REPORT ON JAPANESE activities in
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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BRITISH SECURITY CO-ORDINATION

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NEW YORK CITY

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Rec'd 16-9-42

No. 1200.

2nd September, 1942.

BY SAFE HAND.

SECRET AND PERSONAL.

Dear Commissioner

Thank you for your letter of August 5th enclosing memorandum submitted by Sergeant J. K. Barnes on our report on Japanese activities in British Columbia.

Sergeant Barnes' comments have been carefully studied in this office, and I am pleased to note that some of the suggestions put forward by us will be carried out.

I should like to stress that our report merely presented our findings on a situation in which we, like yourself, are interested from the point of view of Hemispheric defence. It was not intended as a criticism of the Police or the British Columbia Security Commission. The potential dangers in the situation are our sole concern and I am glad to know that further steps are being taken to meet them.

Yours ever

W Stephenson

Director

Commissioner S. T. Wood,
R. C. M. P. Headquarters,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

No. 444

By Safe Hand

Your No. 1087

Ottawa, Ontario,
August 5, 1942.

MOST SECRET and PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Stephenson:

Replying to your personal letter of the 9th ultimo enclosing a "Report on Japanese Activities in British Columbia" dated June, 1942, as I intimated to you during our conversation on this subject on the 3rd instant, I forwarded the report to the Officer Commanding this Force at Vancouver, and I now attach a reply submitted by Sergeant J. K. Barnes, in charge of our Intelligence Section there, who has, for a number of years past, been in very close touch with the Japanese situation in British Columbia.

I was naturally very much interested in what your agent had to say and I intend to have the information and suggestions outlined therein followed up. By this I do not mean we should take the action suggested by the agent in arresting these persons mentioned by him as suspects. As many of these people are Canadian citizens, we could not produce the evidence necessary to justify our actions, which, as you know, are subject to a board of review, and the police are compelled to support their action by evidence before such tribunal.

Much has been said regarding Etsuji Morii, who is a naturalized Canadian citizen, but we have found no evidence which would substantiate the various accusations made against him. On the other hand, this man has been most co-operative with the police and the British Columbia Security Commission in regard to the plans of evacuation, and had we had the same co-operation from the Nisei the difficulties which the Commission had to overcome would never have occurred. There are, as you know, political groups among the Japanese, and Morii, who was the leader of the older people, made many enemies because of his advice to the Japanese that in this emergency they should co-operate.

We have had no evidence of espionage or sabotage among the Japanese in British Columbia. The situation has changed considerably since the report was written, and most of these people are now in isolated areas outside the protected area, and those at present in Vancouver will be removed by the first of November next. These consist largely of women and children.

The work camps situated along the main lines of railway in British Columbia are to be closed down

W. S. Stephenson, Esq.,
Room 3553, 630 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

and no other camps will be erected adjacent to railways over which war material is transported. There was a false impression abroad in regard to the Japanese located in these camps, and criticism was made that they were not properly guarded. I should like to point out here that these Japanese were not under any disability under the law once they were removed from the protected area, and the guards were not placed at these camps over the Japanese, but for the purpose of protecting the right of way in their vicinity. Outside of the protected area these people are under certain discipline imposed by the Commission, and they are not allowed to remove themselves from place to place without the permission of the police or the representatives appointed by the Commission.

The riot referred to, which took place in the Immigration detention building at Vancouver, was due to the fact that these people were incarcerated in the building for too long a period before they were removed to proper detention camps. These individuals had not been arrested because they were looked upon as enemies of the state in the accepted sense of the term. They had, however, refused to obey the orders of the Security Commission to leave the protected area in protest against the policy then in force of breaking up Japanese families. This has now been changed and I expect that many of these men, who are now in detention, will be given their liberty on their undertaking to comply with the orders of the Security Commission from now on. In conclusion, I should like to make this point clear, i.e., we have surveyed the Japanese question in British Columbia from a realistic point of view for a long time past. A number of factors had to be taken into consideration in dealing with the problem. There is no need for me to go into them here, as Assistant Commissioner Mead covered some of that ground at the conference on Monday. The fact remains, however, that we have searched without let-up for evidence detrimental to the interests of the state and we feel that our coverage has been good, but to date no such evidence has been uncovered. The work will go on, and many of the suggestions made by you will be carried out.

Sincerely yours,

S. T. Wood.

Encl.
FJM/MB

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REPORT ON JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

JUNE, 1942.

MOST SECRET

SECRET.

REPORT JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

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N.B. Addresses given in the Report are those known prior to the evacuation of Japanese from the coastal area. Present addresses of persons who have been moved are known to the British Columbia Security Commission.

June 42

SECRET

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTION

The Japanese have created an elaborate and far-reaching organisation for espionage and subversive activities. This report throws light on the ramifications of the Japanese network in Canada. In some parts of the world, notably in Malaya, the efficiency of the Japanese organisation has already been demonstrated at grim cost to ourselves. In various parts of America, Japanese subversive activities on a large scale have already been uncovered. The character and extent of such activities emphasise the serious danger to Canadian (and also hemispheric) defence suggested by the facts assembled in this report.

2. How effectively the Japanese organisation works may be illustrated from what happened in Malaya. Before hostilities began there, (1) Japanese agents had hidden supply and ammunition dumps; (2) secret fortified positions had been completed; (3) British uniforms for Japanese use had been collected; (4) charges had been laid under vital military works by tunnels from vacant lots; (5) charges had been attached under water to ships and docks; (6) radio transmitters had been installed by missionaries or other unsuspected persons in houses, near airfields, in cemeteries, disused quarries and other places; (7) subversive literature had been prepared and distributed; (8) vital points for enemy reconnaissance had been indicated by ground marks, and so on. After hostilities began, the Japanese organization was successful in putting into effect pre-concerted plans such as the following: (1) sniping at troops and police; (2) seizing key points, as power and pumping stations, transport centres, supply points, dumps, arsenals and factories; (3) disruption of black-outs by circuiting house system to street lighting line; (4) providing day signals to aircraft by sheets and papers laid in patterns, by arrows cut

in crops; (5) night signalling to aircraft by rocket, torches, setting fire to haystacks and buildings, and from hide-outs in chimneys, roofs, hollow trees; (6) signalling to ground troops; (7) spreading rumours and furnishing false information to authorities; (8) interrupting signal and communication systems; (9) sabotage.

3. The elaborate organisation and actual functioning of the Japanese network on the American continent can be illustrated by reports from most countries in the western hemisphere. (1) For instance, in the Argentine all Japanese activities are controlled by a society called the Nippon Gawa, which usually directs Japanese subversive activities in foreign countries. It is reported that Nippon Gawa operates in conjunction with the Black Dragon Society. A reliable source reports that arrangements for provisioning Japanese submarines, including the use of a cargo ship and two tug-boats, had been made. Another source reported that Naval officers on board Japanese fishing vessels had thoroughly surveyed the Magellan Straits. Japanese commercial firms have provided means of illegal entry into Argentina and the transportation of unregistered agents from Japan. (2) In Brazil settlements of Japanese have been effected in and around strategic centres like Santos, Sao Paulo, and Belem. Fishing boats have been observed engaged in suspicious activities. Government raids on the colonies have revealed large caches of war material, including a specially constructed dock capable of taking on submarines and provided with considerable stocks of oil. (3) The headquarters of Japanese subversive activities in Cuba is an ice-cream factory. Barbers, fishermen, and street vendors have been used by the Japanese organization. (4) The Japanese colony in Chile is small but active. It has been proved that elements exist in Chile who have more control over the Japanese colony than the Ambassador himself. The Japanese there have used the Nippon Trade Agency, the Japanese Residents' Club, a number of commercial firms, publications, professors and artists, as cover for dangerous suspects and underground operations. (5) In

Colombia geological parties have engaged in survey work and soundings, and suspects work through commercial firms. Detectives visiting the Corinto colony found shot-guns, pistols, fuses for dynamite charges, and other lesser weapons. On the Panama-Colombian frontier, where Germans are reported to have won over the Indians and learned of secret trails known only to the Indians through this jungle country, many high-ranking Japanese officers have been reported as constantly travelling. (6) In Mexico four unlicensed radio stations, with which Japanese fishing boats habitually communicated, have been located. Japanese have taken advantage of official corruption to secure exemption from official wartime restrictions. Reconnaissance parties, engaged in the work over a period of years, have been traced to outlandish parts of the Pacific coast of Mexico. They were equipped with complex cameras, and mapped the districts visited in great detail. The Japanese now have maps of the mountains round principal ports and possible landing points, whereas the defenders have none. A vessel of the Japanese fishing fleet was captured on December 13th, 1941, headed for the sea with 10,000 gallons of fuel oil. Japanese business men there have been reliably reported as operating short-wave radio transmitters.

4. Much light has been thrown on the Japanese underground organization in the western hemisphere by investigation of the Japanese Tokyo Club Syndicate and its interlocking affiliations. The investigation also provides clues for the further uncovering of Japanese activities in Canada.

The Tokyo Club was until recently the centre of a system of gambling clubs which reached from Alaska to Mexico. By the use of interlocking directorates and high pressure methods, coupled with control by Japanese Consulates and Japanese Army and Navy officials, an important unit of the central Japanese intelligence network was built up out of widely scattered Japanese "clubs", labour organizations and legitimate business groups. The organizations

(i.e. Tokyo Club and affiliates) which formed the nucleus of this unit are suspected of dope smuggling, espionage, extortion, gambling, murder, police bribery, propaganda, sending secret radio transmissions, as well as being engaged in fishing, labour organization and control, the operation of business "fronts", canneries, courier routes, and "post offices". These organizations, with headquarters at Los Angeles, were at work in Tijuana and Mexicala; in Guadalupe, El Centro, San Diego, Visalia, San Francisco, Lodi, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, New York; in Canada and in Alaska. (The original Tokyo Club is reported to have closed. Towards the end of December, 1941, it was reported that the leaders might be using the Toyo Club in Seattle as headquarters, or some other cover. Many of the branch clubs were still operating on the West Coast after the outbreak of war).

5. The facts presented in this report are in themselves sufficiently disquieting and justify the proposals submitted in Section IV. When however the facts are seen against the background roughly sketched above, it becomes plain that the need for action is urgent.

* * * * * *

I.

The activities of Japanese in British Columbia have been affected by official action since the outbreak of war with Japan. It is desirable therefore to report briefly (1) Japanese activities before the outbreak of war, and (2) changes made in those activities since December 1941.

1. According to official figures more than 23,000 Japanese live in British Columbia, including 8700 males over 16 years of age. It should be remembered however that the illegal entry of Japanese into many countries has been effected, sometimes on a large scale. For instance in Mexico 2,000 Japanese were registered, but it is believed that the actual number in the country is about 4500. In Peru the official number of Japanese is 25,000, whereas unofficial figures put them at 50,000. The figures for Canada, therefore, may not be entirely accurate.

Japanese activities to which attention may be called include:

A. Settlement in vital defence areas.
B. The operation of newspapers.
C. Language Schools.
D. Fishing.
E. Associations.
F. Ramifications of the Tokyo Club Syndicate and the Black Dragon Society.
G. Issuing of false passports and evasion of immigration regulations.

A. Until February 1942, a large number of Japanese lived in close proximity to vital defence points, such as airfields, water and electric power supply areas, and shipyards. (For details see Appendix 1).

In view of information collected from other countries, it is difficult to believe such locations were made altogether by accident. For example, in Brazil the Japanese have encircled the forts defending Santos, they are in a position to paralyze the hydro-electric power-station supplying electricity to the Sao Paulo industries, and they command the railways of Sao Paulo. In Peru Japanese have bought up land at Talara around oil fields owned by subsidiaries of Standard Oil of New Jersey. Japanese own all the land surrounding Chimboto, one of the best natural harbours in the world. Japanese market gardeners are in the immediate vicinity of the Limatambo Airport, the Las Palmas air-base, the air-base at Chiclayo and the Chimbote landing field. Japanese shops are alongside Police Headquarters, barracks, railway stations, railway repair shops, etc. The situation on the West Coast of the United States is well known.

B. A newspaper, claiming to be "the voice of the Second-generation", and called "The New Canadian", was established in 1938 at the suggestion of the Japanese Consul in Vancouver (NEMICHI). The first editor, Shinobu HIGASHI, had his office in the Japanese Consulate for five or six months, and submitted all copy to the Consul before publication. After Higashi had left to fill a journalistic post in Manchuria sponsored by the Japanese Foreign Office, he was succeeded by Kunito (Tom) SHOYAMA. Under Shoyama and Yoshimitsu HIGASHI (business manager and brother of the first editor), "The New Canadian" printed a number of pro-Japanese articles, as well as anti-Chinese "news". (See also Appendix 10, Nos. 13, 14).

The Japanese-language dailies, "Canada Daily News" and "Tairiku Nippo", provided a banquet for Tachiro SATO, of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation in August, 1940 - when anti-British feeling was running high in Japan - and plans for greatly strengthening

Japanese broadcasts to America were announced. The managing director and chief editor of "Tairiku Nippo" (Yoriki IWASAKI) is strongly nationalistic and wrote in a sensational manner about Japanese triumphs in China. He thinks Japan will win the war.

C. Fifty-nine Japanese Language Schools were open at the outbreak of war. They used the highly nationalistic Readers issued by the Japanese Ministry of Education. A Japanese source reports that the chief aim of the language schools is to bring up Japanese children as citizens of Japan, through the use of nationalistic propaganda. One teacher (Tsutae SATO), who has been in Canada about twenty years, said he believes it is his duty to promote the interests of Japan. The principal of a Japanese Language School at Mission City (Minoru KUDO) believes Japan will win the war and said that as a Japanese teacher his work was to bring up the children as loyal Japanese citizens.

A number of Japanese born in Canada have been sent to Japan for their education (see Appendix 2).

D. Japanese fishermen operating in Canadian waters lived on Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands, on many of the smaller islands and along the coast of British Columbia.

Highly suspected persons connected with the fishing industry include Charles NAKAMURA, Masao KASHINO, Mitsujiro NOGUCHI, Rokuhei KONISHI, Kitaro NITTA, Capt. U. Saburo NISHIKAWA (for details see Appendix 10).

Two or three years ago a prominent Canadian, owner of a fishing company, was on a trip with an executive of a fish company. They had to tie up at Barkley Sound, Vancouver Island, because of fog. Knowing Masao KASHINO, they walked unannounced into his living-room. There were two strangers seated with Mr. Kashino around the table peering over large charts and

making marks with blue and red pencils. They looked startled. The two strangers rolled up the charts hurriedly and went out. After an hour or more one of the strangers came back. He was introduced as the manager of a floating cannery here on a tour. The strangers did not have the appearance of fishermen. Later they went to Vancouver, visited the Japanese Consulate, and gave an address to the Japanese people. Afterwards they returned to Japan.

Some Japanese fishermen, instead of returning to Steveston or Vancouver when the fishing season was over, used to winter regularly at certain places on the British Columbia coast, such as Knight Inlet, Yokohama Bay, and Namu. There was apparently nothing at these places for them to do. Some fishermen living at Canoe Pass, near Steveston, went every year to Japan when the season was over (see Appendix 3).

E. THE CANADIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION (membership about 4,000) distributed thousands of Japanese propaganda leaflets in 1937 and 1938, and collected money to aid Japan's war effort. Members are noted for their loyalty to Japan. A Japanese source says that the task of the Association has been the propagation of the Japanese ideal among the Japanese community.

Leaders of the STEVESTON JAPANESE ASSOCIATION, according to a Canadian-born Japanese informant, were trying to line up second-generation Japanese with the nationals. The president (Yoshio KOCHI), although naturalized, was a close friend of NEMICHI, formerly Japanese Consul at Vancouver, and is reported by a Japanese source to be strongly pro-Japanese. The head of the Fishermen's Section (U. SAKAMOTO) is also strongly pro-Japanese.

Members of the JAPANESE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION were noted for nationalistic tendencies while at the University of British Columbia. One third of the group is now in Japan or Japanese-occupied territory, some in the army, some in the diplomatic service, and some in business or newspaper work. Those still in Canada include the staff of "The New Canadian" (see B. above).

Appendix 4 gives some details concerning all these Associations. A number of the suspects listed elsewhere were prominent in them.

F. The Japanese Tokyo Club Syndicate referred to in the introduction to this report has ramifications in British Columbia. It was reported in March 1938 that Etsuji MORII (see Appendix 5) went to U.S.A. to act as one of two mediators in clearing up relationships between two members of the Syndicate, the Tokyo Club and Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha. The mediators were motivated apparently by fear of what Kanekishi YAMAMOTO, head of the Seattle Toyo Club, (deported 1939) might report "to his principals in Japan". Etsuji MORII is believed to be chief of the Syndicate in British Columbia. He is head of the Japanese Canadian Amusement Society, a part of the Tokyo Club Syndicate, was for a long time associated with Kanekishi YAMAMOTO in the Tokyo Club and the Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha, has done extensive travelling, and is classified as an espionage suspect.

The BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY (see Appendix 12) appears to operate in British Columbia. According to his solicitor (who is himself half-Japanese), there is "considerable suspicion" that Etsuji MORII is the representative of the Society. Headquarters of the BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY in various countries are known among the Japanese to be the larger gambling establishments. It is a frequent topic of conversation, according to the same informant,

that Morii's photograph appeared in the BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY'S paper in Japan along with that of a Japanese in the United States.

G. In 1938 a general check was made on Japanese immigrants in British Columbia. Those who had entered illegally and had no passports were deported. A Mr. S. SUMI of Steveston was approached at that time by M. NOGUCHI and K. HASHIMOTO of Steveston, on behalf of Etsuji MORII. They offered to provide SUMI with a passport on payment of $300.00. He refused and was deported.

When the check was made (1938), the issuing of faked passports involved Etsuji MORII, S. SASAKI, Mrs. H. NAGAMI (Sasaki's mother-in-law) and T. OGAWA (a secretary in the Japanese Consulate, Vancouver, and Vice-Consul at the outbreak of war). Ten Japanese nationals are reported to have received passports through these people. (see Appendix 5 for further details).

2. Immediately after the outbreak of war with Japan, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (i) suspended all Japanese-language newspapers, (ii) closed all Japanese-language schools, (iii) immobilized the Japanese fishing fleet working on the British Columbia coast, (iv) required Japanese nationals to report monthly to the R.C.M.P., (v) debarred Japanese students at the University of British Columbia from taking further military training in the C.O.T.C., (vi) interned 37 Japanese nationals (see Appendix 6).

On January 8th, 1942 it was decided at Ottawa that (i) all persons of Japanese racial origin would be prohibited, for the duration, from fishing, or serving on fishing vessels, or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the coast of British Columbia, (ii) the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial

origin would be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the R.C.M.P. It was also announced that (iii) a civilian corps of Canadian Japanese would be organized to undertake projects of value to the national cause, in order to utilize the services of various groups of Canadian Japanese who had expressed their desire to serve, and (iv) protected areas in Canada were to be defined, and all enemy aliens (of whatever origin), except those holding permits from the R.C.M.P., were later to be required to move from such protected areas on the Pacific coast.

On January 21st, 1942, Ottawa announced that all male Japanese between the ages of 18 and 45, whether Japanese nationals or not, would be moved from the Coast of British Columbia before Spring. Other Japanese men, whether Canadian-born or naturalized, would be asked to go voluntarily to work camps. On February 27th, orders were issued for the surrender by Japanese of their cars, radios, firearms and cameras. Curfew was instituted within the defence area. It was also announced that all persons of Japanese origin, unless they held special permits, would have to move east of the first range of the Cascade Mountains.

II.

The serious nature of Japanese activities in British Columbia, especially when collated with known Japanese activities in the United States, Central and South America, suggests that measures taken so far to counteract them are inadequate.

1. The men interned at the outbreak of war were (for the most part) men of little wealth or influence in the community. Dangerous suspects were left free.

2. As to the sale of explosives to Japanese, there is considerable doubt whether the R.C.M.P. had any records of sales up to and for three months after the outbreak of war. Dynamite was being supplied as late as December 18, 1941, to Japanese firms like the Deep Bay Fishing Co. Ltd. and the Cameron Lake Logging Company Ltd.

3. Japanese who have been removed from the coast to serve in road camps are under very light guard - in some cases one to three guards being assigned to a camp of 100 Japanese.

4. Such Japanese are allowed to leave camp, and wander through the forests for example on Sundays. Some of them are in possession of their cameras.

5. The Japanese evacuees are stationed along the railway lines.

6. Japanese who have gone to Alberta, Manitoba, and Northern Ontario have considerable freedom to wander. On March 19th, 1942, Premier Mitchell Hepburn made it clear that Canadian-born Japanese going to Ontario would be treated as Canadian citizens and not as internees. Such treatment would assure them a large measure of liberty.

7. Some Japanese have received permits to stay in the defence areas. The number of permits issued is not known. Among those allowed to remain are veterans who served with the Canadian Army in the last war, when Japan was our ally. The loyalty of these men to Canada now that Japan is our enemy may not be assumed. For instance, one of them, S. MIYAHARA, said to an informant in April 1942 that the treatment accorded Japanese at the camp in Hastings Park,

Vancouver, was very bad: "Food no good, bad surroundings, Government bad, no good. God damn, God damn." "Japan may win, by and by, all right." The two veterans living in Victoria said "they did not intend to stay there if their fellow-countrymen were moved."

In Appendix 6 are some documents to illustrate these facts.

The measures taken so far make it still possible for the evacuated Japanese, in case of invasion or air-raids for example, to sabotage the railway lines, disrupt communications, and delay reinforcements from reaching the coast. The Japanese are in a position to riot in camps and settlements, from the eastern parts of British Columbia, across Western Canada, to Northern Ontario. Such riots would call for the use of troops, and cause great embarrassment, at critical times. Japanese could also fire the forests. They have a means of code communication in the "Public Forum" section of the newspaper "The New Canadian", now subsidized by the British Columbia Security Commission, and distributed gratis to all Japanese.

8. Propaganda work has been carried on among the North American Indians in B.C. by Japanese settlers, by Japanese visitors, and by at least one German. (See Appendix 8). Nothing apparently has been done to counteract this phase of Japanese activities.

III.

The tendency to treat naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese as less suspicious, in general, than Japanese nationals is a source of danger. The activities of second-generation Japanese in Hawaii, the Philippines and Malaya afford sufficient commentary on this point. Incidentally, the position of second-generation Japanese

in Canada (as in Latin America) is rather different from that in the United States. In U.S.A. second-generation Japanese form a larger community, and enjoy greater freedom from the high-pressure methods of Consulates, Japanese Associations, etc., than is the case in Canada. The following facts illustrate the danger to Canadian, and therefore hemispheric, security which lies in banking upon the loyalty of naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese.

1. Canadian-born Japanese lived to a great extent among themselves, had their own clubs and social life, and in general showed that they had not been assimilated in the way some other national groups have been. A high proportion of them brought wives from Japan who are nationals and influence their children.

2. Canadian-born Japanese were attending Japanese-language schools (cp. page 7 of this report), and others were being sent back to Japan for education, up to the outbreak of war. This reveals the attitude of their parents, but also serves as a warning that many second-generation Japanese have been indoctrinated during impressionable years with nationalistic ideals. In some places Japanese authorities seem deliberately to have nursed such second-generation Japanese, as reliable agents with good cover.

3. "The New Canadian", which claimed to represent the opinion of Canadian-born Japanese, has been pro-Japanese, and instrumental in causing trouble to the authorities (cp. page 7 of this report).

4. Naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese have been active in the associations mentioned on page 9.

5. Canadian-born Japanese rioted on May 13th, 1942, at Vancouver, after refusing to leave without their families for work-camps in Ontario. A number had carried Japanese flags with them into the Immigration Building. Leaflets had been posted on walls and distributed among the Japanese prior to the riot (see Appendix 7).

6. A number of the suspects listed in Appendix 10 are naturalized or Canadian-born.

IV.

In conclusion, it is suggested that in view of the facts herein reported, certain steps require to be taken at once.

1. Brief records of a number of suspects have been given in Appendix 10. It is urgently suggested that those included in Class A be arrested immediately and simultaneously. It is necessary that they be taken up <u>one by one and held without the means of further inter-communication</u>. They should be interrogated individually by those acquainted with the Japanese mentality and, if possible, the Japanese language. Information concerning the activities of such men as Etsuji MORII, Eikichi KAGETSU, Teigo NORITAKE, Bunji HISAOKA, Charles NAKAMURA, and the various organizations with which they are connected will be obtained. In view of the multifarious ramifications of the Japanese network, information of vital importance to the whole defence of the Western Hemisphere may be forthcoming.

... carried out". ... addresses of all suspects must

2. At the same time, Nos. 175 - 202 in Class B should be arrested. These men are included in Class B because there is nothing against them apart from their connection with Morii. If the Japanese ring is to be broken however, the arrest of these men at the same time as Morii is taken up, seems imperative. See notes on pages 130, 159.

3. While registered Japanese, with certain exceptions, have been removed from the West Coast, our information suggests (what is also clearly suggested by reports on Japanese activities in Central and South A merica) that a number of unregistered Japanese are at large. A thorough search for these should be made, especially in areas like the Queen Charlotte Islands, Prince Rupert and the Skeena River Area.

4. Japanese holding special permits to continue to reside in the coastal area should be carefully watched, and their records checked.

5. Measures should be taken to meet the potentially serious situation arising out of evacuation of the Japanese from the coast which is described in Section II of this report.

6. Propaganda among the Indians is described in Appendix 8. The arrest of Ambrose Reed in a manner not likely to arouse the Indians is urgently suggested.

7. In view of disastrous experience in Malaya * and elsewhere, all premises and sites occupied or controlled by Japanese before the outbreak of war which are near strategic points (see Appendix 1) should be carefully investigated. The two mines described in Appendix 9 should be searched.

8. Information obtained by action on (1) will suggest measures to be taken in the case of other individuals listed at present in Class B or Class C or not listed at all.

.....

* The report on fifth-column activities in Malaya, written soberly, though in the light of bitter experience, recommends:

1. In regard to fifth-column activities begun before actual hostilities, "vigorous action, including search on suspicion, and search of certain premises suspicious only because near strategic points. All reports, however fantastic, especially regarding W /T must be investigated".

2. In regard to treachery after hostilities have begun, "counter-espionage, intelligence on the home front, is the solution. Whenever events appear to be leading to an emergency, drastic arrests of all suspects must be carried out".

APPENDIX 1

JAPANESE SETTLEMENTS AND PROPERTY NEAR VITAL DEFENCE POINTS

1. VANCOUVER WATER SUPPLY.

A settlement of young Japanese lived and worked in a boatyard within a quarter of a mile of the north end of the Lion Gate Bridge, and within a few hundred yards of the point where the water tunnel goes under the First Narrows. Japanese lived all along the Seymour and Capilano pipe-lines.

2. ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY.

The Ruskin area was dominated by Japanese. Power-lines along the Fraser Valley were straddled by Japanese farmers. Japanese settlements increased greatly near the Lake Bunsen power plant (Indian River area). A large pit filled with dry brushwood, apparently intended as a beacon, is reported to have been found at Stave Falls.

3. VANCOUVER AIRPORT.

Thousands of Japanese lived close to the delta dike system, including that part of it which is adjacent to the airport. Damage to the dikes would, of course, flood the airport.

4. SHIPYARDS.

A Japanese saw-mill operated just west of the North Vancouver Ship Repairs. Another operated just east of Burrard North Yard. Burrard South Yard is close to a large number of Japanese residences. Three Japanese shipyards, the Stanley Park, K. and M., and the Union Boat Works, operated in the Coal Harbour area. These are close to Canadian shipyards doing essential war work. The Stanley Park Shipyard (managed by Bunji HISAOKA, class 'A' in the list of suspects attached to this report) is close to Boeing Plant, 1959 Georgia Street, Vancouver. In February 1942, four Japanese were shown over this plant. There is a Japanese shipyard immediately alongside the Naval Station at Stevenson (? Steveston).

5. CABLE STATION.

Japanese lived near the Trans-Pacific Cable Station at Bamfield.

6. UCLUELET AND TOFINO

Japanese lived very close to the air base, barracks, and ammunition dumps at Ucluelet, and also to the air base at Tofino. The Japanese club house at Ucluelet was close tothe airport.

7. QUATSINO SOUND AND PORT ALICE.

Japanese lived close to the air ports.

8. VICTORIA.

Japanese lived alongside the telephone exchange which serves military as well as civil organizations.

9. RAILWAYS.

APPENDIX I

(Cont'd)

9. RAILWAYS.

Japanese were working on railways at sectional points in Ontario like Chapleau, White River, etc. It is believed that the night watchman at the Connaught Tunnel in B.C. was a Japanese.

APPENDIX 2

CANADIAN-JAPANESE CHILDREN SENT TO JAPAN TO BE EDUCATED

Japanese residents in Canada have 1516 children at school in Japan (1451 from British Columbia). Some of these are of military age.

It is estimated that about eight or nine hundred Japanese in British Columbia have wives and/or children in Japan at present.

Forty-four (out of 601) Canadian-born children of <u>second-generation</u> Japanese are attending school in Japan.

These facts have a bearing on the question of national loyalty. They also indicate that many individuals and families have given hostages to the Japanese authorities.

Names of 232 individuals in British Columbia who have children in Japan are listed below. Those who have sons of military age in Japan are underlined.

OHARA, Masajiro, Box 44, Phoenix Cannery, Steveston, Fish buyer, age 49. Wife and five children in Japan.

NOSE, Tozo, 353 E. Cordova St., Clerk, age 28. Wife in Japan.

FUKUNAGA, Katsusaburo, R.R. 1, Eburne, Fisherman, age 57. Wife in Japan with two children

HANADA, Tsumoru, Glacier, B.C., age 52, worked on the C.P.R. Wife in Japan with two children.

ITO, Shinichi, 1540 3rd Ave., W., Vancouver. Sawmill worker, age 46. Wife in Japan with three children.

UYENO, Toyokichi, 679 E. Cordova St., Vancouver. Captain of fishing boat, age 43. Wife in Japan with four children.

SAKAMOTO, Kichie, 318 - 5th St., Prince Rupert, age 44, tailor. Two children in Japan.

MORISHITA, Minosuke, Steveston, B.C., fisherman, age 49. Wife and one child in Japan.

MATSUBARA, Keitaro, Box 155, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman age 52. Wife in Japan with two children.

HARADA, Eikichi, Box 522, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman, age 50. Wife in Japan with two children.

TANIGUCHI, Jineyemon, fisherman, age 57, Arrandale Cannery, Naas River. Wife in Japan with one child.

NUMAKURA, Shukichi, 785 Cordova St., E., Vancouver; fireman, age 54. Wife in Japan.

TAGUCHI, Katsutaro, Box 214, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman, age 48. Wife in Japan with two children.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

HIGO, Mankichi, Box 522 Steveston, B.C. Age 57. Fisherman. Wife in Japan with one child.

