

Japanese in London problem,
Jan 1942

X-81(N)

Continued on file X-81 Vol II

X-81

Japanese Situation, 1942

1942, January 1942

1 Japanese Situation

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Japanese in Canada Problem,
Jan 1942

X-81(1)

Continued on type X-81 Vol II

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This type X-81 Secret Correspondence +
Memoranda

type 70-25 Miscellaneous Resolutions
+ Correspondence

70-25-H Utilization of Japanese Labour.

70-25-B Applications + recommendations
for appointments + positions

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Japanese in Canada Problem,
Jan 1942

X-81(1)

DEPARTMENT OF
PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH
MINISTER'S OFFICE

Memorandum:

CABINET COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY
PRIME MINISTER TO DEAL WITH
JAPANESE

Mackenzie (Chairman)
Gardiner
Mitchell

Patt's Committee in red pencil

A.P.V.

CONFIDENTIAL

10th January, 1942

My dear Prime Minister,-

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.

The real difference of opinion arose, however, in regard to the question of the evacuation of Japanese nationals. There are of these about 3,300. Of these, 1,714 are between the ages of 18 and 48 years, and I would estimate that from about 2,000 to 2,500 are able-bodied, adult males.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

I

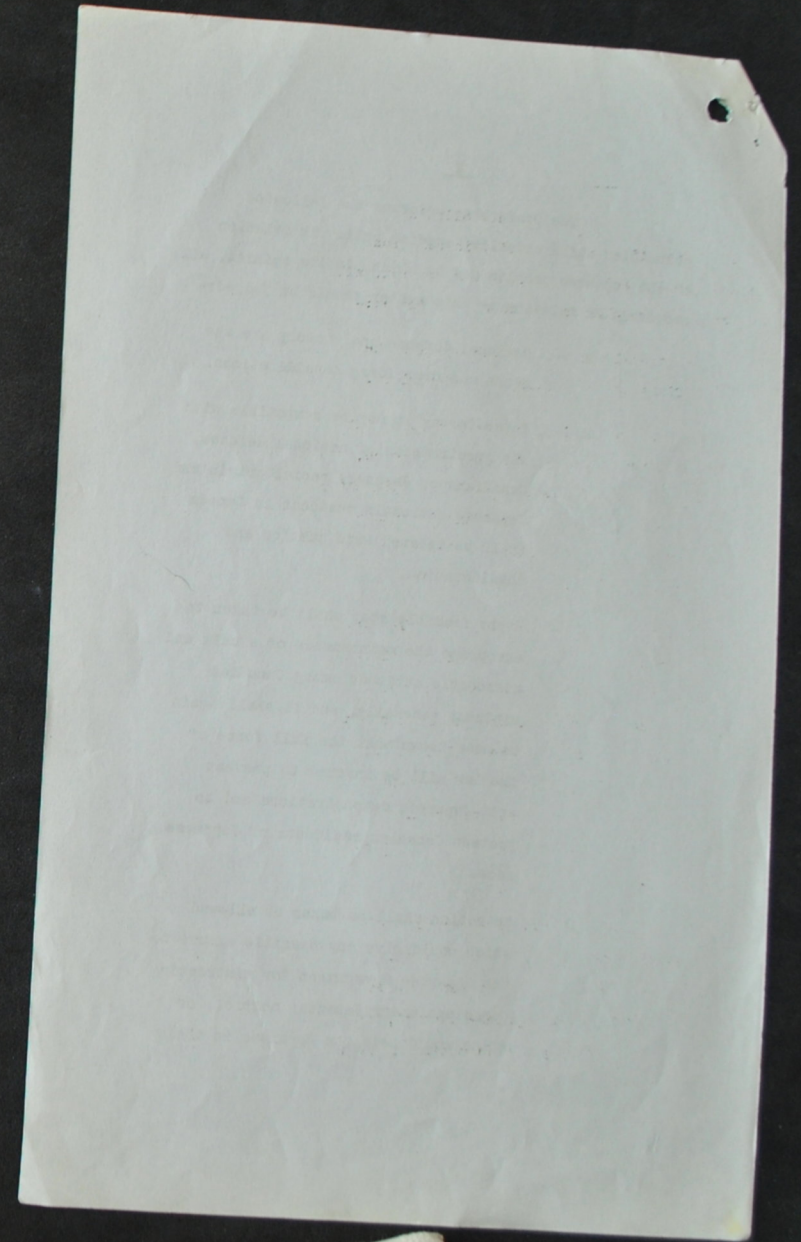
The Conference endorses the following principles which underlie Canadian policy in relation to the Japanese problem and by which, in its opinion, all proposals in relation to this matter should be judged:-

