fact, coupled with the arrogant attitude of the Japanese does little to satisfy our own loyal citizen who are lending every effort to assist with our war needs.



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
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14. As Previously mentioned, the districts in the Okanagan refused to allow any Japanese into their territory to relieve the labour shortage, and because of their organized efforts, the B.C. Security Commission abided by their requests, and did not send any Japanese to that district.
15. Many smaller communities, however, such as Westwold, and parts of the Kootenays, did not organize, and express any objection, and some even agreed to take a few families. However, large numbers have settled in some of these smaller places, and in some cases the number of Japanese is greater than the whites.
16. The B.C. Security Commission representatives, who arranged these settlements, promised the local authorities, that the Japanese would be amply supervised, but this has not been done, and in many cases, larger numbers than had been agreed upon have been sent in. The local authorities in these districts feel that the Security Commission has broken faith with them, and many fear what may happen should the Japanese get out of hand.
17. An example of the apparent ease with which Japanese can gain permits from the Security Commission to take up residence in the interior, and avoid going to work camps, and other government projects, is related in the case of Sadao IWASAKI, who drives a 1942 Dodge car around quite freely in the Grand forks district. Iwasaki got out of the Protected Area before restrictions were placed on the movement of Japanese, and went to Westbank, B.C.
18. On May 14th, 1942, Iwasaki took up residence at Grand Forks and on a permit from the Security Commission was able to bring his family out from Vancouver. This man owns no property whatsoever, but nevertheless, he applied to the B.C. Security Commission for permits to allow two Japanese Canadian Born youths from Steveston B.C., Hiroshi HAMAGUCHI, Serial No. 01777, and Fumio HAMAGUCHI, Serial No. 05337, to come to Grand Forks, for employment.
19. The files indicate that these two Japanese were originally scheduled for other Government projects, but they were successful in obtaining deferments until June 11th when they were issued Security Commission Permit No. 01277 to travel to Grand Forks to work for S. Iwasaki. On June 12th, 1942, change of address notification was sent to the Commission stating that both men were living on the S. Iwasaki Ranch at Grand Forks. Iwasaki, as mentioned does not possess any property in the Grand Forks district, nor is there any S. Iwasaki Ranch.
20. One of the Hamaguchi boys, once out of the control of the Security Commission removed himself to the Kamloops district, while the other has gained seasonal employment at Grand Forks. Sadao Iwasaki is a Japanese National, Parole Certificate No. 152617, Serial No. 06883. While Order-in-Council P.C.117 requires this man to notify our Vancouver office of any change in address he has failed to do so, and our Vancouver registration office had no record of his being away from Westbank until advised of this by the writer.



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

21. Grand Forks, B.C., and the district surrounding, are also very much concerned about the Japanese infiltration into their district. For many years they have had the Doukhobours to contend with, and the problems they have had to face with this foreign element are well known, and need not be outlined in this report.
22. These people saw the Doukhobours gain a foothold in their community, and strengthen this until they controlled much of the choicest agricultural property, and to some extent controlled the white people as well. Now they see the Japanese making a similar foothold into their community and knowing from experiences with the Doukhobours, what they may expect, they fear that eventually they will be frozen out of their own homes and off their own lands.
23. There are at present nearly three hundred Japanese in this district, and local residents feel this is too many. Yet new faces are arriving almost daily. It is pointed out that while most of them are working on the fruit ranches, and to some extent, relieving a labour shortage, the work is seasonal only and many are wondering how they will exist in the winter months when there is no available employment. At present, ranchers, in order to get their assistance are allowing them to build homes on their property. They wonder how they will get them off when the work is done and they are not wanted.
24. Copies of an article written by Don Tyerman of the Vancouver Daily Province, and appearing in that paper on July 17th, 1942, attached hereto for whatever interest it may hold.
25. In closing this part of my report, it is pointed out that while many districts do not want the Japanese in their midst and fear they will establish themselves, and not move on when the war is over, they realize that the Japanese must go someplace and that the Government is faced with many problems in effecting their evacuation from the Protected Area.
26. Our people in the interior of this Province would tolerate a distribution of Japanese throughout their territory to some extent, if the Government would come out with assurances they they would be removed again when the war is over. The Government, has not, however, for some reason, given them any such assurance, and failing this they fear that the establishment will be a permanent one, and express the objections which have been outlined in this report.
27. In some places in this report the writer has found it necessary to make unfavourable mention of the activities of Cst. H. R. De Witt, B.C. Police officer at Chase, B.C. While it is pointed out that the writer has not in any way conducted an investigation into this constable's activities, which should be done by his own superior officers, the necessary mention of this associations with the Japanese has been done in view of the request received from Asst. Comm'r John Shirras of the B.C. Police who acts as a member of the British Columbia Security Commission.
28. The writer understands that Cst. De Witt's name has been brought to the attention of our N.C.O. at Vernon Detachment, along with two white men for



Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
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unethical dealings with the Japanese by a Japanese subject named TABUCHI. A report will no doubt be received in due course from our Vernon Detachment outlining the complaint of this Japanese.

29. While the details set out in this report, cover the Japanese situation only as it exists in the Kamloops district, Okanagan and Grand Forks districts, it is quite evident that white men are ready and available to assist the Japanese in getting around our regulations. These white men would, no doubt, be willing "Quislings" in the vent of an invasion, of our country, and as this situation may prevail in other parts of our Province not covered by this report, it is respectfully suggested that all detachments be requested to submit a report on the Japanese situation generally in their area dealing with the points brought out in this report.

- A/Cpl.

H. A. Maxted, Reg. No. 12041.



Re Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)

The Commissioner,  
R. C. M. Police,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Sir:

FORWARDED for your information and having  
reference to the secret airmail memorandum of the D.C.I. dated  
June 17th, 1942.

2. A very thorough investigation has been carried out in connection with the complaint made by the Attorney General of British Columbia, and as this report indicates, a group of Japanese have, by underhand methods and with the assistance of white men and a member of the B.C. Police, succeeded in establishing a mill on the shores of Shuswap Lake at Blind Bay, B.C.
  3. It is pointed out that there is a great shortage of logs in this district as well as an acute labour shortage. The erection of this new mill, especially when the Japanese are paying a higher price for the available logs, is threatening the mills engaged on war contracts with closing down.
  4. This will not only deprive the Government of considerable in taxes, but will delay the building programme at the Vernon Military Camp.
  5. It would appear that the lumber industry in this Province is already faced with a serious crisis, without also having to bear unfair competition such as is evident in this instance. It is suggested that suitable legislation should be effected without delay to prevent the Japanese gaining a foothold into one of our major industries.
  6. It is pointed out that while the Japanese at present engaged in the erection of this mill were all given permits by the B.C. Security Commission to engage in agricultural pursuits in the Chase Area, none of them lived up to the specifications of their permits, but instead have taken up employment at the mill.
  7. In this case the name of the B.C. Police constable at Chase, B.C. has attracted considerable criticism, and while it has not been our intention to investigate the activities of a member of another police force, reference has been made to this constable at the request of one of his superior officers, Assistant Commissioner J. Shirras of the B.C. Police, who is also a member of the B.C. Security Commission.
  8. Parts 2 and 3 of this report point out other instances in which property is being obtained by Japanese in the interior of this province, and this alone, is causing considerable concern to local residents. Two copies of a newspaper article appearing in the July 17th issue of the Vancouver Daily Province and dealing with the situation at Grand Forks, B.C. are attached.
- 91 In order to ascertain just how widespread is the



B. C. Ref: 42 E 269-837

Re: Alleged Use of Japanese Money to Purchase  
Property in British Columbia (Sawmills)  
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situation dealt with herein, I intend having Corporal  
Maxted continue these enquiries in other areas where  
Japanese have been sent, and a further report will be  
submitted in due course.

10. I have forwarded under confidential cover  
a copy of this report to Commissioner J. Shirras of the  
B.C. Security Commission, as you will note he entertained  
strong suspicions as contained in Paragraph 6.

(E. C. P. Salt) Superintendent.  
For Officer Commanding A.O.D.

Vancouver,  
22-7-42  
HM/MT  
Encl.

COPY



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.

Ottawa, July 31st, 1942.

Administration

AHM/M

Dear Mr. McPherson,

On July 23<sup>rd</sup> I received a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Head Office, Toronto, quoting a copy of your letter of July 18th in which you asked the Bank to instruct their branches in Vancouver to accept your instructions on all matters relating to Japanese property in British Columbia.

As you may remember, all banks had made arrangements to report everything to Head Office, and the Bank of Commerce have set up a special system at Head Office to centralize everything there. That is the reason the local branches possibly insisted on referring the matter to their Head Office.

I referred the Head Office to the letter issued to them under date of December 11th, instructing them to furnish all reports to you on all matters affecting Japanese property in British Columbia, and told them that they should instruct their local branches in B. C. to comply with your request. I have now received an acknowledgment from the Assistant Secretary stating that he has instructed all branches in B.C. to observe your wishes in all matters affecting Japanese property in British Columbia. He also states that he sent specific instructions to their Mission City branch to transfer to your credit the annual payment on Agreement of Sale between F. W. Appleby and Mrs. Etsu Hashizume. In this I assume, of course, that you are only asking the banks to report Japanese property in B.C., as otherwise it might conflict with standing instructions for all cases outside of that Province.