NAKATSU, Bun, Box 315 Steveston, B.C. Age 51. One child now in Japan.

TSUCHIDA, Jotaro, Port Alberni, B.C. Mill hand, age 57, Wife in Japan with five children: Misao - age 26
Hideaki-age 23
Hideyo -age 21
Hideyuki-age 19
Hidekaru-age 17

TANII, Kichiji, 2993 W. 23rd Ave., Vancouver, B.C. gardener, age 36, Wife in Japan with one child.

MATSUMOTO, Tsunekichi, Box 203 Steveston, B.C. Fisherman, age 67. Wife in Japan with one child.

KONISHI, Rokuhei, Box 67, Steveston, B.C., age 55, physio-therapy and massage practitioner. Two children in Japan.

WASHIMOTO, Masanobu, age 65, 1134 W. 11th Ave., Vancouver, boat builder. Wife in Japan.

YAMAMOTO, Yukichi, 1011 Royal Ave., New Westminster, B.C. millhand, age 56. Wife and children in Japan.

UEDA, Kanzo, 631 Chatham St., Victoria, B.C. Whaler and saw mill worker, age 55. Wife in Japan.

HIKIDA, Tomejiro, Takimoto Camp, R.R. 1, Haney, B.C. Farmer, age 47. Wife in Japan.

NAGAI, Jirosaku, Blenkinsop Road, Victoria, age 60, farmer. Children in Japan: Kazuo age 26
Shizuko age 24
Miyoko
Chiyoko age 22
Toshiko age 18

OHARA, Matakichi, 1112 W. Pender St., Vancouver, B.C., age 56, carpenter. Wife in Japan with five children

ONO, Juhei, Inverness Cannery, Skeena River, age 49, fisherman. Two children in Japan.

TERASHITA, Itaro, Box 10, Ucluelet, fisherman age 47. Wife and four children in Japan.

KAMACHI, Kaize, 733 Discovery St., Victoria, B.C. elevator operator, age 55. Children in Japan: Yasukazu age 22
Kanaye age 23 (daughter)

UYEDA, Tokio, Ft. Blenheim St., Vancouver, fisherman age 31, Celtic Cannery. Wife and child in Japan.

SAKUDA, Sakujiro, Port Essington, B.C., fisherman age 57. Wife in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

SHIRAKAWA, Masano, Wilson Creek, B.C. Logger, age 44. Wife in Japan with two children.

HAMANISHI, Tatsunosuke, 156 Brechin Rd., Nanaimo, B.C., fisherman age 45. Wife and child living in Japan.

MORISHITA, Kakuta, 4 Cordova Bay, Victoria, B.C., farmer, age 67. Wife in Japan with two children: Toki age 30
Tokio age 29

KARAKIDA, Motoaki, 807 Fort St., Victoria, B.C. age 52. Two children in Japan: Fumi age 23
Hideo age 19

MAEDE, Takayoshi, Quathiaski Cove, B.C., fisherman age 25. Wife in Japan.

SHIBAYAMA, Rinnosuke, 1355 Oak Bay, Victoria B.C. Tailor age 58. Wife in Japan with two children: Tsuneo age 37
Sentetsu age 28

YOROZU, Tatsujiro, Port Alice, B.C. millhand age 52. Wife and child in Japan.

SAKAMOTO, Naoichi, 325 W. 4th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Fisherman age 54. Wife in Japan.

TAKEMOTO, Hirosuke, Annandale Cannery, Naas River, fisherman age 66. Wife in Japan.

TAGUCHI, Nobuichi, 1633 2nd Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. logger. Wife in Japan.

MINEMOTO, Tintaro, Box 115, Dewdney, B.C. strawberry grower, age 60, Wife and two children in Japan.

OSHIRO, Elko, Stillwater, B.C. logger. Wife in Japan with three children.

ANDO, Morishinge, Hillcrest, B.C. age 38, logger. Wife in Japan with three children.

TATEYAMA, Mrs. Iwasuke, Hatzic Prairie, Dewdney, B.C. age 40. Two children in Japan.

SATO, Meigi, Mission B.C., section hand, age 42. Wife and three children in Japan.

TERANISHI, Iwakichi, Woodfibre, B.C., millhand, age 35. Wife and three children in Japan.

TATEOKA, Hatsutaro, Box 75 Prince Rupert, B.C., age 60, machine shop worker. Wife in Japan with two children.

APPENDIX 2
(Cont'd)

WAKIDA, Yoshigusu, 1207 Stewart Ave., Nanaimo, B.C. Fisherman age 57. Wife in Japan with one child.

NISHI, Mizuyabu, Box 225, Steveston, B.C. age 54, fisherman. Wife in Japan.

MIYAWAKI, Ichimatsu, Box 158, Steveston, B.C., fisherman age 53. Wife in Japan with six children.

YAMAMOTO, Tanosuke, 117 Main St., Vancouver, B.C. railway worker, age 55, Wife and child in Japan.

TANAKA, Yuzo, 514 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. Mill worker age 52. Wife in Japan with five children.

YAMADA, Kansaburo, Third Lake, Stillwater, B.C., logger age 70. Wife in Japan.

YAMADA, Masao, Taira Camp, Third Lake, Stillwater, B.C. logger age 48. Wife and child in Japan.

NAKASONE, Sosaburo, 1407 Store st., Victoria, B.C., barber, age 53. Wife in Japan with three children: Eiji age 20
Kuoru age 18
Yoshihoru age 16

YABUKI, Junji, Suzuki Camp, Stillwater, B.C. logger age 55. Child in Japan.

YAMADA, Gisei, Kaino Camp, Stillwater, B.C. logger age 64. Wife in Japan.

SONODA, Hiroji, 855 E. Cordova, Vancouver, B.C., elevator operator age 43. Wife and two children in Japan.

TATENO, Sakan, Dumaresq Camp, Allison Harbour, B.C., logger, age 41. Wife and child living in Japan.

MIYASHITA, Ichiji, Ucluelet, B.C., fisherman, age 26. Wife in Japan.

KONISHI, Tomegoro, Box 65, Steveston, B.C., fisherman, age 54. Wife in Japan.

KAWASOYE, Eiichi, Glacier, B.C. now 230 Alexander St., Vancouver. Section hand in C.P.R., age 35. Wife and three children in Japan.

CHIBA, Sanji, 433 Homer St., Vancouver. Cleaner, age 30. Wife in Japan.

NISHIHAMA, Mankichi, Box 175 Steveston, B.C., fisherman, age 43. Wife in Japan.

ITO, Keizo, Hiland Logging Co., Hiland Logging Co., O'Brien Bay, B.C. Wife and child in Japan.

AKADA, Shintaro, 1633 W. 2nd Ave., Vancouver, B.C. millhand, age 48. Wife in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

YOSHIDA, Bunnosuke, 763 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. Fisherman. Wife and child in Japan.

AKUNE, Sanshiro, Westham Island, B.C. Fisherman, age 51. Wife and six children in Japan.

YANAI, Tobei, 406 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. gardener age 52. Wife and seven children in Japan.

NAGATOSHI, Masahei, 230 Jackson Ave., Vancouver, pulp mill worker age 52. Wife and two children in Japan.

KATAYAMA, Umekichi, Box 136, Steveston, B.C., Fisherman, age 43. Four children in Japan.

TANAKA, Hisakichi, 763 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C., fisherman age 46. Wife in Japan with three children.

TATEISHI, Tojiro, Box 136 Steveston, B.C., fisherman, age 54. Wife in Japan.

SHIMADA, Tokuzo, Woodfibre, B.C. age 39. One child in Japan.

NAKANISHI, Toyokichi, Box 269 Steveston, B.C., fisherman, age 51. Wife and two children in Japan.

SHINMURA, Tomejiro, Nelson Bros., Cannery, Prince Rupert, B.C. fisherman, age 61. Wife in Japan.

MORISHITA, Chonosuke, 676 4th Ave., Steveston, B.C. fisherman, age 55. Wife now in Japan.

SUGAWARA, Saiji, Hiland Logging Co., Simoon Sound, B.C., logger, age 48. Wife inJapan.

YASU , Takematsu, House No. 18, Phoenix Cannery, Steveston, B.C. fisherman. Wife in Japan with three children.

SUMI, Hirochika, 1642 W. 2nd Ave., Vancouver, B.C. sawmill hand, age 47. Two children in Japan.

KONAKA, Hanawaka, 1407 Store St., Vancouver, B.C. gardener aged 52. Wife and two children in Japan: Tuneichi age 19
Tome age 16

TAKAGI, Shinahei, 1023 Auckland St., New Westminster, B.C. relief worker age 62. Wife in Japan.

TERANISHI, Toyokichi, Box 405 Steveston B.C., Fisherman age 42. Wife and five children in Japan.

DOKI, Bunsaburo, 42 Phoenix Cannery, Steveston, B.C. age 44, fisherman. Wife in Japan.

TAGUCHI, Konosuke, 686 No. 1 Road, Steveston, B.C. age 44. Wife in Japan with eight children.

KAWAI, Mrs. Tanezo, Box 182 Chemainus, B.C. housewife. Six children in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

MINATO, Keiji, Cumberland, B.C., lumber mill worker age 41. Wife and two children in Japan.

KOBAYAKAWA, Masao, Comox Road, Courtenay, B.C., lumbermill worker age 45. Wife in Japan.

NAKANISHI, Kajinosuke, Dunsmuir Ave., Cumberland, B.C. age 63. Wife and three children in Japan.

UYEDE, Masami, Dumaresq Camp, Allison Harbour, B.C. age 27. Wife in Japan.

KAINO, Itaro, Box 277, Steveston, B.C., age 64. Wife and five children in Japan: Katsuro age 32
Kinuye age 28
Tsumiye age 27
Sakiyo age 24
Katsuichi age 22

UENO, Umekichi, 337 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C., logger age 55. Children in Japan: Takeshi age 26
Yoshiko age 28

TSUMURA, Seitaro, Box 540, Port Alberni, B.C., saw mill hand, age 49. Three children in Japan.

TSUJI, Tosuke, Carlisle Cannery, B.C., fisherman age 47.

TSUJI, Hatsuijiro, Port Alberni, B.C., age 35, mill hand. Wife and two children in Japan.

TOMOGUCHI, Noburu, Powell River, B.C., logger, age 41. Wife and five children in Japan.

SHIMIZU, Mrs. Kiyoshi, 2547 Government St., Victoria, B.C. tailoress. two children in Japan: Hideko age 24
Hiroshi age 9

KITAMURA, Junjiro, Kleecoot, B.C., sawmill hand, age 57. Wife and three children in Japan: Yukino age 19
Masaki age 30

KITASAKI, Tororo, Claxton Cannery, fisherman age 53. Wife in Japan.

KITERA, Eikichi, Allison Harbour, B.C., logger age 31. Wife in Japan.

FUKUDA, Hiroji, Premier Mine, Premier, B.C., waiter age 48. Wife and four children living in Japan.

FUJIMOTO, Shuzo, Woodfibre, B.C., paper mill worker, age 42. Wife in Japan.

EZAKI, Hideji, 1701 W. Georgia St., Vancouver, fisherman and carpenter, age 53. Wife and child in Japan.

DOI, Ichiji, Harrison Hot Springs, bell-boy, age 47. Lives at 396 Powell St., Vancouver, Wife and child in Japan.

SAITO, KInjiro, 268 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. logger, age 37. Wife and three children in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

DOBASHI, Kenji, Woodfibre, B.C., millhand, age 38. Wife and children in Japan. (3)

ENDO, Kumakichi, Stillwater, B.C., single worker, age 53. Wife and child in Japan.

ABE, Tajima, Port Essington, B.C., fisherman, age 51. Wife and child in Japan.

ABATAKE, Shigeru, R.R. 1. Abbotsford, B.C. farmer and logger age 26. Wife in Japan.

ABE, Otoichi, Woodfibre, B.C. and 234 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C., mill worker age 38. Wife and children in Japan.

HASHIMOTO, Kikiyoye, P.O. Box 992, Prince Rupert, B.C., fisherman age 54. Wife and four children in Japan.

ADACHI, Eiji, Port Alberni, B.C., millhand age 32. Wife and three children in Japan.

NAKAMA, Tadashi, Paldi, B.C. and No. 208 East Hotel, Gore Ave., Vancouver, logger, age 40. Wife and child in Japan.

NOMURA, Seiichi, 327 Belleville St., Victoria, B.C. Chauffeur, age 56. Son, Shigeyo, age 24 living in Japan.

IMADA, Hatsuichi, Simoon Sound, B.C., Logger age 38. One son in Japan.

IKEGAMI, Otokichi, Powell Lake, Powell River, B.C., logger, age 57. Wife and two children in Japan: Chiyo age 36
Matsuyo age 17

FUKUYAMA, Sakugoro, Bowen Island, B.C., age 59, gardaner. Wife in Japan.

KINOSHITA, Denkichi, 252 Powell St., Vancouver, watchman age 65. Wife in Japan.

KAWABATA, Eijiro, 215 Gore Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Labourer age 41. Wife and two children in Japan.

OZAKI, Tomoichi, 245 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. age 30, labourer on C.P.R. Wife in Japan.

FUCHIHARA, Yoshikazu, Toba Inlet, B.C., logger, divorced. Former wife and three children in Japan.

FUJIMOTO, Mansuke, Inverness Cannery, Skeena River, B.C. fisherman age 51. Four children in Japan.

TSUJI, Tomijiro, Steveston, B.C. fish net maker and fisherman age 73. Wife in Japan.

APPENDIX 2
(Cont'd)

MORIKICHI, Fukushige, 409 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. logger age 53. Wife and three children in Japan.

HIRATA, Minoru, Woodfibre, B.C., pulp mill worker age 34. Wife and two children in Japan.

HAYASHI, Hichirobe, Simoon Sound, B.C., logger age 48. Wife and child in Japan.

HASHIMOTO, Yayosuke, Nanaimo, B.C., boat builder age 42. Wife and two children in Japan.

HARA, Ichiji, 231 Main St., Vancouver, B.C. age 60, logger. Wife in Japan.

HAMAZUMI, Tsunenoju, Simoon Sound, B.C., logger age 50. One child in Japan.

HARAGUCHI, Yasuji, Port Hardy, B.C. Cook age 32. Wife in Japan.

NAKAHARA, Kijiro, Box 170, Chemainus, B.C. Fisherman age 51. Wife and two children in Japan.

KATO, Yosokichi, 125 E. 2nd Ave., Vancouver, B.C. rooming house attendant age 61. Wife in Japan.

IGARASHI, Monjiro, Clayoquot, B.C. fisherman age 51. Wife and three children in Japan.

HAMA, Akira, Nanaimo, B.C. Fisherman age 23. Brother, his employer, in Japan.

HAMAKOJI, Ishimatsu, 230 Jackson Ave., Vancouver, B.C., boom man. Wife and three children in Japan.

ICHISATO, Sadaichi, Woodfibre, B.C. Sawmill worker age 40. Wife and three children in Japan.

ICHINOSE, Banzo, 427 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. Logger age 55. Two children in Japan.

HORIBE, Hyogoro, Port McNeill, B.C. Age 63. Wife in Japan.

TAKIGAWA, Sukejiro, Pacific Paper Mills, Ocean Falls, B.C. Age 48. Wife and child in Japan.

ITOKAWA, Jugoro, Seal Cove, Prince Rupert, carpenter age 73. Wife in Japan.

IWABUCHI, Chitagoro, P.O. Box 33, Port Essington, B.C., fisherman age 57. Wife and one son in Japan.

KAMIMURA, Otokichi, Port Alice, B.C. Mill worker age 51. Wife and child in Japan.

KANASHIGE, Seiichi, Hillcrest, B.C. Logger age 60. Wife in Japan.

KANEKO, Heisuke, Claxton Cannery, Skeena River, B.C. Fisherman age 55. Wife in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

IKEDA, Fumio, 409 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. Logger age 43. Wife and child in Japan.

FUKUSHIMA, Fujitaro, P.O. BOx 107, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman age 41. Wife and three children in Japan.

TSUJIUCHI, Kamekichi, Ucluelet, B.C. Fisherman age 52. Wife and child in Japan.

MAYEDA, Tokuichi, Prince Rupert, B.C. Seaman, age 41. Wife and child in Japan.

MIIDA, Nobutaro, Ocean Falls, B.C. Weight machine man age 48. Wife and three children inJapan.

MIO, Tomokichi, Prince Rupert, B.C. Fisherman age 45. Wife now in Japan.

MITAMURA, Sukekichi, 236 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Retired cook age 54. Wife in Japan.

SERA, Tahei, 346 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C. Logger age 56. Wife and two children in Japan.

SEKO, Manzo, Sunnyside Cannery, Skeena River. Fisherman age 50. Wife now in Japan.

IKARI, Yasumatsu, P.O. Box 14, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman age 49. Wife and three children in Japan.

SAWADA, Hitaro, Nanaimo, B.C. Carpenter age 48. Wife now in Japan.

SATO, Takayoshi, 391 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Logger age 54. Wife in Japan.

SASAKI, Hezo, Carlisle Cannery, Skeena River, B.C. Fisherman age 56. Wife in Japan.

OZEMA, James Masami, Harrison Hot Springs, B.C. POrter age 35. Wife in Japan.

MUKAYA, Mrs. Tono, Phoenix Cannery, Steveston, B.C. Child in Japan.

NISHIMURA, Genkichi, R.R.1, Haney B.C. Fisherman age 60. Wife and child in Japan.

NISHIHAMA, Yoshyiro, P.O. Box 375, Nanaimo, B.C. Fisherman age 48. Wife and two children in Japan.

MORIMOTO, Mrs. Chiyo (Rinosuke), Steveston, B.C. Age 51. Two children in Japan.

MAEKAWA, Kanzo, Box 10, Ucluelet, B.C. Retired age 59. Wife and three children in Japan.

MASUDA, Shintaro, Powell River, B.C. Shingle mill worker, age 62. Wife in Japan.

KONDO, Jugoro, Carlisle Cannery, Skeena River, B.C. Fisherman age 51. Wife and child in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

KOMORI, Hanichiro, Stillwater, B.S. Shingle bolt cutter age 53. Wife and seven children in Japan:

Shigao	22 years
Ieko	20 years
Isam	19 years
Misuko	16 years
Minoru	14 years
Uriko	12 years
Shizuko	9 years

KOBAYASHI, Jiro, 346 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Paperhanger and painter age 56. Wife and child in Japan.

MIYAHARA, Choru, 130 Gore Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Shingle cutter age 53. Wife and children in Japan.

TABATA, Toyotaro. P.O. Box 14, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman age 50. Wife and four children in Japan.

OSAWA, Masakazu, 122 Steveston Highway, B.C. Whaler age 37. Wife and two children in Japan.

MURATA, Magoji, Port Essington, B.C. Fisherman age 48. Wife and two children in Japan.

MURAYAMA, Mitsugoro, Taira Camp, Stillwater, B.C. Logger age 62. Wife now in Japan.

NAKATA, Minosuke, North Galiano, B.C. Fisherman age 49. Wife and two children in Japan.

NAGAMI, Kanematsu, Port Essington, B.C. Fisherman age 64. Wife in Japan.

NAKAMURA, Unosuke, Skeena River, B.C. Fisherman age 63. Wife in Japan.

SHINKAWA, Hikojiro, 7 House, Colonial Cannery, Steveston, B.C. Fisheman age 51. Wife and three children in Japan.

NAKAHARI, Naozo, Sunnyside Cannery, Skeena River, B.C. Fisherman age 60. Wife in Japan.

NISHIHAMA, Haokichi, Gulf of Georgia Cannery, B.C. Fish packer age 42. Wife in Japan with five children.

MIKI, Toranosuke, Arrandale Cannery, Naas River, B.C. Fisherman age 39. Wife and two children in Japan.

IZUMI, Heijiro, 510 Keefer St., Vancouver, B.C. Fisherman age 52. Wife and three children in Japan.

EGAMI, Hikotaro, P.O. Box 375, Nanaimo, B.C. Fisherman age 45. Wife in Japan.

KITAGAWA, Heibei, 70 East 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Wife and two children in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

NISHIMOTO, Kokichi, Salmon Bay, B.C. Logger age 46. Wife and child in Japan.

NISHIMURA, Taro, Kleecoot, B.C. Millhand age 35. Two children in Japan.

NISHIMURA, Yoshishaku, 344 W. 4th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. mill worker age 45. Wife and two children in Japan.

KIMURA, Tokichi, P.O. Box 140, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman. Wife in Japan.

NAKANE, Otomatsu, Powell River, B.C. Shingle mill worker age 57. Child in Japan.

NAKANO, Genzaburo, Green Cove, B.C. Mill worker age 49. Wife and child in Japan.

MURAO, Kamejiro, House No. 25, Gulf of Georgia Cannery, B.C. Fisherman age 46. Wife and two children in Japan.

AKUNE, Nariyoshi, house 2, Great West Cannery, B.C. Fisherman age 52. Wife and seven children in Japan.

NAKAWATASE, Yokichi, Wilson Creek, B.C. Logger age 52. Wife and three children in Japan.

MORI, Matsujiro, Port Essington, B.C. Fisherman age 51. Wife and three children in Japan.

YOSHIOKA, Masajiro, 944 W. 8th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. restaurant owner age 42. Wife and two children in Japan.

NANAMEKI, Eikuma, Woodfibre, B.C. Foreman age 44. Wife in Japan with four children.

MORISAWA, Ryuta, section man on C.P.R. age 52, 240 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. Wife and child in Japan.

NISHI, Hikojiro, 245 Powell St., Vancouver, fisherman and labourer. Wife in Japan with one child.

MORISHITA, Umetaro, P.O. Box 4, Tofino, B.C. Fisherman age 56. Wife and two children in Japan.

MORITA, Kazuto, 433 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. Logger age 50. Wife and two children in Japan.

MURAKAMI, Tamekichi, Kildale Cannery, Rivers Inlet, B.C. Cannery hand age 57. Wife in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

HASHIMOTO, Morinoshuke, 997 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. Unemployed age 57. Wife in Japan.

MATSUZAKI, Ichiji, Woodfibre, B.C. Mill worker age 53. Wife in Japan with one child.

OSAKI, Kuichi, 357 E. Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C. Dry cleaner age 54. Wife in Japan.

NAGANO, Shizuko, 406 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C. Fisherman (retired) age 52. Wife in Japan.

SAITO, Matsutaro, Taura Camp, Stillwater, B.C. Logger age 44. Wife and two children in Japan.

KUBOTA, Katsunosuke, Ocean Falls, B.C. Grinder at Pulp Mill age 53. Wife in Japan.

TABATA, Yonejiro, Namu, B.C. Fisherman age 46. Wife in Japan.

OTSUJI, Kihei, 43 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. Rooming house attendant. Wife in Japan with four children.

FUJII, Setsuichi, Port Essington, B.C. Fisherman age 53. Wife and one child in Japan.

ONDERA, Midori, P.O. Box 8, Steveston, B.C. Farm worker age 52. Wife and one child in Japan.

UI, Shigeichi, 301 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Fish packer age 42. Wife and four children in Japan.

UYEYAMA, Toyokichi, North Pacific Cannery, Skeena River, fisherman age 41. Two children in Japan.

ONO, Harushige, 324½ Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Fisherman age 54. Wife in Japan.

UYEYAMA, Shokichi, 1207 Stewart Ave., Nanaimo, B.C. Fisherman age 59. Wife in Japan.

NISHI, Shoichi, Sarita, B.C. Fisherman and bookkeeper age 49. Wife and three children in Japan.

TOYADA, Denzo, P.O. Box 299, Steveston, B.C. Fish collector age 57. Wife and three children in Japan.

OIKAWA, Kanji, Fraser Mills, B.C. Saw mill hand age 55. Wife and one child in Japan.

OHASHI, Shotaro, Port Essington, B.C. Fisherman age 52. Wife in Japan.

MUKAI, Unosuke, House No. 5, Great West Cannery, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman age 54. Son in Japan.

OGAWA, Iwakichi, Sunnyside Cannery, Skeena River, B.C. Fisherman age 53. Wife and three children in Japan.

APPENDIX 2

(Cont'd)

OBAYASHI, Sawaichi, 10 Great West Cannery, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman age 39. Wife and three children in Japan.

KARIYA, Tokozo, P.O. Box 41, Steveston, B.C. Fisherman age 59. Wife in Japan.

YOSHIMOTO, Hiraichi, 920 Bidwell St., Vancouver, B.C. Wife and two children in Japan.

KAWAHARA, Meiji, 117 Main St., Vancouver, B.C. Logger age 33. Wife and child in Japan.

FUJI, Kyutaro, 700 East Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C. Retired age 67. Daughter in Japan.

MASUI, Yoshiyuki, late of Ocean Falls and 1023 McLean Drive, Vancouver, B.C. Paper mill worker age 46. Wife and three children in Japan:

Manako	age 13
Rumi	age 10
Roy	age 18

ONO, Rito, Inverness Cannery, Skeena River, B.C. Housewife age 52. Husband now in Japan with two children.

ARIMA, Toshiguma, Woodfibre, B.C. Mill worker age 44. Wife in Japan.

YAMAMOTO, Kiso, Duncan, B.C. Logger age 48. Wife now in Japan.

TANAKA, Rokya, 1424 Communion Drive, Vancouver. Fish shop, age 63. Wife in Japan.

SATO, Takeshi, P.O. Box 950 Dyke Road, and Hamilton Road, New Westminster, B.C. Farmer age 38. Two children in Japan.

KAJI, Takejiro, 252 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Age 52. Wife in Japan.

APPENDIX 3

FISHERMEN AT KNIGHT INLET AND CANOE PASS

1. The names of fishermen who wintered at Knight Inlet during the winter of 1940-1941 are:-

S. KAWAGUCHI
S. HAMURA
K. CHIBA
U. FUJINAMI
Y. TOYODA
K. KAJIWARA
U. ENDO
S. SUJUIRA

2. The group of fishermen living at Canoe Pass, near Steveston, some of whom went every year to Japan when the fishing season was over, are:-

Eikichi HARADA
Eiichi HARADA
Ichiro TABATA
Inao TABATA
Hiroshi TABATA
S. FUKUSHIMA
H. AKUNE
N. AKUNE
M. HIGO

These men are all energetic, and good fishermen. It was believed that they were going to Japan for military training.

APPENDIX 4

JAPANESE ASSOCIATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. CANADIAN JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

Leaders of the Association have been Eikichi KAGETSU and Bunji HISAOKA, both suspects (see Appendix 10). Membership in 1935 was 4008, and no substantial change has been reported since then. Between 700 and 1000 members contributed to a fund to aid Japan's war effort in 1938. Pamphlets printed in Japan, "Sino-Japanese Conflict Elucidated" (1937) and "China Incident" (February, 1938), were widely distributed by the association.

2. THE STEVESTON JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

Officers of this association are:- President: Yoshio KOCHI; Secretary: M. NOGUCHI; Head of Fishermen's Section: U. SAKAMOTO; Head of Farmers' Section: KAWASE; Head of Business Men's Section: Eizo KITAGAWA.

According to informant, KAWASE was specially active in trying to link up second-generation Japanese with the nationals. Members are believed by same source to be entirely loyal to Japan. The President (see page 9 of report) was associated with K. HASHIMOTO in raising money among the Steveston Japanese to aid Japan's war effort.

3. JAPANESE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The association was organized in 1925 by Masajiro MIYAZAKI of 193 East Hastings Street, Vancouver. President: Edward Chutaro BANNO; Vice-president: Miss Eiko HEMNI; Corresponding Secretary: Daniel Kunihary WASHIMOTO.

Twenty-three out of sixty-nine members have returned to Japan. They are marked (J) on the following membership list:-

BANNO, Edward Chutaro, B.A. '31, M.D. '35.
193 East Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
President of the Japanese Alumni Association.

AOKI, Tetsuo, B. Comm., '41,
1934 Triumph St., Vancouver.

HEMNI, Miss Eiko, B.A. '40.
396 Powell St., Vancouver.
Vice-President of Japanese Alumni Association.

HIDAKA, Kunio, B.A. '40,
General Delivery, Ocean Falls, B.C.

(J) HIGASHI, Peter Shinobu, B.A. '38
c/o T. Koide, 35 Banchi, 2-Chome,
Ohirakicho, Konohana-Ku, Osaka, Japan.
Higashi started The New Canadian, later went to work on the Manchuria Daily News, Hsinking, Manchuria, and according to his brother may be in the Japanese army.

HIGASHI, Yoshimitsu, B.A. '38,
546 Powell St., Vancouver.
Higashi was secretary of the Japanese Alumni Association for a number of years. He is the brother

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(Cont'd)

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of Peter Shinobu HAGASHI (above) and is now business manager of "The New Canadian".

(J) HOKKYO, Junichi, B.C. '20
98 Morikawa-Sho, Hongo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

HORI, George Chikao, B.A. '35 M.D. '39.
427 East Hastings St., Vancouver.
Detained at the outbreak of war.

IDE, Henry, B. Comm. '40,
P.O. Box 375, Nanaimo, B.C.

(J) IKUTA, Katsutaro, B. Comm. '34 M.B.A. '36,
50, 2-Chome, Gomodori, Nadaku, Kobe.

(J) INOUYE, Kuramitsu, B.A. Sc. '35, M.A. Sc. '34,
3, 3-Chome, Kobashi-Ku, Tokyo.

IWASAKI, Hideo William, B. Comm. '38
c/o Japanese Legation, Ottawa, Canada.

KAJIYAMA, Toshio, B.C. '29, M.D. '34,
Killed in military action in Northern China, Oct. 17, 1937.

KATO, Miss Kiyoshi Kay, B.A. '41,
2760 Alma Road, Vahcouver.

(J) KATO, Teiji David, B.A. '38, B. Comm. '38,
Shindo, Matsubara-mure, Nakakawachi-gun, Osaka-fu, Japan.
Kato is now in the Japanese army.

KATO, Miss Mary (see Mrs. Harry Naganobu)

KAWAGUCHI, Hiroshi, B.A. '41,
P.O. Box 526, Cumberland, B.C.

(J) KOBE, Susuma, B.A. '26, M.A. '27, Ph.D. '33.
55 Okarmura-Nakamoto-Cho, Isoko-Ku, Yokohama, Japan.
He has brother living in New York, probably working in university there.

(J) KOGA, Vernon Uyemon, B.S.A. '35
Consulate General for Japan, Mukden, Manchuria (the Consulate in Mukden has since moved to Hsinking).

KONDO, Tsuneo, B.A. '37,
500 Powell St., Vancouver.

KOMIYAMA, Takahashi, B.A. '29,
3154 Vanness Ave., Vancouver.

(J) KORENAGA, George Jutaro, B.A. '29,
1113 Urakase, Imazu-Cho, Nishinomiya, Hogo-Ken, Japan.