- A - National defence and victory are the first and overriding considerations. ✓
- B - In so far as it may be compatible with the requirements of national defence, Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada shall be treated with justice and consideration. ✓
- C - Every feasible step shall be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally, and it shall again be made known that the full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race. ✓
- D - No action shall be taken or allowed which would give any possible excuse to the Japanese Government for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control, or which would help the Japanese in their ✓

2.

present efforts to arouse Asiatic
hostility against the white race.

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



II

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

- A - Prohibit all persons of Japanese racial origin from fishing or serving on fishing vessels or other vessels operated by Japanese off the coast of British Columbia. ✓
- B - Strictly control the sale of gasoline and of blasting powder to persons of Japanese racial origin, under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. ✓
- C - Prohibit the possession or use by Japanese nationals of short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras. ✓
- D - Continue intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals. ✓

OK
K

III

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

- A - Accept at once the offers of various groups of Canadians of Japanese race to perform wartime service for Canada. ✓
- B - Organize for the foregoing purpose a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, and take such other action as will make most effective use of the abilities of Canadian residents of Japanese race.
- C - Encourage the enlistment in the Canadian Armed Forces, for service outside British Columbia, of Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin; and call up under the terms of the National Resources Mobilization Act, for service outside British Columbia, all Canadian nationals of Japanese racial origin properly subject to the provisions of the said Act.

OK

OK

?

No

5.

- D - Arrange through the immediate establishment of a special office in British Columbia for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, and now immobilized on the Pacific Coast. ✓
- E - Emphasize to the white fishermen and cannerymen on the Pacific Coast that they must accept responsibility for seeing that the removal of the Japanese fishermen does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, the United Kingdom and the Allied nations. ✓

OK

OK
if possible

6.

IV

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

- OK
- A - The representatives of the Department of National Defence, National Defence for Naval Services, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police assured the Conference that the requirements of national defence and security can be met by the measures already taken or recommended, and do not warrant such action.
 - B - The acceptance of this proposal would be a contradiction of Canadian and Allied professions of justice and humanity.
 - C - Officers of the Department of External Affairs informed the Conference that in their opinion action of the kind proposed would almost certainly result in cruel retaliation by the Japanese authorities

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

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

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

8.

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

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

OK

OK

K

V

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

- A - A statement by radio to the people of British Columbia by the Prime Minister of Canada.
- B - One or two explanatory statements over the radio by participants in this Conference in which the various considerations presented and the reasons for the recommendations made, will be clearly discussed.
- C - Full and complete "off-the-record" discussions with representatives of the press and radio to be held in Victoria, Vancouver and Ottawa, and to be participated in by Members of the Standing Committee, representatives of the Armed Services, and of the Department of External Affairs, with the cooperation of the Director of Public Information.

This should be first step

K

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

K

MEMORANDUM

1. Speed is essential.
2. See extract from letter from General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command.
3. See extract from Navy letter.
4. Remove male population from Coastal area.
5. Organize into units for gainful employment based upon set-up of "Pioneer Units" of last war.
6.

(a) Nationals - Compulsory	} Into No. 5
(b) Naturalized - Volunteer	
(c) Canadian Born - Volunteer	
(d) Ex-service men - Volunteer	

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

- "2. I fully realize the various angles of the situation and that any action which we might take against local Japanese, which is not completely humane and in conformity with the Geneva Convention, might be taken as an excuse by Japan to deal harshly with our own prisoners. I feel, however, that internment of Japanese males between the ages of 18 and 45, their removal from the coast and their organization into paid units on public works or some similar employment would be advisable.
- "3. I discussed the matter yesterday with the Premier of British Columbia, who entirely concurs in the above views. I have this date also discussed the matter with Lieut.-Col. Sparling, who is a member of the Standing Committee on Oriental Affairs, who informs me that similar views are held by his committee and that recommendations are going forward to the Prime Minister along these lines.
- "6. Immediate action along the lines as suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent inter-racial riots and bloodshed, and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population."

Jan. 7, 1942.
HLK/YM

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

JANUARY 8th, 2.30 P.M. ROOM 123

A G E N D A

- / 1. Opening statement by the Hon. Ian Mackenzie.
- A. A statement of the purpose of the meeting.
 - B. A description of the peculiar position of the Japanese population in Canada which is unlike that of the German and Italian populations in several ways:-
 - I. The Japanese are concentrated in one province in proximity to a theatre of war.
 - II. There are probably no strong elements among the Japanese population hostile to the present Government of Japan.
 - III. The tendency of the Canadian public to identify race and Japanese nationality.
 - IV. The widespread belief in Canada that Japanese loyalties are racial rather than national.
 - V. The intense economic jealousy of the Japanese and a wish in some quarters to appropriate their property.
 - VI. Existing political and economical disabilities of persons of Japanese race.
 - VII. The somewhat similar position of persons of Chinese and East Indian race.
 - VIII. The analogy of Japanese in United States.
 - IX. The absence of any long range Canadian policy with respect to the future of the Japanese population in Canada.
- / 2. Background of the problem. Statement by Mr. Keenleyside.
- 1937 Interdepartmental committee.
 - 1938 Board of Review
 - 1940 Investigation by Special Committee
 - 1941 Reregistration; collection of firearms; appointment of Standing Committee.
- / 3. Basic principles on which Canadian policy has been and should be based.

- (a) The primacy of defence considerations.
 - (b) Insofar as is compatible with (a) just and decent treatment for Canadians of Japanese race.
 - (c) Insofar as is compatible with (a) the continuation in their normal employments of Japanese nationals resident in Canada.
 - (d) The coordination of Canadian and United States policies.
 - (e) The maintenance of a reasonable attitude among the civilian population and the use of the full force of the law to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Japanese Canadian communities.
 - (f) Avoidance of actions which will lead to retaliation against Canadians under Japanese control.
4. Report on the activities of the Standing Committee by His Worship Mayor Hume.
- (i) Prewar
 - (ii) Since the declaration of war.
5. Report on the existing situation by Assistant Commissioner F. J. Head
- 5A. → Report of General Director
6. The application of general principles to specific problems.
- (a) Fishing boats and fishing licences.
 - (1) What restrictions are imperative in the interests of national defence? ✓
 - (2) If some Canadian Japanese are allowed to fish what supervision is adequate in the interests of national defence? ✓
 - (3) What methods can be used to reassure the public as to the adequacy of precaution? ✓
 - (4) Should our policy be influenced by the importance of not playing Japan's game which is to excite race hatreds? ✓
 - (5) What measures are needed to maintain the efficiency of the fishing industry, - for instance, to enable Canada to carry out arrangements for the sale of vitamins from dogfish liver oil to the United Kingdom at agreed prices? ✓
 - (6) How can fishermen of Japanese race who are excluded from fishing best be employed in the interests of Canada's war effort? ✓

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

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

(b) Gasoline.

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

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

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

(c) Blasting powder.

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

(d) Japanese language newspapers.

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

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

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

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

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

10. Censorship problems.

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

(a) Declaration by Ministers of the Crown.

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

- (c) The Press
- (d) Informal approach to local Government officials and others.
- (e) Action with respect to groups promoting race panic for ulterior purposes.

(COPY)

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

Vancouver,
January 9, 1942

Mayor F. J. Hume,
Chairman of Standing Committee on Orientals,
Parliament Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

We the Executive Body of the Japanese
United Church in British Columbia meeting in Vancouver,
January 8th, 1942, sincerely believe that the Christian
Japanese appreciate the meaning of democracy and that
they understand what it is that the Canadian people
are fighting for in this war. We are grateful for
the attitude towards the Japanese community of the
Canadian Government and the Standing Committee on
Oriental Relations.

We do hereby resolve to redouble our
efforts in the work of reconciliation and declare
our readiness to perform any service to Canada in
the present crisis which the Government may desire
of us.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting
(Rev.) K. Shimizu
Chairman.

D/F

Ottawa, January 10, 1942.

SECRET

My dear Colleague:

Herewith report of Committee dealing
with the Japanese problem. This should be
regarded as highly confidential.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable J.L. Ralston, M.P.,
Minister of National Defence,
OTTAWA.

Copies sent to
Hon. R. Dandurand
T.A. Crerar ✓
F.J.A. Cardin ✓
(J.L. Ralston)
C.G. Power ✓

J.L. Ilsley ✓
J.E. Michaud ✓
C.D. Howe ✓
J.G. Gardiner ✓
N.A. McLarty ✓

J.A. MacKinnon ✓
J.T. Thomson ✓
A.L. Macdonald ✓
Colin Gibson ✓
W.F. Mulock ✓
L. St. Laurent ✓
H. Mitchell ✓

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

- A - National defence and victory are the first and overriding considerations.
- B - In so far as it may be compatible with the requirements of national defence, Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada shall be treated with justice and consideration, (and shall be allowed to remain in their normal occupations.)
- C - Every feasible step shall be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally, and it shall again be made known that the full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.
- D - No action shall be taken or allowed which would give any possible excuse to the Japanese Government for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control, or which

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X-13

January 14, 1942.

The Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, today issued the following statement.

1. During recent weeks the Canadian Government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of Japanese racial origin. On the 8th of January a Conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems. At this Conference the Government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the Government of British Columbia and of the members of the Standing Committee on Orientals of which Mayor Hume of New Westminster is the Chairman. For the aid thus given the Government is most grateful.
2. Finally the Government has received appreciations of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the Defence Services. It has also been advised upon international complications to which certain courses of action might give rise.
3. As a consequence of these various contributions to its knowledge the Government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy that should be adopted.
4. In announcing its programme the Government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for, and in expecting to receive, the firm support of all Canadians.

5. The Government has found no disposition in any responsible quarter to question the justice and validity of the fundamental principles upon which its policy in relation to the Japanese problem has been based. These principles are now reaffirmed; in the future, as in the past, they will provide the standard against which all proposals relating to this problem will be measured. In summary form they may be described as follows:-

- A - National defence and victory are the first and overriding considerations.
- B - Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be ^{justly} treated with justice and, in so far as it may be compatible with the requirements of national defence, with consideration.
- C - Every feasible step should be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally. The full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.
- D - No action will be taken or permitted which would give any excuse to the Government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control. Nor will any action be taken or permitted which would help the Japanese anywhere to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

E - Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States with a view to the substantial coordination of their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

6. In accordance with these principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance, the Canadian Government, as a consequence of the new situation created by Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbour, at once immobilized all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast. All persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited, for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels; or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the Coast of British Columbia.

7. For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin will be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

8. Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use short-wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras.

9. The present intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued, and the Defence of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced.

10. It is intended to organize a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, in order to utilize the services of the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve.

11. Steps are being taken to provide for defining Protected Areas in Canada and, subsequent to a date to be announced, all enemy aliens (of whatever origin), except those who possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such Protected Areas on the Pacific Coast as may be defined. Arrangements will be made by the Federal Government to provide accommodation for persons thus removed.

12. A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the Protected Areas on work of national value.

13. In order that the Canadian war effort may not suffer because of necessary restrictions placed upon persons of Japanese origin, the Government proposes to arrange at once, through the establishment of a special office in British Columbia, for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, now immobilized on the Pacific Coast. The removal of the Japanese fishermen will place upon the white fishermen and

canners of the Pacific Coast a heavy responsibility for seeing that this removal does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, to the United Kingdom, and to the United Nations.

14. In the working out of its plans the Government proposes to give special consideration to those persons of Japanese race who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the World War.

15. The Government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisors, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents of British Columbia themselves. It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however fomented, in British Columbia. The Government proposes, therefore, to carry through its programme with the utmost expedition and thoroughness. It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or by other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection both for themselves and their property.

16. In conclusion the Government wishes to express ~~gratitude~~ ^{thanks} to those public officers and private citizens in British Columbia who, without being blind to the dangers and uncertainties with which they are confronted, have nevertheless set so admirable an example of fair play in their attitude towards those persons of Japanese race now resident in that Province. In this connection the Government wishes particularly to thank the Honourable G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour of the Government of British Columbia, Mayor Hume, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, and the other members of the Committee, Mayor Cornett of Vancouver, and all others who have contributed to the steadying of public opinion along the Pacific Coast. Similar ~~gratitude~~ ^{thanks} is due to the newspapers which almost without exception have realized the weight of their responsibility.

17. The Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, to which reference has been made above, is composed of the following persons:-

Fred J. Hume, Mayor of New Westminster, CHAIRMAN;
 Professor H. F. Angus;
 Lieut.-Colonel Macgregor Macintosh;
 Assistant Commissioner F. J. Read;
 Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sparling, D.S.O.



January 8, 1942.

JAPANESE IN CANADA

The following figures are taken from the latest report furnished by the office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in charge of the Japanese registration (December 3, 1941).

Total registered in Canada to date	24,348
Total of children now in Japan but listed on their parent's Record of Registration	1,478
Total Japanese population in Canada	22,870

	Male	Female	Children under 16	Tot. Pop. in Can.	Chil. 16a. now in	Total Reg.
B.C.	8751	5868	7465	22084	1453	23537
Alberta	175	114	232	521	13	534
Sask.	56	19	25	100	8	108
Manitoba	13	8	8	29	-	29
Ontario	71	14	31	116	4	120
Quebec	13	2	3	18	-	18
Nova Scotia	2	-	-	2	-	2
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	9081	6025	7764	22870	1478	24348

Japanese in Canada and their legal status

	Can. born	Nat. Can.	Jap. Nat.	U.S. Cit. of Jap. Origin	Tot. Pop. in Can.	Child. listed New in Japan	Total Reg.
B.C.	(a) 6067	(b) 6529	(f) 9476	12	22084	1453	23537
Alberta	25	c) 257	d) 157	1	521	13	534
Sask.	24	a) 40	26	-	100	8	108
Manitoba	3	5	21	-	29	-	29
Ontario	24	e) 46	46	-	116	4	120
Quebec	4	12	1	1	18	-	18
Nova Scotia	1	-	1	-	2	-	2
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	6219	6889	9748	14	22870	1478	24348

N.F.

- (a) Not included 44 children listed on their parent's Record of Registration but now in Japan.
- (b) Not included 525 children listed on their parent's Record of Registration but now in Japan.
- (c) Not included 6 children listed etc.
- (d) Not included 8 children listed etc.
- (e) Not included 4 children listed etc.
- (f) Not included 884 children listed etc.
- (g) Not included 7 children listed etc.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- * The Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Pensions and National Health. CHAIRMAN
- The Honourable J. E. Michaud,
Minister of Fisheries.
- * The Honourable J. T. Thorson,
Minister of National War Services.
- * The Honourable G. S. Pearson,
Minister of Labour, and
Provincial Secretary of British Columbia.
-

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| * F. J. Hume, | - Chairman, and Mayor of
New Westminster, B.C. |
| * H. F. Angus, | - Special Assistant to
the Under Secretary of
State for External
Affairs. |
| * F. J. Mead, | - Member of Special
Committee on Orientals
in British Columbia
(1940); and Assistant
Commissioner, Royal
Canadian Mounted Police. |
| * Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, | |
| * Lieut.-Col. A. W. Sparling, | - Chairman, Special
Committee (1940). |
| * Sergeant J. K. Barnes, | - R.C.M.P., Secretary. |
| * N. A. Robertson, | - Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs. |
| J. E. Read, | - Legal Adviser, Department
of External Affairs. |
| * H. L. Keenleyside, | - Chairman, Board of Review
(1928)
Member, Special Committee
(1940)
Assistant Under Secretary
of State for External
Affairs. |
| Escott Reid, | - Department of External
Affairs. |

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* Brigadier S. T. Wood,	- Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
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* T.W.S. Parsons,	- Commissioner, British Columbia Provincial Police.
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* Commodore H.E. Reid,	- Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.
* Commander J. McCullough,	- Officer in Charge of Auxiliary Vessels, Pacific Coast.
* Paymaster Lieut.-Commander R. A. Pennington,	-
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* Major-General Maurice Pope,	- Vice-Chief of the General Staff.
* Lieut.-Col. J. E. Lyon,	- Acting Director of Military Operations and Intelligence.
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* Dr. D.B. Finn,	- Deputy Minister of Fisheries.
* A. J. Whitmore,	- Director Western Fisheries, Department of Fisheries. X
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* W.J. Couper,	- Department of Labour.
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* R. W. Baldwin,	- Office of the Press Censor.

* Indicates present or past resident of British Columbia.

Number of Japanese in B.C.

23428

(a)	Naturalized Japanese	2111	3686 ✓
		Female 1875	
(b)	Canadian Born Japanese	3290	5448 ✓
		Female 2158	
(c)	Japanese Nationals	3296	5387
		Female 2091	
(d)	Number of Japanese Males Both Canadian Born and Naturalized		5401
(e)	Japanese of Military age 18 to 45		4951