Yours sincerely,

G. W. McPherson, Esq.,  
501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.



*The Canadian Bank of Commerce*

*Head Office*

*Toronto, 2* 29th July 1942

The Custodian of Enemy Property  
Victoria Building  
7 O'Connor Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

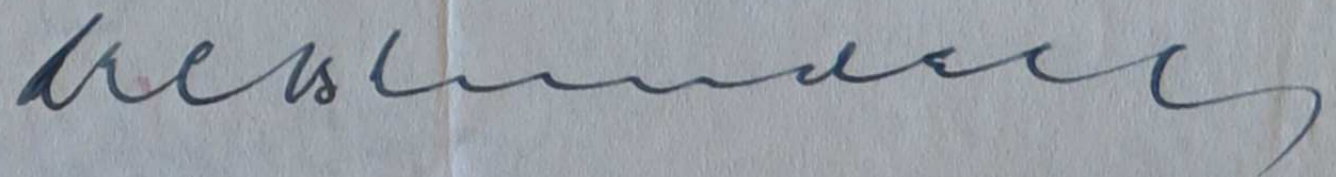
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN RECEIVED	
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PASS TO.....	
TRANSFER TO.....	
ANS'D BY	FILE

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your letter of 27th instant, File -  
Administration AHM/L, in regard to the Custodian's office in  
Vancouver and are arranging to have our branches in the Province  
of British Columbia instructed to observe Mr McPherson's wishes  
in all matters affecting Japanese property in British Columbia.

In this connection we have sent specific instructions to  
our branch at Mission City to transfer to Mr McPherson's credit  
the sum of \$435.30, being the annual payment on an Agreement of  
Sale between F. W. Appleby and Mrs Etsu Hashizume which was  
reported by that branch on Form A (Ref. T31) dated 31st December  
1941. This is in accordance with Mr McPherson's instructions and  
we are assuming that in future you will require no advice of such  
transactions for your files.

Yours truly



Ass't Secretary



**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**  
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE  
PLEASE REFER  
TO  
FILE No. ....

501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
July 28th, 1942.

A.H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

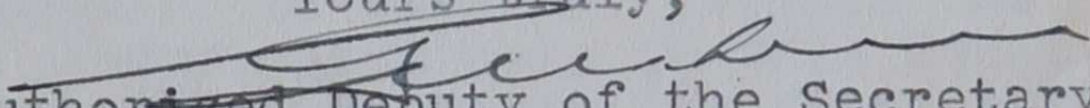
Re: District Officer Commanding  
M.D. No. 11

Dear Sir:

Further to my letter of July 25th, I have just realized that these parties referred to in your letter are internees but the results would appear to be the same. In view of the fact that this was money that they had upon their persons, as I understand the ruling of the Department of External Affairs, they are entitled to retain these moneys under the Hague Convention.

I am enclosing a copy of my further letter to the Department of National Defence.

Yours truly,

  
Authorized Deputy of the Secretary  
of the State and/ or the Custodian.

GM:HW.  
Encl.

*file*  
*up*



501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
July 28th, 1942.

Your File - H.Q. 54-27-19-40  
(A.D.2)

H. DesRosiers, Esq.,  
Acting Deputy Minister (Army),  
Department of National Defence,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Further to my letter of July 25th, I have just ascertained that the parties referred to in your letter of July 20th are internees under the Defence of Canada Regulations. However, this does not affect the situation in this particular case, since the funds that they have upon them come within the provisions of the Haig Convention according to a ruling of the Department of External Affairs.

It appears that prisoners of war are, under that convention, entitled to keep any funds found upon them at the time of their capture and the Department of External Affairs has seen fit to include internees in this country in this category. Therefore, the funds that they have on them do not come under the custodian's control.

Yours truly,

G.W. McPHERSON.

Authorized Deputy of the Secretary  
of the State and/ or the Custodian.

GM:HW.



Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario,  
July 27th, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/L

Dear Sir:-

Replying to your letter of July 22nd relative to the letter received from Mr. McPherson under date of July 18th, I wish to advise that Mr. McPherson is in charge of the Custodian's Office in Vancouver and was appointed by the Secretary of State as a Special Deputy in the Province of British Columbia. On December 11th, 1941 the Secretary of State wrote all the Head Offices of the banks instructing them to furnish reports to Mr. McPherson on all matters affecting Japanese property in British Columbia. These instructions, of course, do not affect Japanese property outside of British Columbia which should be reported direct to this office.

Under the circumstances I trust you will advise your British Columbia branches to cooperate with Mr. McPherson whenever requests are received regarding property of Japanese in British Columbia. This, of course, would also cover not only the Japanese that are being evacuated from British Columbia, but the bank balances or other assets belonging to Japanese residents in Japan if they affect a business under the control of the Custodian's Office in Vancouver.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian

The Assistant Secretary,  
The Canadian Bank of Commerce,  
Head Office,  
Toronto 2, Ontario.



VIA AIR MAIL

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER  
TO

FILE No. ....

# CANADA

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
July 25th, 1942.

Mr. A.H. Mathieu,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
Victoria Building,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

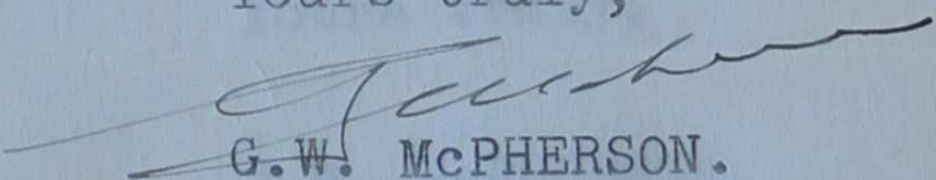
Re: District Officer Commanding  
M.D. No. 11

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of July 22nd with enclosure.

In view of the fact that the Order-in-Council expressly permits the Japanese to remove their cash and securities from the Protected Area, such assets do not vest in the Custodian and it does not appear that he is interested in this matter. I am, therefore, writing to the Department and enclose a copy of my letter for your information.

Yours truly,

  
G.W. McPHERSON.

Authorized Deputy for the Secretary  
of the State and/ or the Custodian.

*file*  
*HW*  
GWMcP:HW.



501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.,  
July 25th, 1942.

Your File - H.Q. 54-27-19-40  
(A.D.2)

H. DesRosiers, Esq.,  
Acting Deputy Minister (Army),  
Department of National Defence,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

A copy of your letter of July 20th, addressed  
to the Custodian, has been referred to me for  
reply.

Under Order-in-Council P.C. 1665, which gives  
the Custodian control of Japanese Evacuee's  
property in the Restricted Area, it is provided  
that the Japanese are permitted to take their  
cash and securities from this area. The Cus-  
todian, therefore, has no interest in the cash  
held in trust in the Bank of Montreal, which  
was collected from the Japanese who were in-  
terned here, nor have we any funds to pay the  
damages referred to. This would appear to be  
a matter for the British Columbia Security  
Commission, who had these parties interned,  
rather than the Custodian's office.

Yours truly,

G.W. McPHERSON.

Authorized Deputy of the Secretary  
of the State and/ or the Custodian.

GWMcP:HW.



*The Canadian Bank of Commerce*

*Head Office*

*Toronto, 2* 22nd July 1942

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN RECEIVED	
JUL 23 1942	
PASS TO <i>M. S. L. H.</i>	
TRANSFER TO .....	
ANS'D BY	FILE

The Custodian of Enemy Property  
Victoria Building  
7 O'Connor Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:

For your information we append a copy of a letter received from Mr G. W. McPherson of Vancouver to-day. In this connection we shall be glad to receive your advices as to precisely what are the powers of Mr McPherson and the procedure you wish followed with regard to the assets of Japanese at the Coast. Mr McPherson's instructions to one of our branches ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> to transfer the cash balance and other assets to him in Vancouver, which is not in accordance with the procedure which is being followed presently and we should like to have light on this point.

Yours truly

*M. S. L. H.*

Ass't Secretary

Copy of letter from Mr G. W. McPherson dated 18th July 1942

As you may already have been advised by the Ottawa office I am representing the Secretary of State and/or Custodian here by official appointment, and have been since early this year.

All banking transactions relating to Japanese property are being handled through the local branches of the banks in Vancouver and in the protected area generally. All of the banks are acting on my instructions in all matters the same as they would act on instructions from Ottawa direct since I have the powers of a Deputy Custodian.

The office has found on several occasions that local branches of your bank have refused to co-operate because of instructions received from the Head Office, and I of course can appreciate their attitude in the matter. I would, however, suggest that you instruct your local branches here that they are to take instructions given by myself on behalf of the Custodian.



Victoria Bldg., 7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, July 22nd, 1942.

Administration

AHM/G

Dear Mr. McPherson,-

I enclose herewith a copy  
of a further letter received from the Department  
of National Defence, which speaks for itself.  
Please investigate this matter and advise me  
in due course what action you are taking.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

G. W. McPherson, Esq.,  
501 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.

906





QUOTE NO. H.Q. 54-27-19-40  
(A.D.2)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE  
ARMY

OTTAWA, CANADA,

20th July, 1942.

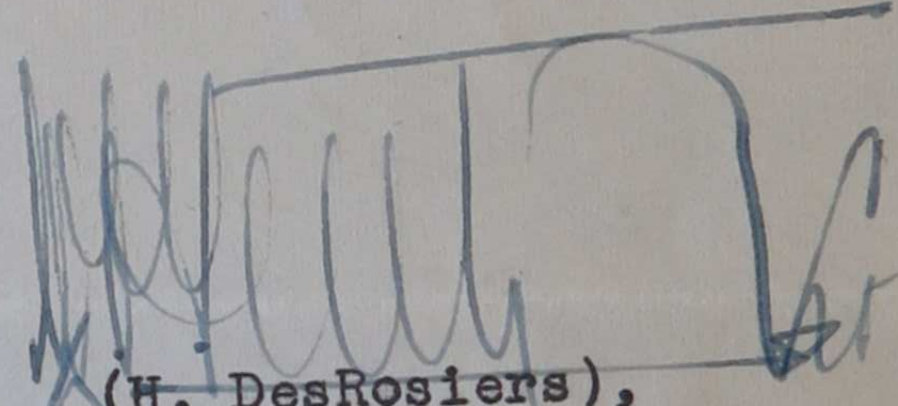
OFFICE OF THE OFFICIALS RECEIVED	
JUL 22 1942	
PASS TO.....	FILE
TRANSFER TO.....	
TRANSFERRED BY.....	
AND BY.....	

Dear Sir:

This Department is advised by the District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 11 that the sum of \$2,332.26 is held in trust in the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver, in the name of Brigadier D.R. Sargent. This sum was collected from certain Japanese who were interned in Vancouver, and advice is requested as to what disposition should be made of this amount.

I am to say there is outstanding a claim of \$1,145.00, being damages done by the Japanese to the Immigration Building at Vancouver at the time they staged a riot there. There is also a further account of \$91.60 being cost of replacement of damaged beds, brooms, cans, chairs, etc. This matter has been referred to the Deputy Minister, Department of Labour. *internes*

Yours very truly,

  
(H. DesRosiers),  
Acting Deputy Minister,  
(Army).

Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Under-Secretary of State,  
West Block, Parliament Bldgs.,  
OTTAWA.



By direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs the attached telegram No..... of May 29th, 1942 to British Columbia Security Commission is referred to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

## FOR RECORD

A. MacNamara, Unemployment Relief Commission  
Under Secretary of State,  
Commission of Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Sgd. N.A. Robertson  
Under-Sec. of State for Ex. Affairs.

*True copy*  
OTTAWA, June 1st, 1942.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

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

OTTAWA, May 29/1942.

ATTENTION MR. MEAD WE HAVE INFORMED SPANISH CONSUL GENERAL AGREEMENT TO FOLLOWING PROPOSAL MADE BY HIM QUOTE THAT JITANO TANAKA AND IPPI NISHI JAPANESE SUBJECTS AT PRESENT RESIDENT IN VANCOUVER, SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO ASSIST THE HONORARY SPANISH VICE CONSUL IN CHARGE OF JAPANESE INTERESTS IN THAT AREA UNTIL THE ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH CONSUL DESIGNATE, WHEN THE ARRANGEMENT WILL BE OPENED TO RECONSIDERATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW SITUATION STOP IT IS ALSO UNDERSTOOD THAT THE REVEREND DR MCWILLIAMS MAY ASSIST THE HONORARY SPANISH VICE CONSUL IN A SIMILAR CAPACITY UNQUOTE AS ALREADY STATED IT HAS BEEN MADE CLEAR TO THE CONSUL GENERAL THAT MEMBERS OF THIS SMALL COMMITTEE ARE RESPONSIBLE SOLELY TO REPRESENTATIVE OF PROTECTING POWER STOP JAPANESE MEMBERS MAY ASSIST VICE CONSUL IN RELATIONS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNITY, AND DR. MCWILLIAMS GIVE ADVICE AND IF DESIRED ASSIST IN RELATIONS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND SECURITY COMMISSION IF YOU WISH STOP NEITHER JAPANESE MEMBERS NOR MCWILLIAMS ARE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE REPORTS ON CAMPS OR SETTLEMENTS WHERE JAPANESE ARE DETAINED ONLY TO ASSIST VICE CONSUL AS INDICATED ABOVE AND IN PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE STOP CONSUL GENERAL INFORMED US TODAY HE DESIRES MAKE TOUR INSPECTION ABOUT MIDDLE JUNE AND WILL NOTIFY EXACT DATE EARLY NEXT WEEK.

*send copy to Vancouver*  
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EX. AFFAIRS



PLEASE QUOTE:.....

By direction of the *Secretary of State for External Affairs*  
the attached despatch No. J49 of July 15th 1942<sup>2</sup>  
to The Consul General of Spain, in charge of Japanese  
Interests,  
is referred to the ~~Minister of~~ Custodian of Enemy Property

**FOR RECORD**

Referred also to:

Ottawa..... July 25th 1942<sup>2</sup>

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN RECEIVED	
JUL 27 1942	
PASS TO.....	
TRANSFER TO.....	
ANS'D BY	FILE

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

of Enemy Property of his power under paragraph  
under the Regulations, and where the  
4, article 23, Consolidated Regulations respect-  
ing trading with the Enemy, 1939.

The Custodian informs me that an  
accurate record is kept of all Japanese property  
coming under his control, according to the name  
of the Japanese owner. Where it appears necessary  
such property is liquidated. Wherever liquidation  
takes place, the proceeds are credited to the pro-  
per owners on the books of the Custodian.

I have the honour to be,  
The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*sd* S. Morley Scott

for the Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

The Consul General of Spain  
In Charge of Japanese Interests,  
Montreal, Quebec.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, July 15th, 1942.

Administration

NO. J. 49

Dear Sir:

I have the honour to refer to your July 8th relative to the enquiry received from the Consulate of July 4, in which you ask for information concerning the use made by the Custodian

of Enemy Property of his power under paragraph 4, article 23, Consolidated Regulations respecting trading with the Enemy, 1939.

The Custodian informs me that an accurate record is kept of all Japanese property coming under his control, according to the name of the Japanese owner. Where it appears necessary such property is liquidated. Wherever liquidation takes place, the proceeds are credited to the proper owners on the books of the Custodian.

I have the honour to be,  
The Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
OTTAWA.

Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

*sgd* J. Morley Scott

for the Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

*get file*  
*file*  
The Consul General of Spain  
In Charge of Japanese Interests,  
Montreal, Quebec.



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, July 9th, 1942.

Administration

AHM/M

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of July 8th relative to the enquiry received from the Consul General of Spain in charge of Japanese interests in Canada.

The Custodian, in respect of Japanese property, is carrying out the duties imposed on him under the Regulations, and where it appears necessary such property is liquidated.

An accurate record is kept of all Japanese property, coming under the control of the Custodian, in the name of the Japanese owner, and, wherever liquidation takes place, the proceeds therefor are credited to such owners on the books of the Custodian.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian

The Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
OTTAWA.



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
OF CANADA

## MEMORANDUM

FOR MR. MATHIEU :

I think I would reply to Rive, informing him that the Custodian, in respect to Japanese property, is carrying out the duties imposed on him under the Regulations and, where it appears necessary, is liquidating Japanese property. It might be explained that of course an accurate record is kept of all property and the proceeds therefor, in accounts of the Custodian under the name of the Japanese owner.

I think that would be a sufficient answer.

E. H. COLEMAN  
Under Secretary of State  
and Deputy Custodian.

Ottawa, July 9, 1942.

P.S. I have spoken to Rive on the telephone.



Department of External Affairs

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

OTTAWA, July 8th, 1942.

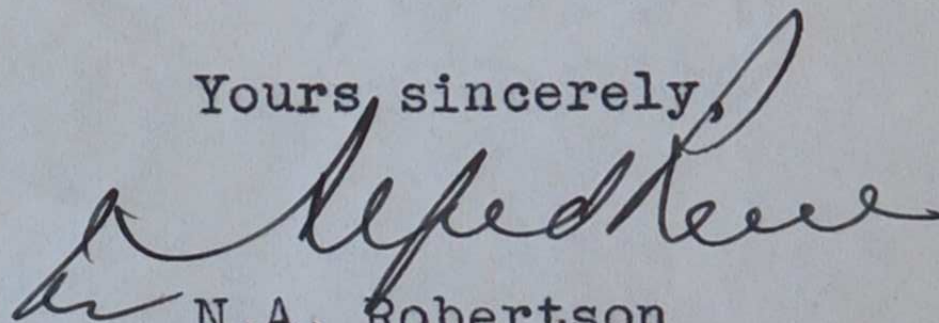
Dear Sir,

An enquiry dated the 4th of July has been received from the Consul General of Spain in charge of Japanese interests to which he requests an early reply as he states that his Government is pressing him for an answer. The Spanish Consul General's enquiry is as follows:

"Concerning facilities of the Custodian of Enemy property granted paragraph 4, article 23 Consolidated Regulations respecting Trading with the Enemy 1939, please inform me if Custodian has at any time used his full power to release, sell or otherwise dispose of Japanese properties."

I should be grateful if you would indicate what reply should be made to the Spanish Consul General.

Yours sincerely,



N.A. Robertson  
Under Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.

The Custodian of Enemy Property,

O t t a w a .



VIA

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER  
TO

FILE NO. 1

501 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.  
June 25th, 1942

A. H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:

*Nationals in Canada*  
Re: Japanese purchasing Land

I have your letter of June 19th with  
enclosures.

I understand that an Order in Council,  
P.C. 1457, was passed that no person of the Japanese race  
could purchase or lease land in Canada without the permission  
of the Minister of Justice.

Under the Order in Council by which the  
Evacuee Section is operating, the Japanese are entitled to  
take their money out of this area and the Custodian, under  
these circumstances, cannot be responsible for what they  
invest their money in. If they buy land with it, it would  
appear to be a matter for the Minister of Justice, in view  
of the above Order in Council.

Yours truly,

*G. W. McPherson*  
G. W. McPHERSON

Authorized Deputy of the Secretary  
of State and/or Custodian

GWMcP/CM



Victoria Bldg., 7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, June 19th, 1942.

Administration

AHM/G

Dear Mr. McPherson,-

I enclose herewith a copy of  
a letter from the Assistant Commissioner of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, relative to the  
alleged use of Japanese money to purchase property  
in British Columbia.

I do not know whether you have  
any information on this subject, but if so I would  
appreciate having your views in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

G. W. McPherson, Esq.,  
501 Royal Building Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.

*Jap. file*



Victoria Bldg., 7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, June 19th, 1942.

Administration

AHM/G

SECRET.

Dear Sir,-

I wish to thank you for your letter of June 8th, enclosing a copy of a letter dated June 5th, 1942, addressed to the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, from Mr. R. L. Maitland, Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia, relative to the use of Japanese money to purchase property in British Columbia.

The Custodian would be interested in receiving a copy of the report of your Investigators whenever this is available.

In the meantime I am submitting this correspondence to our Vancouver Office who may have some knowledge of the matter referred to. If so I will communicate to you whatever information is received.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

The Assistant Commissioner,  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,  
O T T A W A.



RESPONDENCE TO BE  
ADDRESSED TO:  
THE COMMISSIONER,  
R. C. M. POLICE,  
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE  
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. 42 D 269-1-J-394

OTTAWA,  
CANADA

June 18, 1942.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN	
RECEIVED	
JUN 18 1942	
PASS TO.....	
TRANSFER TO.....	
ANS'D BY	FILE

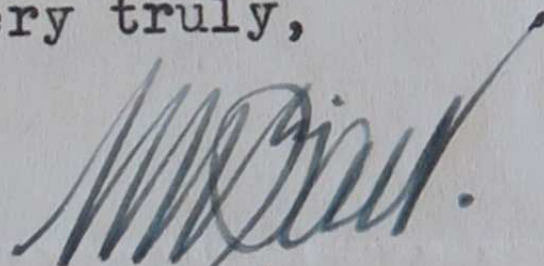
SECRET

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto for your information is a copy of a letter dated June 5th, 1942, addressed to the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, from Mr. R. L. Maitland, Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia which deals with the alleged use of Japanese money to purchase property in British Columbia. This letter was referred to this Office for investigation by Mr. MacNamara, Associate Deputy Minister of Labour.

2. The necessary enquiries are being made and you will be advised of whatever information is received. Any comments you may wish to make in this connection would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,



(R. R. Tait),  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Director of Criminal Investigation.

The Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Victoria Bldg.,  
7 O'Connor St.,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Enc. 1.



42 D 269-1-J-394

June 18, 1942.

SECRET

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto for your information is a copy of a letter dated June 5th, 1942, addressed to the Honourable Ian Mackenzie, from Mr. R. L. Maitland, Attorney-General of the Province of British Columbia which deals with the alleged use of Japanese money to purchase property in British Columbia. This letter was referred to this Office for investigation by Mr. MacNamara, Associate Deputy Minister of Labour.

2. The necessary enquiries are being made and you will be advised of whatever information is received. Any comments you may wish to make in this connection would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

(R. H. Tait),  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Director of Criminal Investigation.

The Custodian of Enemy Property,  
Victoria Bldg.,  
7 O'Connor St.,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Enc. 1.



(COPY)

ATTORNEY GENERAL  
Province of  
British Columbia

Victoria, B.C.

June 5, 1942.

The Hon. Ian Mackenzie,  
Minister of Pensions and National Health,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie,-

My attention has been called quite recently to Japanese money being used to purchase different saw-mill interests in the Interior of British Columbia.

This is very alarming to the residents throughout the Province, and I do not think it is covered by the present Order-in-Council.

To permit Japanese, directly or indirectly, to obtain vested interests either in lease, land or business operations at this time is not consistent with the policy which has so far been laid down, and I would strongly urge that steps be taken to prevent this sort of thing occurring.

We have no Provincial jurisdiction in the matter, and therefore I must turn to Ottawa for action.

Yours very truly,

R. L. MAITLAND

Attorney-General

via Air-mail.



RECORD  
Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

AIR MAIL

Ottawa, March 17th, 1942.

Administration  
AHM/M

Dear Sir,

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of February 23rd, your file W-412-3, asking whether enemy aliens, and the Japanese in particular, are entitled to buy and sell land and carry on their ordinary pursuits in your Province in the same manner as our own people are entitled to do.

I have no doubt that you have since received a copy of Order in Council P.C. 1457, dated February 24th, setting this matter right. In the meantime should you require further information on the subject I would suggest that you communicate with Mr. G. W. McPherson, 1404 Royal Bank Building, Vancouver. Due to the volume and complicity of the Japanese affairs in B.C. the Custodian decided to set up an office in Vancouver to take care of all these matters, and I am quite sure that Mr. McPherson will be able to give you any information you may wish to have relating to this subject.

Yours very truly,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

Deputy Attorney General,  
Province of British Columbia,  
Victoria, B.C.

EMERGENCY  
RECORD



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

Exclusive Connection  
with  
WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAPH CO.  
Cable Service  
to all the World  
Money Transferred  
by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

12V W 21

VANCOUVER BC 1043A MAR 13 1942

A H MATHIEU, ASSISTANT DEPUTY CUSTODIAN

7 OCONNOR ST OTTAWA ONT (427)

PLEASE FORWARD AIR MAIL IMMEDIATELY ALL ORDERS IN COUNCIL AFFECTING  
JAPANESE PROPERTY STOP AS MANY COPIES OF EACH AS POSSIBLE APPRECIATED

G W MCPHERSON

150P

25 copies  
3 Air Mail  
22 Ordinary mail } sent 14/3/42



C.N.R. Night Letter

X

Ottawa, February 27th, 1942.

H. P. Gardner, Esq.,  
Room 1404, Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Retel cannot accept responsibility for such funds as not vested  
in Custodian Stop Do not accept same Regards

G. W. McPherson

Charge to Custodian of Enemy Property.



SYMBOL  
DL  
NM  
NL  
Message  
Letter

of these three symbols  
after the check (number  
words) this is a full-rate mes-  
age. Otherwise its character is  
indicated by the symbol appearing  
after the check.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

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Exclusive Connection  
with  
WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAPH CO.  
Cable Service  
to all the World  
Money Transferred  
by Telegraph

STANDARD TIME

Z 22

VANCOUVER B C 247P FEB 27 1942

A H MATHIEU

755

ASST DEPUTY CUSTODIAN  
7 OCONNOR ST OTTAWA ONT

CANADIAN BORN JAPANESE LEAVING PROVINCE DESIRES DEPOSIT FUNDS WITH  
CUSTODIAN FOR SAFE KEEPING STOP IN VIEW OF CHANGING CONDITIONS  
WOULD APPRECIATE INSTRUCTIONS

H P GARDNER

6P

No.

**Come on Canada — Buy the New Victory Bonds**



Ottawa, February 26, 1942.

Dear Sir,-

I have received your letter of the 20th February.

I am enclosing a copy of the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1939). You will observe that the main definition with which you may be concerned is that "enemy" includes persons residing in enemy territory or persons interned. An ordinary enemy alien resident in Canada is under no disability in ordinary business transactions unless he is interned.

There is one exception and that relates to Japanese. I have not available a copy of a recent Regulation announced by the Prime Minister in which he intimated that Japanese could not purchase property except with the consent of the Minister of Justice. I am, therefore, referring your letter to the Department of Justice, in order that you may be supplied with information concerning this Regulation.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. COLEMAN  
Under Secretary of State.

Hugh Sherman, Esq.,  
Police Magistrate,  
Municipality of Summerland,  
West Summerland, B.C.



COPY

SUMMERLAND POLICE AND SMALL DEBTS COURT

Hugh Sharman, Police Magistrate

WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

20 Feb. 42

The Under Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I have had several inquiries as to the  
legality of the purchase of land by enemy aliens.

I can find no ruling on this point. Will  
you kindly inform me if it is allowable or not.

Yours truly,

Hugh Sharman,

Police Magistrate  
Municipality of Summerland.



VIA AIR MAIL

# CANADA

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER  
TO

FILE NO. ....

1404 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.,  
February 26, 1942.


A. H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Re: Japanese Insurance

I have your letter of February 24th, with enclosure,  
and I am enclosing a copy of my reply to Messrs. MacDougall &  
Morrison.

Yours truly,

  
(G. W. McPherson)  
Authorized Deputy of the  
Secretary of State and/or  
Custodian.

GWMcP/FC.



1404 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.,  
February 26, 1942.

Messrs. MacDougall & Morrison,  
Barristers and Solicitors,  
355 Burrard Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:

Re: Japanese Insurance

Your letter of February 21st addressed to the Custodian in Ottawa has been referred to me.

If you will consider the definition of enemy you will see that the question of nationality is immaterial and the Regulations, so far as the vesting provision is concerned, do not apply to persons of the Japanese race regardless of nationality who reside in British Columbia and who have not been interned under the Defence of Canada Regulations. The Custodian is vested with the property of all persons residing in territory under the control of enemies and all persons who have been interned.

The vesting provision is Regulation 21 rather than Regulation 29 referred to in your letter. If you will review the Regulations you will see that there is nothing to prevent business being carried on with persons of the Japanese race residing and carrying on business here provided they themselves are not acting as agents for the enemy.

Yours truly,

(G. W. McPherson)  
Authorized Deputy of the  
Secretary of State and/or  
Custodian.

GWMcP/FC.

*Emilio*



February 25, 1942.

British Columbia

1. Vancouver Office

(a) General

The Custodian is at present occupying rooms 1404 and 1405 in the Royal Bank Building at a rental of \$52.50 a month. The outer office is occupied by the two secretaries and Mr. Gardner. All files are kept there and the public also uses the room as a waiting room. Room 1405 is occupied by myself and is a room of approximately 7 feet wide by 10 feet long. This space has been satisfactory up to the present time but recent developments may necessitate an expansion.

The staff consists of Mr. Gardner and his secretary, Mrs. Farrent and my secretary, Miss Carroll.

P. S. Ross and Sons have been doing a great deal of work that could be done by this office if qualified staff were available. Insofar as the public are concerned the operations of the office have, I believe, been carried on satisfactorily but the volume of work is not diminishing and there will be numerous liquidations of companies and the sale of assets in the near future resulting from the preliminary investigating work carried on since December 7th. The nature of the work is, therefore, changing and while I feel that Mr. Field and his staff are entirely competent, I believe it is advisable that someone with legal training remain in Vancouver for some time to come. If the Custodian is agreeable I am quite prepared to remain in Vancouver for such time as may be necessary and if there is no change as to the nature of the work done by the Custodian, I believe that most of the problems could be settled within two months and the remaining problems could then be dealt with direct from Ottawa. If there is to be any change and additional work is to be placed on the Custodian's department then a re-organization of the entire office would be necessary and this is dealt with later.

Mr. Gardner's work has been entirely satisfactory but there are several reasons why he should return home as soon as I return to Vancouver. Firstly, he is not well and secondly, the nature of the work is changing and there is no customs work to speak of. I feel that if someone is to be taken from the Custodian's office to replace him, the most suitable person would be Mr. Reed. I feel that additional legal assistance is required and can be used, either here or in Ottawa and I understand that Mr. Drewry may be available. On the present basis it would appear advisable for Mr. Drewry to come to Vancouver with me and I would spend a few weeks initiating him into the work and he would, in my opinion, require an assistant who might be recruited locally or Mr. Reed might be loaned. If the assistant were recruited locally it would mean training two people and leaving both here. I do not feel that any person can come into the Custodian's office and after a couple of weeks appreciate all the problems involved in administering the Regulations or understand the policy. This would seem to be the reason why Mr. Drewry, if he is left in charge, should have a competent assistant from the Ottawa office and additional help should be recruited there rather than here.

As regards the Custodian's office if the Government's policy is changed and the Custodian takes charge of all assets of persons moved over the mountains, there will have to be a rapid expansion of the staff to handle the work. I feel that the Custodian in this case should be forewarned before any Government announcement is made and given an opportunity to get the organization in line in view of the fact that any general exodus would result in chaos in the Japanese districts and some Government agency should be in a position to take immediate control. I deal with these problems later but, as to the office itself in this case, I would have the following suggestion.



The space occupied by Mr. Field's office and which he is vacating, consists of two private offices in one suite, a public office and a large room where stenographers could be placed. He also occupies another suite of two rooms on the same floor. The larger office rents for \$112.50 a month and the smaller for \$45.00 a month. My office and these offices are all on the same floor and all in the same corner of the building, although they are not connecting offices. It would be my suggestion that the work would have to be departmentalized and set up in the manner of a trust company. Mr. Drewry would be in charge, occupying one of the private offices and his immediate assistant would occupy the other. There would be an office for the public and a stenographers' room. The two smaller rooms should be retained for an accounting staff which would be essential to handle the properties. The space that the Custodian is now occupying would be retained, temporarily at least, and I would personally handle the work with P. S. Ross and Sons on the straight enemy property from these offices. This would divide up the public and Mr. Drewry would administer the assets of persons moved over the mountains. Mr. Field has made arrangements with the Royal Bank not to lease this space immediately but the Bank is anxious to know what the Custodian is going to do. This would appear to be the only suitable space in the building

(b) Particular Problems

The general work is proceeding; P. S. Ross and Sons handling the investigations, controls and liquidations, and I do not intend to deal with specific cases in this memorandum. Their work has been highly satisfactory but they require guidance as to the interpretation of the Regulations and, for the present at least, in view of the tense situation existing here, the Custodian's office should be maintained for this purpose if for none other.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered and will be encountered as regards the disposition of 51 fishing vessels, the title of which has vested in the Custodian. In the first place the history of the seizure of these vessels is heartbreaking. The boats were seized by the Navy and it appears from the result that the persons who were making the seizure were absolutely inexperienced. It is impossible to get any definite statement but nobody denies that at least 135 boats have been sunk and many of the boats damaged because they were not properly cared for while under the control of the Navy; for example, the engine blocks were not drained and the water froze and cracked many of them. The seizure of the boats is a good example of lack of planning for the eventuality that was almost certain to occur. The boats were just picked up and towed to several harbours where they were placed under control. Reports indicate that a great deal of equipment has disappeared from the boats in addition to other damage. If the seizure had been planned there appears to be no reason why the boats could not have been picked up in an orderly fashion, catalogued and placed in particular localities where they would be readily available for examination. None of this was done and even up to now the Navy are not in a position to say where any particular boat is. I understand from the Custodian's surveyor that the Navy is now preparing a catalogue.

The Navy, under powers of requisition, has taken six of the Custodian's boats but no advise was given to the Custodian of the first requisitions nor was the Custodian given any opportunity to have the vessels surveyed before the Navy took them over, to examine the extent of the damage caused by the original seizure. The Navy have now followed up this action by demanding that the Custodian repair two of the boats that they have been operating since December 7th. One of these



boats requires \$5000.00 worth of work and as far as I can find out they used it for an icebreaker and a great deal of the damage was caused by the Navy. It is very difficult to co-operate with the Navy here when they receive orders from Esquimalt and act on same, apparently without considering the Custodian's position at all, simply on the grounds that they are orders. I have written to Commander Smith who is in charge in Vancouver, in an attempt to reach a better understanding and I feel that this matter may be cleared up by discussing it with the Naval officials.

As regards the Japanese Fishing Boats Disposal Committee, my work with that committee has been highly satisfactory but there are many complications of interest. For example, the committee is opposed to advertising and in fact cannot advertise because it is not acting in the position of owner, merely as a referee. The Custodian's position was carefully explained to Commander Johnson of the committee and subsequently 41 boats were advertised. The bids on the boats have to be in by March 9th. The committee also desires to sell all boats and are refusing to charter and have requested that the same procedure be followed by the Custodian. Except where boats are needed in the Custodian's enterprises, I have agreed to do this but I anticipate that a large number of boats will not be sold and will have to be chartered. The large packing companies know that in spite of the committee's policy, if they make no bids, the committee will be forced to arrange charters. The Custodian's surveyor is surveying each boat and his reports should be completed by the time the bids are in. A special fireboat committee has been negotiating to buy two of the Custodian's boats and these have not been included in the sale out of consideration to the committee. A newspaper report today indicates that this deal may fall through.

As regards the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Provincial Police, I have received the utmost co-operation as is also the case with all other Provincial and Dominion departments here with the one exception of Mr. Norman Lee, the Inspector of Dominion Income Tax. Mr. Lee has been adopting obstructionist tactics but, as a result of words between us and threats on my part to take the whole question to Ottawa and place the matter before the Commissioner, he has reluctantly, I would say, agreed to co-operate more fully.