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(Cont'd)

(J) KORENAGA, Yujiro, B. Comm. '34

KUSAKA, Shuichi, B.A. '37. M.S. '33,
36 Canyon Road, Berkeley California, U.S.A.
Vancouver address - 368 East Cordova St.,
Kusaka is at present studying for his Ph.D.
at Berkeley, Calif.

(J) MAIKAWA, Fred Hiroshi, B.A. '29, M.B.A. '31.
12 Minamiiga-Machi, Yotsuya-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.
His father, K. Maikawa lives in Vancouver.

(J) MATSUZAKI, Susumu, B.A. '31
Senanji, Nakadera-Cho, 8-chome, Higashi-Ku,
Osaka, Japan.

(J) MATSUZAKI, Mrs. Susumu (nee Kiyoko Yoshida) B.A. '37.
see Matsuzaki Susumu. Mrs. Matsuzaki's
family lives in Steveston.

MIYAZAKI, Masajiro, B.A. '25, D.O. '29.
193 East Hastings St., Vancouver.
Miyazaki organized the Japanese Alumni
Association in 1925.

MIZUHARA, Shaw, B.A. '39 M.A. '41.
36 Nanaimo Road, Vahcouver.

MOMOSE, Miss Yoshiko, B.A. '40.
2475 West 10th Ave., Vancouver.
Miss Momose spent a year in travel and
study in Japan after graduation but is now
back in Vancouver.

(J) MORIYA,MRS. T. (nee Yuriko Mizuno) B.A. ' 36.
331 Tamagawa, Kaminoge-Machi, Setagaya-Ku, Tokyo,
Japan.

NAGANOBU, Harry Hachiro, B.S.A. '33.
1234 West 6th Ave, Vancouver.

NAGANOBU, Mrs. Harry (nee Mary Kato) B.A. '34.
1234 West 6th Ave., Vancouver.

(J) NAKANO, Noboru Abe., B.A. '26,
c/o Manchuria Daily News, 32 Yashima-Dori, Hsinking,
Manchuria.

(J) NAKANO, Tsutomu, B.A. '31
(see Noboru Nakana)

NEGORO, Miss Tsuyako, B.A. '30.
c/o Headquarters W.M.S., Presbyterian Church
in Canada, 100 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

NISHI, Fred, B.A. '40.
P.O. Box 111, Steveston,

NOMOTO, Kyuichi, B.A. '32, B.D. '34.
Japanese United Church, P.O. Box 84, Steveston, B.C.

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(Cont'd)

OGAWA, Thomas Tohru, B.A. Sc. '29,
1703 Exchange Building, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

OBATA, Roger Sachio, B.A. Sc. '37,
340 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

OKUDA, Hiroshi, B. Comm. '35 B.A. '26.
306 Jackson St., Vancouver.

OUCHI, Edward Takeshi, B.A. '37,
504 East Hastings St., Vancouver.

OYAMA, Kazuhiko Kasey, B.A. '40,
566 East Cordova St., Vancouver.

SAITO, George, B.A. Sc. '40,
General Delivery, Ocean Falls, B.C.
P.O. Box 536 Cumberland, B.C.

SAKAMOTO, Arthur, B.S.A. '41,
R.R. #1, Whonnock, B.C.

SANMIYA, Tatsuo, B. Comm. '41,
2222 Dundas St., Vancouver.

SHIBUYA, Harry Kiyoshi, B.A. '32.
2303 East Georgia St., Vancouver.

SHIMIZU, Kosaburo, B.A. '18, M.A. '24
500 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.

SHIMIZU, Kunio, B.A. '38,
329 Gore Ave., Vancouver,
Is part time assistant to Higashi as business manager of The New Canadian.

SHIMOTAKAHARA, George, B.A. '41,
1245 West 10th Ave., Vancouver.

(J) SHINOBU, Eichi, B.A. Sc. '41,
136 Garden Drive, Vancouver (home address)
Shinobu left for Japan shortly after graduation and is there now. His parents live in Vancouver.

SHOYAMA, Kunito Thomas, B.A. '38, B. Comm. '38.
396 Powell St., Vancouver.
Shoyama is Editor of The New Canadian.

(J) SUMIDA, Regenda, B.A. '34 M.A. '35.
16 Banchi, Okudashi-Machi, Toyama-Shi, Japan.
He is now branch manager of the Teikoku Sanso Kabuki Kaisha, a chemical company.

TAKAHASHI, Yukio, B.A. '38
42 George Road, Victoria, B.C.

TAKIMOTO, Albert, B.A. '38,
2292 East Hastings, Vancouver.

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(Cont'd)

TAMAKI, George Takakazu, B.A. '38, B.L. '41.
Pine Hall, Divinity Hall, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

(J) TAMENAGA, Seiji, B.A. Sc. '20,
108 Motoyama-mura, Okamoto, Bugo-gun, Hyogo-Ken, Japan.

TAMURA, Miss Miyoko, B.A. '29,
511 Cassiar St., Vancouver.

TAMURA, Morikiyo, B.A. Sc. '26,
R.R. #1, Haney, B.C.

TANABE, Luke, B. Comm. '41,
243 Main St., Vancouver,
Has been working on Premier Hepburn's farm at St. Thomas, Ontario.

TANAKA, Fujikazu, B.A. #36,
415 Powell St., Vancouver.
Leader of the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group, and agitator, resulting in Vancouver riot which caused 125 Nisei to be interned.

UCHIDA, Miss Chitose, B.A. '16,
439 Powell St., Vancouver.

(J) UCHIYAMA, Mrs. Ritsuko Rita, B.A. '34,
979 Maruyama-Cho, Mayeda-Shi,
Fukuoka-Shi, Japan.

WASHIMOTO, Daniel Kuniharu, B.A. '35,
1286 West 14th St., Vancouver.
Corresponding secretary of Japanese Alumni Association.

WATANABE, Satoru, B.A. '41,
325 ackson St., Vancouver,

YATABE, Eiji, B.A.Sc. '38, MA.A.Sc.'39,
2818 Yew St., Vancouver,
Was treasurer of the Japanese Alumni Association for several years.

(J) YONEMOTO, Haruo, B.A. '23, M.B.A. '25
37 Kikuna-Cho, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, Japan.

YOSHIDA, Miss Kiyoko,
(see Mrs. Susumu Matsuzaki)
Their present address - 33 Villa West Lake, Conose Rd.,
Tientsin, North China.

(J) YOSHIMURA, Miss Tsugi, B.A. '34
29 Ichigata-Nakano-cho, Ushigome-ku,
Tokyo, Japan.

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4. NEW WESTMINSTER YOUNG WOMEN'S BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual meeting of this association was held on February 6th, 1942, at the home of Misae AKADA, retiring president. The meeting began, as reported in "The New Canadian", with one minute of silence. This would probably be included, as is the custom in Japan at such meetings, in order that all might remember Japanese soldiers killed in action.

New officers are:

President: Yukiko FUJIWARA

Vice-President: Sachiko KOTOKAME

Japanese Secretary: Fumiko KIKUCHI

English Secretary: Fusayo HARADA

Treasurer: Kay AKADA

Assistant Treasurer: Haruye YOSHIJIMA

Auditors: Tazuko FUJIKI and Harue TATEBE

Sunshine Committee: Mitsuye AKADA, Emiko FUJIMOTO

Chairman: Misae AKADA.

Mrs. IKUTA acts as "advisor".

A priest from the New Westminster Buddhist Temple gave an address at the Buddhist Temple in Vancouver, after Japan joined the Axis, and lauded the Axis.

APPENDIX 5

ETSUJI MORII

Following is the information so far received on the career and character of Etsuji MORII. Detailed reports on Morii and the Evacuation scheme are included, as they throw light on Morii's position among the Japanese, and also contain some useful data for reference. A list of persons who received passports illegally through Morii and his associates is also appended for reference.

It is earnestly hoped that further information concerning Morii, and his connections with the Japanese hemispheric underground organization, as well as further information concerning Japanese plans and activities, may be got from the grilling of suspects recommended in the report.

Mr. E. MORII lives at 639 E. Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C. He is the powerful leader of the Japanese underworld. He owned the Shower Club, a Japanese gambling establishment in the 300 block, Powell St., Vancouver.

He was involved in a manslaughter case about ten years ago and in a murder case about seven or eight years ago. He was arrested but afterwards released.

It seems that sometime in 1938 there was a general check up on Japanese Immigration in British Columbia and those who had entered illegally and had no passports were deported. (See NOTE below). The four people who were involved in issuing faked passports were as follows:

Mr. E. Morii, 639 E. Cordova St., Vahcouver.

Mr. S. Sasaki, 357 Powell St., Vancouver,

Mrs. H. Nagami, 423 Powell St., Vancouver.

(Mr. Sasaki is married to Mrs. Nagami's daughter)

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Mr. T. Ogawa, at that time a secretary in the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver, but Vice-Consul at the outbreak of war last December.

Mr. Morii seems to hold a strong position in the Japanese community. Some time ago, Mr. Morii had a fight with Mr. Yasuzo SHOJI, a Japanese farmer who lives at Whonnock, B.C. Mr. Shoji is a veteran of the last war, having fought in the Canadian Army. He is President of the Japanese Veterans' Association. The fight was over who should be recommended for the position of Japanese Censor in the Post Office at Vancouver. Mr. Sjoji wanted to have some say in the matter, or thought that the Veterans' Association should. From this it would appear that Mr. Morii had something to do with recommending a Japanese for the position of Censor at the Post Office, Vancouver.

A. H. Young, who is half-Japanese and Morii's solicitor, gives the following information concerning Morii.

Morii, according to Young, is well-known as the big gambler in Japanese town and is looked upon with considerable suspicion as being the representative of the Black Dragon Society in B.C. Young arrives at this conclusion by a process of elimination, as he says. He explained that the Society is a secret society in Japan under the control of Mitsuru Toyama and that it has tentacles in every important country throughout the world. He stated that it is a well known fact among the Japanese that the majority of the population are peace-loving but that the Black Dragon Society controls the military clique. He stated that its headquarters in various countries are known among the Japanese to be the larger gambling establishments and its representative is usually the owner or chief gambler in the community who has a control over the people. Acc-

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(Cont'd)

ording to him its chief representatives are either gamblers or jujitsu experts. Therefore, in Vancouver, the chief gambler being Mr. Morii and the chief jujitsu expert being Mr. Sasaki, Mr. Morii's right hand man, Mr. Young arrives at his conclusion. It is interesting to note here that Mr. Sasaki has the confidence of the police and is their jujitsu instructor, while Mr. Morii is admitted to have been one of their paid agents.

Young says that Morii has lots of money and he either got it from the Japanese Government or collected it here through corruption or bribes. Young says that he personally handled every deportation case for the last ten years and that they all came to him through Mr. Morii. He claims that Morii collected $100.00 on each illegal entry as a slush fund to pay lawyer's fees but the fees did not amount to nearly this amount, and Mr. Morii has kept the fund.

He says there is a lot of hard feeling among the Japanese concerning Morii and he feels Morii made a mistake in not following strictly along the lines of the Commission and the police, but tried to work some of his own schemes, and collected bribes. He says that Morii's status was rather low in the community at one time, and in order that he could meet on a social footing with important Japanese from Japan, other important Japanese here put up sufficient money to start the Nippon Club as a front for him. He says that it is freely talked about that Morii's picture appeared in the Black Dragon paper in Japan along with the picture of a Japanese in the States.

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Certain statements concerning Mr. Morii made by a Mr. Thornton, attached to the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver until the Spring of 1940, were investigated and found correct. The statements were to the effect that a Mr. Hosaki had been detained by the Immigration authorities and that after a bribe of $20.00 was paid by Mrs. Hosaki to Morii, by delivery to him of a box of chocolates, her husband was released. Mr. Hosaki stated that he was picked up and taken to the Immigration Shed because of some question about his passport and the fact that he is sometimes known as Sotaro, as well as Shokichi Hosaki. He stated that owing to a fire he lost his papers and the Immigration authorities were checking on whether or not he was guilty of illegal entry. Mr. Hosaki said he was not in touch with his wife by telephone, but his wife stated she was greatly disturbed over the matter, and a friend whom she would not name, told her to get in touch with Mr. Morii who could, no doubt, assist her insofar as her husband was concerned. She was very reluctant to talk about any chocolates but she admitted she did purchase a two pound box of chocolates at a corner store operated by one of her relatives, whose name she did not wish to disclose, and she did put some money in the box, the amount of which she would not state, and she did take the chocolates and the money to Mr. Morii's home on Cordova Street. When she arrived there, Mr. Morii was out but she says that the man who is always there was there and she gave him the box for Mr. Morii. Subsequently her husband was released. (His release had nothing to do with the bribe, but Mr. and Mrs. Hosaki did not know this).

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Mrs. Shichitaro Nagata, whose husband was interned at the outbreak of war with Japan, was approached by Morii who asked for $300.00 from her for some organizational work.

In the Spring of 1939, Mr. Kiyoshi Nakai was beaten up by some of Morii's men. The reason given is that he said he was a naturalized citizen and refused to pay tribute money to the Japanese Consulate.

A Canadian-born Japanese source said "If the Japanese started to invade Canada, Morii and Sasaki would turn against the whites". He also said that he had heard these two men talking before the war and that they are definitely pro-Japanese.

The Manager of the Sun Life Insurance, Vancouver, is reported as saying that one of his best salesmen among the Japanese, Kazuo Kobayashi, who took an active part in the Victory Loan Campaign in February, told him he was going to ask to be interned as he refused to be pushed around by a man like Morii who was chief liaison officer between the Japanese community and the British Columbia Security Commission and the R.C.M.P.

MORII AND THE EVACUATION SCHEME

In connection with the evacuation of Japanese from the British Columbia Coast, Mr. Morii has been the chief Liaison officer between the B.C. Security Commission handling the evacuation on the one hand and the Japanese community on the other.

Some of the following information has been given by Mr. Eiji YATABE, who is a Canadian-born Japanese and a graduate of the University of British Columbia. He lives at 2818 Yew St., Vancouver. He is on the staff of the "New Canadian", also

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prominent in the Japanese Canadian Citizens League. He is a member of the Executive of the Japanese Alumni Association. He is not given to wild talking and this lends more weight to the information which comes through him.

There has been some feeling between the Canadian-born Japanese and the nationals. The Canadian-born Japanese felt that, seeing they were also included in the total evacuation plan, they should have more say in what was going on, and also that the older Japanese had been too bossy so far as they were concerned. At the beginning of the evacuation scheme, a meeting of 100 Japanese was held and from this gathering a committee of twenty-five was formed to act as a liaison committee between the Japanese community and the British Columbia Security Commission.

Up to then, Morii had been acting for the Japanese but the people felt that now the whole community was included in the evacuation plan, they should all be represented. Morii resented this and with the exception of two close friends, Toragoro Nimi (see Appendix 10, No. 11), a druggist in Vancouver, and Asajiro Nishiguchi, from New Westminster, (see Appendix 10, No. 10) he refused to see any of the other Japanese leaders for four days. One of the reasons given is that he objected to the Canadian-born Japanese having a place on the committee, and another that he wanted to keep control in his own hands.

Twenty-three persons out of twenty-five were elected to this committee by a meeting of 100 Japanese. The meeting was called by the Japanese Canadian Association and the Japanese Canadian Citizens League. Their names are as follows:

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1. Mr. E. Morii
2. Mr. Asajiro Nishiguchi, New Westminster, B.C. and intimate friend of Mr. Morii.
3. Mr. Itsuhei Nishio, a merchant, Granville St., Vancouver.
4. Mr. Bunji Hisaoka, President of the Japanese Canadian Association, and reported to be very anti-Canadian.
5. Mr. Eikichi Kagetsu.
6. Mr. Toragoro Nimi, druggist, Vancouver, and intimate friend of Morii.
7. Mr. Takejiro Ode, connected with the Herring Fishing. An interesting note on Mr. Ode is that he is a naturalized Canadian but has spent the last four years in Japan and returned to Canada from Japan by the last boat coming from Japan last fall. He is retired.
8. Mr. U. Sakamoto, on the Executive of the Japanese Association at Steveston.
9. Mr. Yoshio Kochi, also on the Japanese Executive at Steveston.
10. Mr. Sen Kanno, a gardener, Vancouver.
11. Mr. Tadasa Ide, Vancouver. Interpreter, reported to have been intimate with the Japanese Consuls, and sort of a straw boss at fishing meetings.
12. Rev. Kosaburo Shimizu, minister at 500 Powell St.,
13. Mr. Tomijiro Nishikawa, foreman at the B.C. Fir and Lumber Co., Vancouver.
14. Mr. Hanshichi Marubashi, grocery man, Vancouver.
15. Mr. Iwakichi Sugiyama, fish dealer in Vancouver.

The above fifteen men were chosen from the Japanese Canadian Association. The remaining names from the Japanese Canadian Citizens League, the younger men and Nisei.

16. Mr. Kunito (Tom) Shoyama, Editor, New Canadian, Vancouver.
17. Mr. Chutaro Banno, dentist, Vancouver, University of British Columbia graduate.
18. Mr. Akiro Ishihara, former President of Japanese Canadian Citizens League. Dentist.
19. Mr. Hajime Suzuki, President of the Japanese Canadian Citizens League.
20. Mr. Hideo Fukuyama, salesman for the Ucluelet Fish Co.
21. Mr. R. Tsuji.
22. Mr. E. Yatabe, gardener, Vancouver.
23. Mr. Kunio Shimizu, University of British Columbia graduate and working on the New Canadian.

Now this committee has been enlarged and there is a committee of 150 from among the Japanese nationals and naturalized ones, and 35 from among the Canadian-born Japanese. There is a master committee of six, three from the older Japanese and three from among the Canadian-born Japanese. They are as follows:

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1. Etsuji Morii
2. A. Nishiguchi
3. Ippei Nishio
4. Tom Shoyama
5. Kunio Shimizu
6. Miss Chitose Uchida

Mr. Yatabe seemed willing to give this information because he felt that the 150 members of the committee from among the older Japanese were not fair to the Canadian-born Japanese, and he said they did not have the welfare of the community at heart but were thinking of their own selfish ends. He said there was a clique running the whole affair and that they were charging a fee to those whose names were chosen to act on this committee of 150. The reason Japanese were willing to pay a fee to be put on this committee of 150 is that they hoped to have the time of their evacuation deferred.

The following is a list of 140 of this Advisory Council. The first 70 men are largely from Vancouver. Numbers 42 to 70 are younger men who have all had training in jujitsu and are a sort of bodyguard to Morii. Numbers 71 to 140 are from various parts of British Columbia.

1. Etsuji Morii
2. Jinshiro Nakayama
3. Teigo Noritake
4. Eikichi Kagetsu
5. Renzo Suzumoto
6. Shigeo Furukawa
7. Kiyomi Yano
8. Ko Nishikawa
9. Hanshichi Maruboshi
10. Toshiaki Sumi
11. Hayato Kawano
12. Kosaburo Shimizu
13. Taju Sakuma
14. Saburo Shinobu
15. Eppei Nishio
16. Asataro Nishiguchi
17. Toragoro Niemi
18. Kenroku Uchiyama
19. Bunji Hisaoka
20. Ukon Higuchi
21. Tsuruji Takahashi
22. Kishizo Kimura
23. Sen Kanno
24. Kojiro Shoji
25. Etsuji Kariya
26. Sakuzo Uyemura
27. Tokichi Takeuchi
28. Waichiro Hamagishi
29. Motohito Yanagisawa
30. Ihachi Uyeda
31. Bunji Uyeda
32. Tadayoshi Sakamoto
33. Saisuke Kudo
34. Shintaro Yamashita
35. Seitaro Nishikawa
36. Kozo Shimo-Takahara
37. Iwakichi Sugiyama
38. Tomijiro Nishikawa
39. Takejiro Ode
40. Sawaji Tashiro
41. Shigetaka Sasaki
42. Akitaka Tsuji

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43. Yoshiichi Nishimura
44. Yoshimitsu Yasuda
45. Akira Ishiwara
46. Hajime Suzuki
47. Zojiro Okahara
48. Shigeo Shiraishi
49. Sadao Maikawa
50. Suyeki Yamamura
51. Kazuo Sato
52. Masato Ishibashi
53. Tadao Omori
54. Noboru Tsuchii
55. Yataro Kimura
56. Tetsu Umezu
57. Yoshitomo Mukai
58. Yasuo Kanno
59. Masatoshi Umezu
60. Ben Sumi
61. Masao Kawasaki
62. Kunji Kuramoto
63. Minoru Hatashita
64. Yoshio Uwate
65. Eikichi Kondo
66. Tayoki Uyeda
67. Ei Kawano
68. Takeo Kawasaki
69. Rintaro Nakayama
70. Satoru Tamoto
71. Soichi Fuda
72. Sentaro Suzuki
73. Shinsei Ikuta
74. Tsuruji Suda
75. Tatsuji Mizuno
76. Okisaburo Sato
77. Asamatsu Uno
78. Kaichi Hikida
79. Fusamatsu Tamaki
80. Shojiro Iwata
81. Fusajiro Takeda
82. Kuchi Kinoshita
83. Sadao Yamamoto
84. Masao Miki
85. Minoru Kudo
86. Teizo Nakashima
87. Takaichi Ikebuchi
88. Eichi Hashizume
89. Zentaro Shin
90. Teizo Hidaka
91. Kurahachi Yoshino
92. Shiro Koga
93. Tamotsu Mitami
94. Yoshitaro Horiuchi
95. Keo Takahashi
96. Katsuji Ito
97. Senjuro Saito
98. Rizuo Kaita
99. Uhei Watanabe
100. Tomoyoshi Date
101. Haruichi Honda
102. Gen Sumitani
103. Kosaburo Takahashi
104. Shinpei Watanabe
105. Otokichi Onishi
106. Kensuke Kitagawa
107. Toemon Urabe
108. Matsujiro Yamada
109. Mankichi Inouye
110. Otoma su Inamoto
111. Toichi Koyama
112. Yonekichi Nakazu
113. Hidenori Miyagi
114. Kazuo Ota
115. Shigezo Fukusaka
116. Taro Nishimura
117. Kamekichi Tsujiuchi
118. Hideo Fukuyama
119. Haruo Kimoto
120. Heijiro Hisaoka
121. Kenkichi Inouye
122. Tsurutaro Kagetsu
123. Masao Terakita
124. Kinosuke Uyeda
125. Matsugoro Iwasa
126. Yoshio Ono
127. Tatsuichi Yoneda
128. Kuranosuke Hasimoto
129. Yoshio Kochi
130. Unosuke Sakamoto
131. Genji Otsu
132. Mitsunosuke Nishihama
133. Kunimatsu Sayomoto
134. Iwaichi Yamamoto
135. Tomoaki Doi
136. Ukichi Nishimoto
137. Otohachi Koyanagi
138. Eiji Sasaki
139. Kiichiro Adachi
140. Yosuke Ozeki.

APPENDIX 5

(Cont'd)

These men are all leaders in their various communities and under the influence of Mr. Morii, and potentially dangerous. Those acting in an advisory capacity for the Canadian-born Japanese are as follows.

Selected to the Council of thirty by a nominating committee were:

1. Dr. E. C. Banno
2. Frank Nakamura,
3. Hideo Yoshida
4. Kunio Shimizu
5. Rev. T. Tsuji
6. Dr. George Ishiwara
7. Seiji Homma
8. Hajime Shiga
9. Shoichi Takayama
10. Eiji Yatabe
11. Hajime Suzuki
12. Dr. H. Kuwabara
13. Thomas Shoyama, Vancouver
14. Kanao Naruse
15. Kaoru Atagi, Steveston
16. Tadashi Saito, Mission, B.C.
17. Hideo Onotera
18. Tatsuo Suzuki, New Westminster

Women members

19. Hide Hyodo
20. Chitose Uchida
21. Kazuko Kagawa
22. Kazuko Hidaka
23. Masako Iguchi
24. Kiyoshi Kato
25. Aya Suzuki
26. Nora Fujita
27. Myea (?) Okamura
28. Mrs. E. Kitagawa
29. Mrs. M. Maikawa, Vancouver
30. Kay Oda, Steveston.

Members added to the Council to secure wider representation included:

31. Hiromu Fujiki, Surrey
32. Shogo Omura, Haney
33. Bert Murakami, New Westminster.

Two other names are unknown.

The head of the clique referred to as collecting money from the Japanese Nationals and naturalized, in return for their names being put on this committee was, of course, Mr. Morii.

NOTE

Those who are reported to have received passports through Morii and his associates are as follows:

Mr. S. NAGAMI, a Japanese national about 39 or 40 years of age. He has been in Canada about ten years and entered on a merchant's Japanese passport which was limited to a period of one year or thereabouts. This could have been renewed from time to time at the discretion of the authorities. By 1938, he had no passport at all. It would appear [redacted] that the reason he did not renew the passport was that he was not engaged as a merchant

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(Cont'd)

but was working at a mill, Sprout Mill, near Fort Alberni on Vancouver Island. At the time of the passport check he went to Sasaki and Mrs. Nagami and asked if something could be done. They in turn went to Morii who is reported to have contacted Ogawa and had a passport arranged.

Mr. Yoshimitsu YASUDA, is a Japanese national about thirty years of age. He came to Canada about six or seven years ago without a passport and jumped off a Japanese boat at the Terminal wharf at Vancouver. He used to work at a mill at Chemainus on Vancouver Island but is now staying with his father-in-law, Mr. S. Kamino, 1952 Fourth Ave. W., Vancouver. The report is that he was able to obtain a Japanese passport in the same way as Mr. Nagami.

Mr. Toku HAMADA, a Japanese national about 34 or 35 years of age came to Canada about eight years ago on a merchant's Japanese passport. He used to be a gardener while living in Vancouver and found himself without a proper passport. When the check up came he went to this group of people for assistance who, in turn, fixed him up with a passport. He is one of those who have already left for a road camp and is said to be just the other side of Red Pass Junction.

Mr. Yoshikuni ADACHI, is a Japanese national about 42 or 43 years of age. He entered Canada at Port Alice on Vancouver Island about fifteen years ago, without a passport. He has been living at 1767 W. end Avenue, Vancouver and working as a carpenter. He used to work at the Powell Lumber Co., Powell St., Vancouver. His name originally was MATSUMOTO but after coming to Canada he was adopted by the Adachi family, took their name and married one of the Adachi girls. At the time of the check up he went to Mrs. Nagami, as he came from Tottori Ken, Japan, the same prefecture as Mrs. Nagami.

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(Cont'd)

Masao MATSUMOTO, is a Japanese national around fifty years of age. He is an older brother of Yoshikuni Adachi and came to this country about twelve years ago, and used to live a little beyond Squamish on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. He worked there building saw-mills. He entered the country on a merchant's Japanese passport which had run out and got fixed up with a Japanese passport, at the time of the check.

Tadayoshi YONEYAMA, is a Japanese national about 37 or 38 years of age. He has been residing at 1642 W. 2nd St., at an Apartment House run by Mrs. O. Sumi. He is reported to have arrived in Canada without a passport and worked in a saw mill in Vancouver.

Yasuzo NAGAMI, is a Japanese national about 50 years of age. He has been residing in Vancouver at 1677 2nd Ave. W., just opposite the apartment house mentioned above. He came to Canada about ten years ago on a merchant's Japanese passport. He had a motorcycle and worked as a gardener having had steady customers among the white people. This passport had run out so the same group fixed him up with one.

Masao SASAKI, is a Japanese national about 33 or 34 years of age. He stammers a little. He came to Canada about ten years ago on a merchant's Japanese passport. He has been working at a saw mill at Chemainus on Vancouver Island for the last three years. He found himself without a proper passport at the time of the check up and was able to secure one through this group. Recently he left for a road camp just a little beyond Red Pass Junction.

Mr. Taka YASUDA, is a Japanese national about 40 years of age. He arrived in Canada about 20 years ago without a passport, and got off the boat at Port Alice. He came from the same village in Japan as Yoshimitsu Yasuda. He worked for a while at Port Alice in a pulp mill. Then he came to Vancouver and worked in a saw mill, the Powell Lumber Co. He

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(Cont'd)

went to Mrs. Nagami and the same group fixed him up with a Japanese passport. He left with a group for a road camp on March 7th.

Mr. T. ABE, is a Japanese national about 34 or 35 years of age and came to Canada with a merchant's Japanese passport about ten years ago. He has been working at the B.C. Pulp and Paper Co. at Wood Fibre, B.C. He was able to secure a "proper" passport through this same group.

It is reported that there was another Japanese by the name of S. SUMI who had entered Canada without a passport. He used to work for T. KAWASE, R.R. No. 2, Steveston. At the time he was deported, he was working at Coquitlam. When the check was being made, Sumi was approached on behalf of Morii by two Steveston men. The names of the Steveston men are K. HASHIMOTO, and Mr. NOGUCHI, secretary of the Japanese fishermen at Steveston (see Appendix 10, Nos. 32 and 7). They asked him for $300.00 to have a passport fixed, but he refused to give it, and not having any passport at all was deported. This information could be substantiated by Mr. T. Kawase.

APPENDIX 6

JAPANESE INTERNED AT OUTBREAK OF WAR

1.	Isahi ABE	Port Alberni, B.C.
2.	Misaji AIHOSHI	Duncan, B.C.
3.	Chiyokichi ARIGA	Haney, B.C.
4.	Kakugoro ATAGI	Duncan. Labourer, his assets being dealt with by Custodian. Assets negligible.
5.	Harukichi DEGUCHI	193 E. Hastings St., Vancouver.
6.	Eiichiro FUNE	215 E. Cordova St., Vancouver. Reporter and Editor of "Tairiku-Nippo". Assets placed in c/o wife for maintenance.
7.	Seitaro FUJINAMI	Port Alberni, B.C.
8.	Moichi GODO	Burnaby, B.C. Logger.
9.	Goro HORI	Burnaby, B.C. Logger.
10.	Dr. Chikao George HORI	Vancouver, B.C. Surgeon.
11.	Kesahiro IWASHITA	3843 Dunbar St., Vancouver, B.C. Wholesale Import Merchant.
12.	Fumio KAJIRO	Steveston, B.C. Teacher. Assets being dealt with by Custodian.Negligible.
13.	Tokue KAMEOKA	1182 W. 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Business Manager of the "Daily People". Assets being dealt with by the Custodian. Assets negligible.
14.	Tsumeto KITAGAWA	Duncan, B.C.
15.	Masayochi KODAMA	Burnaby, B.C. Logger. Assets negligible being dealt with by the Custodian.
16.	Takehiko KUROMI	Port Alberni, B.C.
17.	Seishichi Masago	Box 208, Steveston, B.C. Barber. Assets placed in care of wife for maintenance.
18.	Mineichi MINAMIDE	Mayne Island, B.C. Farmer. Assets negligible. Being dealt with by the Custodian.
19.	Tsugu MINEOKA	128 Williams Rd., Steveston, B.C.
20.	Eon MITSUBAYASHI	549 E. Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C. Buddhist. Assets negligivle, being dealt with by Custodian.
21.	Masao MIYAMOTO	Port Alberni, B.C.
22.	Waichi MURAKAMI	Port Alberni, B.C.
23.	Schichitaro NAGATA	2330 Wall St., Vancouver, B.C. Office Manager and treasurer of the Cameron Lake Logging Co. and associated companies.
24.	Kotaro NAKAGAWA	301 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Drug Store Clerk, Assets negligible, being dealt with by the Custodian.
25.	Ryotaro NOBUOKA	2625 E. Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. Manager Ocean Fisheries.
26.	Ryuzo OGINO	333 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. Store Clerk.
27.	Otoji OKINOBU	Duncan, B.C.
28.	Kintaro RIKIMATSU	World Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.
29.	Shoji SAGA	Duncan, B.C. Farmer. Assets negligible, being dealt with by the Custodian.
30.	Shintaro SASAKI	Mayne Island, B.C. Farmer. Assets placed in care of wife for maintenance.
31.	Shuichi SASAKI	2565 Franklin St., Vancouver. Manager, Cameron Lake Logging Co.
32.	Juzo SUZUKI@	306 Jackson Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
33.	Yoichi Takaoka	Port Alberni, B.C.
34.	Tozikazu TANAKA	318 Boyne St., New Westminster, B.C. School Master. Assets negligible, being dealt with by the Custodian.

APPENDIX 6

(Cont'd)

35.	Zeijii TERAMOTO	Mayne Island, B.C. Farmer. Assets placed in care of wife for maintenance.
36.	Kiyota UYENISHI	391 Powell St., (Victory Rooms), Vancouver B.C.
37.	Kiteru YANAGIDA	391 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. labourer. Assets negligible, being dealt with by the Custodian.

APPENDIX 6

(Cont'd)

2. STATEMENTS RELATING TO EVACUEES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

After the evacuation, letters written by evacuees were published in "The New Canadian", and throw some light on their attitude, as well as the situation described on pages 12, 13 of the report.

Yoshimitsu HIGASHI (see page 7 of Report and Appendix 10, N°14) wrote from Alberta: "Red Pass Junction....where the ribbon of steel of the Canadian National Railways streaking northward meets the line from Prince Rupert.... in the cradle of the mighty Fraser.....land of bondage?..." "Geikie, Alberta (pronounced hereabouts Geekee) is just eight miles west of Jasper, and the camp for the Japanese nationals is located a few hundred yards away from the Geikie railway siding". "As you pull into Lempriere, the bunk cars are strung along a siding, twenty all together. Thirteen bunk cars for the men, one car for the camp head and his men, one for the tools, which also houses the R.C.M.P. representatives, of which there are three at present. There are also four cars for the mess room and kitchen for the 130 men here."

On April 29, 1942 was printed the following "Telegram from Manitoba". "Arrived in Winnipeg Saturday night. Trip uneventful, everything is as well as expected. Left Vancouver 7.30 p.m. Thursday, on the following morning passed Japanese camps. Everything seemed to be pretty well in order. Stopped for five minutes at Albreda; men rushed from bunk cars alongside the track and seemed anxious to talk to us. They seemed to be in good spirits. Their most important question was "How are our folks at home?" Personally spoke to Cecil Okawara and others. Their remarks were, "Everything O.K. except it's very very lonely!"'

A letter to the editor of the "New Canadian" from Eddie R. Ide (well-known Vancouver athlete, second-generation Japanese) in Taft, B.C. was printed on April 25, 1942. It read in part:

> "Here in Taft we are permitted to have our cameras, and so a number of the boys went for a walk last Sunday to the next campsite called Three Valley and took some lovely snapshots. Many of the lads, though,reported "hot feet", after the little jaunt, which happened to be

"22 miles return. Just this morning when the C.P.R. passed here with many Japanese on their way to the sugar beet farms and other camp sites, we all waved them good luck and health, to keep their chins up and carry on!"

A report from Jasper, Alberta, March 24, 1942, said:

"Reliable reports received from Jasper indicate the Japanese area went on strike Monday over breakfasts served in road camps and other camps where they are being kept.

"The reports said the Japanese consequently were loafing on their jobs or not working at all. According to the same reports, the Japanese appeared free to wander into Jasper every evening without much control. Official sources would not confirm the reports, but the information came from a reliable source."

A protest from the Canadian Legion at Jasper was reported as follows:

"The Jasper branch of the Canadian Legion sent a vigourous protest to Ottawa charging Japanese evacuated from British Columbia were allowed the freedom of the town.

"The Japanese are stationed at Geikie, eight miles from here where they are engaged in road work and are allowed to wander into shows and stores unattended, the protest said."

Some of the more wealthy Japanese live at their own expense in a luxury hotel at Christina Lake, B.C. "Thirty Japanese from the coast have arrived here to live at Alpine Inn, Christina Lake, B.C. for the duration of the war. Alpine Inn is a palatial hotel built some ten years ago at a cost of $110,000. It has fine gardens and a considerable area suitable for farming. The Japanese at the inn are said to be persons of considerable financial means, well-to-do Vancouver merchants and their families, who have rented the entire building and are operating it on a cooperative basis."

On March 19th, 1942, Premier Mitchell Hepburn was reported as saying that the entire cost of bringing Japanese from British Columbia to Ontario would be borne by the Dominion Government. "We will place a large number of them in forestry work among wood operators in our northern forests. They will be placed in gainful occupations for war industries. The cordite factories and mills making wrapping paper for shells need men very seriously. At the present time they are putting out 60 percent of the required amount for war purposes. If we placed 3,000 Japs in our forestry work we could

"increase the returns to the government by $500,000". Later on Mr. Hepburn made it clear that Canadian-born Japanese going to Ontario would be treated as Canadian citizens and not as internees.

APPENDIX 7

RIOT OF CANADIAN-BORN JAPANESE IN VANCOUVER

125 Canadian-born Japanese who were to have left Vancouver for work camps in Ontario on the evening of April 7th, 1942, refused to go and were placed in the Immigration Building at Vancouver. They held a meeting on that day from 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. They objected to leaving Vancouver without their families. Their spokesman and leader was KOJIRO EBISUZAKI, Canadian-born Japanese, a store keeper at Vancouver. Following this episode, leaflets issued by the "Nisei Mass Evacuation Group", were posted on walls and distributed among the Japanese. Copy of a leaflet is attached. The leaders in this movement are, F. TANAKA, a Canadian-born Japanese and graduate of the University of British Columbia, BOB SHIMODA, and a grocer on Denman Street, Vancouver, whose name has not been ascertained. On May 13th, they rioted. A description of what happened appeared in the Vancouver News Herald of May 14th.

"Apparently incensed because friends and relatives were not allowed to approach close enough to carry on conversation, a number of Japanese men held in the Immigration Building rioted Wednesday afternoon and evening, causing extensive damage to the building and contents.

"Late in the afternoon the rioters were subdued when additional military guards were called out. During the evening, city police were asked to send a supply of tear gas when it appeared the rioters were still recalcitrant.

"The disturbance started soon after noon, and followed two days of sullen behaviour on the part of the Japanese in the building. Until recently many fellow-Japanese were allowed to approach close to the building and talk with inmates at the barred windows. Then the visitors were ordered to keep further back.

"Soon after this the inmates started throwing objects out of the windows — including toilet paper, which fell in long streamers down the building.

"Then there came the crash of glass, as the first window crashed outward and then various objects, including bed springs, chairs and plaster from the walls fell from upper stories of the building to the roadway and railway tracks below.

"As guards moved forward to lend a hand in subduing the rioters, a fire hose, directed by the Japanese from an upper floor window, doused them with water. Various objects seized in the detention quarters also hurtled close to the guards.

"Throughout the disturbance the inmates shouted "Banzai," the cheer being echoed by Japanese sympathizers on the bluff above the railway tracks and on the C.P.R. ramp.

APPENDIX 7
(Cont'd)

"Several times during the afternoon crowds gathered at the foot of Burrard Street and on the wharves to watch the disturbance. The crowds included many Japanese, the latter's number being swollen shortly before C.P.R. trains for the east left just after 7 p.m."

These 125 young Canadian-born Japanese were interned as a result of their behaviour.

April 17th, 1942

To Nisei:

The Security Commission still refuses to grant our request for Mass Evacuation in Family Groups.

But we are still demanding because we think beyond all doubt that our request is a most reasonable one in view of our enormous sacrifice for our country.

With this conviction we resorted to various methods to secure our last remaining freedom—freedom to live with our families by evacuating en masse in family groups.

We pleaded with Naturalized Canadians to demand it—they gave up without much effort. We persuaded J. C. C. Council to do their utmost—they also gave up too soon. They even refused to arrange a final nisei mass meeting to discuss our common trouble. We talked with the Security Commission, we wrote to them (copy enclosed) and we sent our lawyer.

The answer is that we are by law Japanese Nationals and we have to do what we are told and go where we are sent. Some families are being sent to Alberta and Manitoba and while there is no promise that all families will be sent like this, the Commission hopes to settle more family groups as time goes on. And that is as much as we can get from them.

We however know that we are Canadians and that we are going to continue all efforts to get what we feel are our rights.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP

KOYANAGI	Shintaro		
KOYANAGI	Iwao	SHIMANO	Shogoro
KOYANAGI	Ryushin	SHIN	Hideo

April 15th, 1942.

ustin C. Taylor, Esq.,
The Chairman, B. C. Security Commission,
Marine Building, Vancouver, B. C.

onourable Sir:

We Canadians have reached a point where we must stop and think eply regarding our evacuation. For that purpose we have carefully viewed the development of events which has brought us to this int where we are ordered to part with our families, perhaps never meet them again for a long time to come. We enclose a summary our above-mentioned review.

As you clearly understand and as it is fully mentioned in our iew, we have said "YES" to all your previous orders, however reasonable they might have seemed. But we are firm in saying O" to your last order which calls for break-up of our families.

When we say "NO" at this point, we request you to remember that are British subjects by birth, that we are no less loyal to Canada n any other Canadian, that we have done nothing to deserve the ak-up of our families, that we are law-abiding Canadian citizens, d that we are willing to accept suspension of our civil rights— hts to retain our homes and businesses, boats, cars, radios and neras. Incidentally, we are entitled, as native sons, to all civil hts of an ordinary Canadian within the limitations of Canada's r effort. In spite of that we have given up everything. In view this sacrifice we feel that our request for mass evacuation in nily groups will not seem unreasonable to you.

Please also remember that we are not refusing to go. Indeed if is for our country's sake, we shall evacuate to whatever place nada commands. Yes, it was in that spirit that we obeyed all r previous orders.

Another point which we request you to remember is that separa- of our families would not contribute anything towards Canada's effort, whereas a soldier's separation from his family does result definite contribution.

Considering the above facts, we think it totally unnecessary that last remaining freedom should be taken from us—the freedom ive with our families. We were taught in our Canadian schools we should always cherish freedom and do our utmost for the ection of women and children. We can now fully appreciate t they meant. We were also taught in our church that the unity amily is sacred and must be regarded as God-given human right should be cherished as life itself.

We understand that it is the intention of the B. C. Security Com- ion to avert all unnecessary hardship and ill-feeling in dealing this problem, and we should like to bring to your attention the that by allowing us to be evacuated in family groups you would his, and further, you would gain co-operation from us in carrying your orders.

or these reasons we request your kindness in granting our ble request for the mass evacuation in family groups. We do so se we have confidence that British fair play and justice, even ar-time, will manifest itself and grant us our most human and nable request.

Respectfully yours,

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP,

Representatives:

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The Survey of Developments of Events Re Evacuation of Canadians of Japanese Origin

1. On December 7th, 1941, a most unfortunate international circumstance comes as a fact which was later to affect all persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia.

2. The Government orders and public actions swiftly heightened to make it increasingly difficult for all persons of Japanese origin to maintain war-time normality of living: loss of business and jobs, confiscation of boats, cars, radios and cameras, and imposition of curfew law. Ultimately, circumstances threatened the family unity itself.

3. The Government orders all male enemy aliens of military age to evacuate from the defense area by April 1st. On February 23rd, Morii persuaded the first group of Japanese nationals to evacuate to designated work camp, on pretext of sacrificing them for the future security of the Japanese race residing within the defense area without consulting them.

4. The Government orders all able-bodied males of Japanese origin to evacuate to designated points and jobs.

5. At this point, the Niseis hold a meeting of representatives from 52 overlapping organizations, electing an emergency Nisei council which was generally to cope with circumstances arising out of male evacuation. The method of election was thus: The chairman selected a nominating committee of five, which, in turn, nominated 30 members; finally the chairman recommended and the representatives agreed to accept the 30 nominees together with the nominating committee, thus making a council of 35.

6. The J. C. C. Council tried to better the evacuating conditions of all males of the Japanese origin and also to prevent the ultimate separation of families but reported that to be inevitable. Therefore the general policy of co-operation with the authorities was adopted. On March 23rd, the first group of approximately 150, mostly 'teen-aged boys, received orders classifying them as "Enemy Aliens" to evacuate to designated destinations. At this point not all nationals and no naturalized Canadians had as yet been evacuated. The Niseis refused to follow order under the classification of "Enemy Aliens", and moreover as British subjects they considered the removal order as void. However, after detention and various methods of persuasion, the authorities were able to evacuate approximately 100 Niseis.

7. A group supported by the Nisei majority feeling that evacuation en masse, in family groups, was the last human right lawfully due to anyone, intervened. After deliberation, the J. C. C. Council accepted their demand to again confer with the Security Commission.

8. The J. C. C. Council endorsed a concrete plan worked out by the Naturalized Canadians and submitted to the Security Commission for consideration. The basis of the plan was thus: A piece of land outside of the defense area, materials at the cost of $1,800,000, labour to be supplied by the evacuees.

9. The Security Commission refused to accept the plan on the grounds that there is no land available. The J. C. C. Council and the Naturalized Canadians accordingly accepted the Commission's reply as final.

10. The second plan of mass evacuation of women and children to be followed by males to other designated points was put forth for consideration to the Commission by both groups. But the latter condition of this plan was rejected. The J. C. C. Council and the Naturalized Canadians accepted the revised plan. At the mass meeting on April 7th the combined groups publicly informed the audience that they would co-operate hereafter in adherence with the orders of the Commission. The meeting was predominated by a feeling of public refusal to comply with the revised plan. This attitude of the public climaxed in the detention of approximately 60 Canadians.

KOYANAGI	Shinzaro	SHIMANO	Shogoro
KOYANAGI	Iwao	SHIN	Hideo
KOYANAGI	Ryushin		

APPENDIX 7

(Cont'd)

INTERNEES

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME
ABE	Isamu
AKADA	Yukio
ABE	Shutaro
AKIYAMA	Fujimoto
AKIYAMA	Kaye
ASANO	Yoshishiga
DOMAI	Iwao
EBISHUZAKI	Kojiro
ENDO	Masaji
ENDO	Masamoto
ENDO	Usaburo
FJUIBAYASHI	Tokitaro
FUJIOKA	Masakusu
FUKUDA	Hisashi
HAGANE	Kichijiro
HAGANE	Toshio
HAMA	Hideo
HAMAKOJI	Ishimatsu
HARA	Jinijuro
HIRA	Hirosho
HIRAISHI	Kitaro
HORI	Tadao
ICHIKAWA	Haruo
ICHIKAWA	Jiro
IKEDA	Motoichi
IKUTA	Kanekichi
INOUYE	Kazuyshi
INOUYE	Yosaburo
INOUYE	Ippei
ISHIBASHI	Masato
ISHIBASHI	Yoshiehiro
ISHIKAWA	Hichizo
ISOWA	Kenichi
ISOWA	Masaji
IWASA	Kihashi
ITO	Shigeo
KAMITE	Otojiro
KATAGIRI	Jiro
KAWAGUCHI	Kameo
KIKUTA	Toshio
KIMURA	Yoshikazu
KINOSHITA	Seihichi
KITAMORA	Zenichi
KOBAYASHI	Kazuo
KONISHI	Kunizo
KOTERO	Teiji
KOYANAGI	Yukio
KOYANAGI	Shintaro
KOYANAGI	Iwao
KOYANAGI	Ryushin
KUMAMOTO	Jurn
KUWAORI	Tadashi
MAEDA	Jusaburo
MAEDA	Shizuo
MASUDA	George
~~MSUDA~~ MASUDA	Hikowo
MATSUMOTO	Iwao
MATSUMOTO	Keizo
MATSUMOTO	Ritsu
MATSUMOTO	Sakae
MATSUMOTO	Toshio
MATSUMOTO	Yoti
MATSUSHITA	Motao
MAYE	Shigeo
MIYASHITA	Ichizi
MIYASHITA	Saichi
MIYAUCHI	Shigeo
MIYAZAKI	Kochiro
MIYAZAKI	Yaichi
MORI	Kyuya
MORIYMA	Nichi
NAGAI	Susumu
NAKAGAWA	Teojiro
NAKATA	Takeo
NARIIWA	Yosio
NASU	Kaoru
NASU	Takashi
NEGORO	Hiroshi
NISHIZAKI	Kyushira
NODA	Misaho
NOZUYE	Noboru
OGATA	Bunji
OKASHIMO	Kamezo
OKINOBU	Otoji
ONO	Bill
OSHIMO	Hideo
OTSUKA	Jirohei
OYAMA	Tasuku
OZAKI	Takeo
SAGA	Masanori
SAGA	Tokuo
SAKURAGI	Tokiji
SAMESHIMA	Tomio
SANO	Hisao
SASAKI	Shinataro
SAWADA	Toyosaku
SHIMANORI	Shuzo
SHIMANO	Keishiro
SHIMANO	Shogoro
SHIN	Hideo

APPENDIX 7
(Cont'd)

SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME	SURNAME	CHRISTIAN NAME
SHIRAISHI	Terasu	TSUJIUCHI	Hiroshi
SHIRAKAWA	Masnao	TSUTI	Totaro
SUGIMAN	Tatsuro	UMAKOSHI	Tasoji
SUYEYOSHI	Arizo	URABE	Yoshikazo, F.
SUZUKI	Mohei	UYEDA	Yoshinori
TABATA	Yoshizo	WAKISHAKA	Minoru, Harry
TAKAHASHI	Hideo	YAMAMOTO	Rikuro
TAKAHASHI	Hiseo	YASHIKI	Joju
TAMAI	Eiji	YOKATA	Togo
TAMAI	Isamu	YOSHIDA	Toshigi
TAMURA	Shigesuke	YOSHIHARA	Kazuaki
TERANISHI	Tatsuo	YOSHIMARU	Takeji
TOBO	Seichi		

Their action in refusing to go to Ontario was the result of three things.

(1) They resented being pushed around by Mr. Morii, a Japanese National, of unsavoury reputation.

(2) Propaganda carried on by Tanaka and others.

(3) The fact that the last group to be sent to the Immigration Building carried Japanese flags with them, shows them to be loyal to Japan.

They do not in the least, however, represent the most dangerous elements among the Japanese. They are young and impulsive and were not able to bide their time like the older ones.

APPENDIX 8

PROPAGANDA AMONG THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS IN B.C.

Some eight or ten years ago a German did some propaganda among the Nishga Tribes who live along the Naas River north of Prince Rupert, B.C. It was just after the Nishga people petitioned the government to have the land, formerly under their control, returned to them. The German told the Indians that Germany would win this country in time and would give back their land taken by the British.

A Japanese living in Vancouver was talking to an Indian Chief some time ago, telling him what the Japanese would do to the whites in case of war. He offered to have the Chief's son sent to University in Japan and said there were societies to finance it.

The Indian fishermen along the Coast have a "Native Brotherhood of Fisherman". Those living in the Skeena River Area would have nothing to do with the Japanese whereas the Naas people used to have meetings with the Japanese fishermen about business matters. Some Japanese went up to the Naas Indians and urged them to break away from the Native Brotherhood of Fishermen, and join the Japanese.

A few years ago a Japanese told the Indians at Jervis Bay that in a few years time the Japanese were going to take all Canada but that they would be good to the Indians.

Last summer a group of Japanese visited the Indian Reservation at North Vancouver. Hope Oil Co. is on one side of the Reserve and the Imperial Oil on the other side. These Japanese were well dressed and had expensive cameras. Their leader could not speak English and they had to use an interpreter. That they were more than tourists could be seen from the fact that they asked how the Government was treating the Indians and dropped a word here and there saying that the Government should treat them better.

In spite of this propaganda, the Indians are undoubtedly loyal to Canada but might be tricked by a man like Ambrose Reed into helping the Japanese without their realizing what was happening.

APPENDIX 8

(Cont'd)

AMBROSE REED

Ambrose Reed is an Indian Half Breed who lives by special permit on the Indian Reserve at Port Simpson. He renounced his status as an Indian in 1928 or 1929. Ambrose Reed was a member of the Allied Indian Tribes of B.C. He was once President of the International Longshoremen's Association. He was at one time closely associated with radical socialists. That organization is now out of existence. At that time he worked closely with one Bill Pritchard, who was on trial in Winnipeg during one of the strikes there. Others he has been associated with are Jack Cavanagh, Burgess, and Thomas, all radical socialists.

Ambrose Reed wields quite an influence among the Indians because of his great fluency of speech. He has been a nuisance in the past and had to be paid about $4,000.00 in 1932 before he was willing to settle a strike among the Indian Fishermen. In 1941, Reed asked for another handout, seeing he had placated the Indians and was given $150.00. Again in the Spring of 1941, when he came to Vancouver, he wanted about $250.00 for food and clothing, etc., and the Cannery Companies could not afford to antagonise him. Ambrose Reed is considered a dangerous character and a man who would sell out to the highest bidder. He wields such an influence among the Indians in the north of British Columbia that he could seriously tie up the fishing and canning industry by getting the Indians to strike.

The Indians (North American) are loyal to Canada but they are simple minded and a slippery fellow like Ambrose Reed might be able to get them to strike without their realizing that they were seriously affecting the fish supply for Britain. Ambrose Reed has had fairly close association with Takeyuki Abe, (Appendix 10, No. 21), Secretary of the Japanese Association in the Skeena River district.

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APPENDIX 9

REPORTS ON SUSPICIOUS PLACES.

The following reports on mines in Queen Charlotte Island and Vancouver Island have been received:

1. Copper Mine at Akida Bay on the tip of Queen Charlotte Island.

This mine was owned by a Japanese called IKEDA but sold out to the Nippon Mining and Smelting Company. ITO and MASAHARA had control of the mine but when they returned to Japan, the mine was turned over to the Japanese Consul at Vancouver.

NAKAUCHI was the Japanese Consul at Vancouver from September 1939 to June 1940. The first thing he did on becoming Consul at Vancouver was to visitthis copper mine at Akida Bay. When Baron TOMII, the Japanese Minister at Ottawa was in Vancouver on one of his visits, he too visited this copper mine at Akida Bay. At that time a Canadian called THORNTON was working at the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver. As his vacation was due, he suggested his going along with Baron Tomii and party. They took him as far as Prince Rupert, but refused him permission to go with them to the mine at Akida Bay. It seems highly desirable to have that mine searched. If nothing were found, no harm would be done. On the other hand, it sounds like a place where arms might be hidden. The Japanese evidently regarded it as an important centre.

2. Sydney Mining Company

There is a mine at Sydney Inlet, Vancouver Island, known as the Sydney Mining Company. The Japanese bought 75% of the shares even though it was a "white elephant" and not making financial profits. Serving as engineer to the Company was Kenji ITO, who came to British Columbia from the Japanese Foreign Office. He lived at the Devonshire Hotel, Vancouver, for some time. He is now back in Japan. The fact that there

APPENDIX 9

(Cont'd)

was this connection between the Japanese Government and the mine, together with the fact that the Japanese put a considerable sum of money into a concern which was known not to be making profits, would seem to make the Sydney Mine a suspicious place.

APPENDIX 10

LIST OF SUSPECTS

CLASS A (Nos. 1-35).

1.* Etsuji MORII. See Appendix 5 and Report pages 9 and 10.

2.* Eikichi KAGETSU.

Eikichi KAGETSU is a wealthy Japanese who has been engaged in the lumber business. He resides at 2867 W. 37th St., Vancouver, B.C. He is a naturalized Canadian.

Mr. Kagetsu was President of the Canadian Japanese Association for four or five years previous to 1941. The Canadian-Japanese Association which is noted for its pro-Japanese outlook has a large membership. During his term as President, this Association was engaged in propaganda work among the Japanese in Canada. On October 1, 1937, the Canadian Japanese Association distributed thousands of pamphlets called "Sino-Japanese Conflict Elucidated", and in 1938 another propaganda pamphlet called the "China Incident". These pamphlets were printed in Japan and were nothing but Japanese Government propaganda on the war with China. Copies of the Tokyo Gazette giving Japan's viewpoint ~~of~~ on the China Incident were also kept at the Canadian Japanese Association. While Mr. Kagetsu was President, the Canadian Japanese Association collected money and sent it to Japan to aid in fighting China.

The Publisher of the Canada Daily News, a Japanese newspaper in Vancouver - Mr. Juzo Suzuki, who was interned at the outbreak of the war - owes Mr. Kagetsu the sum of $2,000.00

In 1939, there was trouble between the Continental Daily News and the Canada Daily News, two Japanese newspapers in Vancouver. The Japanese Foreign Office ordered the Japanese Consul, Nemichi, in Vancouver, to amalgamate these two papers but he was not able to effect a settlement of the d ispute. Mr. Kagetsu was called in to iron out the difficulties and was able to bring about some kind of

APPENDIX 10

(Cont'd)

settlement. Immediately afterwards, Mr. Kagetsu took the President and Chief Editor of the Canada Daily News (Mr. Juzo Suzuki, now interned) on a trip to Manchuria and Japan, and paid the expenses.

Mr. Kagetsu was invited to Japan by the Japanese Government to take part in the 2600th Anniversary celebrations in 1940 and received a medal or token of merit at that time.

Before the war, he talked along the line that the China Incident was a Holy War, and that the Japanese in Canada must assist Japan by contributing money and by sending comfort bags to the Japanese soldiers. He said that Britain and the United States forced Japan to join the Axis, because they were assisting China, boycotted Japan, and terminated the Commercial Treaty.

On a Sunday night about two weeks before the outbreak of war with Japan, Mr. Kagetsu called a meeting which was attended by seventy Japanese. This meeting was held in the Buddhist Temple, Vancouver. Mr. Kagetsu began by saying that in the event of war he was likely to be the first to be interned. He then told each of the seventy men what part they were to play in a crisis.

Mr. Kagetsu has a son, Hajime, attending the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. He was spokesman for the Japanese students attending the University and voiced their objections when debarred from military training in the C.O.T.C.

It has been reported that when the Premier of Japan was in British Columbia a few years ago, Mr. Kagetsu was his chief aide. When he walks down the street in the Japanese district, the Japanese bow to him, the report being that he is considered a Baron.

Many of the Japanese are indebted to him. He represented the Mitsui interests in Vancouver for a number of years.

APPENDIX 10

(Cont'd)

Mr. Kagetsu was closely associated with Dr. Chikao (George) Hari, a medical doctor with numerous American degrees, who has been interned. It is interesting to note that several Japanese subjects in close touch with Kagetsu have been interned while he himself is at liberty, apparently on the sole ground that he happens to be naturalized.

Another internee who owes Mr. Kagetsu money is Kotaro Nakagawa, a drug store clerk, 301 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C.

The Buddhist Temple in Vancouver owes Mr. Kagetsu $5,000.00. This seems very suspicious in view of the fact that Mr. Kagetsu is a Christian, and also that Buddhist Temples are noted for their loyalty to Japan. The loan would seem to have been made on national rather than religious grounds.

3.* Teigo NORITAKE (This man has left Canada, but the following report is included for the record, as interrogation of other suspects would probably reveal connections with Noritake.

Teigo NORITAKE is a naturalized Japanese of Vancouver, B.C. He came to Canada in 1912. Mr. Noritake, along with Mr. Kodama, was the head of T. TAMURA & CO., shippers of lumber and flour. These two men used to go to Japan alternately, remaining for six months at a time, while the other handled the business here. They often went to Seattle on business. Kodama was in Japan when war broke out. Noritake and Kodama are related. Noritake's wife is a daughter of T. Tamura. His wife and daughter reside in Japan.

Noritake was in Seattle when war with Japan broke out but subsequently returned to Vancouver. The way he obtained his freedom is shown in the following letter written to Mr. Noritake by H.S. Keenlyside, Counsellor for the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

APPENDIX 10

(Cont'd)

COPY OF LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Ottawa, December 27, 1941.

Dear Mr. Noritake:

I was very sorry to learn from your telegram that you had run into difficulties on the boundary at Blaine. Immediately on receiving your communication, I asked our Legation in Washington to take the matter up with the State Department and I subsequently heard that you had been released after only two day's delay.

I hope that you are not finding conditions in Vancouver too difficult in these very trying times. It has been gratifying to receive repeated assurances from the Coast to the effect that the Japanese-Canadian community is cooperating so wholeheartedly in matters relating to national defence.

With kindest personal regards, and in the hope that 1942 will be a happier year for us, I am

Yours sincerely,

(signed) H. L. Keenleyside

Teigo Noritake, Esq.,
1950 Nelson,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Mr. Thornton who worked at the Japanese Consulate up to the end of 1939 says he believes Mr. Noritake was contact man between the Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver. If any important people from Japan visited Vancouver, Noritake took charge of them.

During the first week of March, 1942, Mr. Noritake said to a Japanese "We must all help Japan." In "The New Canadian" - a paper published by second generation Japanese - Mr. Noritake is mentioned as one of five Japanese acting on a committee to raise funds for the Victory Loan Drive. The paper says,"Japanese Canadians in British Columbia will make an all out effort for the second Victory Loan Drive which will start Monday, February 16th." This, in view of his past and subsequent activities, cannot be taken as a proof of his loyalty to Canada but rather as a cover for his real attitude.

Mr. Noritake was contacted by Mr. Morii, a class A suspect, to act on the Advisory Council working on the evacuation of Japanese from the Coast.

Teigo Noritake was one of those whom the Japanese Government requested be returned to Japan on an exchange. In spite of the fact that he had his freedom around Vancouver ever since the beginning of the war, he left Vancouver on the exchange basis with the Consular staff on the evening of May 4th. When asked why he was going to Japan, he stated that the Japanese Government might want to know what is going on here. He is considered the most dangerous of all the Japanese since he is highly intelligent and must have full information concerning almost any matter he cared to interest himself in since December 7th.

On May 4, 1942, the Japanese nationals of official and non-official status left Vancouver, B.C., there being eight of the latter, but the number was increased to eleven by the addition of Isamu Ono, his wife and child, at Kamloops, B.C.

Teigo Noritake was one of the original eight from Vancouver and the party arrived at Montreal on May 8th. Baggage of non-officials was subject to inspection. The following is an excerpt from report

of Inspector Wilson who was in charge of the party.

"During the course of the examination of the baggage of Teigo Noritake by ourselves and the U.S. Customs, the following were removed from his baggage.

1. Book called "Across Canada", being a descriptive guide with maps and photographs, given to all visiting newspaper men during the Royal Visit. This book had been given to Noritake by Dr. Keenlyside of the Department of External Affairs who, according to Noritake, is a close friend of his. "I promised Noritake that the book would be kept by the Custodian until the conclusion of hostilities when he, no doubt, would be able to get it back."

2. Road maps of the States of Oregon and Washington and the cities of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

3. Booklet called "The Monetary Times."

4. Booklet called "Canada" - descriptive Atlas.

5. Booklet - Foreign Exchange Control Board Bulletin No. 4.

6. Booklet - Regulations re Trading with the Enemy.

7. Report by Special Committee on Orientals in B.C.

A receipt was given Noritake for the above, copy of same being kept on file here. These booklets were handed to Mr. Gates on May 9, together with a copy of the receipt I had given Noritake."

(The Mr. Gates referred to is Mr. Frank E. H. Gates of the firm of P.S. Ross and Sons, Agents of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Royal Bank Building, Montreal).

The party left Montreal on the evening of May 8, crossing the border at St. Armand, P.Q., for Washington, D.C. first destination White Sulphur Springs.

It is interesting to note that Teigo Noritake, a naturalized Canadian, should be exchanged for a Canadian in Japan. His return was on request of the Japanese Government and Noritake does not appear to attach much importance to his Canadian citizenship. Another point to be noted is that the Japanese Consular party he was travelling with was exempt from search. All Japanese in Vancouver were free to communicate with the Consul's wife or any other member of the Japanese Consulate staff, except the Japanese Consul himself. It would be quite easy for Noritake to give the Japanese Consul beforehand any documents he wished carried to Japan.

4.* Charles NAKAMURA

This man is a prominent Japanese who lives at 763 E. Cordova St., Vancouver, and has been engaged in the fishing business. He came to Canada in 1909, is naturalized and has a son (by a first marriage) living in Japan. His wife and daughter left for Japan in February 1941 on a one way ticket - his wife being in ill health and he admitting that she wanted to go to Japan to die. She died in Japan in December 1941 and his father died a few days later in Japan. He is alone in Canada, with two children in Japan. He is reported by those who know him well to be the smartest of the whole fishing crowd. Nakamura's banker states that he was relatively poor until 1938 or 1939. He accounts for this by claiming that he went to Japan in 1939, as he did almost every year, [redacted] and saw his father whom he convinced to divide his estate and give him his inheritance so that he could build boats for the fishing trade in Canada. He claims his father was a very wealthy man, and he must have been, since Nakamura brought back to Canada up to December 1939 about $25,000.00 cash. He says his father gave him Japanese Yen which he took to the Government Exchange in Yokohama, (he varied this story later and said he took the money to various hotels where tourists congregate), where he purchased Canadian and U.S. bills to the extent of $25,000.00. He says the money was brought into Japan in 1939 by tourists, though there was very little traffic from the United States or Canada at that time. The Income Tax people believe he made the money in Canada but others that he brought the money out of Japan with the connivance of the Japanese Government on the understanding that if they would let him have the money he would build the two high powered fishing boats 'Arushio' and 'Kurushio' (valued at $42,000.00), while they could supply Japanese naval officers as fishermen to work on the coast. He admits that part of his crew came from Japan, fished for a short time and then returned, and that he paid them in Japan with Japanese Government bonds.

A new cannery, the North Shore Packers Ltd., started in 1941 by white people, depended entirely on Nakamura's fishing fleet to supply them with fish. It is suspected that Nakamura, contrary to B.C. provincial law, has an interest in the operation of the cannery.

Nakamura buys the entire catch of fish obtained by a wild bunch of Finnish fishermen living at Sointula. Though the white people have offered these Finnish people a higher price than they get from Nakamura, they refuse to sell to anyone but him. Nakamura seems to have some power over these Finnish fishermen. (See Appendix 11).

Some time before the war with Japan, Nakamura ordered two engines from the Atlas Engine Company, Vancouver. He placed deposits for these engines and said he was having two fishing boats made. A couple of days after the outbreak of war with Japan, Nakamura went to the Atlas Engine Company and explained that the engines and boats were not actually for himself, but that he was acting for a Mr. Hjlman Tarkanan, a Finnish man who lives at Sointula, and for a Mr. Myers (described by those who know him as a loyal Canadian). The boats were being built by the Union Boat Works, Vancouver. Information comes from Seattle that the North Shore Packers in Vancouver have bought Nakamura's fleet of ten boats and were negotiating insurance for them with a company in Seattle. The North Shore Packers are reliably reported to be in no position financially to purchase these boats so the question arises whether this deal is a fake one to help Nakamura over the present situation and evade the law that no Japanese fishing boats are allowed out under Japanese ownership.

In February, Nakamura was toastmaster at a wedding ceremony held at the Buddhist Temple in Mission, B.C., one of the Buddhist priests being a brother of the groom. He is then closely associated with Buddhists whose patriotism for Japan is well known.

5.* Masao KASHINO

Masao KASHINO was born in Hokkaido, Japan and came to Canada

when he was young. He is now living at 2525 Oxford St., Vancouver, B.C.

He worked for a while as office helper at The Canada Daily News, a Japanese language newspaper in Vancouver. After that, he worked for Matsuyama & Ode Co. Mr. Matsuyama is now in Japan.

Later on he was Manager of the Green Cove Saltery on Vancouver Island, at Barkley Sound.

He started out as a poor boy but has considerable money now.

Mr. Kashino was a close friend and associate of one, Tommy ONAMI, a sales agent for the Ucluelet Trollers Living at Ucluelet, and as such worked all along the coast. Onami, who was regarded as a suspicious character, gave up his job suddenly and said he was going to Borneo. Mr. Kashino is regarded as a tricky individual by those who know him well, and unscrupulous in business. He owned a number of boats engaged in fishing on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Two or three years ago a prominent Canadian, owner of a fishing company, was on a trip with an executive of a fish company. They had to tie up at Barkley Sound because of fog. Knowing Mr. Kashino, they walked unannounced into his living room,as would appear to be the custom in those parts. There were two strangers seated with Mr. Kashino around the table peering over large charts and making marks with blue and red pencils. They looked startled. The two strangers rolled up the charts hurriedly and went out. After the visitors had an hour or more of general conversation with Mr. Kashino, one of the strangers came back. He was introduced as the manager of a floating cannery here on tour. These two men did not have the appearance of fishermen and did not seem to know a great deal about the fishing business. Later these two men went to Vancouver, visited the Japanese Consulate, and gave an address to the Japanese people. Afterwards they returned to Japan. These evidently important men were studying the coast of British Columbia and Mr. Kashino was assisting them.

6.* Bunji HISAOKA

Bunji HISAOKA is a naturalized Canadian. He is President of the Canadian Japanese Association which is noted for its pro-Japanese outlook and has carried on propaganda work among the Japanese in Canada. (see report No. 2 on Eikichi Kagetsu).

When the China Incident broke out, the Canadian Japanese Association formed a "Crisis Committee", the members of which were Mr. Bunji Hisaoka, Mr. E. Morii and Mr. T, Ogawa, Japanese Vice-Consul in Vancouver. These three men are reported to have travelled a great deal among the various Japanese communities doing propaganda work, saying that it was very difficult for Japan, as Britain and the United States were helping China. They are reported to have collected $30,000.00 in this way to aid Japan fight China.

Mr. Hisaoka is quite prominent in the Japanese community, and a Canadian-born Japanese said there was a good deal of consultation between the Steveston and Vancouver Japanese Associations and that Mr. Hisaoka was advising them. Mr. Hisaoka has always been closely associated with Japanese Consuls. He is reported by Japanese sources as being very pro-Japanese. Mr. Thornton who worked at the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver until the end of 1939 said that Mr. Hisaoka was the confidential man of T. Ogawa of the Japanese Consulate.

Key Japanese men from all over the province used to make periodical visits to the Japanese Consulate bringing in a report which was stamped by the Treasurer and left sums of money which appeared to be some sort of tribute money. These reports for Vancouver were made by Mr. Hisaoka and he took the money collected in Vancouver to the Japanese Consulate at frequent intervals. This money was separate from that donated to Japan through the Canadian Japanese Association to aid in fighting China.

Mr. Hisaoka stated on several occasions that he was an officer in the Japanese Navy. He told this to his white partner and also to a British Government Steamboat Inspector. When Canadian troops march b the plant, he makes derogatory remarks concerning them.

7.* Mitsujiro NOGUCHI

Mitsujiro NOGUCHI is a Japanese national about fifty-five years of age. He came to Canada about twenty-four years ago and then worked for T. Tamura & Co. (This is the company managed by Teigo Noritake, who is No. 3 in this list). His first association with Japanese in Canada, then, was with those who are outstandingly pro-Japanese.

Later on he worked for Tabata and Co., a fishing company. This company went bankrupt about ten years ago. After that he worked for Reizaburo Uchida, (see No. 88), also noted for his pro-Japanese outlook. Later on Noguchi went to Steveston, B.C., as secretary of the Fishermen's Association. He took his instructions from the Japanese Consul and was at the Consulate a great deal.

Noguchi has been closely associated with all the Japanese Consuls in Vancouver but was specially intimate with Mr. Nakauchi. Noguchi was closely associated with Tsugue MINEOKA, secretary of the River Fish Company, Steveston. Mineoka was interned immediately after the outbreak of the war. Noguchi is described by Japanese sources as being pro-Japanese. He contributed to the fund raised to help Japan fight China.

In 1938 there was a general check up on Japanese Immigration in British Columbia and those who had entered illegally and had no passports were deported. It is reported that at that time Mr. E. Morii (see No. 1 on this list) was involved in a racket providing passports for those who had none. At that time there was a Mr. S. Sumi living at Steveston who had entered Canada without a passport. He used to work for Mr. T. Kawase, R.R. No. 2, Steveston. Mr. Sumi was approached on behalf of Mr. Morii by Mr. M. Noguchi and Mr. K. Hashimoto of Steveston. They offered to provide Mr. Sumi with a passport on payment of $300.00. Mr. Sumi refused and not having a passport was deported.

Mr. Noguchi seemed to be a straw boss at fishermen's meetings and seemed to have a definite official capacity as a representative of the Japanese fishermen. He has had considerable influence over the Japanese fishermen. After the regulation prohibiting the Japanese from fishing was announced, a cannery at Steveston got in touch with Japanese fishermen asking them whether they would be willing to give the cannery first chance to buy. About thirty were willing but later on the Japanese Association, of which Noguchi is secretary, phoned them and told them not to sign.

When the two men from Japan who were studying charts of the British Columbia coast with Mr. M. Kashino (see No. 5 on this list) visited Steveston, Mr. Noguchi was their official host.

A Canadian-born Japanese source said: "I don't see why they don't pick Noguchi up". He was too frightened to go into details.

8. Rokuhei KONISHI

Rokuhei KONISHI is a Japanese, fifty-five years of age, living at P.O. Box 67, Steveston, B.C. He was a fisherman, having worked for the Phoenix Cannery, Steveston, B.C. until 1938. Since his return from Japan in 1939, he has been a Physio-Therapy and Massage Practitioner.

He has two children now in Japan, Tashiaki, age eleven, and Sachiko, age nine.

He was ordered to return to Japan by the Japanese Government in 1938 for six months military training. The complete picture is given in the letter of his employer, Mr. Lord, to the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, Mr. J.A. Motherwell, and Mr. Motherwell's two letters in reply. They are as follows:

Steveston, B.C.,
March 4, 1939.

Major J.A. Motherwell,
Chief Supervisor of Fisheries,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

One of our Japanese fishermen, Rokuhei Konishi, who fished

for Phoenix the last five seasons, made application last November to transfer his license to his son, Yoshiaki Konishi. I recommended this transfer in the usual manner as the son was born in B.C. and the father was returning to Japan. The son Yoshiaki, now has a 1939 gill net license $1279 for the Fraser River.

Before leaving for Japan, Rokuhei told me that he was going to Japan because orders came from Japan for him to return there for six months training in the Japanese army. He said that his son or any Japanese born in B.C. did not have to go, but Japanese of military age born in Japan had to go when called on.

The son approached me yesterday asking for an advance of $300.00 at the request of his father in Japan who required this money to return to Canada in May. Needless to say, this advance is not forthcoming.

It is quite evident this man intends to return to B.C. although he now has neither a gill net license nor a boat puller's license, and I understand there is no license being held for him. His only occupation in B.C. has been that of a fisherman. He has no wife here to return to as she died three years ago in Japan.

It does not look right for a Japanese, possessing Canadian naturalization papers, to be subject to the call of the Japanese government for military or any other purposes and then be permitted to return to this country after having served the purpose of the Japanese Government, particularly in view of the fact that the man now has no visible means of support in this country. I do not think that this man is a desirable type of citizen.

Not being familiar with the manner in which such matters are handled, I am passing this information along to you, knowing that if all is not well in this case you will place it in the hands of those who should know of such conditions.

Yours truly,

(signed) Ross Lord

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

VANCOUVER, B.C.
March 18, 1939.

Dear Mr. Lord:

With further reference to your letter of the 4th instant, regarding Rokuhei Konishi, you will be interested in the following precis of a letter under date of the 14th instant received from the District Superintendent of the Immigration Branch, Vancouver:

"Our records show that this Japanese registered out at this office under Certificate No. 4800, December 6, 1938. The registration also indicates that he was naturalized in Canada June 6, 1908. Therefore, by virtue of this registration this man can return to Canada any time within a period of one year. Actually, if he saw fit to register with the British Consul in Japan he could protect his right of domicile in Canada for a period of five years and under these circumstances return without being the subject of our regulations.

"I quite appreciate the feeling as indicated in Mr. Lord's letter but nevertheless, in view of existing regulations you will appreciate the fact that very little can be done under present circumstances to prevent this man's return to Canada.

"I can assure you, however, that care will be taken to see that he is properly examined on his subsequent return to this country to ascertain that he fully complies with all existing regulations."

Yours truly,

W. Ross Lord, Esq.,
Phoenix Cannery,
Steveston, B.C.

J. A. Motherwell,
CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF FISHERIES

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

VANCOUVER, B.C.
March 7, 1939

Dear Sir,

I have passed on to the District Superintendent of the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, the contents of your letter of the 4th instant, regarding Rokuhei Konishi, but have asked him to not use your name as it might have some effect on your future negotiations with fishermen of Japanese origin.

Yours truly,

W. Ross Lord, Esq.,
Steveston, B.C.

J. A. Motherwell
CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF FISHERIES

9. Kitaro NITTA

Mr. Kitaro NITTA was born in Canada and is about forty years of age. He went to Japan when a small boy and was educated there. After returning to Canada he had a Salt Herring Plant on Mayne Island but went bankrupt. Later on he worked as a collector for the Canadian Fishing Co. at Haysport in the Skeena River District.

He owned a fishing boat called "Kanamoto" which was not registered in his own name but in that of a friend F. Kanamoto, Steveston, B.C.

Nitta has been hoping to get a permit to go to Kamloops, B.C. Kamloops is outside the defence area and if such permission were granted, he would not need to go to one of the road camps. He felt sure he would be able to secure this permit as he had been able to arrange one for a friend.

During the summer of 1941, Nitta did a lot of talking to the North American Indians living on the Reserve at Port Simpson. Nitta was heard telling the Indians to get behind the Nazis. He told them the Japanese would be in the war by the late fall and that they would win the war, and that the Indians would then be able to live like kings.

The manager of a cannery in the Prince Rupert District who has known Nitta for seven or eight years considers him a very slippery fellow.

10. Asajiro NISHIGUCHI, of New Westminster, B.C. an intimate friend of Etsuji MORII.

11. Toragoro NIMI, druggist, of Vancouver, an intimate friend of Etsuji MORII.

12. Shigetaka SASAKI

Shigetaka SASAKI is a jujitsu teacher and is also a cake maker, having a store at 357 Powell St., Vancouver. He is about 36 or 37 years of age.

13. Kunito (Tom) SHOYAMA

Tom SHOYAMA is a Canadian-born Japanese. He lives at 396 Powell St., Vancouver. He is a graduate of the University of British Columbia, a B.A. in 1938 and a B. Comm. in 1938. He is the Editor of "The New Canadian" and one of the most dangerous influences among the Japanese in British Columbia.

"The New Canadian" was organized in 1938. At that time there was trouble between the two Japanese language newspapers in Vancouver - the "Continental Daily News" and "The Canada Daily News". After some sort of a settlement had been effected, in order to prevent any further trouble, the Japanese Consul Nemichi recommended the establishment of "The New Canadian". The man who was put in charge of "The New Canadian" was Shinobu (Peter) HIGASHI. He was the first editor. He had his office at the Japanese Consulate for five or six months and everything published in "The New Canadian" was first submitted by him to the Japanese Consul before publication. All the deficits of this paper were paid by the Consul. Later on, Shinobu HIGASHI was sent to Manchuria to work on "The Manchuria Daily News". The Japanese Foreign Office wanted a man for that job and Higashi was recommended by Nemichi, the Japanese Consul in Vancouver. When Higashi left for Manchuria, Tom SHOYAMA became editor.

On the evening of February 27th, 1942, a friend had dinner with Shoyama. Shoyama was phoning to Yoshimitsu Higashi, (see No. 14), business manager of "The New Canadian". Higashi said he didn't think the R.C.M.P. would enforce the Curfew Law the first night. Shoyama and the others seemed to doubt that it would be enforced at once. Shoyama said that the curfew and evacuation of all people of Japanese origin was certainly a surprise. He said that the Ottawa government was helpful but the people in Vancouver were to blame.

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With reference to whether the "New Canadian" would put out an extra announcing the Curfew and total evacuation, he said, as if his campaign to keep the Japanese from having to leave the defence area had not brought results - "Oh, what the hell."

To the same friend he said that he didn't, until now, believe that the Government would even remove the 1700 alien Japanese of military age from the coast. He said he was dumbfounded over the total evacuation. Referring to the Vancouver people he said, "Christ Almighty, what are those bloody people afraid of anyway."

Shoyama is a close friend of Iwasaki who was in the diplomatic service of the Japanese Government, working at the Japanese Legation in Ottawa. Shoyama had just received a letter from Iwasaki. The letter was about family affairs, etc., but it is hard to understand why a Japanese who was with the Japanese Legation, and is now under detention, should be allowed to write letters to people outside.

During the course of the conversation, Shoyama was very bitter against the "Vancouver Sun". He said it was a dirty paper and prejudiced against the yellow race. He said he "would like to smack the "Vancouver Sun' people in the eye." He was extremely bitter about the total evacuation and seizure of Japanese cars. He said "What about legal rights!"

He suggested that it would be a good time for the Chinese to ask for the vote now because of being allies. He seemed to be trying to agitate in all directions. He said, in comparing the problems of Japanese and Chinese living in Canada, that the Japanese were worse off now because of the international situation. In future, he thinks the boundary lines will not be on present lines but according to colour.

In 1940, about May or June, there was a special issue of "The New Canadian" printed in Japanese to celebrate the 2600th Anniversary. There were articles in the paper by influential Japanese including the Japanese Consul and Rev. K. Shimizu (see No. 33). In April, 1940, the New Canadian printed anti-Chinese news. They recognized the Wang Ching Wei puppet regime and in the paper tried to show how strong Wang's Government was. In January 1942, a friend was visiting the office of The New Canadian. There was a Japanese boy by the name of Frank busily engaged in tracing from an old map and making a new one of the Fraser Valley. When Y. Higashi, the business manager, was showing this friend around and saw the boy making the map, Higashi laughed it off and said strangers would think they were fifth columnists.

Some excerpts from The New Canadian show more clearly than anything else the attitude of Shoyama, and Yoshimitsu Higashi, his business manager. An article "Shanghai Crossroad" in the New Canadian of January 26, 1942, seems to have been written with the intention of giving the idea that the white man's time in China was over.

> "Came the morning when the squat, bandy-legged little ochre men from the Island Empire tramped in a victory march up Bubbling Well Road and from across Garden Bridge. Eyes straight ahead, they clanked past the rows of empty buildings on the Bund. The glowing Asiatic sun was melting into the mountains on the far horizon. The P. & O. liner, Ranpura, several kilometers downstream on the Whanpoo gave a mournful toot. A glass slipped from the fingers of the bar boy and crashed on the floor. Except for a lone figure, the bar was deserted.
>
> "Farewell, let there be no moaning at the bar, gentlemen."
>
> "Corporal Takahashi sounded his bugle."
>
> "Oh, where is that day we house-boated down the Grand Canal to Soo Chow, with the liquid sunshine and the Cicadas singing in the bamboo?"
>
> "Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet, till Earth and Sky stand presently, at God's great Judgment Seat."

The following is part of an article from The New Canadian of January 26, 1942, under the caption "Young Second Generation Eye the Eastward Trek".

> "In all the conflicting reports of British Columbia's own twentieth century 'expulsion of the Acadians' there are only two distinct official pronouncements. These are:
>
> 1. That Japanese nationals are to be removed from protected areas, except under special permit from the R.C.M.P.
>
> 2. That a voluntary civilian corps will be formed for naturalized or Canada-born Japanese, and that the corps will be put to work on projects of national value.
>
> "Under the circumstances, the logical attitude which the majority of people are holding is simply to 'sit tight' and wait for further details. Whatever those details are, they will be accepted willingly and in good faith if they are reasonable and just.
>
> "There are indications, however, that among the younger generation who are not held down by family responsibilities a new movement may be under way to strike out on their own hook. Thus a few second generation fishermen are anxiously waiting to dispose of their boats, so as to finance a voluntary trip to eastern Canada in search of a 'square deal'.
>
> "No restraint has been imposed on any voluntary movement eastward for the citizens. Enemy aliens, however, must report regularly and receive permits to travel.
>
> "Others at present employed are seeking further information on the civilian corps, so that they may volunteer without further delay. One case reported was that of a worker in the city on holidays who is undecided now whether or not to return to work. There is no one, however, who welcomes the suggestion that they go to work in the Okanaga under military guard, and on the understanding that they will not be permitted to settle there as citizens if they so desire. Obviously work under such conditions is equivalent to sugar-coated slavery."

The following is from an article in the New Canadian of July 1, 1940.

> "Monroe Doctrine.....In Canada we have always looked with favour upon the Monroe Doctrine, thinking that it protects our bloated selves from the hunger of less fortunate fellow beings in other less abundant portions of the globe. And liking the idea of protection, we have closed oureyes to any imperialist expansion carried out by our southern neighbour under the cloak of the doctrine, even when the folds of the aforesaid cloak reached out three thousand miles to the Phillipines.

"But we look with fear and suspicion upon the possible application of a Japanese Monroe Doctrine to the Orient, because we still cling to that uplifting and soul-inspiring belief in the "white man's burden," outworn and discredited though it may be.

"For months now, Japan has been bending every effort to bring the hostilities in China to a close, hoping from there to establish a firm basis for international peace in the Far East. But our local press, viewing the possibility of losing chances of bloating ourselves as much as formerly because of the application of such a doctrine, raises the sensational headlines that result only in creating needless fear and suspicion. Such war-mongering will do little to keep the Pacific pacific; if anything it will have only the opposite effect. And it is childish prattle for Canadians to talk of guarding a Far Eastern Colonial empire, when the heart of the Empire itself is threatened with extinction. We would be much better advised if we concentrated upon saving the head from being severed completely."

The following is a letter written by Nellie L. McClung, well known Canadian authoress, to the New Canadian which was published in the August 7, 1940 edition.

"I am reader of your publication, and have been pleased with the spirit of your editorials, but I feel I must, as a friend, protest against a paragraph in your paper of July 31st, in which you speak of the law examinations, and your regret that Japanese students are not allowed to practise law in this province.

"Your threat that this may produce a Japanese Hitler who will wreak vengeance on the Canadians in the years to come, is a foolish and dangerous thing for you to spread abroad among young people."

"I have always been an advocate of the extension of the franchise to all citizens in Canada, irrespective of race, color or creed. But I will admit this piece of propaganda, with its clear threat of retaliation has given me an unpleasant shock.

"At this moment our relations are badly strained, and all men and women of goodwill must do all in their power to prevent the spread of hatred. But you have struck out a sort of blind fury, which will, I am afraid, have a bad effect, you have certainly embarrassed us, who are your friends.

"The British people are fighting this terrible war to free the world, the whole world, from the threat of force now. I hope you will do what you can to wipe out this unfortunate remark."

The evacuation of the Japanese from the British Columbia coastal areas was described in The New Canadian in February 1942 as being parallel to the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755.

In the New Canadian of February 11, 1942, appeared the following editorial:

> "Several months ago we attended a motion picture, acclaimed in our country as one of the year's best. It's title was "The Great Dictator".
>
> "One of the many scenes that remain in our memory rises up today. It is that scene where a band of Nazi storm troopers smash and plunder their way through the Jewish ghetto, while a terrified people stand by, helpless, despairing, heartsick. They drive away in a truck, pelting a young girl with the goods they have plundered from the Jewish stores. Savagely they strike her down into the street, bruised and sobbing.
>
> "The scene comes back today with the report of the new move in the Vancouver City Council, not only to refuse to issue new licenses to those of Japanese origin, but even to cancel those already issued. The fee, where already paid, it is said, will be refunded.
>
> "We are left wondering, on first impression, if the move in City Council does not suggest some of Hitler's Gestapo methods which is even more far-reaching in its results than the Nazi tactics revealed in the moving pictures. We wonder if the denial of our legal right to operate a business or to practise a trade -- and thus earn a livelihood -- does not strike even more deeply than would the mere plundering of a portion of our goods.
>
> "We cannot believe that this actually can be the attitude of our own City Fathers. There is within it something so frightening, so undreamed of, that we are left even more shaken that these words have suggested.
>
> "And yet, if it is so, then we can only turn from them to several thousand Japanese residents, men and women, young and old, who are a little heartsick themselves with the news today. And for them we should like to recall another scene today from the same film.
>
> "It is another picture now of the same young girl, who was left sobbing in the street. It is a picture of her rising from the ground, silhouetted against the flaming splendour of a sunset, straining upwards, shining face uplifted. There is triumphant music, and the ringing voice of the innocent, harmless little Jewish barber. His is an appeal to right and justice, to gentleness, goodwill and tolerance among all mankind. And the swelling music, the flaming sunset, are his own triumph!"

In February 1942, under a signed editorial in The New Canadian, appeared the following:

"A Question of Justice"

"It is not without considerable deliberation that The New Canadian ventures to raise an issue of some importance to all Canadians who are interested not only in the defeat of our enemies but also in the safeguarding of the essential principles which are embodied in our democracy.

"It has to do with those former residents of various Japanese Canadian communities in British Columbia who have been detained by the Government under the Defence of Canada regulations. An undisclosed number were taken into custody immediately at the outbreak of the war. For two months they have been held in custody by the authorities, but the reasons for their detention have not been disclosed to them nor to anyone else.

"It is not the purpose of this editorial to dispute the heavy responsibility that lies upon the proper authorities to safeguard national security against internal threats, nor to question the efficiency of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who are charged with the enforcement of very necessary regulations. On the contrary, we recognize that internal threats must be eliminated swiftly and surely, and that the issue should properly be left in the hands of those whose job it is to attend to it.

"Nevertheless, it remains true that to hold any individual for an indefinite length of time, without a hearing of some kind, is a very drastic and far-reaching step. Certainly, it is not in accord with basic principles of justice, even in time of war. Indeed, it may not even be in accord with reason and common sense.

"We feel this is true, because we have been close observers of the Japanese community, and are intimately acquainted with the trends of thought and action in the Japanese community, as well as with a number of those individuals who have been detained. On the surface at least, some of these have been well known as leaders of the most progressive and loyal movements in the community. Possibly there are grounds for suspicion, but we do not hesitate to say that we find it difficult to imagine what these can be.

"We do believe, and we submit this for earnest consideration, that we may look to the American scene for a reasonable procedure in cases of this nature. Aliens who have been detained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been granted a prompt hearing before an impartial Enemy Alien Hearing Board. The hearings are held in secret, witnesses are called, and the Board determines, not if the defendant is actually guilty, but if there are reasonable grounds for suspicion. If such are found, the individual is promptly interned. If not, he is set free on parole, in the same manner as other aliens.

"A similar procedure might well be adopted in the local situation, for it provides an adequate safeguard against subversive activity, but at the same time helps to reduce to a minimum the injustice that may easily arise from human error. Certainly a much less

"reasonable course is followed in the Axis countries. But if we do believe that our way of life is immeasurably superior to theirs, it is scarcely conceivable that we should turn so far from it in this issue as to adopt the same sort of thing that has made the word Nazi a symbol of injustice and cruelty in the eyes of all decent men.

THOMAS SHOYAMA"

In February, 1942, in an editorial, "Hold Fast to the Future", there is a threat that the Canadian-born Japanese might openly side with the nationals:

"In the Japanese community today there are growing signs that the continued vicious attacks, the unceasing insults and epithets, the continued expressions of malice and ill-will are giving rise to the most unhappy and least desirable of reactions. There are indications that the full-running tide of hatred that threatens every one of us born of Japanese parentage is beginning to make some of us wonder if our faith in Canada is rightly placed. Especially true is this, when that wave of hate is centred apparently in a leading public organ in British Columbia, that declares there is no place for us now in this province that we have all known as our home. Deadliest of all is the suggestion by that same organ, that there is to be no place for us here, or anywhere in Canada even when the war, in which we had no part, is ended."

The article "Branded Potentially Dangerous" in The New Canadian of February 18, 1942, is calculated to stir up the Japanese rather than help the situation.

The New Canadian, February 16, 1942, in translating into Japanese the government regulations regarding evacuation, added a sentence which gave the impression that it might not be necessary for them to leave. The immediate result of this, which would seem to be a deliberate attempt to sabotage the government's plan to have the Japanese removed from the coast, is clear from this announcement in the Vancouver News Herald of February 19th.

"For the second time in two weeks, plans for removal of 100 Japanese nationals out of Pacific Coast defence zones failed of realization last Wednesday night. A group scheduled to leave for roadwork west of Jasper by Canadian National did not board the 7.15 train that left the Vancouver depot. Official oomment was not available."

"Grounds for Questi ning", in the New Canadian, March 4, 1942, shows the type of propaganda carried on by second generation Japanese

under the leadership of Shoyama, and their boldness:

> "Government policy to deal with the possibility of fifth column activities among the Japanese Canadian communities along the Pacific Coast has moved, it would seem, from one of moderate and necessary controls to one that is vastly more drastic than even the most pessimistic of us would have believed possible in the early days of the war.
>
> "The first steps taken -- immobilization of fishing boats, special registration, parole permits, and detention of certain individuals -- were accepted, on the whole, as obviously necessary in war-time.
>
> "More drastic steps emerging from the Ottawa conference in January -- the removal of alien nationals and the banning of short-wave radios and cameras -- were likewise accepted. In spite of the fact that almost a quarter of its gainfully employed were affected by the removal order, the whole community was prepared to recognize that government authorities were forced to draw some line between citizens and non-citizens in guarding against the most probable source of danger.
>
> "But tremendous public pressure -arising in the first place from very sorry sources indeed -- was brought to bear upon the government. In quick order, a whole series of repressive measures, unlike anything before in the history of the nation, have been authorized. In effect, the new orders uproot completely without regard some 20,000 men, women and children; brand every person of Japanese origin as disloyal and traitorous; and reduce to nothing the concept and value of Canadian citizenship.
>
> "No reasonable individual can deny that there are grounds enough here for several thousand people, whose only crime is their race, to feel bitter and betrayed. There is ample sorry evidence to suggest that they are being harried and hounded, less for reasons of national safety and defence, than for fear, for hate, and for selfish gain. There have been all too few sincere public declarations by unbiassed citizens that these drastic impositions are necessary as war-time emergency measures, rather than simply an easy and attractive means of giving vent to a smouldering racial prejudice.
>
> "If the total evacuation of men, women and children is deemed necessary from a military standpoint -- and while we cannot share that belief, certainly we can understand that point of view -- then the people are ready to go wherever a suitable place can be found for them. Yet they surely have a right to just and reasonable treatment, for citizen or alien, they have not been guilty of any disloyal or criminal act. Austin C. Taylor's plea for a human understanding of the situation is deeply appreciated.
>
> "But pending that evacuation, we have yet to have explained to us how an attempt to keep every single person of Japanese origin bottled up at night will effectively stop sabotage by any individual, of whatever race, if he is seriously intent upon it. We cannot see how the possession and use of ordinary cameras and radio receivers is likely to prejudice the nation's war effort. We are at a loss to understand why a warning of an impending attack on this coast would not be received well in advance so that motor vehicles in our hands could be immobilized in good time if deemed necessary. And we should like

"to point out that these restrictions only hinder the evacuation policy and get the people worked up.

"Finally, apart altogether from these details, we should like to know if our Canadian citizenship actually stands for something of value. Or have we of The New Canadian who have been preaching and working for loyalty and Canadianism, been nothing but false and foolish prophets?"

About six months before Pearl Harbour, Mr. Thornton was talking to Shoyama and discussing the situation. Mr. Thornton made the remark that perhaps before war were actually to come, the Japanese might be sent back to Japan. Shoyama said in reply "Well, if that ever happens, I will come back with a gun."

14. Yoshimitsu HIGASHI (see also No. 13)

Yoshimitsu HIGASHI has been business manager of The New Canadian, a paper published in English by second generation Japanese in Vancouver, B.C. His brother, Shinobu (Peter) Higashi was the first editor of The New Canadian and his office was in the Japanese Consulate. Later Shinobu Higashi was given a position on The Manchuria Daily News, a bitterly anti-British, Japanese Government controlled paper in Hsinking, Manchuria. According to Yoshimitsu Higashi, his brother may now be in the Japanese army.

Yoshimitsu Higashi was born in Japan when his parents were there on a visit but spent practically all his time in Canada. He is a graduate of the University of British Columbia having obtained his B.A. in 1938. He was secretary of the Japanese Alumni Association for a number of years. As business manager of The New Canadian, he was the right hand man of Tom Shoyama and partly responsible for what appeared in that paper.

Having been born in Japan, Yoshimitsu Higashi was sent quite early in the evacuation plan to a road camp. In writing of his experiences to The New Canadian, the first paragraph is revealing. It is as follows:

"Red Pass Junction.....where the ribbon of steel of the Canadian National Railway streaking northward meets the line from Prince Rupert.....in the cradle of the mighty Fraser....land of Bondage?"

While it is true that there is a question mark after "land

of bondage", when related to a previous article in The New Canadian which referred to the labour battalions as "sugar-coated slavery", there would seem to be more in this remark than appears on the surface.

15. Tsutae SATO

Tsutae SATO was a teacher in the Japanese language School on Alexander Street, Vancouver. His wife also taught school and as they have no family, he has been able to save up some money. Mr. Sato is a Japanese national, about fifty years of age. All his other relatives are in Japan. He has been in Canada about twenty years. A Japanese source says that Sato is disloyal to Canada and should be interned. He spent his vacation either last summer or the summer before last in Japan. Mr. Sato believes in the Divine Right of Kings. He is pro-Japanese and nationalistic and believes it his duty to promote the interests of Japan. He doesn't recognize King George as his Sovereign but recognizes the Japanese Emperor. Japanese source says the cardinal point in the language schools is to bring up the Japanese children as citizens of Japan through the use of nationalistic propaganda in the Japanese Language schools. This propaganda is 'dangerous thought' from the point of view of the democracies.

16. Jinshiro NAKAYAMA

Jinshiro NAKAYAMA has been secretary of the Fatherland Association. He is about seventy years of age and goes to the Nippon Club a great deal. He is described as the "brain trust" for Morii, etc. He resides at 642½ Main Street, Vancouver.

17. Capt. U. Saburo NISHIKAWA

Capt. U. Nishikawa lives at 758 Powell Street. He has a confectionery store at 341 Powell St., Vancouver. He is a naturalized citizen of about sixty years of age. He came here from Japan about 25 or 30 years ago. He has also been engaged in fishing, being captain of a fishing boat. He studied navigation when in Japan before coming here and obtained his captain's papers in Japan. A Japanese

source was not able to say whether he had served in the Navy or not but said that having his captain's papers, he would automatically belong to the Navy Reserve.

Some time ago he wrote a pamphlet for the Japanese fishermen showing them how to use the compass, etc., a guide to elementary navigation. He used to fish around Rivers Inlet. No other fisherman had his technical knowledge and if any charting or sounding was done, he would certainly be one of those who did it. This man is considered dangerous.

18. Kenroku UCHIYAMA

Kenroku UCHIYAMA lives at Royston, B.C. He is a Japanese national about sixty years of age and came to Canada about 35 years ago. He was secretary of the Japanese Association years ago at Royston. Three years ago he visited Japan. His daughter is in Japan and married to a professor in the Kyushu University at Fukuoka. A Japanese was talking to him in January, having been on the same boat coming across from Nanaimo. Mr. Uchiyama was coming to see Mr. Morii at the time, as Mr. Uchiyama is an influential man in the Union Bay and Comox districts. He talked along the line that Japan would win the war and in about six months. His idea was that the decisive battle would be fought between Germany and Russia and that Japan has to help Germany.

19. Tsuruji TAKAHASHI

Tsuruji TAKAHASHI is a Japanese national, about 58 years of age, who has lived in Canada for 25 years. His residence is 2215 McGill St., Vancouver. He has fished in the Skeena River district and used to live at Port Essington. He has had military training, and it is believed he is an officer. A year ago he opened a private Japanese language school to teach Japanese to the Nisei. He is very pro-Japanese. Just recently he said "We will win the war"

meaning Japan. He was a close friend of Mr. Matsuyama, now in Japan and mentioned elsewhere as a strong supporter of Japan. Another friend is Mr. J. Kasho also in Japan though his business is here. Takahashi used to work for Matsuyama at Otter Bay on Pender Island. Another close friend is M. Kashino, previously mentioned as the one who was entertaining two prominent men from Japan who were studying charts at Barkley Sound (see No. 5).

20. Shimsei IKUTA

Shimsei IKUTA is a Buddhist priest at New Westminster. He is a national slightly over 40 years of age. He has been in Canada about eight years. He gave an address at the Buddhist Temple in Vancouver just after Japan joined the Axis. He lauded the Axis and talked on relations between Germany and Japan. He has a large following among the Japanese at New Westminster. A close associate and friend is A. Nishiguchi (see No. 10). He is a merchant and has been mentioned before as working in the office of Mr. Morii on the evacuation question.

21. Takeyuki ABE

Takeyuki ABE is a Japanese national of 52 years, who lived at 2009 Victoria Street, Vancouver, and has been in Canada for 30 years. He used to fish in the Skeena River district and was secretary of the Skeena river Japanese Fishermen's Association. He worked at Port Essington. He is pro-Japanese and said "I'm going to the road camp soon but it won't be for long. The war will soon be over." Mr. Abe has been talking to the Japanese fishermen in Vancouver urging them to be loyal to Japan and leading them along the lines of Japanese thought. He collected money for Japan during the China Incident. He has had contacts with the half-breed suspect, Ambrose Reed (see Appendix 8).

22. Masuichi SHIRAGAWA

Masuichi SHIRAGAWA, Japanese national, about sixty, has been in Canada thirty years. He is reported to be a disciple of Morii and used to supervise Morii's gambling establishment. He was a member of a small group known as the TEISHIKAI, a so-called terrorism group to punish anyone who said anything against Morii. He believes Japan will win the war and that it will soon be over.

23. K. MURAKAWA

K. MURAKAWA, a Japanese barber, lives at Alert Bay, B.C. He has always entertained officers from Japanese freighters at his place and it has been a rendez-vous for Japanese and Japanese visitors to Alert Bay.

24. TACHIUCHI

TACHIUCHI, president of the Trollers Association, lives at Ucluelet. Rumoured to be a former Japanese naval man. His fishing boat confirms this, as it is kept in fine shape. He has a son now living at UCLUELET, Vancouver Island, who was born and educated in Japan, and who had military training. They live near the air base. This man is either the former naval attache at Ottawa, or his brother.

25. Genzo KITAGAWA

Genzo KITAGAWA is a leader among the Japanese at Prince Rupert, B.C. He runs the Yokohama Barber shop there. Four years ago when two Japanese training ships visited Prince Rupert, there was a banquet with over 200 guests. The man who was at the head of this entertainment work was Genzo KITAGAWA. It seems rather an odd position for a barber to hold in a community, and somewhat similar to the case of Murakawa who has the barber shop at Alert Bay. (see No. 23).

26. S. NISHII

S. NISHII lives in Steveston, B.C. and is connected with a cannery as buyer. He has lived here for some thirty years and was a house boy in Seattle when he was young. For twenty years he has had a buying station at Ucluelet, a strategic base on the west coast of Vancouver Island. He ships a lot of things there but never seems to get anything back. He says it does not pay but he operates it to give his brother-inplaw a job. During the ten years his employer has known him, Nishii has gone back to Japan every year for long periods. His story was that he went back to sell salt salmon and salt eggs. He has six children mostly born in Canada. His boys were sent to Japan for their education. Mr. Nishii took his daughter back to Japan in 1938-9 as she was to get married to the son of an aeroplane manufacturer but something went wrong and the wedding did not come off. Mr. Nishii bought his daughter a house in Tokyo and she still resides there. The wife of his employer was born in Australia and seemed rather worried about the situation lest Australia be bombed. But Nishii said "We won't bomb Australia". He said that the talk about bombing Manila was just newspaper talk, and added "WE never bombed Manila". By the use of the word WE, he identifies himself with Japan. Nishii is an ex-naval man, having taken part in the Russo-Japanese war and claims to be one of two Japanese residing in Canada who won medals at that time. The other Japanese is a close friend, Mr. R. Ikari, also living at Steveston.

27. Ippei NISHIO

Ippei NISHIO lives at 2416 12th Ave., W. Vancouver. He and Sokichi Ito (see No. 28) are partners in the Import and Domestic Silk Company, operating on Granville Stree. As a successful business man, Mr. Nishio was invited to Japan to attend the 2600th Anniversary celebrations in 1940 and received some kind of medal at that time from the Japanese Government.

Nishio's company is connected with Nikko Shokai of

Japan and Mr.Nishio is married to a daughter of Mitsui.

His idea about the war is that it will not last long and that the Axis will win because of a shortage of materials on the part of the United Nations.

Ippei Nishio and his family (Hama, Tomitaru, Kazuyazu, Rei, and Norikazu Nishio) were requested to be returned to Japan on an exchange, but the Nishio family decided to remain in Canada. The request and refusal to go may have been arranged to improve his reputation here.

Nishio has been working very closely with Morii on the evacuation scheme, acting as liaison officers with the British Columbia Security Commission and the R.C.M.P. (see No. 1).

The fact that the Japanese Government requested his return to Japan seems to puthim in the dangerous class.

28. Sokichi ITO

Sokichi Ito is a partner with Ippei Nishio (see No. 27) in the Import and Domestic Silk company, Granville Street, Vancouver.

The Japanese Government requested that he and his family (Misao, Makato and June Ito) be returned to Japan on an exchange basis but Ito, like Ippei Nishio, decided to remain in Canada.

The fact that the Japanese Government singled him out in this way would seem to put Sokichi Ito in the dangerous class.

29. Eizo KITAGAWA

Eizo KITAGAWA is the manager of the Omiya General Merchandise and Grocery Store, 86 Moncton Road, Steveston, B.C. He is strongly pro-Japanese. He is a bootlegger. When the Japanese army took Nanking, he decorated his store with Japanese flags. He also hung a banner up in his store on which were written in Japanese the words "Heaven King Ten Thousand Years", referring to the Japanese Emperor. The Kitagawa brothers were very much in the confidence of the Japanese Consul and were often closeted with him for 2 or 3 hours at a time.

30. Naoyuki OZEKI.

Naoyuki OZEKI lives at Ocean Falls, B.C. He is Japanese foreman at the Pacific Mills - a pulp and paper mill. About 5 years ago when operations started at Ocean Falls, Ozeki received one dollar a month from every Japanese working in the mill. This was to ensure them of a job since he was foreman. A Canadian-born Japanese and graduate of the University of B.C. said that the Japanese at Ocean Falls have no confidence in Ozeki. He is believed to hold some Japanese title. This Canadian-born Japanese informer thinks Ozeki is a Japanese agent.

31. Masanori YAMADA

Masanori YAMADA, who is regarded as a suspicious character, came to Canada in 1907. For a time he was a Real Estate and Employment agent. He later went to California and joined the Salvation Army and was trained in that field. He returned to Vancouver and took up Salvation Army work among the Japanese. He has a following of about 60 members in Vancouver. Mr. Yamada has been going up the British Columbia coast every summer as far as the Skeena River, calling at all fishing villages.

He is married and has five sons. He is apparently low in funds. He is disliked by many Japanese. He is not considered honest.

It is reported that Mr. Yamada earns some money by interpreting and charges considerably for small services. A Japanese said one should be careful of Masanori Yamada as he would double cross anybody, and take money from both sides in a business deal. He had the confidence of Takataro Hamoka, who left hurriedly for Japan and who appeared to be of a soldierly type.

32. K. HASHIMOTO

K. HASHIMOTO is prominent in the fishing business and lives near the Gulf of Georgia Cannery at Steveston, B.C. The Steveston Japanese contributed money to assist Japan in the war against China and Hashimoto carried the Steveston contribution to Japan when he went there in 1940 at the time of the 2600th Anniversary celebrations. He has taken a prominent part in the life of the Japanese community in Steveston.

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Mr. Hashimoto is reported as believing that Japan will win the war. He came back from Japan last year. His parents live in Japan.

Hashimoto is a past President of the Steveston Japanese Association. He has made frequent trips to Japan, having spent four months there during the winter of 1932-33 and four months during the winter of 1938-39. He claimed that he went back to have his daughter examined by doctors there. He owns considerable property in Miyo, Wakayama Prefecture in Japan. Before the war, Hashimoto said several times that the Fascist system was best in dealing with workmen. When R. Naruo left hurriedly for Japan, on the last boat, he sent Hashimoto a wire and phone call before his boat sailed. Hashimoto has two half brothers living in Steveston, T. Kando and Y. Kariya, who looked after his interests while he was away in Japan. They each operate one of Hashimoto's boats. The Shoji family and the Sakata family, Steveston, are related to Hashimoto. Hashimoto, through the Japanese Consul, loaned $20,000 to the Japanese Fishermen's Association, Steveston and Prince Rupert. This money was still owing him when the Consul Nemichi went to Japan in 1940. Hashimoto went to Japan later on in 1940. The fishermen promised to pay him but Hashimoto found himself in Japan without funds, had to stay for several weeks at the home of Nemichi in Japan, and Nemichi lent him the money to return to Canada.

A Chinese source who knows him says he is very pro-Japanese. The Chinese and Hashimoto have argued a great deal about the war between China and Japan. The Chinese claims that Hashimoto threatened him.

Hashimoto had nine men working under him. They are all naturalized, all made frequent visits to Japan. They are under his influence. Their names are:

1. M. Nakatsu
2. I. Atagi
3. K. Kishi
4. S. Kishi
5. Tamitakahara; Eburne, B.C.
6. S. Matsuo
7. T. Kawase
8. K. Nishi
9. I. Uyeda

33. Kosaburo SHIMIZU

Rev. K. SHIMIZU is the minister of the Japanese United Church, 500 Powell Street, Vancouver, and a prominent member of the Japanese community. Many of the Japanese students attending the University of B.C. give 500 Powell St. as the forwarding address. Two of those in the Diplomatic Service o f the Japanese Government also give 500 Powell Street as their forwarding address. They are -

Hideo William Iwasaki, of the Japanese Legation, Ottawa, and
Vernon Uyemon Koga, Japanese Consul General, Hsinking,
Manchuria.

Shimizu is a graduate of University of B.C., B.A. (1918) M.A. (1924) and member of the Japanese Alumni Association (see Appendix 4, and Report p.9).

34. KEMURA

KEMURA is the Japanese member of the Committee re disposal of Japanese Fishing Fleet. Kemura is a Canadian Naturalized Japanese and quite a power in Vancouver among the Japanese. He is a very polished gentleman, speaks excellent English and as late as March, 1941, visited Japan and Manchuria together with the Editor of the Canada Daily News, and it is reported, paid all [redacted] the expenses. He is regarded as a suspicious character and would be a dangerous influence.

35. Fujikazu TANAKA

Fujikazu TANAKA of 415, Powell Street, Vancouver. B.A. (1936) Member of Japanese Alumni Association. Leader of the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group, and agitator, his work resulting in the Vancouver riot which caused the internment of 125 Nisei (see appendix 7). He himself has not been interned, presumably because at the time of the riot he had not received his call to go to a work camp and was not at the Immigration Building when the riot took place. A report

on him reads in part as follows:

> "In January the reaction of Mr. Tanaka of the Tanaka Insurance Agency, 415 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C., to the proposal to move Japanese from the coast was one of anger. His face got red. He said he didn't think the Government meant business and said "This is a lot of baloney. There's nothing to it." F. Tanaka is a Canadian-born Japanese and a graduate of the University of British Columbia. His residence is 2568 Wall St., Vancouver. On March 27, 1942, he said that the Government could not move the Canadian-born Japanese out of British Columbia, that he himself is a Canadian citizen and doesn't have to leave. He said "Oh, the law is hooey". With reference to the impounding of the cars belonging to Japanese, he said, "Oh, that's all right. We'll sue the Government for damages if the cars depreciate."

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NOTE.

The addresses of most persons listed in this Appendix have been changed since evacuation took place. Present addresses are known by the British Columbia Security Commission.

CLASS B (Nos. 36 - 208).

36. Mrs. H. NAGAMI (mother-in-law of Shigetaka SASAKI: see No. 12) Involved in the illegal issuance of passports (see report, page 10, and Appendix 5).

37. Saburo SHINOBU

Saburo Shinobu is a Japanese national about 51 or 52 years of age. He lives at 136 Garden Drive, Vancouver, and is an insurance salesman. He has also worked for Mr. Morii as an interpreter or adviser. He frequents the Nippon Club. He was at one time an executive of the Canadian Japanese Association. He is pro-Japanese in his outlook. One time he said that Britain and the United States were behind China and that was the reason for the prolongation of the war between Japan and China.

His son, a graduate of the University of British Columbia, a B.Sc., went to Japan after graduation last year and is still there. The son is reported as being mechanically minded and is in some kind of war work now, in a munitions or aeroplane factory.

38. Kosaburo TAKAHASHI

Kosaburo TAKAHASHI lives at 42 George Rd., Victoria, B.C. He has a cleaners and pressing business. He is a national about 54 years of age. He has been president of the Japanese Association in Victoria. A close friend and associate in the work of the Japanese Association there is Mr. Otokichi ONISHI, also in the cleaning and pressing business. One time Takahashi made a collection of money from among the Japanese in Victoria to be sent to Japan to assist in the war against China. It is believed that the Japanese student from Victoria, Saburo Takahashi, who was arrested near Trail for having sketches of factories, is his son. Mr. Takahashi has a younger brother in Japan.

39. Takejiro ODE

Takejiro ODE is a Japanese about 58 years of age. He is naturalized. He came back from Japan on the Hikawa Maru last fall, the last boat to arrive here from Japan. He was in Japan four years as representative of the Salt Fishery Association. He went back to Japan to sell salmon eggs and salt salmon. He owns a house and property in Japan, in Wakayama Ken. His wife is in Japan. The beginning of March, 1942, he was in a Chinese Restaurant talking to a group of second generation Japanese urging them to be loyal and help Japan.

40. Yoriki IWASAKI

Yoriki IWASAKI was managing director and chief editor of the Continental Daily News, the president of that paper, Mr. Yamazaki, having resided in Japan for the last ten years. Iwasaki's daughter is married to a nephew or some relative of Mr. Yamazaki. He is a national of about 52 and is strongly nationalistic. He wrote sensationally in his paper regarding Japanese triumphs in China. He, like the other Japanese nationals, hopes Japan wins the war and thinks she will. He has always had close connections with Japan and the president of the paper has been living there recently.

41. Tomijiro NISHIKAWA

Tomijiro NISHIKAWA is a former president of the Canadian Japanese Association. (See Appendix 4). He is a Japanese national, about 55 years of age, and has been in Canada about 25 years. He resides at 833 W. 7th St., Vancouver, and is a boss in a saw mill. He went to Victoria to meet Prince Chichibu when he was on his visit here a few years ago. Later he gave a talk in Vancouver on the every day life of the Prince. He was very proud of the fact that he went to meet him and had talked with him. He has frequented the Nippon Club. His idea is that the naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese should be treated differently from the nationals. He is opposed to the government's method of handling the evacuation situation. He has talked along the line that he wants Japan to win the war. He

thinks the war will be over in six months with Japan winning. He helped to collect money for Japan during the Sino-Japanese conflict.

42. Shigeo FURUKAWA

Shigeo FURUKAWA was formerly secretary of the Canadian Japanese Association in Vancouver until five years ago. He went to Japan at that time and after remaining in Japan for several years returned to Vancouver twoyears ago. He is now secretary of the Merchants Association in Vancouver. He used to write articles to the Continental Daily News while in Japan. In his articles he was sympathetic towards Japan, was jubilant over the capture of Hankow and Nanking by the Japanese, thus showing his sympathies. His wife is still in Japan.

43. Kaizo TSUYUKI

Kaizo TSUYUKI is a Japanese national about 40 years of age. He has been in Canada about fifteen years. He lived at 336 E. Cordova St., Vancouver. He has been back to Japan two or three times. He travelled about the country with moving pictures going as far north as Prince Rupert. He brought pictures from Japan showing Japanese life and also showed moving pictures of the war in China, thus doing propaganda work among the Japanese here. He is very loyal to Japan.

44. Kiyomitsu KAWASAKI

Kiyomitsu KAWASAKI was editor of the Continental Daily News. He is a Japanese national, about 38 years of age, and has been in Canada about fifteen years. Pro-Japanese articles have always appeared in his paper and he reported victories in China sensationally. He was heard talking in a Japanese bath house ~~just~~ a short time ago along the line that Japan had conquered vast territories in a very short time. He was jubilant and thinks Japan will win the war.

45. Tadasu IDE

Tadasu IDE is interpreter for the city police, Vancouver, He is naturalized, about 58 years of age and has resided in Canada for

about 33 years. He used to be an officer in the Canadian Japanese Association. He was secretary to the Amalgamated Fishermen's Association. Was prominent during the issue of fishing licences reduction. Just recently Ide said the war will soon be over. A decisive battle will be fought in Russia, and he thinks Germany will win. He believes a new order will prevail, with Germany assisted by Italy in control of Europe, Japan in control of Asia, Canada annexed to the United States, and the American continent isolated.

46. Kiyohara MOMOSE

Kiyohara MOMOSE is a Japanese national about 53 years of age. Came to Canada around thirty years ago. For some time he had an art shop and then a soda water manufacturing plant. Of late he has been a stock broker. He made considerable profits from selling Japanese government bonds held here by French concerns. They sold their Japanese bonds after the collapse of France. He is a former vice-president of the Canadian Japanese Association which is noted for its pro-Japanese spirit. He claims the war would probably be over by mid-summer with the Axis winning. He contributed money to Japan during the China Incident period of the conflict.

47. Ukon HIGUCHI

Ukon HIGUCHI is a Japanese national of 50 years. Has been in Canada 27 years. He is treasurer of the Morii committee working on the evacuation. He is pro-Japanese and contributed money for Japan during the Sino-Japanese incident. Has been closely connected with Japan as his store contained mostly Japanese goods. He visited Japan three years ago.

48. Taju SAKUMA

Taju SAKUMA is a Japanese national of 59 years and has been in Canada about thirty years. He has had a rooming house in the 200 block Powell Street, Vancouver. At night he worked in the library of the Japanese language school. He is pro-Japanese and thinks the war will soon be over with the Axis winning.

49. Kurahachi YOSHINO

Kurahachi YOSHINO is a Japanese national about 63 years of age who has been in Canada about 33 years. He is a farmer living at Haney, B.C. He visited Japan in 1940 attending the Japanese 2600th celebrations and received a medal or testimonial of merit for being a most successful farmer. He talks a good deal in public - is for Japan and thinks Japan will win. He collected money to be sent to Japan to help in the war against China.

Mr. Yoshino was a close friend of Chiyokichi Ariga. Mr. Ariga was interned at the outbreak of war. He lived at R.R. No. 1 Haney, B.C. Ten years previously he lived in Vancouver and preached at the Seikokai. He was a Japanese Language School Teacher at Haney. About twenty years ago he worked in Manchuria doing some investigating for the military authorities. He met Yasushi Yamasaki in Manchuria and induced him to come to Canada and for a while worked as a reporter on the Continental Daily News. Shortly before the outbreak of war with Japan he was communicating with the Japanese Legation in Ottawa. Mr. Yoshino visited Ariga at the Immigration office after he was detained.

50. Yasuichiro NAKAI

Yasuichiro NAKAI, naturalized Japanese of 53 years, has been in Canada thirty years. He used to be a cannery contractor in the Skeena River district but of late has been the proprietor of the Yoshino Restaurant at 362 Alexander St., Vancouver. This was a high class Japanese Sukiyaki Restaurant and patronized by the Consular staff and high class Japanese. He has been back to Japan once or twice. He had a step-son, Tameo NODA, born in Canada, who returned to Japan, joined the Japanese army, and was killed in action. He believes Japan will win the war.

51. Seitaro YAMAOKA

Seitaro YAMAOKA is a naturalized Japanese about sixty years of age, and has been in Canada for 35 years. He is manager of the Powell Lumber Co., 1355 Powell St., Vancouver. He is reported to have contributed $300 towards helping Japan in the war against China. He is decidedly pro-Japanese, and after the fall of Hong Kong invited

the workers at the mill to celebrate the Japanese victory at the Fuji Chop Suey House. (see also Nos. 139-147).

52. G. TAKAHASHI

G. TAKAHASHI is ex-secretary of the Japanese Association. He used to carry a map of China in his pocket. His son is a Science student at the University of B.C. He planned on going to the Lockheed plant at Los Angeles to study Aerial dynamics, and then proceed to Japan to work in an aeroplane factory managed by either his uncle or cousin in Japan. Mr. Takahashi made regular trips to Japan, the last one being in 1940.

53. T. INANA

T. INANA is a fisherman living at Steveston. He is a big strapping fellow. Public talk is that he is a Naval Reservist. He visited Japan twice during the last two years. He is quiet, honest, friendly, and aggressive. Those who knew him well over a long period of time feel that he couldn't be trusted in a crisis if Japan were to attack the Pacific coast.

54. Risuke HAMADE

Risuke HAMADE bought a house on the crest of the hill at Ucluelet, on Vancouver Island after the outbreak of war with Japan. The suspicious part of this deal is that the house overlooks the barracks, air port, and ammunition dumps.

55. Mae KUROYAMA

There is a Japanese woman by the name of Mae KUROYAMA who lives alone in a shack at Ucluelet, a strategic point on the west coast of Vancouver Island. She is described as a pretty girl, and dresses well, but the white people have been suspicious of her because she never seems to want to go around with the Japanese but always with white people. She has made it a point to attend dances where airmen go. Her parents are living at Port Alberni. Her half sister, Jean Nitta, also lives at Port Alberni. This is the type of person the Japanese would be likely to use as an agent.

56. Tatsuki NAKAMURA lives at 233 Princess Street, Vancouver. His son Hiroshi Nakamura, works in the Bank of Montreal, Vancouver. A son, Saddy Nakamura, used to work in the Grosvenor Hotel, Vancouver, as an elevator boy but returned to Japan a couple of years ago. In January, 1938, a Vancouver boy tried to blow up the Hiye Maru in Seattle. Saddy Nakamura felt quite hurt about it and said he was sending all newspapers carrying full accounts of the incident to Tokyo. He was a newspaper reporter in his spare time. Tatsuki Nakamura was the representative of the Kumamoto Prefecture people, and as such read a message of condolence at the memorial service held in Vancouver, Sept. 13, 1926, in memory of the late Emperor of Japan.

57. A. TASAKA

There are four Japanese barber shops at Steveston. At one of these the barber is A. Tasaka, a man of around 35 years of age. About the middle of February, 1942, a Canadian-born Japanese informer was in his barber shop. A group of Japanese were there and were talking over the present situation. They were saying that many C Canadian-born Japanese were working for the R.C.M.P. and were talking against it. Mr. Tasaka was of one mind with them. Mr. Tasaka spent two or three months in Japan about four or five years ago. Among those in the barber shop taking part in the discussion were -

1. T. Hirose
2. Y. Yoshimasu

58. Shizuo MURAKI

Shizuo MURAKI came to Canada in April 1906 at the age of 12. When he was 18, he went back to Japan and remained there for two years. The same year that he returned to Canada he went back to Japan on account of his father's death. After winding up the family affairs he came back to Canada and was agent for the Singer Sewing Machine, Cumberland Phonograph and Tokyo Phonograph. He also started a Rooming House but went bankrupt. After being out of business for three or four years he started up the New Pier Cafe, 220 Main St., Vancouver. He contributed money to Japan to help fight China. He has talked along

the line that Japan and China should have peace and with that combination Japan need not be afraid of anyone. On January 31st, Mr. Muraki was seen sitting down at a table in his cafe with a Canadian soldier. After that he sat with two other Japanese at the coffee table. They had the day's newspaper spread out and were reading it. They were discussing the news in Japanese. At times they looked quite serious, and at times very happy. They were of course reading about the Japanese advance in Malaya. From the few Japanese words which were audible, the word "Nippon" could be heard. The man sitting next to Mr. Muraki spoke about Vancouver being "toi" or remote. They were evidently discussing the possibility of Japan attacking Vancouver. Mr. Muraki is certainly sympathetic towards Japan. The New Pier cafe, operated by Mr. Muraki is the scene of many parties held by the Japanese. On December 6th, Japanese, in formal attire, held a banquet there. An Indian chief who was eating on the other side of the Cafe reports that it was a very happy affair. All he could make out was the constant talk about "Uncle Sam" and "Yankee".

59. Kenji KITAMURA

Kenji KITAMURA owns the Taishodo Drug store, 301 Powell St., Vancouver. He came to this country when he was young and for a time was a Bell Hop in the Vancouver Hotel. About 15 years ago he opened the drug store. His eldest brother, Kenichi Kitamura, is in Japan. His younger brother Katsu Kitamura, was living with him in Vancouver. Katsu Kitamura had military training and had the rank of sergeant. A couple of years ago Kenji Kitamura made the statement, "Oh, the British Statesmen haven't any guts". Kitamura is a close friend of Kagetsu. (see No. 2). He is reported to have been ih league with Mr. Okura in selling dope. (see No. 65) He is reported by several informers to be very pro-Japanese and not in the least Canadianized. A clerk working in his drug store was interned at the outbreak of war.

60. Genji OTSU

Genji OTSU is President of the River Fish Company, and is one of the most active leaders among the Japanese. Tsugue Mineoka, the

Secretary of the River Fish Company was detained after the outbreak of war. Mr. Otsu is a man of few words but at a meeting of fishermen, "just a couple of words from him and all agree." He is regarded as a man who would be a leader of the Japanese in a crisis on the West coast of British Columbia.

61. Y. NAKATANI

Y. NAKATANI kept a barber shop and bath house at 231½ (?261½) Powell Street, Vancouver. Born in Hiroshima, Japan. One year in Honolulu, and one year in Alaska, before coming to Canada about 30 years ago. Refers to Japan as "my country" and plans to return there after the war. When an informant was in the shop, Nakatani tipped off his customers saying, "this man understands Japanese". He thinks Japan will not invade Canada, but will invade U.S.A. Described as very nationalistic. His bath house a rendezvous for Japanese, and locale for pro-Japanese conversation. Has a brother in Japan.

62. K. YAMANOBE

Mr. K. YAMANOBE had the Olympia Confectionery store at 1387 Granville Street, Vancouver. He is undoubtedly in sympathy with Japan. His parents live in Japan. He is reported to have had military training. In January He spent much time listening to radio from Japan. He was very sullen for a few days before leaving for road camp and when taking a taxi to the station on the evening of his departure, stood erect, clicked his heels and gave the Japanese taxi driver an officer's salute. Later he was recalled from road camp to go to a sugar beet farm. He will have considerable freedom there.

63. S. MIYAHARA

S. MIYAHARA is a veteran of the last war, having fought in the Canadian army. He lives in Vancouver, back of 425 Powell Street. He was wounded and received a pension from the Canadian Government. He said he had a permit to remain on in Vancouver as have other veterans. It seems a mistake to believe that the Japanese veterans who fought in the Canadian army last war are necessarily loyal to Canada. Japan was an ally then and an enemy now. In April 1942, Mr. Miyahara in con-

versation with an informer claimed that the treatment accorded the Japanese at the camp at Hastings Park, Vancouver ~~is~~ was very bad and said, "food no good, bad surroundings, Government bad, no good. God damn. God Damn." His English is rather poor. He is atleast 50 years of age. He also said "Japan may win, by and by, all right." If this man is a sample of the loyalty of the Japanese veterans, then a dangerous element would have permits to remain on in Vancouver.

64. Jap Mary (OHAMA)

Mary OHAMA, who goes by the name of Jap. Mary, a prostitute, lives in room 10, Central Hotel Rooms, 42 Cordona St., E. Vancouver. Her phone number is Marine 4705. She also operates at the Strathcona Hotel, the Empress Hotel, and the New Eli Hotel. Among others, her place is frequented by a great many soldiers and sailors. It might be argued from the fact that she was operating in China town 10 years ago that she would not be suspected of being in the employ of the Japanese. However, that is the type of person the Japanese would use as an agent.

65. Kiichi OKURA

Kiichi OKURA has a laundry on 1934 Columbia Ave. Vancouver, with an office at 230 Powell St. His residence is at 160 West 4th Ave. An uncle who used to live in Vancouver and was very loyal to Japan is now back in Japan. Kiichi Okura has done a good deal of criticizing of the British, notably at the time when Japan joined the Axis. He has always been talking along the line that if the British didn't change their ways with respect to the treatment of labour, it would go hard with them. He is definitely pro-Japanese. A Japanese informer said Okura has been in league with Kenji Kitamura, the owner of the Taishodo Drug Store (see No. 59). It seems that Okura used to go to Japanese steamers to pick up their laundry and in this way was able to bring dope ashore. This Canadian-born Japanese informer reports Okura to be strongly pro-Japanese.

66. Yoshio KOCHI

President of Steveston Japanese Association. Naturalized, about 58 or 59 years old. With K. Hashimoto (see No. 32), collected money to aid Japan's war effort. Asked by Morii (see No. 1) to act on Advisory Committee for evacuation of Japanese. A close friend of Nemichi, formerly Japanese Consul at Vancouver. A Japanese source reports he is strongly pro-Japanese (see p. 9 of Report, and Appendix 4, page 33).

67. Edward Chutaro BANNO

Of 193 E. Hastings St., Vancouver. B.A.'31, M.D.'35. President of Japanese Alumni Association (see p. 9 of report). One of three who went to Ottawa in 1936 to urge the granting of the franchise to Nisei. Attended school in Japan as a boy for three years. Member of the Nisei Advisory Committee on evacuation.

68. Kunio SHIMIZU

Of 329, Gore Ave., Vancouver, B.A. 1938, member of Japanese Alumni Association. Part time assistant to Higashi (see No. 14) as business manager of The New Canadian.

69. Kojiro SHOJI

Kojiro SHOJI lives at 250 Cassiar St., Vancouver. He used to be a gambler and made quite a sum of money in that way. Shoji and his brother have a paper box manufacturing company. He has been vice-president of the Canadian Japanese Association. Two Japanese informers state that he is definitely pro-Japanese. He is also a Buddhist.

NOTE: Particulars of Nos. 70 - 79 may be found in Appendix 5, pages 48-51, of the Report.

70. G. NAGAMI

71. Yoshimitsu YASUDA

72. Toku HAMADA

73. Yoshikuni ADACHI

74. Masao MATSUMOTO

75. Tadayoshi YONEYAMA

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76. Yasuzo NAGAMI

77. Masao SASAKI

78. Taka YASUDA

79. T. ABE

80. Toyo KAWATA

Toyo (Y) KAWATA is a Japanese national and has been secretary of the Canadian Japanese Association. He resides at 2653 Main St., Vancouver. He is reported as always having talked in favour of Japan. The Canadian Japanese Association is very pro-Japanese in its viewpoint, and Kawata, who has been so closely linked with this association, shares its views. They have always taken the view that the "China Incident" was a holy war to establish a co-prosperity sphere in Asia. A Japanese source says that the task of the Canadian Japanese Association has been the propagation of the Japanese ideal among the Japanese community. As a leader in this movement, Kawata is definitely pro-Japanese in thought and outlook.

81. Eiji SASAKI

Eiji SASAKI worked at the Vancouver Cannery at Eburne. He is about 64 years of age and took part in the Russo-Japanese war. He was connected with the Medical Corps. He is naturalized, and a fisherman. Has been in Canada for about thirty years. His son-in-law is in Japan working as secretary to the Head of a Prefecture. He talks along the line that Japan will win the war, that the war will probably not be longer than six months. His view is that Japan will not annex the territory she has won, but give them as much freedom as possible, and only exploit the territory economically. He has a son about 25 years of age, a fisherman, Canadian-born.

82. Minoru KUDO

Minoru KUDO was principal of a Japanese language school at Mission City, B.C. He is a national of about 60 years of age and has been in Canada for about 25 years. He has been a teacher for about 15 years, previously having farmed. He went to Japan during the summer

vacation about four years ago. He believes Japan will win the war and that as a Japanese teacher his work was to bring up the Japanese children as loyal Japanese citizens. He has expressed the opinion that from the standpoint of a Japanese citizen, it is better to go to an internment camp, than to one of the road camps. The reason he gives is that in an internment camp, Japanese would be under International Law while at one of the road camps they would be under Dominion of Canada laws. He believes it would also be more loyal to Japan to be in an internment camp, because some of the roads being built might be used for military purposes, and thus used against Japan. A number of Japanese at Mission, B.C. were talking with him along these lines, among whom was a Japanese farmer by the name of KUNIMOTO.

83. Sadayoshi AOKI

Sadayoshi AOKI was a Japanese language teacher in Vancouver and lives at 1934 Triumph St. He used to teach at Cumberland, B.C. but left there seven or eight years ago. He planned to return to Japan for good at the time, but secured the position in Vancouver, so remained. He is a national about fifty years of age. He has been in Canada about fifteen years. He is described as very pro-Japanese, and feels that the Japanese must work for the Japanese Government. During the years Japan has been fighting with China, his view has been that China should side with Japan and fight against America and Britain. He thinks the Mikado is a Divine Power and should be worshipped.

84. Motohito YANAGISAWA

Motohito YANAGISAWA is a national about 45 years of age. He lives at 1766 Franklin Street, Vancouver, and has been in Canada about 28 years. He has been salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine. Of late he made considerable profits by smuggling sewing machines into Japan, having them sent with individuals. He is a member of the Canadian Japanese Association and like all those connected with that Association is pro-Japanese. During the Sino-Japanese conflict he helped a

great deal in collecting money to be sent to Japan to help fight China. About two years ago he said that the China Incident would soon be settled and Japan would then have to fight the powers behind China, in other words, Britain and U.S.A. He has a brother living in Japan.

85. Tokichi TAKEUCHI

Tokichi TAKEUCHI is naturalized and about 55 years of age. He used to fish in the Skeena River district. He has done some work as an interpreter. He used to have the same office as, and was a partner of, Saburo YOSHIE. (Mr. Yoshie was a former interpreter at the Immigration Office and given a two and a half year term in prison some years ago). He has been a member of the Canadian Japanese Association. He leans toward Japan and collected money among the Japanese here to be sent to Japan during the China Incident period. He thinks Japan will win the war.

86. Renzo SUZUMOTO

Renzo SUZUMOTO is a Japanese national about 55 years of age and has been in Canada round 32 years. He lives at 1866 Triumph St., Vancouver. Being a national he could not fish himself but had others fish for him. His boats fished around Nanaimo. He went back to Japan with his wife a year ago and remained there five months, coming back last fall. He has a brother in Japan. He is a member of the Canadian Japanese Association and is pro-Japanese. During the China Incident period, he helped the Association distribute propaganda pamphlets explaining Japan's actions in China. About two years ago he bought Japanese government bonds. Quite recently he said Japan would win the war as it only took three months to get Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. He wants Japan to win the war.

87. Bunjiro UYEDA

Bunjiro UYEDA is a Japanese national about 56 years of age. He has been in Canada about 25 years. He is wealthy and is the owner of the Yamato Silk store, 460 Granville St., Vancouver. He resides at

2996 W. 29th St. Vancouver. He used to go back to Japan frequently, and was there in 1940 during the 2600th Anniversary celbrations. His parents are in Japan. He is sympathetic toward Japan. Since the war began in December, he said "We will all have to help Japan." Says that reports of the Hong Kong atrocities are exaggerated. He does not think the war will last long, thinks that a decisive battle will be fought between Germany and Russia soon, and that the Axis will win. He thinks Japan's next move is toward India.

88. Reizaburo UCHIDA

Reizaburo UCHIDA is a Japanese national around 45 years of age. He has been in Canada 20 years. Up to two years ago he was very prominent in the Canadian Japanese Association but recently has kept in the background. He is an insurance agent, also an importer and exporter. He is very pro-Japanese and says that Japan will win. He collected money for Japan at the time of the China Incident. He thinks China will soon be conquered and that Japan will be ready to fight Britain and United States, the powers behind China.

89. Senkichi FUKUYAMA

Senkichi FUKUYAMA is a Japanese national of about 55 years and has been in Canada for 25 years. He had a fish market at the Fish Dock and was a member of the Burrard Fish Co. He spent six months in Japan returning in the spring of 1941. When he returned from Japan he said that Japan was preparing for war and, because of the extent of the preparations, it was to fight some other country besides China. He is in sympathy with Japan. He said he saw a Canadian-born Japanese called R. Shirakawa in Tokyo, and he supposed Shirakawa was on espionage work for Canada. He did not approve.

90. Shichi Nosuke KAMEDA

Shichi Nosuke KAMEDA is a naturalized Japanese nearing 60 years of age. Has been in Canada around thirty years. Was a store keeper at Port Essington in the Skeena River district. He said that Canada was no match for Japan and that Japan would win. He visited Japan four years ago.

91. Sannosuke MAIKAWA

Sannosuke MAIKAWA is a Japanese national, 58 years of age, and has been in Canada over thirty years. Has a fish market in the 300 block, Powell St., Vancouver. He used to supply the N.Y.K. boats with provisions, and associated with the Japanese officers and sailors. In this way he has kept in touch with developments in Japan. He has had dealings in narcotic drugs and had other men hired to sell them to the Chinese. About four years ago, R. Otsuji was caught and sent to prison for two and a half years. He was thought to be one of Maikawa's men. Contributed considerable sums of money to Japan during the China Incident phase of the war.

92. Kimpei GOTO

Kimpei GOTO is a Japanese national of 50 years. He has lived in Canada 25 years, and is an insurance agent. Japan would win if Germany gets victory over Russia, he says. He thinks the spring offensive in Russia will see Germany victorious and therefore a victory for the Axis powers. He was jubilant over the fall of Singapore.

93. Kaichi KIKIDA

Kaichi KIKIDA is a Japanese national of 49 years and has been in Canada for twenty-six years. He lives at Strawberry Hill, B.C. He collected money in his district for Japan to aid in the fight with China. He thinks the present war will last a long time because of the preparations being made in Canada and the U.S.A. He thinks the outcome is doubtful but hopes Japan will win.

94. W. HAMAGISHI

Hamagishi is a Japanese national of 56 years. He has been in Canada for 25 years. He is a broker and interpreter. Some ten years ago he was secretary of the Japanese Fishermen's Association at Steveston. He has been helping Mr. J. Nakayama compose a history of the Japanese in Canada, a kind of Who's Who. He sympathizes with Japan and hopes she will win. He was jubilant over the fall of Hong Kong. He collected money for Japan to aid in the war against China.

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95. Masataro EBISUZAKI

Masataro EBISUZAKI is a Japanese national about 56 years of age and has been in Canada over thirty years. His residence is 466 E. Cordova St., and his grocery store at 337 Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. He was treasurer of the Canadian Japanese Association about two years ago. He collected money for Japan at the time of the China Incident. He visited Japan two or three times during the last fifteen years. His parents are still living in Japan. He is pro-Japanese. Is the father of Kojiro EBISUZAKI, spokesman and leader of the Nisei who refused to go to a road camp in Ontario (see Appendix 7, page 57).

96. Teiichi HAMAGAKI

Teiichi HAMAGAKI is a Japanese national of 56 years of age, and has been in Canada for thirty years. He is a real estate man by profession. He is pro-Japanese and believes Japan will win the war. He helped to collect money for Japan after the war with China started.

97. Gisaku HIRAMATSU

Gisaku HIRAMATSU is a Japanese national about 56 years of age. He has been in Canada about 26 years. He collected money for Japan during the China Incident. Is pro-Japanese and claims the war will soon be over with Japan winning. He has a son of 23 years who has been arrested for vagrancy and stealing.

98. Sahei KATO

Sahei KATO, Japanese national of 53 years, has been in Canada 23 years. He had a shoe shop at 338 Powell St., Vancouver. He often went to Japan, the last time being four years ago. He donated about $400 to Japan after the war with China started. He is reported to have made money selling narcotics. He is pro-Japanese.

99. Masanori HAYAKAWA

Masanori HAYAKAWA, is a Japanese national of 42 years and has been in Canada for 25 years. He has now gone to a road camp but for the last two years was a censor at the post office in Vancouver. He helped to collect money for Japan after the war with China began

in 1937. He is of the opinion that the war won't last long and that Japan will win.

100. Kigoro MAIKAWA

Kigoro MAIKAWA, Japanese national of 62 years, has been in Canada about 35 years. He is said to have been boss at a saw mill, and reported to be wealthy. He contributed to the fund sent to Japan after the beginning of the China Incident. He believes Japan will win. He has a daughter, 25 years of age, who has been in Japan the last three years.

101. Shigeru SASAKI, Japanese national of 50 years, has been in Canada 22 years. He trained with the Cavalry in the Japanese Army. He worked in Vancouver as a gardener. He has not gone to a road camp. Believes Japan will win the war.

102. Kenkichi INOUYE

Kenkichi INOUYE, Japanese national of 50 years, has been in Canada about 30 years. He visited Japan for four months seven years ago. He worked as a foreman at a paper mill in Port Alice. Collected money to help Japan in the war against China and sent it to the Canadian Japanese Association in Vancouver. He thinks Japan will win without having to fight on the American Continent. He thinks India will revolt and the Axis will win. He was jubilant over the fall of Singapore.

103. Tomoki KAWABE

Tomoki KAWABE, Japanese national of fifty years, has been in Canada about thirty years. He was a boss at a saw mill at Merritt, B.C. until twelve years ago at which time he went to work at Chemainus. He contributed money to help Japan fight China. He is pro-Japanese and said that the war would not be long as Japan was all prepared. He is reported to be fairly wealthy.

104. Yosuke OZEKI

Yosuke OZEKI, naturalized Japanese, about 59 years of age, ~~and~~ has been in Canada for thirty years. He was president of the Cod Fishermen's Association with its office at the foot of Campbell Street, Vancouver. He lives at the Celtic Cannery at the foot of Blenheim St., Vancouver. Is pro-Japanese and always listened to short wave radio news from Tokyo. He believes Japan will win and has been jubilant over Japan's victories.

105. Yoshihara NAKAGAWA, Japanese national age fiftyyears, has been in Canada for thirty years. He is now in the electric massage business at New Westminster. He helped to collect money for Japan during the 'China Incident' phase of the war. Visited Japan twice. His father is living there. Thinks the war won't last long because of the tremendous rapidity with which Japan has been winning. He thinks all will depend on how the struggle between Russia and Germany turns out, and believes the Axis will win.

106. Yoshio NAKAZAWA

Yoshio NAKAZAWA, Japanese national of 55 years, has been in Canada about thirty years. He had a clothing store in the 300 block Powell St., Vancouver, B.C. It is reported that he contributed $300 towards the war to help Japan fight China. He thinks the war will not last long and that if the Japanese wait a while they won't need to be evacuated. He thinks the war will be over without fighting here. He is believed to hold some executive position in the Japanese Chamber of Commerce which is pro-Japanese.

107. Tsunekichi TAKEUCHI

Tsunekichi TAKEUCHI, Japanese national of 59 years, has been in Canada for thirty years. He had a second hand hardware store in Vancouver at 232 Main St. Takeuchi is pro-Japanese and contributed money to help Japan fight China. His views are pro-Japanese. He thinks the war will soon be over and that the Japanese need not evacuate if they wait a couple of months. He believes Britain and the U.S.A. will be defeated and the Axis win.

108. Nihei OTSUKI

Nihei OTSUKI, a national about 56 years of age, has been in Canada for 26 years. He lives at Strawberry Hill and had a very large chicken hatchery. He is reported to be wealthy and contributed about $400 towards helping Japan in the war against China. He was, at one time, president of the Japanese Farmer's Association at Strawberry Hill. He is an influential man in that locality. He was very jubilant over the fall of Hong Kong and Singapore. He believes Japan will win the war.

109. Yoshihara TOYODA

Yoshihara TOYODA, naturalized, 57 years of age, has been in Canada for thirty years. He was a fisherman living at Knight Inlet, B.C. He contributed to Japan $100 to aid in the war against China. He thinks Japan will win the war. He has a son who was educated in Japan but is now living in Canada, age 22 years.

110. Kurajiro ADACHI

Kurajiro ADACHI, Japanese national of 46 years, has been in Canada for 20 years. He has been a saw mill worker at Port Moody, B.C. He contributed money to Japan and hopes Japan will win. He believes Germany will defeat Russia in the spring and thus the war will not be long.

111. Senmatsu HAMAMURA

Senmatsu HAMAMURA, naturalized, about 55 years of age, has been in Canada for about thirty years. He is a fisherman, and worked at the Terra Nova Cannery about three miles below Marpole. His father is living in Japan and he has been there twice himself. He contributed money to help Japan fight China.

112. Magoichi OKAMURA

Magoichi OKAMURA, Japanese national of 60 years living at Strawberry Hill, has been in Canada for thirty years. He helped to collect money for Japan to fight China. He was at one time President of the Farmer's Association at Strawberry

Hill. He is reported to be pro-Japanese and believes Japan will win the war. He has been to Japan two or three times.

113. Chiujiro KAWAMOTO

Chiujiro KAWAMOTO, naturalized, 60 years of age, has been in Canada for 35 years and worked at the Vancouver Cannery. He visited Japan four years ago for about three months and received military training there. He contributed money to help Japan in war against China. Thinks Japan will soon win the war.

114. Kanjiro TASHIMA

Kanjiro TASHIMA, 61 years of age, has been in Canada for about 30 years. He is married with three sons who are married and living at Acme Cannery. He has worked himself at the Acme Cannery, two or three miles below Marpole, B.C. Contributed generously towards Japan's war against China. Thinks Japan will win.

115. Yoshimatsu MATSUMOTO

Yoshimatsu MATSUMOTO is a farmer living near the air port on Sea Island. Was at the Vancouver Cannery until 1941, when he sold his net and boats. He is pro-Japanese and hopes Japan will win. Contributed money to Japan to help fight China. His son, Toshi Matsumoto who farms with him, is also reported as being pro-Japanese.

116. Hidekichi ARIKADO

Hidekichi ARIKADO, Japanese national of 55 years, has been in Canada for 25 years. He has been working in a saw mill at Fraser Mill, near New Westminster. He contributed money to Japan to help fight China. Belives Japan will win the war.

117. Kantaro KADOTA

Kataro KADOTA used to work at Englewood, B.C. in a saw mill. His wife has been in Japan now for two years. He is pro-Japanese. He contributed money to aid Japan against China. He hopes to return to Japan after the war. His son, 27 years old, is now living in Japan.

118. Toichi KOYAMA

Toichi KOYAMA, naturalized, 58 years of age, has lived in Canada for thirty years. He spent six months in Japan in 1940. He is reported as being wealthy and contributed money to aid Japan against China. He is of the opinion that Japan will win the war.

119. Taira YASUNAKA

Taira YASUNAKA, Japanese national of 48 years, has been in Canada for 25 years. He resides at 2696 Trinity St., Vancouver. He has visited Japan two or three times but not in the last ten years. He was in the importing and exporting business and a partner of Kesahiro IWASHITA, who has been interned. Ahother partner is TOMODA, who has been in Japan, their agent in Osaka for many years. Yasunaka is reported as being pro-Japanese, and contributed money in aid of the Japanese war against China. He believes Japan has made sufficient preparation and will win the war.

120. Rinyu YAMAMOTO,

Rinyu YAMAMOTO, national and 50 years of age, has been in Canada for thirty years. Was a dental mechanic but for the last five years has been connected with the editorial department of the Daily News and wrote pro-Japanese articles in that paper. He resides at 2528 Napier St., Vancouver. He is a friend of Mr. Yasushi YAMASAKI, former proprietor of the Continental Daily News, who now resides in Tokyo and who travels a great deal to Manchuria.

NOTE: Nos. 121 - 128, and Nos. 129 - 138, are mentioned in Appendix 3. See also pages 8, 9 of the report.

121. S. KAWAGUCHI

122. S. HAMURA.

123. K. CHIBA

124. U. FUJINAMI

125. Y. TOYODA

126. K. KAJIWARA

127. U. ENDO

128. S. SUJUIRA

129. Eikichi HARADA

130. Eiichi HARADA

131. Ichiro TABATA

132. Inao TABATA

133. Hiroshi TABATA

134. S. FUKUSHIMA

135. S. AKUNE

136. H. AKUNE

137. N. AKUNE

138. M. HIGO

NOTE: Nos. 139 - 147 are key men who worked for Seitaro YAMAOKA, see No. 51

139. G. MURAKI, Head Millright

140. J. AZUMA, Millright

141. Y. ADACHI, Millright

142. J. MATSUMOTI, Millright

143. S. FUKUNAGA, Plainer

144. T. KITAMURA, Shipper

145. T. KUSHINO, Resaw

146. S. FUJIMOTO, Shipper

147. M. NAKAMURA, Shipper

148. Miss UCHIAI

Of 320 Powell St., Vancouver. Born in Canada, but took Normal Training in Japan. Teacher in Japanese language school at Vancouver. Cp. Report, pages 7, 8.

149. Koichiro MIYAZAKI

Of 154, W. 5th Street, Vancouver. Teacher in Japanese language school at Vancouver. Cp. Report, pages 7, 8.

150. SHIMOGAKI

Teacher in Japanese language school at Ucluelet. Cp. Report, pages 7, 8.

151. F. KANAMOTO

F. KANAMOTO lives at Steveston B.C. and is an intimate friend of Kitaro Nitta who did some subversive propaganda work among North American Indians living in British Columbia. (See No. 9).

152. NAKAMURA

NAKAMURA has a grocery store at 760 Nelson Street, Vancouver. He is a Japanese National and according to a reliable Japanese source believes that Japan will win the war. He was one of the first to leave Vancouver for road camp. Men of his type might be agitators in the road camps.

153. NUKAI

NUKAI is connected with the Trollers Association at Tofino, B.C. He was a close friend and Associate of Tommy Onami, a suspicious character who was sales agent for the Ucluelet Trollers and as such travelled up and down the B.C. coast. Tommy Onami gave up his job suddenly and went to Borneo.

154. Yoshio MUKAI

Yoshio MUKAI is a fisherman living in Vancouver. He is about 40 years of age. According to reliable information he is a very radical type, very pro-Japanese and one who would most certainly help the Japanese if they attacked British Columbia.

155. TAKA

There is a Japanese family by the name of Taka living at the Brunswick Cannery at Canoe Pass, near Steveston, B.C. People around there believe the Japan ese have been having some secret meetings at their home or that they have been meeting to hear

radio news. Up to the time that the curfew came into force, Japanese were prowling around there late at night and returned to their homes in the early hours of the morning.

156. B. OHASHI

B. OHASHI is living at New Westminster, B.C. He is a clergyman and has a store as well. He is around 65 years of age but looks younger. He was born in Japan. His daughter who is 18 was born in Canada. A man who lives in New Westminster went into Ohashi's store to phone. The phone is in the kitchen and they did not seem anxious for people to use it. Ohashi had a large map on the wall with short wave stations marked at the bottom. On the map he had blue and red pins marking the battle lines in the Far East. This man said Mr. Ohashi has had military training.

NOTE: Nos. 157 - 159 were on the staff of the Canada Daily News, and Nos. 160 - 165 on the staff of the Tairiku Nippo. See report p. 7.

157. Kenzo MORI, Reporter

158. Tsukane MAYEDA, Reporter

159. Tsuruichi TAKAHASHI, Translator

160. Eiichiro FUNE, Reporter

161. Michiyoshi YAMAMOTO, Reporter

162. Eitaro IWAMOTO, Sub-reporter

163. Tsutomu IWASAKI, Editor English section

164. Shota KONDO, Reporter English Section

165. Mitsuya SASAKI , Reporter, English Section.

166. F. J. (Shaw) MIZUHARA

Father,S. MIZUHARA is a Japanese real estate and Insurance man whose office is at 243 Powell Street, Vancouver. He is an elderly man of the 1st Generation Japanese and was at one time Secretary of the Salt Herring Packers Association. F. J. (Shaw) MIZUHARA is a graduate of the University of B.C., a B.A. in Chemistry, 1939,

and M.A. in 1941. He is assistant in Lab. work for 1st and 2nd year students at the U.B.C. During student days, F. J. MIZUHARA was a friend of Dave Kato, who graduated in 1939. Dave Kato's father is Japanese and his mother German. He went back to Japan in 1940 and is now in the Japanese army. Dave Kato used to drive Mizuhara to University in his car. They were close friends and played on the football team of which Dave Kato was Manager. Both these young men were pals of Tom Shoyama, Editor of the New Canadian (see No. 13).

167. S. UCHIDA

S. UCHIDA is a Japanese farmer living at Steveston. He used to go to Japan every year before the war and didn't seem very interested in his farm. He said he went to Japan to get money from his uncle, who was a Rear Admiral, to help finance his Saltery. His uncle was killed in one of those outbreaks in Japan a few years ago when prominent men were murdered. He told of this and said he was not able to get financial help from that source any more as his uncle's estate was tied up. On returning from Japan once, he brought a couple of Japanese back with him to act as servants, but they were really technicians and not servants. Uchida was often official host when prominent Japanese from Japan visited Vancouver or Steveston.

168. Fred MACHIDA

Fred MACHIDA was born in the Naas River country, B.C., his father being a fishing contractor. He is regarded by the Japanese as a reckless and desperate fellow and borrows a good deal of money. He wanted to go to Japan to study to be an aviator, but didn't go. He is very mechanically minded. He spends a good deal of time at Steveston and is a close friend of the T. Uyeda family there. His brother, Teruo Machida, was one of those who agitated at Hastings Park, Vancouver, when the first hundred Canadian-born Japanese refused to go to Ontario.

169. S. MIZUGUCHI

S. MIZUGUCHI, a fisherman at Steveston, is a Japanese national, aggressive and resentful towards whites. He is quiet now but considered dangerous. Among Japanese from Steveston, Mizuguchi is named along with T. Inana (see No. 53) and Rokuhei Konishi (see No. 8) as likely to be most active on the Japanese side in a crisis. Mizuguchi is a close friend of Mineoka (Secretary of the Deep River Fish Co.), who was detained after the outbreak of war.

170. (- - - - -) Manager of Fish Store.

There is a fish store situated in the 300 block Carrall Street, Vancouver. The proprietor is a Japanese and he has a young Japanese lad working for him. The business next door is the "Sea Food" restaurant. Both these places are quite close to the corner of Carrall and Hastings St., Vancouver, and next to the Bank of Montreal and across the street from the B.C. Electric. The manager of the Fish Store used to have a share in the "Sea Food" restaurant and still supplies them with fish. A Chinese informer said the manager of the Fish Store is believed to be an ex-naval officer. He visited the store the day after Pearl Harbour to buy some shrimps. The manager of the Fish Store was very happy and said "We have six of their ships now...." "We are good friends. Bye and Bye we can go back to the Orient together." To another man he is reported as saying, "Well, pretty soon we can get them all", referring to the American warships.

171. Kamekichi MIYATA

Kamekichi MIYATA was a collector for the Canada Daily News. He is a close friend of Shizuo Muraki, owner of the New Pier Cafe, 220 Main St., Vancouver (see No. 58) and was seen with him in happy mood discussing the news in the paper regarding the Japanese advance in Malaya. He is also a close friend of K. Yamanobe who operated the Confectionery Store at 1387 Granville

Street, Vancouver (see No. 62).

172. U. SAKAMOTO

Head of the Fishermen's section of Steveston Japanese Association (see Appendix 4, p. 33). Is strongly pro-Japanese. Was in a number of arguments with the Chinese proprietor of a Chop Suey house. The Chinese asserted that Sakamoto threatened him.

173. KAWASE

Head of the Farmers' Section of Steveston Japanese Association (see Appendix 4). Especially active in aligning second-generation Japanese with the nationals. Regarded by reliable source as entirely loyal to Japan.

174. Chitose UCHIDA

B.A. 1916 of U.B.C. Member of Japanese Alumni Association. Member of "Master Committee" of six, working with Morii and others on evacuation.

NOTE: Nos. 175 - 202 are all intimate friends of Etsuji MORII, trained in jiujitsu, and reported to be body guards of Morii. They were all asked by Morii to serve on the Advisory Committee for evacuation. Under individual interrogation, some of them at least could probably give valuable information on Morii's activities and connections with the Japanese network.

175. Akira ISHIWARA,

Second-generation Japanese, former president of Japanese Canadian Citizens League, dentist; his father (representative of "Canada News" at the memorial service held in Vancouver for the late Japanese Emperor, in 1926) went to Japan two years ago.

176. Tadao OMORI

177. Satorii TAMOTO

178. Rintaro NAKAYAMA

179. Takeo KAWASAKI

180. Ei KAWANO

181. Tayoki UYEDA

182. Eikichi KONDO

183. Yoshio UWATE

184. Minoru HATASHITA

185. Kunji KURAMOTO

186. Masao KAWASAKI

187. Ben SUMI

188. Masatoshi UMEZU

189. Wasuo KANNO

190. Yoshitomo MUKAI

191. Tetsu UMEZU

192. Yataro KIMURA

193. Noboru TSUCHII

194. Shigeo SHIRAISHI

195. Zojiro OKAHARA

196. Yoshiichi NISHIMURA

197. Akitaka TSUJI

198. Sadao MAIKAWA

199. Suyeki YAMAMURA

200. Kazuo SATO

201. Masato ISHIBASHI

202. Hajime SUZUKI

203. Tsuruji SUDA

Tsuruji SUDA is a naturalized Japanese about 62 years of age and has been in Canada some 35 years. He isa fisherman and lives at Queensborough near New Westminster. He is a leader in the community. He collected money for Japan duringthe "China Incident" phase. He is pro-Japanese in his outlook and thinks the war will soon be over seeing that Japan has been able to advance so rapidly in the South Pacific.

204. Sataro FUJITA

Sataro FUJITA, Japanese national of 51 years, has been in Canada for 26 years. He lives in Marpole, 8754 Selkirk St., Vancouver. About twenty years ago he worked for the Kinyusha Trust Co. which went bankrupt. It is reported that Fujita hid some money at thattime. Since then he has worked as a grocery salesman. Has a mother living in Japan, and he went back there, himself, once. He contributed money to help Japan win the war against China.

NOTE: In March, 1942, the first group of Canadian-born Japanese who were scheduled to leave for work camp in Ontario refused to go on the night set for their departure. The two who were leaders in the agitation which resulted in their not going are:

205. Toshi SAKAMOTO, a Canadian-born Japanese from Prince Rupert.

206. Teruo MACHIDA, a Canadian-born Japanese from Naas River District.

207. Minoru SAKAMOTO

Minoru SAKAMOTO, an elder brother of Toshi SAKAMOTO was with the above two mentioned people at the Manning Pool at Hastings Park, Vancouver. While it was not definitely known whether he had

done any agitating like the others, it was thought more than likely that he had a hand in it, as he has always been a leader in fishermen's strikes.

208. Kiyoshi NAKAI

K. NAKAI is about 56 years of age. He was educated at the University of Washington. He has beenhere for a long time and worked as an interpreter. He gave that up to fish and owns a small boat of his own. He is down and out financially, as he spends his money as fast as he makes it. Sometimes he stays at a rooming house at 135 Powell Street, sometimes at Steveston, sometimes at Lulu Island. He can be reached through J. KAWAJIRA at 134 Powell Street.

NAKAI seemed rather disgruntled over the Japanese losing their fishing rights. He said that Kimura, who is acting on the committee was reported to be receiving $1500.00 a year, although the Japanese papers previously said he would not be paid. Nakai said the Japanese would not get a proper deal.

With reference to the war in Europe, a source remarked that Hitler was losing ground. Nakai remarked that Hitler wasn't retreating but was just withdrawing and would attack Britain in the Spring. He said that Singapore was surrounded and would be lost and perhaps Australia too.

Nakai said he heard by short wave radio from Japan that Wang Ching Wei is helping to negotiate peace between Japan and China. He said they didn't dare to have a powerful short wave radio in Vancouver but they have one in Steveston and "there", pointing in the direction of Lulu Island.

After the outbreak of the war with Japan in December, it was suggested to Nakai that Japan was rather foolish seeing she already had one war on her hands. Nakai said that no doubt it would be all right, as the Japanese Government must know before they started.

CLASS C (Nos. 209 - 282).

209. Torao TEZUKA

Torao TEZUKA lives at 716 Main St., Vancouver, a Japanese national of 38 years. It is reported he came to Vancouver on a Japanese freighter without a passport ten years ago. He is pro-Japanese, and very good friend of F. FUJIMAGARI.

209A. Toshiaki SUMI

Toshiaki SUMI, Japanese national about 48 years, lives at 1642 W. 2nd Ave., Vancouver. He has been in Canada about 25 years. He is pro-Japanese and thinks the Axis will soon win the war. He believes India will fall soon like Thai and that they will let the Japanese pass through the country to meet the Germans in the Middle East.

210. K. HATO

Has a store near that of Toshiaki SUMI and shares his opinions.

211. J. TESHIMA

Reliable source reports Teshima shares the outlook of Nos. 209A, 210.

212. Kinsaku NAGAMI

Kinsaku NAGAMI, Japanese national of 40 years, has been in Canada about 13 years. He has gone to one of the road camps but formerly resided at 1684 West 4th Ave., Vancouver. He was a taxi driver. He entered Canada without a passport. He is pro-Japanese and feels that since Japan has conquered such a vast territory within a few months, she will win.

213. Fusatomi MATSUMOTO

Fusatomi MATSUMOTO, Japanese national of 38 years, worked in a paper mill at Ocean Falls. Has been in Canada ten years. His parents lived here but returned to Japan five years ago. He thought the war would soon be over because of thetremendous speed with which Japan was winning in Asia, and that Japan would be victorious.

214. Seizo TATEISHI

214. Seizo TATEISHI

Seizo TATEISHI, Japanese national of 35 years, has been in Canada 18 years. Worked at the paper mill at Ocean Falls. His father returned to Japan some twelve years ago. He was evacuated to Hastings Park some time ago. He believes Japan is going toward India now and will take India and join up with the Germans in central Asia.

215. Nisuke MIYATA

Nisuke MIYATA, Japanese national, about fifty years of age, has been in Canada twenty-five years. His wife and children are now living in Japan having returned there seven years ago. He does not think there is a chance that Japan will lose the war because of the great speed with which she has already achieved victory.

216. Kakuta TOMIYAMA

Kakuta TOMIYAMA, national, is 45 years of age and has been in Canada some 22 years. He had a rooming house at 927 Main Street, Vancouver. He used to be a taxi driver. His wife visited Japan some four years ago. He believes the war will soon come to an end with the Axis winning.

217. H. KUBA

H. KUBA is a Canadian-born Japanese at Steveston, B.C. He has acted as contact man between Noguchi, (see No. 7) and the white people a great deal and has had a desk in Noguchi's office. He is reported to be pro-Japanese. In conversation with Thornton, it was suggested to him that if the second generation Japanese wanted favourable consideration they should openly condemn Japan's actions. Kuba said if the Canadian Government will not accept them fully as citizens and they were to turn against Japan, where would they be? Kuba said their own people here are nationals and do not like the Nisei to talk against Japan, and that it would be dangerous to do so unless Canada gave the Nisei full recognition.

218. T. UCHIDA

T. UCHIDA, whose office is in the Dominion Bank Building, an Importer and Insurance man, and Representative of the Orange Growers, used to return to Japan every other year.

219. Momoki MASUDA

Momoki MASUDA, of the Burrard Fish Company, foot of Campbell Street, Vancouver, B.C. was one of those who considered the fall of Singapore as 'good news'.

220. K. NAKAI

K. NAKAI, Secretary of the Fishing Company of the West Coast, in the 300 block, Powell Street, Vancouver, was another Japanese who expressed the view that the fall of Singapore to Japan was 'good news'. Reliable Japanese sources state that all Japanese living in Vancouver who were born in Japan were very happy over the fall of Hong Kong and Singapore to Japan.

NOTE: Nos. 221-229 were born in Canada, but received their education in Japan, and have, therefore, been fully exposed to nationalistic propaganda. Nos. 221-226 live at Steveston, Nos. 227-229 at Claxton. Nos. 225-229 are about 18 years old, and returned from Japan some four years ago.

221. I. HAMAGUCHI

222. Tomizo SAKATA

223. Kenji KUROHASHI

224. Y. KUROHASHI

225. S. KUWABARA

226. Tamie KUWABARA

227. Tamatsu YAMAMOTO

228. Y. TANI

229. Kazu TANI

230. J. TANAKA

J. TANAKA operates the Tanaka Rice Mill at 755 Powell Street, Vancouver. He is definitely pro-Japanese. Mr. Tanaka believes the United States made a mistake in going to war with Japan, as he thinks the United States will be beaten by Japan.

NOTE: Last December just after the outbreak of war with Japan, two men at the Oceanic Cannery, Skeena River District, B.C. acted rather suspiciously during a blackout. In spite of the fact that they had curtains up to black out their homes, when the watchman went around, he found these men had their curtains drawn and their doors wide open while they were standing in the doorway. The men were:

231. S. KATAYAMA, still working at the Oceanic Cannery.

232. Y. TAKATA, now at Porcheron Cannery.

233. T. NAKAMURA

T. NAKAMURA runs a confectionery store at 401 Robson Street, Vancouver. He came from Japan 17 years ago. His attitude does not seem to indicate that he would be loyal to Canada. He said "whether Japan wins or loses, the Japanese here (in Canada) will suffer - they will be treated like pigs".

234. KANEKO

KANEKO has been a fisherman at the Claxton Cannery, Skeena River district. He is a naturalized Canadian. His wife and children are all in Japan and he is known to sympathize with Japan.

235. TANIYAMA

TANIYAMA is an elderly Japanese and a naturalized Canadian. He used to fish along the Naas River in the summer time. He has been living in the B.C. Rooms, 500 Cordona Street, Vancouver. He is reported by Japanese source to be very radically pro-Japanese.

236. George ASAZUMA

George ASAZUMA, Japanese national, worked in the cleaning business in Vancouver. He has now gone to one of the road camps as a cook and helper. He is a quiet fellow but his mother-in-law, Mrs. Toyda, is very outspokenly pro-Japanese (see No. 246).

237. K. E. IKENO

K. E. IKENO has had a Private Printing Press at 611 Keefer Street, Vancouver, said he was not going to sell his Printing Press. He said he was planning on moving to Singapore after the war and start up in the Printing business there. He is a quiet and cautions man and did not go into further details on the matter, but the inference was he felt that Japan was going to win the war and retain the territory she has conquered, and that there would be great opportunities for the Japanese in conquered territory. This seems to show his attitude. It also checks information from other sources that the Japanese believe there will be good openings for them in the conquered territory after the war.

238. T. NODA

T. NODA lives on Fort Street, Victoria, B.C. He gives Electropathy treatments. Has been in Canada for perhaps 40 years, and his family has grown up there. Before Japan declared war he said that the U.S.A. and Britain "will have the shock of their lives when Japan comes in".

239. T. NAKANISHI

T. NAKANISHI is a fisherman living in Steveston. His brother D. NAKANISHI left Steveston hurriedly shortly before war was declared and returned to Japan. It is only reasonable to suppose that T. NAKANISHI is loyal to Japan seeing he has such a close relative living there and who probably returned on orders from the Japanese Government.

240. TAKASAKI

TAKASAKI, a soldierly type of Japanese returned to Japan. His four sons live at Steveston working at the Brunswick Cannery, Steveston, B.C. The other Japanese working at the Brunswick Cannery come from the same village in Japan.

241. B. YAMASAKI

B. YAMASAKI is about 68 years of age and lives at the foot of Trites Road, Steveston. He is believed to have had military experience and walks with a limp supposed to be the result of a wound received while fighting in a war with China.

242. S. KAMAI

S. KAMAI lives at Steveston and has shown his Nationalistic Japanese tendency through his anti-Chinese attitude. He said Chiang Kai Shek would not last more than two or three months.

243. Masuo TANAKA

Masuo TANAKA operates a hardware store in Steveston, B.C. His two brothers, F. TANAKA and M. TANAKA who used to live in Steveston are now back in Japan.

244. R. IKARI

R. IKARI resides at Steveston. He won a medal during the Russo-Japanese war by pushing a raft with explosives against a Russian warship at Port Arthur.

245. T. MAIKAWA

T. MAIKAWA, senior, owns, or mostly owns, the T. Maikawa store on 369 Powell Street, Vancouver. He has been back in Japan now for a long time but visited Vancouver for 2 or 3 months last spring. His son, T. MAIKAWA, lives in Vancouver. He is 24 or 26 years of age. This young man went back to Japan when he was about 7 years of age and remained there for over 10 years. He had his public school education in Japan. A Japanese who knows him well said he would consider the fall of Singapore to the Japanese as "good news".

246. Mrs. TOYDA

246. Mrs. TOYDA

Mrs. TOYDA runs the state cleaners. Her shop is situated at the corner of 13th and Main Street, Vancouver. A Canadian-born Japanese said he had never met such a pro-Japanese woman as Mrs. Toyda. For a week she predicted the fall of Singapore and was very happy when the Japanese took it. One of her daughters is married to a Japanese National, George Asazuma (no. 236).

247. KITA

Mr. T. Matsuyama, 469 Powell Street, Vancouver, is described as an extremely resourceful Japanese, who carried himself with a soldierly bearing. He was always going to Seattle and gave the impression that he was tied up in a Japanese Governmental position. He is now in Japan and his business which is import and export is managed by a Mr. KITA.

248. (- - -) at BADER's BAKERY

There is a Japanese working at Bader's Bakery, a Dutch concern. Our source did not know his name, but he is a Japanese National between 37 and 40 years of age. He is fairly quiet now but before the war with Japan was always talking about the war and was very rabid, always talking about what Japan was going to do. He kept saying that "Japan was going to lick Hell out of the United States and Britain".

249. George IBATA

George IBATA has a confectionery store at the corner of 11th and Main Street, Vancouver, and his wife runs the store while he works at the Uyesagi saw mill. He is a Canadian-born Japanese around 33 years of age. A Canadian-born Japanese informer dropped into his store shortly after war started. IBATA was sticking up for Japan. Source believes that IBATA is entirely pro-Japanese.

250. A. MURAKAMI

MURAKAMI lives on Moncton Street, Steveston, is between 65 and 70 years of age. He has been an active leader in the Japanese

community, Steveston. He used to attend the secret meetings held next door at the home of K. Kobayashi. These meetings were presumably about the fishing business.

251. M. KIMORI

M. KIMORI lives at Marpole and has ten children, including four sons between the ages of 17 and 28. He has gone back to Japan several times. He has never been heard to express any anti-British sentiments but like other Japanese, after the beginning of the war with China in 1937, used to carry a map of China around in his pocket, watching the course of the war and revealing his Japanese nationalistic tendencies.

252. Roy OTANI

Roy OTANI is a truck driver at Steveston. He was talking to two white men who were discussing the situation after the downfall of France. OTANI said "Oh, pretty soon England will be pretty small - all in small pieces". (see No. 256)

253. Y. HAMANISHI

R. Naruo, a fisherman at Steveston, B.C. left for Japan on the last boat. All fall he asked to be supplied with a house by the company he was working for. As none were available, plans were made to build him a new one. He had a bill of sale on the boat he used made out, but wanted it made out to Y. Hamanishi, a fisherman at Steveston. When asked why, he said he wanted to let him fish too. The following week Naruo was on his way to Japan. So Hamanishi has this close association with R. Naruo who left for Japan so hurriedly, and under the rather peculiar circumstances mentioned. (see also No. 254).

254. T. NARUO

T. NARUO is a brother of R. NARUO mentioned above (No. 253) He is still in Steveston and is a Director of the River Fish Company.

255. G. MIYAI

A collector, S. Murasaki, returned to Japan but did not

sell his fishing boat. Murasaki's fishing boat was operated last by G. Miyai. He has this close connection with a man now living in Japan.

256. T. OTANI

T. OTANI, father of Roy OTANI (see No. 252), an elderly Japanese, is living at Steveston and is reported as saying, "Very soon now Japan will have British Columbia."

257. KOMURA BROS. LTD.

There is a grocery store, KOMURA BROS. LTD. at 269 Powell Street, Vancouver, Mr. Komura, the founder of the business, is dead. His wife, Mrs. Orino Komura, is now in Japan but still has a share in the business. The Manager, I. Yanagi, went to Japan in 1941, intending to come back but has not been able to do so. His wife has been living in Japan. The Assistant Manager, now in charge, is a man by the name of Hideichi Hayashi. Though Mr. Hayashi was born in Canada and is about 40 years of age, his English is poor. He has made a hobby of photography and had a good camera. Both Hayashi and Yanagi have a share in the business. Another man who has a share in the business is a Mr. Watanabe, who had been associated with Komura. Komura's affairs are handled by Mr. Albert H. Young, an Eurasian lawyer (see Appendix 11, p. 153). This store then has close connections with people living in Japan.

258. T. UYEDA

T. UYEDA has a grocery store in Steveston, B.C. A North American Indian student who is studying Theology at the University of B.C. went to see him on fishing business. They had a discussion on religion and he learned that the Uyeda family are ardent Buddhists. Then the discussion turned to the war situation. They were even more emphatic in their views on that, favouring Japan. The student considers them dangerous, fifth Column, and says they would be against us in the event of a Japanese attack on the coast of British Columbia.

259. MICHI STORE

A half-breed, part Indian and part Hawaiian, has known the proprietor of the Michi Store, corner of Hawks and Cordova Streets, Vancouver, for a long time and is in the confidence of the family. He has spent hours discussing the war with them and says they are definitely against us, are anti-British, and radical in talk about what Germany would do to England.

260. FUKUYAMA

FUKUYAMA is manager of the Howe Sound Fisheries Co. Ltd., Campbell St., Vancouver. He is reported to be definitely against us and strongly pro-Japanese.

261. OMATSU

There is a cafe at the corner of Granville and Broadway. It is operated by four brothers called Omatsu, Canadian-born Japanese. One of these Japanese said to a magazine salesman, "Soon you will have to speak Japanese when you come in here." Their parents were born in Japan and are Nationals. The father used to work in a saw mill but retired about ten years ago since the boys started to work. He is a very ardent Buddhist.

262. T. ITO

T. ITO lives in Steveston. He is about 62 or 63 years of age. He had military training and took part in some war, perhaps the Russo-Japanese war.

263. M. MORISHITA

There used to be a Mr. H. Saki living at Steveston, a man of about 45 or 46 years of age. He was a fisherman from the Skeena River district who spent his winters at Steveston. He had either military or naval training. He returned to Japan about two years ago. A close friend still living in Steveston is Mr. Morishita. Mrs. Saki and Mrs. Morishita are related.

264. K. MORISHITA

K. MORISHITA, 1270 Stewart Ave., Nanaimo, B.C. has been

in the fishing business and is handy man around camp. He is reported to have seen service in the Japanese army before coming to Canada.

NOTE: Nos. 265 - 267 are close friends of Fumio KAJIRO, A Steveston school teacher, who was interned on the outbreak of war with Japan.

265. Mr. KONO, Steveston teacher, about 40.

266. S. OKADO, fisherman, about 40.

267. Mr. HEGUCHI, Steveston teacher, about 30; received his education in Japan.

268. KAJIMA

KAJIMA lives in Chilliwack, B.C. There is just one Japanese family living there. Kajima was born in Japan. He had several fishing boats in B.C. His mother and daughter live in Japan. His wife earns some money in Chilliwack as a dress maker. The reason given for her having to work is that Mr. Kajima has to support his mother in Japan. He has made frequent trips to Japan. Those living in Chilliwack who know the family say they would not have any confidence in him, and that he is undoubtedly pro-Japanese.

269. T. SUDA

T. SUDA lives on Hamilton Road near New Westminster, returned to Japan in 1939 intending to stay, but came back to Canada again.

270. FUKUSHIMA

FUKUSHIMA who lives at Sea Island Near Vancouver, spent many months in Japan last year.

271. K. OTSU

K. OTSU is a brother of Genji OTSU (see No. 60). A couple of years ago, there were strange people appearing in Steveston wearing Japanese army forage caps. K. Otsu also wore one. He has never expressed himself as being anti-Canadian but has expressed himself as anti-British.

272. T. KITADE

T. KITADE, a fisherman from Steveston, went to Japan in 1939-40 and returned to Canada after his marriage. His wife did not like it in Canada so he took her back to Japan after she had been there a few months. He later returned to Canada himself, disappeared from the Steveston district and is reported to be in the Skeena River district.

273. Minoru NISHII

Minoru NISHII is the third son of S. NISHII (see No. 26). He has expressed the opinion that he would like to return to Japan to work as he liked it better. He spent the winter of 1940-41 at Ucluelet. Regarded as a suspicious character.

274. Y. AND T. MASUTIERA

There is a vegetable and fruit store at 3798 Hastings Street East, Vancouver. It is operated by two brothers Y. and T. MASUTIERA along with their mother and sister. Their father has a farm at Sangley, B.C. One of these brothers speaking to a Chinese informer said there had been a lot of discrimination against the Japanese and lots of prejudice. He thinks the present war will turn out to be a racial war with the white race against the yellow race. His talk revealed that he is loyal to Japan. He speaks fairly poor English though he was born in Canada.

275. (c/o Mrs. EDAMURA)

Mrs. Edamura, a Japanese barber on Main St. between 6th and 7th Avenue, Vancouver, told an informer that there was a Canadian-born Japanese (as late as April 3, 1942) who stillhad his car in his garage, and that he also had two radios he did not turn in. He has a small radio in the living room downstairs and a short wave radio in his bedroom upstairs. He said, "If the police come, I'll go to jail". He said he did not give a darn. Mrs. Edamura would not disclose his name.

276. HAMAOKA

Takataro HAMAOKA used to live at Claxton Cannery in the Skeena River district. He was in charge of some fishermen there. He always carried himself like a soldier. He returned to Japan during 1941, leaving rather hurriedly. He has an adopted son who goes by the name of Hamaoka who with the daughter-in-law lived at Claxton, B.C. The son and his wife did not return to Japan. It is impossible to suppose that the adopted son, who was born in Japan, and his wife would be loyal to Canada when T. Hamaoka, his foster father, is back in Japan and probably in the Japanese army. Owing to monetary restrictions in effect when Mr. Hamoaka returned to Japan, his money was left here. He wrote back to Mr. Masanori Yamada (see No. 31), to have his money transferred to the son.

277. S. SHINOBU

S. SHINOBU of the Manufacturer's Life was general chairman of the Japanese loan committee taking part in the Second Canadian Victory Loan. This does not mean that he is loyal to Canada. A Canadian-born Japanese informer said Mr. Shinobu is very pro-Japanese and believes that Japan will win the war.

278. J. OIYE

J. OIYE is a salesman for Kelly Douglas, Wholesale Grocers, 661 Keefer St. A Canadian-born Japanese informer reports him as definitely pro-Japanese. Oiye believes Japan will win the war. He is reported by the informer as being two-faced, talks one way among the whites but shows his true colours when among the Japanese.

279. MICKEY SATO

Mickey SATO, a Canadian-born Japanese, lives in an apartment at Georgia and Dunlevy, Vancouver. He is salesman for Scott, Bathgate. He sells biscuits and confectionery. An informer who knows him well reports him as being pro-Japanese. He always maintains that what Japan does is right.

280. Isaburo YAMAMOTO

Around the middle of April, 1942, Mr. T. Miura, secretary at the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver, went under escort to the barber shop of Isaburo Yamamoto, in the 200 block Powell Street, Vancouver. While there, he said in Japanese "Don't go to road camp. It is better to be a prisoner of war". No doubt Mr. Yamamoto is in sympathy with Japan, or Mr. Miura would not have talked like that in his shop.

281. Teriichi AMANO

AMANO is naturalized, about 50 years of age. His brother is a National and went to a road camp early in the evacuation plan. He clings to the idea that he might get a permit to remain in Vancouver. He complains about the situation being unfair to the Japanese as only they have to evacuate, while for example, an Italian neighbour does not have to leave. Mr. Amano visits a great deal with this Italian. He lives at 2141 Dundas St., Vancouver. He is reported as being in sympathy with Japan.

282. Soataro SAKAI

Soataro SAKAI is 66 years of age, a fisherman from Ucluelet. He was arrested and sentenced to 6 months in jail for breaking the curfew at 1 a.m. He lived at 245 Powell St. in a rooming house. His wife and son are in Japan. Four others (Japanese) with him and equally intent upon breaking the curfew escaped, and their names are not known.

APPENDIX 11

OTHER SUSPECTS CONNECTED WITH JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

I. CHINESE (Followers of WANG CHING WEI)

1. DAK BIET DONG BU (Special Division of the Kuomintang)

This Special Division of the Kuomintang operates in Vancouver. Besides its proper name, Dak Biet Dong Bu, it is also known as YUOT HSIU SHEA, and as YUOT HSIU (Reading Society). Its headquarters are at 37 E. Pender Street, Vancouver. Members of the Executive Committee are as follows:

1. GEE Jack Man, owner of the Kuo Kong Silk Co. Pender St. near Carrall, Vancouver.
2. GEE Hawk Nin
3. MA Dog Oi
4. KAN Ging Chow
5. CHIN Hong Mon, Manager of the Linwood Silk Co. 112 E. Hastings. (?CHAN see below)
6. LIN Ting Kong
7. MAH Kwen Wan
8. WONG Duck Chong
9. YI Mon Chong
10. YI Pat Wo
11. WONG Ga Gen
12. YI Gok Chong
13. CHIN YU Lin
14. WONG Dak Gong
15. SOO Yi Que
16. HOY Loo Fun
17. HUE Tin Dow
18. WONG Ging Sam
19. MAH Chong Shek
20. WONG HEN Hok
21. WONG Jin Yuen
22. WONG Fay Min, advertising Manager of "The New Republic" a Chinese paper in Victoria, B.C. Mr. Wong lives in Vancouver.
23. CHIN Ming Kit
24. GEE Kai Joe
25. FONG Kuei Hop
26. CHIN Yu Hing
27. CHOW Wing Nin, an employment agency operator
28. WONG Mon Bing
29. CHA Shue Tong
30. GEE Kwong Yuen
31. WONG Gning Tun
32. WONG Check Soon

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NOTES on some Chinese sympathisers with Wang Ching Wei.

GEE JACK MAN

This man is manager of the Kuo Kong Silk Co., Pender St. Vancouver. He is a leader in the special branch of the Kuomintang, the Wang Ching Wei organization. He is reported to be the heaviest contributor to it in Vancouver. He is a personal friend of Dick Wong, formerly Chinese Vice-Consul in San Francisco, now in Mexico. Another friend is Ti Kwong Lee who used to work for Gee Jack Man but who is now in San Francisco as advertising manager of the San Francisco Chinese Daily. He lives in North Vancouver and for the past three or four years has not supported Chinese patriotic projects personally though his store has made small contributions, purely from a business motive it is thought. His store has large interests in China.

CHAN HONG MON

He was a former employee of Gee Jack Man of the Kuo Kong Silk Company but later branched off, and formed the Lin Wood Silk Company, 112 E. Hastings St., Vancouver. He has imported goods from Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton. He does not seem to support Chinese patriotic activities. Chan Hong Mon of the Lin Wood Silk Co., Gee Jack Man of the Kuo Kong Silk Co. and Dick Wong and More Wong were all formerly associated with the Canada Morning News, a paper which is not now in operation but which had supported Wang Ching Wei. MORE WANG used to be the Advertising Manager of the Canada Morning News, Vancouver, and now has the same position with the New Republic, Victoria, B.C. He lives in Vancouver. DICK WONG was a former translator with the Canadian Morning News. Later he was Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco and now is in Mexico, with the Chinese Consulate. Chan Hong Mon was a Managing Executive of the Canada Morning News when it was in operation.

PON SHU LONG

Pon Shu Long is a Chinese living in Vancouver. His cousin is Mr. Easting. He has many shares in the China Trust Co. of Shanghai, this Company being managed by LEE DIN, a former Chinese from Victoria, B.C. but now living in Shanghai. Many Vancouver Chinese transacted business through Lee Din, as he acted as a buyer for them. Pon Shu Long has extensive properties in Vancouver. He owns the Ngi Hai Book Company, corner Pender and Main Streets. He also owns The South East Block, Pender and Main, Vancouver; The North East Corner of Pender and Main, Vancouver; The Keefer Room Building, 200 Block Keefer St. He owns the building, but not the business, which is a rooming house and wholesale produce. He also owns a building in the 200 block Georgia St. East, two houses, one of which he lives in, the other one being rented to an Italian bootlegger. The value of his property in Vancouver alone is estimated at $60,000.00. Pon Shu Long was Chinese interpreter at the Immigration until a couple of years ago. It is said that in 1921, 4700 Chinese entered Canada improperly. Of these 2600 passed through the Immigration Offices as associated with the Kwong Men Sang Co. 200 Block, Keefer St. Vancouver. In this way they entered as merchants, and did not have to pay the $500 otherwise required. This was at the time when Pon Shu Long was interpreter at the Immigration. Some of Pon Shu Long's contact men were - WONG LUNG, PON DICK LUNG, WONG GIM SING.

It is claimed that Pon Shu Long sent $20,000.00 to China in December 1939 with MA DIEN YI (see below) and that the money was for Wang Ching Wei, the reason being that he wanted his property protected, and it is thought he may have ambitions of becoming an official in Wang Ching Wei's Government. Pon Shu Long never donates money to Chinese Patriotic funds or mingles much with the Chinese community. Once in a while he announces that he has sent donations privately to Chiang Kai Shek's Government but when the list of overseas donors is published by the Chiang Kai Shek Government, no trace of any donations from Pon Shu Long can be found in these official lists. