



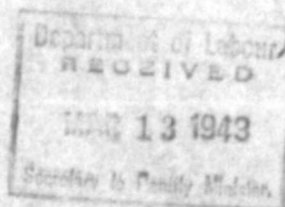
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BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

March 11th, 1943.

355 BURNARD STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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



Dear Mr. MacNamara: RE: RADIOS

It has been brought to my attention by a member of the staff who is responsible for the shipment of personal effects of Japanese persons, that we have requested a number of radios to be released by the Custodian and forwarded to the Japanese who are located in other parts of Canada, outside of British Columbia. It now appears that the Custodian is not releasing these radios due to the fact that they have not had the policy clarified from Ottawa.

Another question that has been placed before the Commission is, who is to pay for the dismantling of the Short-wave equipment in the radios, crating, delivering and cartage charges of having the radios sent to the Japanese owners. In this regard I am attaching a form which indicates that in making the request to have the radio released, the Japanese certifies that he agrees to pay all charges as required by the B.C. Security Commission. The way this matter will be handled by us is that if the Custodian is prepared to release the radio, we will do the necessary packing and shipping, sending the instrument on a C.O.D. basis to the Japanese and should the radio not be claimed by him it will be sold by the Railway Company to pay the charges.

In regard to having the short-wave either removed or put in such condition that it cannot be used, I thought

Page 2.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,


March 11th, 1943.

..... I would suggest to you that I be authorised to contact Mr. Henry Hill who is Director of Training for the War Emergency Training program in the city of Vancouver. I do know that he is operating Wireless Mechanics courses and from my past experience, it has always been difficult to obtain sufficient instruments to work on.

I would propose that the instruments which are to be released are sent to his School, the necessary work done before we pack and ship them to the consignees. I would appreciate your comments in this regard also as to whether or not there has been any policy forwarded to the Custodian relative to releasing radios. I would like to be in a position to advise people in our Interior towns whom we are endeavouring to persuade to move to normal employment in other parts of Canada that they may obtain their radios and use them as soon as they have arrived at their destination.

I would appreciate your advice in this regard.

Yours very truly,


GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.

GC/DS
Encl:

JANUARY 11, 1943

COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

Questions Discussed and Decisions Thereon

1. Urban Properties - Vancouver
Assessed value - \$1,800,000.
Other urban property -
Estimated value - \$1,100,000.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the principle of liquidation be recommended;
2. That a committee of three, consisting of --
one recommended by the city of Vancouver;
one nominee of the Dominion Government; and
one recommended by the Spanish Consul at Vancouver,
representing the Japanese;

be appointed to dispose in the most equitable form of urban property in the city of Vancouver, and later elsewhere.

2. Agricultural Lands

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That Order in Council, P.C. 5523 be rescinded;
2. That the Custodian take charge;
3. That the Soldier Settlement Board lend the services of Mr. MacKay to assist the Custodian in Vancouver in regard to these properties.
4. That the Director of the Veterans' Land Act take over such properties as he may require, as soon as he may deem advisable.

3. Logging Operations -
Royston Lumber Company Limited
Deep Bay Logging Company Limited

RECOMMENDATION:

On account of the vital necessity of obtaining this lumber for war purposes, these should be re-opened, and the tender received for the Royston Lumber Company be accepted by the Custodian; and such other tender as he may receive for the Deep Bay Logging Company Limited be also accepted, and that the Custodian be thereunto properly empowered.

4. Cameras and Radios

RECOMMENDATION:

That cameras and radios be not provided to these Japanese who are still within the confines of British Columbia, but do be restored to their owners who are outside British Columbia, and that those in British Columbia be so notified.

5. Disposal of Remainder of Fishing Vessels

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the Custodian continue to dispose of these as best he can.
2. That the cost of looking after those now in charge of the Custodian, and disbursements made, be a charge against the total sales of fishing boats and gear.