(c) Government Removal Policy

Considering only the Custodian's position in this matter, the Government's policy of moving alien Japanese is having an immediate effect in that key men in various companies under the control of the Custodian's agents have been moved or may be moved in the future with the result that liquidations will be necessary. These liquidations will result in hardship to Canadian Japanese who are working alongside Japanese Nationals in these companies, since they will be thrown out of employment and the chances of obtaining any new work in this Province are certainly remote. The removal of the Japanese nationals will also cut down the market for the goods sold in stores under the Custodian's control and this will also necessitate wholesale liquidations. The question of whether or not the Custodian could proceed immediately to liquidate all stores to avoid having to liquidate in a forced market in the near future, without embarrassing the Government's general policy as regards the Japanese population, is one that should be considered.



February 24, 1942.

British Columbia

2. Removal of Japanese

Public opinion in Vancouver and vicinity has just about reached the breaking point insofar as their understanding of the Government's policy is concerned as to the removal of the Japanese. Whether or not their attitude is reasonable is a matter with which I am not concerned but I do feel that there is every possibility of there being a civil demonstration against the Japanese in the very near future. Newspapers are not improving the situation nor are the various public bodies here and the recent shelling of the California coast has not improved the whole picture. The Japanese themselves up to this week do not appear to have been co-operative insofar as leaving is concerned but this may have been as a result of having been advised not to leave by their leaders and on this point I think the R.C.M.P. have some rather definite information.

As regards the Custodian's work, the removal of these Japanese, provided they are not detained under the Defence of Canada Regulations, is of no interest to him insofar as their personal assets are concerned but their removal is affecting the companies that the Custodian is operating. For the proper administration of the Custodian's regulations it is most essential that the Custodian be advised in advance of the publication of the Government's policy as to what that policy is and of any changes in same. While it may be possible to salvage some of the business today there will, in my opinion, be no market for same a month from now if the Japanese are moved. On the other hand there is the question of the assets of these people and their disposal as a result of the removal. There is every possibility that if this is not handled by some agency considerable loss will occur and if a plan of administration is not worked out now in anticipation of trouble it is my opinion that an organization that will eventually have to take control, will take control at a time when chaos will exist as regards the assets to be controlled. I know that it may be said that the Japanese can look after their own property and this may be true for a time but as the removal continues there will be fewer Japanese to look after the businesses and certainly the number of Japanese who can manage a business is limited. I feel that the Japanese would be more willing to leave if they knew that their property would be protected by the Government. I realize that this is not the Custodian's business but I know also that the Custodian has the only organization now operating which could by expanding take over the administration of these assets. If any committee or other organization takes over this work the Custodian should be represented, in my opinion, on such committee or in the organization since there will be conflicting interests from time to time and these could be avoided by a close liaison as might have been avoided by the Custodian being represented on the fishing boat committee. Commander Johnson himself appeared surprised that the Custodian was not represented on that committee in view of his interest in the boats and I feel that this problem should be brought to your attention for your consideration.

Having considered the situation for several weeks and knowing something of the problems involved in administration Japanese assets, I am of the opinion that, if this work is to be turned over to the Custodian or to any other organization, and I feel it should be placed under some department's control, then the department which is to do the work should be given an opportunity of setting up the necessary machinery before the newspapers are told. I estimate that 50% of the telephone calls received in the Custodian's office in Vancouver are directly or indirectly connected with problems of Japanese residing in the province who are not enemies and who do not come under the Custodian's jurisdiction. These telephone calls



are a result of newspaper articles to the effect that the Custodian is handling all Japanese assets in the province. I think that the Government's policy would be considerably strengthened if it were announced to the press that the assets of all Japanese have been placed under control. This would satisfy the Japanese since my experience with them is that they are quite willing to co-operate with the Custodian and understand his position as being one of a trustee. It would also satisfy the whites in some measure to know that measures had been taken to control all assets. In addition to this it would give the police, through co-operation with the Custodian's office, the entry to a great deal of information which they cannot obtain at present without warrants.

I am not advocating that the Custodian take on this work but I personally see no reasonable alternative if it is decided to control the assets of the Japanese who are being moved. Another point which I think should be kept in mind, is that by controlling the assets considerably more might be salvaged and used to re-imburse the Dominion Government for the maintenance of these Japanese.



C.N.

Ottawa, February 26th, 1942.

G. W. McPherson,  
1404 Royal Bank Building,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

RETEL WILL BE READY TO MEET YOU FRIDAY ON ARRIVAL STOP  
ORION LOW GLAD TO PUT YOU UP FRIDAY NIGHT.

A. H. Mathieu  
Assistant Deputy Custodian

(Charge to - Custodian of  
Enemy Property)

*File*



VICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	DL
Night Message	NM
Night Letter	NL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM



D. E. GALLOWAY, ASSISTANT VICE-PRESIDENT, TORONTO, ONT.

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VANCOUVER BC FEB 25 1942

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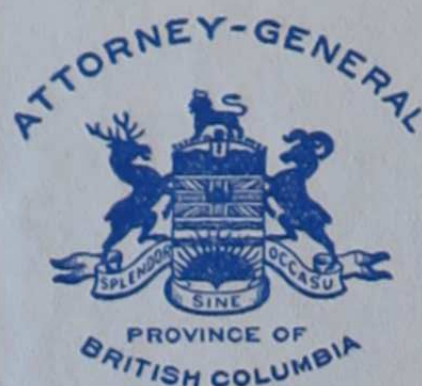
ARRIVING OTTAWA FRIDAY NOON STOP WOULD APPRECIATE MEETING SAME DAY  
AND LEAVE FOR NEWYORK SATURDAY STOP PLEASE CALL ORION LOW AND  
INQUIRE IF CAN SLEEP THERE STOP IF NOT PLEASE RESERVE ROOM CHATEAU  
PREFERABLY

G W MCPHERSON.

1031P

**Come on Canada — Buy the New Victory Bonds**





VICTORIA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE W-412-3

February 23rd 1942.

AIR MAIL.

The Custodian of Enemy Property,  
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir:-

The question has been raised whether enemy aliens, and the Japanese in particular, are entitled to buy and sell land and carry on their ordinary pursuits in this Province in the same manner as our own people are entitled to do. I must say that I find the provisions of the Regulations dealing with trading with the Enemy very hard to understand in regard to a matter of this kind, and I would appreciate it if you would advise me definitely on this point. The question has become one of considerable importance in this Province of late as you may have noticed from press accounts of Japanese from the coast trying to buy land in the interior of the Province in view of the fact that they have been ordered to remove themselves from the coastal areas before April 1st. In this connection the writer noticed a press report last week to the effect that Prime Minister King had announced that Japanese in this Province were not entitled to buy land and I wondered whether the Prime Minister had been misquoted or whether there was an order recently passed at Ottawa dealing with this matter about which we have not heard.

A reply by air-mail would be appreciated.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*  
Deputy Attorney-General.

*see new order  
in council confirming.  
P.C. 1457*

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN	
RECEIVED	
FEB 25 1942	
PASS TO.....	FILE
TRANSFER TO.....	
ANS'D BY	

11201



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, February 14th, 1942.

AHM/M

Dear Mr. McPherson,

Re: Dependents of Interned Japanese

On receipt of your letter of February 11th I immediately communicated with Mr. Hereford of the Labour Department who at first was reluctant to take any immediate action without first having the opinion of or discussing the situation with the authorities here, in view of the changed conditions of Dominion relief. However, after thinking the matter over he called me back to state that he was wiring Mr. E. W. Griffith, Provincial Relief Administrator at Victoria, to arrange for relief of the Takaoka family as soon as it is necessary to do so, that is after the funds now under your control have been exhausted.

Mr. Hereford explained that due to the changed conditions and the fact that he is going to be subcharged with work on the labour question which is now shaping up with the Japanese situation, he would prefer that the local authorities arrange to relieve him of the responsibility of this internee relief. For this internee relief he looks upon Dr. Coleman as his Deputy Minister, and I have discussed the situation with Dr. Coleman who agrees with Mr. Hereford to a certain extent, and he has already opened negotiations with the Commissioner of Internment Operations with a view to surveying the situation relative to the possibility of taking over this matter. Mr. Hereford advised me that he is prepared to loan his relief staff to the Internment Branch if they would take over the administrative responsibilities.

In the meantime Mr. Hereford has advised the B.C. authorities to continue extending relief where required for Japanese families, on the basis of the arrangement made for the German and Italian internees. You might, therefore, communicate with Mr. Griffith in Victoria, or the local authorities the same as we did at this end, and until a definite arrangement is made as between the Dominion office and the Provincial office you could probably arrange for the



assets under control to be utilized for this maintenance until they are exhausted, and advise Mr. Griffith the amount held so that arrangements can be made by his Department to begin relief allowances as soon as the controlled assets are fully paid out.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

G. W. McPherson, Esq.,  
1409 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.



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# CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS



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Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa, February 9, 1942.

G. W. McPherson,  
1404 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver.

Have spoken Superintendent Bankruptcy. If Mr. Field will forward new application I anticipate appointment will be made as authorized trustee.

E. H. COLEMAN  
Deputy Custodian.

Chg. Custodian's Office.

*Japanese file*

cussed this matter with Mr. Field and told him that I thought it advisable that he should request a review of his application and that I would write you relating to same. If Mr. Field cannot be appointed then it is my intention to proceed regardless of the fact that he is not an authorized trustee unless you are of the opinion that he should not act. I am anxious to get the liquidation under way before leaving here to see that the proceedings instituted in this first case are correct so that it may be used as a precedent.

Neither Mr. Field nor myself will take any steps until I hear from you.

Yours truly,

*[Signature]*  
(G. W. McPherson)

Authorized Deputy of the  
Secretary of State and/or  
Custodian.

GWMcP/FC.



VIA AIR MAIL

# CANADA

## DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

ADDRESS ALL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE  
CUSTODIAN'S OFFICE

PLEASE REFER  
TO

FILE NO. ....

1404 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.,  
February 7, 1942.

1942 FEB 24

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

Dear Dr. Coleman:

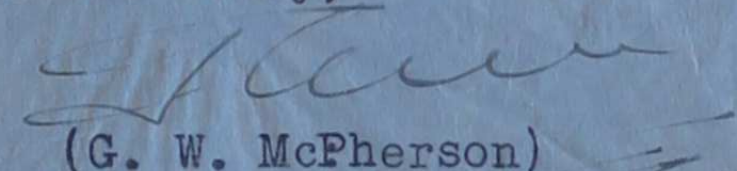
Re: Mr. Frederick Field

It appears necessary to liquidate at least one Japanese timber company immediately and it is my intention to appoint Mr. Frederick Field personally as the liquidator rather than P. S. Ross and Sons. This is the procedure that was adopted in the case of the coal company when we appointed Mr. Hoult personally. As you know the Regulations provide that the liquidator shall follow the practice under the Winding Up Act but I do not think this of necessity means that he must be an authorized trustee under that act, which Mr. Field is not. However, to avoid any criticism by a creditor or anyone else, now or in the future, and in view of the amendment to the Winding Up Act in 1932, you may consider it advisable to have Mr. Field appointed an authorized trustee. The possibility of Mr. Field acting in a liquidation before the court where he would definitely have to be an authorized trustee should also be considered.

I have seen Mr. Field's personal file together with the correspondence between Mr. Riley and himself in July of 1937, at which time Mr. Field had made application to be appointed as an authorized trustee. Mr. Riley advised him on July 14th of that year that it had been decided it was not necessary to make any additional appointments and his application was rejected. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Field and told him that I thought it advisable that he should request a review of his application and that I would write you relating to same. If Mr. Field cannot be appointed then it is my intention to proceed regardless of the fact that he is not an authorized trustee unless you are of the opinion that he should not act. I am anxious to get the liquidation under way before leaving here to see that the proceedings instituted in this first case are correct so that it may be used as a precedent.

Neither Mr. Field nor myself will take any steps until I hear from you.

Yours truly,

  
(G. W. McPherson)  
Authorized Deputy of the  
Secretary of State and/or  
Custodian.

GWMcP/FC.



Victoria Building, 7 O'Connor St.,

Ottawa, February 5th, 1942.

AHM/M

Dear Mr. McPherson,

I have your letter of February 2nd complaining that you are receiving numerous letters from Ottawa, particularly from Mr. Beckett, Mr. Biron and myself, on matters other than Japanese and which should be handled direct from this office.

I quite agree with you in this as it was not the intention of using your office except on exceptional cases or cases that refer to Japanese or Chinese matters, and I have given instructions that this be stopped. I have avoided doing this myself and am surprised that you include me as an offender. It may be, however, that I did do so in the heavy rush here, but you may rest assured that it was not with the intention of creating more work for you. Mr. Gardner suggested to me that we refer to him old commercial cases that have not yet been settled, so that he could take the matter up personally, and while I gave these instructions to Mr. Belisle he advised me today that he has only found one case which he has referred to Mr. Gardner.

I trust you will have no further trouble in this connection and that you will soon be able to clean up and come back East.

Yours sincerely,

(A. H. Mathieu)  
Assistant Deputy Custodian.

G. W. McPherson, Esq.,  
Room 1409,  
Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

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FILE No. ....

1404 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.,  
February 2, 1942.

A. H. Mathieu, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mathieu:

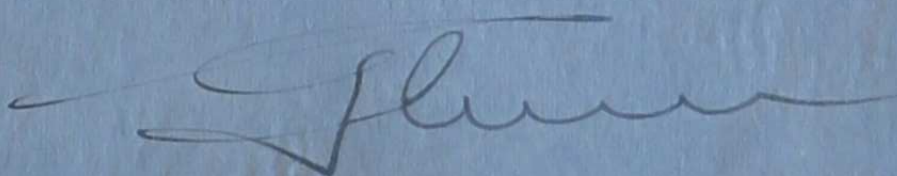
Re: Administration Here

For the past week or ten days Mr. Gardner and I have both been receiving numerous letters from Ottawa from Mr. Biron, Mr. Beckett and yourself, and while we are anxious to help you as much as possible in the general Custodian work in this City, several of these letters relate to matters other than Japanese and matter which, it would appear, could be fairly easily handled from Ottawa in the usual way. You will appreciate the fact that we are endeavouring to clean up the work here as quickly as possible and return to Ottawa in order to cut down the expense of administration but the work relating to Japanese in particular is so involved and of such quantity that all of our time is spent in dealing with same.

I would appreciate it greatly if you would see that the other parties in the office handle matters from Ottawa that can, and normally would be handled from there, leaving Mr. Gardner free, and myself free, to deal principally with Japanese and Chinese affairs on the Coast.

Your co-operation in this matter will be greatly appreciated and I trust that you will not take offence at my suggestion as I know you will understand our position here.

Yours very truly,





**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**  
**OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN**

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FILE No. ....

1409 Royal Bank Bldg.,  
Vancouver, B. C.,  
January 12, 1942.

Mr. A. H. Mathieu,  
Assistant Deputy Custodian,  
7 O'Connor Street,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

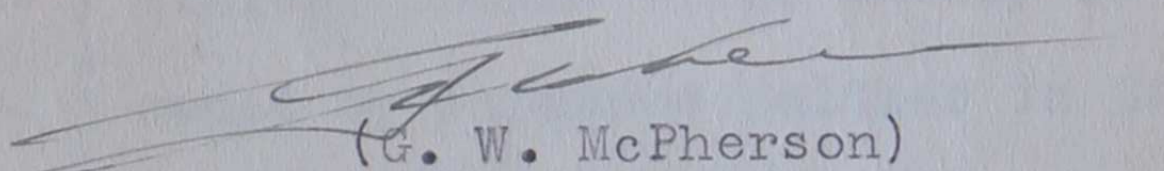
Dear Mr. Mathieu:

Re: Japanese Firms

I have your letter of January 5th, with  
enclosure, and wish to thank you for same.

I have already instituted enquiries on  
all these companies.

Yours truly,

  
(G. W. McPherson)  
Authorized Deputy of the  
Secretary of State and/or  
Custodian.

GWMcP\*FC.

*file*



For Mr. Mathieu.

JAPANESE LISTS.

JAPANESE CONTROLLED

"A" - (B. C. List)

List of firms carrying on business in B. C. thought to be wholly or in part owned by Japanese (either in Canada or elsewhere) and individuals with Japanese names carrying on business in B.C.

"B"

✓Toronto	- )	Firms carrying on business in these
✓Montreal	- )	cities, thought to be wholly or in part
✓Regina	- )	owned by Japanese (either in Canada or
. Lists	)	elsewhere) and individuals with Japanese
	)	names carrying on business in these cities.

"C"

General	)	Canadian Resident firms thought to have
List	)	been doing business with Japan but where
(Commercial)	)	there is no evidence of Japanese interest
	)	either Resident or non-Resident, except
	)	possibly as a shareholder.



# LIST A

FIRMS CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN B.C. THOUGHT TO BE WHOLLY OR IN PART OWNED BY JAPANESE, (EITHER IN CANADA OR ELSEWHERE) AND INDIVIDUALS WITH JAPANESE NAMES CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Acme Importers & Exporters Ltd.,	Vancouver
Associated Cleaners & Dyers Ltd.,	Vancouver
B. C. Cod Fishermen's Co-Operative Assoc.,	Vancouver
✓ B. C. Fish Salteries Limited,	Vancouver
B. C. Log Export Co.,	Vancouver
B. C. Purchasers Association Ltd.,	Vancouver
British Asiatic Importers & Exporters,	Vancouver
Burrard Fish Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
✓ Cameron Lake Logging Co., Limited,	Vancouver
Canada Daily News-Vancouver,	Vancouver
✓ Canadian Salt Herring Exporters Ltd.,	Vancouver
✓ Canamoku Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
Clever Maid Manufacturing Co.,	Vancouver
Daily People, The (Newspaper),	Vancouver
Deep Bay Logging Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
Deshaw Company Ltd.,	Vancouver
Ebisuzaki & Co., M.,	Vancouver
Fernbridge Lumber Co.,	Vancouver
Fukukawa, S., c/o Lawson, Clark & Lundell,	Vancouver
Fukuoka Kaigai Kyokai,	Vancouver
Furuya & Co., Ltd.,	Mission City, B.C.
Furuya & Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
Green Cove Salteries Ltd.,	Vancouver
Growers Box Supply Co., Ltd.,	Haney, B.C.
Gyosha Renraksu Kyogi Kai,	Vancouver
Hamagachi Drugs Co.,	Steveston, B.C.
Haney Japanese Educational Auxiliary,	Vancouver
Highland Berry Growers Association,	New Westminster
Hirasawa, T.,	New Westminster
Howe Sound Fisheries Limited,	Vancouver
Ikeda, A.,	Vancouver
Import & Domestic Silk Co., (I.Nishio)	Vancouver



ankai Woodfibre,	Vancouver
✓ Japan & Canada Trust Savings Co.,	Vancouver
Japan Society of Vancouver,	Vancouver
Japanese Merchants Association,	Vancouver
Kii Kaigai Kyokai,	Vancouver
Koushin Kai,	Vancouver
Kyoritsu Goyakko Boshikai,	Vancouver
Kegetsu & Co.,	Vancouver
Kegetsu, E.,	Vancouver
Kamimura, K.,	Mission City, B.C.
✓ Kakinuma, T.,	Vancouver
Karatsu, N.,	Vancouver
✓ Kasho & Co., Ltd., J.,	Vancouver
Kato, S.,	Vancouver
✓ Kamishini, K.,	Vancouver
Kitamura Bros.,	Vancouver
Komura Bros., Ltd.,	Vancouver
Kondo & Co.,	Vancouver
Machida, D.,	Vancouver
✓ Maikawa, Ltd.,	Vancouver
Kaikawa Sotres Ltd., T.,	Vancouver
Mandarin Export Assoc.,	Vancouver
Maple Ridge Co-operative Produce Exchange,	Haney, B.C.
Mareno Boat Works,	New Westminster, B.C.
Matsumiya Co., S.,	Vancouver
Matsumiya & Nose,	Vancouver
✓ Matsuyama & Co., Ltd., T.,	Vancouver
✓ McNeill Trading Co., Ltd., N.S.,	Port McNeill, B.C.
Mizuhara, S.,	Vancouver
✓ Moresby Island Fisheries (Jedway)Ltd.,	Vancouver
Nakamura Co., C.,	Vancouver
Nakazawa, Y, ("Trust")	Vancouver
✓ Nanaimo Shipyards Ltd.,	Vancouver
Nakayama, G.,	Vancouver



Yokko Co.,	Vancouver
Nishiguchi & Co., Ltd., M.,	New Westminster, B.C.
Nishimura & Co., J.,	Vancouver
Nishimura, Hatt,	Vancouver
Nishizawa, S.,	Vancouver
No. 1 District Fishermen's Association,	Steveston, B.C.
Ocean Fisheries Ltd.,	Vancouver
✓ Ocean Timber Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver & Cowichan Lake, B.C.
Omiya & Company,	Steveston, B.C.
Onskikinen Saisei Kai,	Vancouver
Pacific Importers, Ltd.,	Vancouver
✓ Pacific Mills,	Vancouver
✓ Pacific Sea Products Exporters,	Vancouver
Powell Lumber & Fuel Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
✓ Queen Charlotte Timber Holding Co., Ltd., (See Smith Brown & Co., Vancouver).	Vancouver
Richmond Trading Co.,	Vancouver
River Fish Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
✓ Riversyde Lumber Co., Ltd.,	Mission City, B.C.
Royston Lumber Co., Ltd.,	Cumberland, B.C.
Ruskin Box Mfg., Co.,	Ruskin, B.C.
✓ Salt Salmon Exporters of B.C. Ltd.,	Vancouver, B.C.
Seishindo Drugs Co.,	Vancouver, B.C.
Shibuya & Co., S.,	Vancouver
Shimotakahara, T.,	Vancouver
Shokai, T., Nimi,	Vancouver
✓ Silk-O-Lina Ltd.,	Vancouver
Smith Brown & Co.,	Vancouver
South Port Mann Berry Growers Co-operative Association,	Vancouver
South Fraser Farmers Union,	New Westminster
Stanley Park Shipyards Ltd.,	Vancouver
Strawberry Hill Farmers Co-operative Association	New Westminster, B.C.
Strawberry Hill Japanese Farmers Institute,	Strawberry Hill, B.C.
Suga Boat Building & Repair Shop,	South Westminster, B.C.



Megoro Mori & Son,	Vancouver
Surrey Berry Growers Co-operative Association	New Westminster, B.C.
Takahashi & Co., Limited, K.,	Vancouver
Tanaka & Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
Tairkiu Nippon Sha Ltd.,	Vancouver
Takahashi, F.K.,	Vancouver
Takeuchi, T.,	Vancouver
✓ Tamura, T.,	Vancouver
Tanaka, Ichitaro,	Vancouver
Tanaka, J.,	Vancouver
Tanaka, S.,	Vancouver
Tofing Trollers Co-operative Assoc.,	Vancouver
Toru Tamura,	Vancouver
Trans-Pacific Lumber Co. Limited,	Vancouver
Uchida & Co., Y.,	Vancouver
Uchida, Y. & Nakazawa, Y.,	Mandarin Orange Trust A/C. Vancouver
Uchida Shoten,	Vancouver
Union Boat Works,	Vancouver
✓ Union Fish Co. Ltd.,	Vancouver
Union Trading Co., Limited,	Vancouver
Vancouver Paper Box Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver
Wakita, S.,	Steveston, B.C.
Weldrest Hosiery Ltd.,	Vancouver, B.C.
West Coast Trading Co., Ltd.,	Vancouver, B.C.
Western Canada Hop Co-operative Union,	Mission City, B.C.
West Langley Berry Growers' Association,	Langley Prairie, B.C.
Yama Taxi,	Vancouver, B.C.
✓ Yamashita Shipping Co.,	Vancouver, B.C.
Yamashita, Mitsugi,	New Westminster, B.C.
Yamato Silks Ltd.,	Vancouver
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.,	Vancouver



"A"

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST (A)

Consolidated Farmers of Fraser Valley	Vancouver
Japan Tea Buying Agency (Bank of Montreal)	New York
	and Tokyo
Kawasaki - Ischiro Jap. Consul - Marine Bldg.	Vancouver
Morimura Bros. Inc.	Tokyo & New York
Nippon Importing Co. (?)	Vancouver
Nippon Yusen Kaisha LINE	Vancouver
Nozaki Bros. Ltd.	Steveston, B.C.
Sendagaya Shibuyaku	Tokyo & 630 Taylor St Vancouver.
Silks Limited (?)	Vancouver
Tofino Trollers Coop. Assn	Tofino, B.C.



LIST "B" - TORONTO.

Firms carrying on business in Toronto thought to be wholly or in part owned by Japanese (either in Canada or elsewhere) and individuals with Japanese names carrying on business in Toronto.

Jobbers Realty Ltd.	Toronto
Kawakita Co., Ltd.	"
Nippon Importing Co.	"
Nozaki Bros. (Canada) Ltd.	"
Ribbons Ltd.	"
<i>Real Silk Hosiery</i> Silks Ltd.	"
Weldrest Hosiery Co.	"

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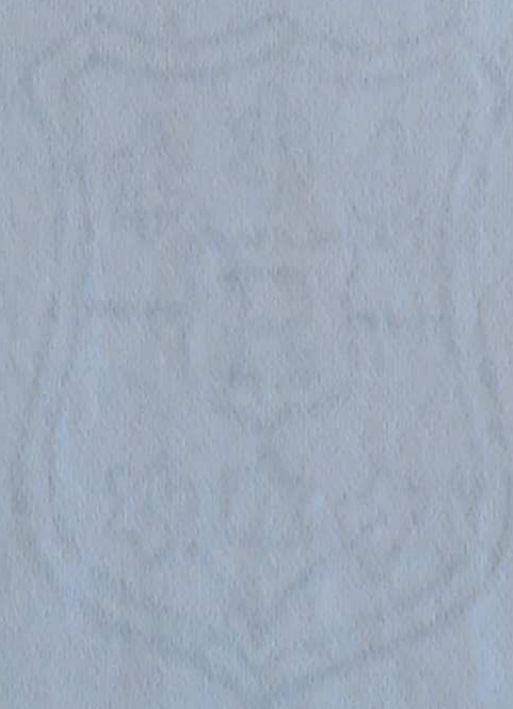


LIST "B" - MONTREAL.

Firms carrying on business in Montreal thought to be wholly or in part owned by Japanese (either in Canada or elsewhere) and individuals with Japanese names carrying on business in Montreal.

Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	Montreal
Mikado Co., Ltd.	"
Takeshige, Y.	"
Tokio Marine Fire Insurance Co.	"

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SUPERFINE  
LINEN RECORD  
MONTREAL CANADA