6. Chattels

RECOMMENDATION:

That disposal of these chattels - seeing that some of them are household goods or gods, be delicately handled and be left to the good judgment of Dr. Coleman and Mr. MacNamara.

7. Fire Insurance

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Custodian should insure where he deems it necessary.

8. Amendments to Orders in Council which may be necessary to carry into effect policies decided upon

RECOMMENDATION:

That such an order in council be immediately prepared by the Secretary of State, and that it confer upon the Custodian all necessary power to carry out the aforesaid policies.

.....

November 17th, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FROM: MR. EASTWOOD

TO: MR. TAYLOR

RE: BRIEF SUBMITTED BY SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL

With reference to the fourteen points covered in a brief of complaints forwarded by the Spanish Consul-General through the Under Secretary of State to Mr. MacNamara, regarding treatment of Nationals in the Interior settlements. There are fourteen points raised and I will deal with each one individually.

1. "The most constant complaint is that the relief paid to Japanese is not adequate."

We recognise the fact that the present relief scale is not adequate but nevertheless, it is the highest prevailing rate paid to white people on relief in British Columbia. This matter is under discussion at Ottawa now and we are waiting for an upward trend in the very near future.

2. "Less constant but more vital is the complaint that Japanese civilians are compelled to work while Canadians in Japanese hands are not so compelled."

Japanese civilians are not compelled to work. We offer them jobs and if they refuse to work they receive no pay and as the maintenance is low, naturally their scale of living is likewise. The single, physically fit men who do not accept work are cut off maintenance.

3. "Japanese Government parties formally against whole evacuation policy."

I cannot answer this one as I am unaware of the objections of the Japanese Government. We have considered and granted almost every request they have made such as reuniting families, evacuating in community groups, etc.

4. "Japanese Government parties formally against general housing and living conditions in interior of British Columbia."

In answering this point I would say that the Japanese are being housed and are experiencing the same living conditions as our own soldiers' and women's services in training throughout Canada.

5. "Particularly schooling is said to be too limited."

The schooling situation is fast taking shape and we believe that within the next thirty days the school problem will be reasonably satisfactory. The Japanese are great scholars and unquestionably will be demanding far more than we can possibly give them in fact, they are demanding now, more than the white children would be given in the same localities.

6. "A clothing allowance is requested."

Under our maintenance program clothing will be provided but we are not taking care of this situation by means of an allowance. We are providing clothing where necessary.

7. "Pay and assignment cheques are late in arrival."

This has been a bad feature in the past but the Treasury Department is quickly smoothing out the obstacles and I am satisfied there will not be any great delay in the future.

8. "Recreation facilities are much limited."

I am at a loss to know where this complaint has its source other than perhaps in Sandon. The recreational opportunities in Sandon are very limited and our Supervisor is doing everything in his power to correct this situation. All of the other Interior settlements are well taken care of for fair weather recreation. We do lack halls but this feature will be rectified when our school buildings are functioning.

9. "Sandon is the least satisfactory the cost of living being higher and being a danger of being cut off in Winter."

The cost of living has been materially reduced in Sandon and for your information the commodity prices today in Sandon are actually below what the same commodities will sell for in New Denver. This is due to the co-operation of the large wholesale houses in Vancouver establishing new stores in Sandon and to the assistance of the Wartime Prices Control Board. The possibility of transportation being cut off in the winter is a fact which has to be accepted but we have been in touch with Mr. Cottrell of the C.P.R. and he has promised to give every consideration to the C.P.R. Branch line being kept open this coming winter excepting under very special circumstances when it might be closed for a week at the most. The highway will be closed to automobile traffic very likely but with the team of horses which we purchased for Sandon we should be able to keep at least this type of communication open during the winter. We are building up large stocks of merchandise and food in Sandon to take care of such a contingency.

10. "Slocan is said to be over-crowded."

Slocan has been overcrowded due to the housing situation but at this writing I would say that the problem has been rectified and people are now in the houses and reasonably comfortable. Slocan Valley takes in a large territory and with ample housing there is no such thing as over-crowding.

11. "A major complaint is that the Japanese do not understand what arrangements have been made concerning the property they left behind them."

This is a problem which should be undertaken by the Custodian and I will discuss it with Mr. MacPherson suggesting that he institute such an educational program in the near future.

12. "A constant complaint respecting internees is that assurances made to the Consul-General that special food would be provided for them- have not been kept. Consul-General says that Soy bean sauce is monopolized by Chinese who have raised price from \$3.00 to \$15.00."

This is a point I cannot comment on as it does not come within our jurisdiction. However, the information on Soy bean sauce is not altogether true. We do know that imported Soy bean sauce is not now available. It never has been successfully manufactured in this country and has been almost 100% imported. The stocks of imported sauce from Japan are practically depleted and from now on the sauce available in Canada will be that of Chinese manufacture. When the Japanese product was available we paid \$1.08 a gallon but now that the Chinese are making an inferior product, it is costing \$2.00 a gallon. I believe there is plenty available.

13. "On behalf of internees complaint is also made that mail takes a month to reach their relatives. Incidentally Consul-General mentioned delay in his own mail."

This matter is for the attention of the Censorship Department. It does not come under our control. When we send mail out from this office to the Japanese we have a special stamp which carries the mail through to the Japanese without delay. There will always be a holdup in mail written by any Japanese due to the censorship.

14. "Consul-General complains about method of selecting leaders in settlements. He thinks he should be a party in the selection."

For your information the Japanese National leaders have been chosen by the Japanese themselves. If it is the Spanish Consul's wish to associate himself with this selection committee it is quite agreeable to the Commission. We have never interfered nor have we been a party to the selection committee.

W.A. Eastwood,
General Manager.

February 4, 1943.

Our file 1464-F-40

TO: G. W. MacPherson, Esq., Executive Assistant to the
Custodian of Alien Property, Ottawa, Ontario.

SUBJECT: ANANO and Shoyu Sauce.

Thank you for your informative letter and enclosures,
dated January 29, on this subject.

The Legal Adviser of this Department believes that, if thought desirable, the powers of the Department of National Defence could be used to requisition the sauce for the use of internees. Part of it could then be used for evacuees. I do not particularly advise or suggest this step; I simply pass on the information for what use it may be, now or later.

I gather from your letter that, whatever disposition is made of the sauce, it will ultimately be at the disposal of Japanese, which is the chief interest of this Department in the matter. I must add, however, that I differ very strongly from the view of Mr. Shear that the sauce should be placed at the disposal of evacuees rather than internees. It has been our constant aim to secure for soldiers and civilians interned by the Japanese enough food to keep them alive and in decent health. They cannot live decently on Japanese rations, which, under the Convention, is all they are entitled to. The Japanese have promised to give them special occidental food as an act of grace and we know that, to an extent they are doing so. In return we have promised, so far as possible, to give Japanese internees in this country special rations according to their habits. In fact, we have given them practically none and they complain about it, in protests which reach Japan, and which cannot be stopped from reaching Japan, thus imperilling the special privilege of our people. We have now an opportunity

of securing for them something they have long asked for, shoyu bean sauce. If we give it to them, they cannot complain to Japan that they are getting no special rations; we can tell Japan they are getting special rations, and the special rations which Britishers need in the east will be more likely to be continued.

The same considerations do not apply to evacuees. Doubtless morally they are equally or even preferably entitled to this favour. But the political and reciprocal element does not enter; Britishers who are not interned in the Far East are reasonably able to buy what foods they need; no promises have been made concerning non-internees, and non-internees in Canada are not legally entitled to protest to Japan.

What it amounts to is that if we give shoyu sauce to internees the effect may well be to improve the lot of our internees in the Far East, who are in desperate need of such help; whereas if we give shoyu to evacuees, it probably has no effect on the lot of our people in the East.

I do not say all the shoyu should go to the interned Japanese; but I hope you will agree that these considerations make it desirable that they should get more than their mere mathematical share of it.

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

"E" DIVISION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (C.I.B.)

Vancouver, B.C.
April 6, 1943.PERSONAL

My dear Jack:

I sent an official airmail communication to the Commissioner this morning, in reply to your airmail memorandum of April 2nd, 1943, under the following heading: "Japanese Non-Workers - Yellowhead-Blue River and Revelstoke-Sicamous Projects".

You will note from that, no action was necessary by us in connection with the alleged malingerers at the Japanese camps at Yellowhead and Revelstoke projects. To that communication I attached Cst. Davidson's report, para. 5 of which dealt with that particular situation. Davidson's report also dealt with the general situation amongst the Japanese and your attention is drawn to paragraph 3 in connection therewith. I think it might be well for me to enlarge on Davidson's comments in connection with the general situation.

He took the opportunity on this trip to discuss the situation generally with many Japanese and was able to get an idea of the general feeling of these people at this time. He particularly interviewed ex-S.A.'s 409 and 419. You will note from this report that he states there is a general feeling of distrust and discontentment amongst all Japanese, due to rumours and contradictory statements. Mr. Collins was with Davidson when many of the Japanese gave him this information and it is to be seen that the contradictory statements are chiefly issued by the Supervisors themselves at the various work projects and interior camps.

Many minor difficulties were ironed out on this trip and one typical instance might be related here. It seems that at one camp the foreman complained that the cook did not function properly. It was found that the cook was formerly a fisherman from Steveston and while he was doing his best, he certainly was not an experienced cook. When this information was imparted to the foreman, endeavours were made to have a man more suitable for the position, instead of penalising the fisherman as was at first the foreman's desire.

Much discontent is evidenced over the question of cameras, cars and radios. All the Japanese complain that the Custodian's office has charged them amounts equal to or exceeding the price realized on the sale of the car as handling charges. One car was sold by the Custodian, which was, in the opinion of the Japanese owner worth \$200. He received a cheque for \$7.50 and promptly returned it to the Custodian, refusing to accept it. Another one, as pointed out in Davidson's report, was charged \$5.00 over and above the value of the car, for selling services.

A/Comm'r. F.J. Mead,
R.C.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

These incidents have aroused in the Japanese mind some concern as to whether or not they will get anything from the sale of their property, which is now being undertaken by the Custodian's office. Another point mentioned in Davidson's report is that the older people influence the younger ones not to move to work which might be provided for them in the East. Many Japanese have stated that when they were being evacuated from the coastal areas, they were told that they would be required to live in the town or project to which they were evacuated and most of them went with fairly good grace. They have become settled in their new homes. Many of them have started little gardens and feel very keenly the fact that they are now required to move again.

Up until this time I do not think Mr. Collins had had an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the Japanese and their psychology, but on this particular trip he had a very good opportunity of learning from many Japanese first-hand, the things that cause dissention and lack of co-operation with the new placement policy. We are co-operating with him in every respect and I feel that he will be able to make adjustments locally as these incidents crop up and thus avoid the necessity of any drastic action.

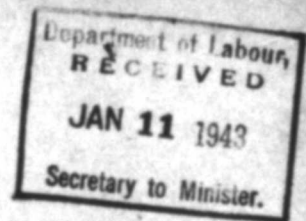
I feel that Mr. Collins, during this trip with Davidson, for whom the Japanese have a most wholesome respect, was for the first time able to get into close contact with them. On previous inspections he had always been in the hands of the Supervisors and I feel that this trip has been most beneficial to him, as he now realizes that it is nothing more or less than a number of minor incidents which have been and are still making them suspicious. I personally feel that in many cases a lot of our difficulties would have been overcome had the supervisors used better judgment.

There is one point that I would like to make absolutely clear and that is the Government is not going to gain anything if it is decided to force some of these people into the Eastern labour market in any capacity, as if a move of this nature should be considered, they will simply become mulish and in my opinion it would be far better to continue to keep work projects on a voluntary basis.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sgd. C. H. Hill.



1604 Royal Bank Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

January 7th, 1943.

The Hon. Humphry Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Hon. Sir:

Re: The Returning of Japanese' Radios.

The letter from your Associate Deputy Minister, Mr. A. Macnamara, of the 18th of December, in reply to my letter of the 11th to the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, was handed to me this morning upon my return to the City.

If, as you advise, a careful investigation will first be made by experts from the Radio Division, Department of Transport, before a decision is reached regarding the returning of these radio receiving sets to the Japanese, and the advice of these experts is acted upon, the Japanese will not receive their radios for the duration of the war. In the first place, considering returning these radios to the Japanese was nothing short of idiotic.

The mollycoddling of the Japanese, during and since their evacuation from the immediate vicinity of our Pacific Coast, jeopardizing the security of Canada as a whole, has created a most serious situation from which can be expected repercussions, the onus for which will fall upon our present Government rather than upon certain interests who may be advising the Government for their own personal gain at a time when Canada is going through her most critical period in history.

Yours very truly,


Ralph A. Logan.

Ottawa, March 16, 1945.

Mr. R. H. Coleman,
Under-Secretary of State,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

The Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver is receiving many requests from Japanese on the Prairies and in Ontario for their radios now in the possession of the Custodian, but advises that the Custodian is not releasing these.

This Department and the R.C.M.P. favour allowing Japanese east of the Rockies to possess standard wave radios, and consider that this will be an added inducement to some Japanese to move east. I understand that the Cabinet Committee has agreed to this policy.

Accordingly, I would appreciate it if you would instruct the Custodian at Vancouver to turn over radios when requested to the British Columbia Security Commission, which will make the necessary arrangements to have the short wave parts removed and the radios shipped to the Japanese on the Prairies or in eastern Canada.

A. MacBarnes.

HIP/TC

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA. January 18, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

to Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

In the matter of liquidating the Estates of Japanese, I am of the view that the fact this is to occur must become known to the Japanese within a very short time.

It, I believe, should be made clear to your Colleagues before Order in Council is passed that the action will probably make Japanese very difficult to manage. Sit-down strikes and possibly sabotage may be expected.

I would recommend the contemplated action of "liquidation" should be done gradually and I also suggest that External Affairs Department would be interested and should be consulted before decision is taken.

amall
A. MacNamara.

AM

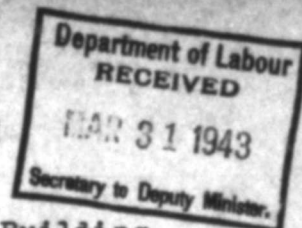
write me back

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN



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

Victoria Building,
7 O'Connor Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

March 30, 1943.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Re: Japanese Chattels

I have your letter of March 26th addressed to Dr. Coleman, which has been referred to me for reply.

I have just returned from Vancouver where, together with Mr. F. G. Shears, the Acting Director of the Custodian's Office there, I had a meeting with your Mr. Collins and discussed the chattel problem. It was agreed that the Custodian, acting on the advice of the two local committees just established, would proceed to liquidate chattels with the exception of religious articles and chattels of a sentimental nature. Mr. Collins stated that there was no storage space available in the interior towns and that the Japanese now had all the chattels they required so that he could see no objection to the carrying out of suggested policy.

the

Insofar as the charges made by agents are concerned, and with particular reference to the two cases cited in your letter, I wish to advise that the arrangements to ship chattels were made some time last fall by myself and Mr. Eastwood, at which time it was agreed that the Custodian, having agents throughout the protected area, would approve of those agents acting as shipping agents for the Security Commission insofar as the locating and shipping of chattels was concerned. It was also agreed that the expenses of such agents should be born by the Commission. Without having Mr. Hinton's side of the question it is, of course, impossible for the Custodian here to say whether or not the charges referred to were reasonable and I would suggest that Mr. Collins and Mr. Shears, who have all the facts available, might discuss the matter in Vancouver and arrive at a satisfactory settlement.


As regards Mr. Collins' suggestion that the services of the Custodian's agents in locating goods be a charge against the Government of Canada as a service to the evacuees, while this may be reasonable, I assume it will be absorbed by the Security Commission since the Custodian has no public funds, and it appears to be a matter relating to the physical evacuation rather than to the administration of property in the protected area.

With reference to the charges made by the Custodian's agent, the charges itemized indicate that these are primarily for labor and freight charges, the total fees for the Custodian's agent being \$6.50 out of a total bill of \$37.98. In the case of Mr. Watanabe, where it is stated that Mr. Hinton received a letter and answered a telephone call and then apparently replied, the bill for this service is \$1.50 but of course it is impossible to say what work was involved after getting the telephone call in arranging for the release of the chattels so that the reply could be written.

Having spent considerable time in Vancouver and having been directly involved in the very difficult business of locating, sorting, labelling and storing chattels, I do not think that it is possible for the Custodian here to determine whether or not these accounts are reasonable and I would strongly recommend that they might, as suggested above, be settled by Mr. Shears and Mr. Collins.

Mr. Shears has been instructed to deal directly with Mr. Collins on matters arising in the Custodian's Vancouver office rather than refer them to Ottawa since it is felt that this procedure will facilitate the work of our two departments and avoid the delays incidental to the transmitting of mail to and from Vancouver.

Yours very truly,

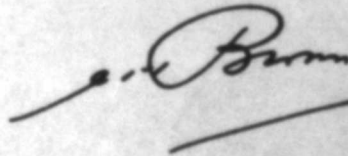

(G. W. McPherson)
Executive Assistant.

GWMcP/FC.

To Mr. Brown

MEMORANDUM RE: B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION REPORT

1. This report is written up in the form and style of a very readable magazine article rather than a standard Commission report. It has a few literary extravagances which could have been omitted without detracting from the value or interest of the report.
2. The sympathetic and tolerant view point towards the Japanese which is expressed in the report may invite some comment from persons with strong anti-Japanese feelings, but should appeal to fair minded persons who are, unfortunately, less vocal than the former group. Otherwise the report conveys the impression of a difficult administrative task well done.
3. I see no serious objection to the release of the report, nor, on the other hand, any very strong reason for putting it into general circulation at this time.

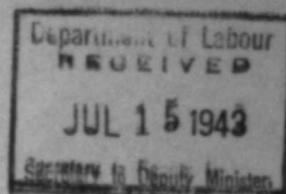


A. H. Brown.

AHB/LT
January 11th, 1943.



DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA



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

Ottawa, July 12, 1943.

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

SUBJECT: Property of Japanese in Canada

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

Those present were:

External Affairs: Mr. J. E. Read, Chairman
Mr. Morley Scott
Mr. C. L. Miles

Custodian of Enemy
Property: Mr. G. W. McPherson

Foreign Exchange
Control Board: Mr. S. Turk

Immigration: Mr. J. R. Hearndon

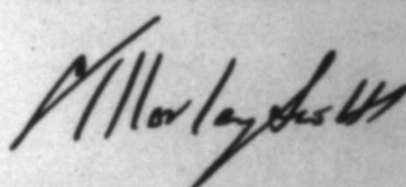
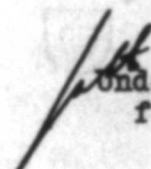
Labour: Mr. A. H. Brown
Mr. Pammett

Mines & Resources: Mr. J.M. Wardle

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

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

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


 Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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Under -Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

MEETING JUNE 30, 1943 - JAPANESE QUESTIONS

1. DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1. Position of Personal Property

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

- (a) In special circumstances of case the only way in which the matter can be dealt with in a practical way is to liquidate.
- (b) This is the only course that will protect any element of Japanese interest in the property.
- (c) Articles of religious and sentimental value are being excepted.

2. Real Property

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

3. Property of Repatriates

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

II. RELIEF

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

- (a) Japanese should be required to use income from assets before receiving relief in any event.
- (b) Able bodied Japanese, for whom work was available, should not be given relief.
- (c) Other Japanese should be required to expend capital assets before asking for relief, reserving a substantial back log, which should take into account their family situation.

III. COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT

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

IV. COMPULSORY MOVEMENT

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

V. LICENCES TO HOLD LAND

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

VI. MIGRATION OF JAPANESE

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

Ottawa,
January 20, 1943.

Honourable Norman McLarty,
Secretary of State,
Ottawa

My dear Colleagues:

In the matter of liquidating the estates of Japanese, our officials are somewhat concerned as to the reaction which will take place when the Japanese learn that you intend selling their property.

I know the matter is coming before Council in the form of a recommendation.

I think our colleagues should be aware that there is danger of a serious reaction, probably in the form of sit-down strikes and sabotage.

Our belief here is that the liquidating should be done gradually and I also suggest that the Department of External Affairs should be consulted.

Yours sincerely,

(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCHELL

AM/LA

Amac

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DIVISION **"E"** SUB-DIVISION **VANCOUVER C.I.B.** DETACHMENT **Intelligence Section.**

PROVINCE **B.C.**

DATE **January 25, 1943.**

RE: **Japanese Situation in B.C.**

FILE REFERENCES

HEADQUARTERS

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P. C. R.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR

1. The spring program of the Y.M.C.A. Public Affairs Institute opened its session with a meeting on Sunday afternoon, the 24th, the topic for discussion being "After the War, what of the Japanese in B.C."

2. Grant MacNeill, M.L.A., acting as chairman, outlined the salient points of this problem in a short address and introduced the speakers. Mayor Cornett, the first speaker, stated that his views on this problem were the same as he had expressed to the City Council last December, to the effect that all Japanese should be repatriated to Japan. In this stand he was supported by Mrs. Ralston. The Mayor pointed out that whilst he was aware that many people favoured the repatriation of foreign born Japanese, he believed that this would cause a breaking up of families and a consequent dissatisfaction and disloyalty among those remaining. He pointed out that industries and positions formerly held by Japanese in B.C. were already capably filled by Canadians and that this state of affairs should continue after the war. He stated that he had no personal ill-feelings against the Japanese but was of the opinion that Canadians should definitely come first. He concluded his address by stating that the Canadians who were fighting this war should have a voice in settling this problem.

3. Supporting him, Mrs. Ralston was definitely against having any Japanese in the Coastal area at the conclusion of the war. She did believe, however, that it would be possible to reallocate the Japanese across the continent and in the eastern parts of this province.

4. Dr. Norman BLACK spoke against repatriation and dealt very briefly with this part of the question. Most of his address was devoted to pointing out that the problem was undoubtedly one for the Federal authorities and in no conceivable way should it be deemed a Provincial or Municipal affair. In this all speakers concurred.

(SGD)

(A.H.Owen-Jones) Cpl.
Regt.No.10758.

The Commissioner, R.C.M.P., OTTAWA, Ont.

FORWARDED for your information, as a matter of interest

Vancouver
25-1-43
AHGJ/G

(SGD)

(C.H.Hill) A/Comm'r.,
Commanding "E" Division.

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

February 13rd, 1943.

355 BURNARD STREET,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

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

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

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

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

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

Page 2.

Mr. A. MacNamara.

February 3rd, 1943.


..... and squander the money and apply for maintenance. We are quite within our rights in refusing them maintenance, however, it causes an unhappy experience between the Welfare workers and the Japanese people.

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

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

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

Yours very truly,


George Collins,
General Supervisor.

GC/DS

*John E. [unclear]
officer [unclear]*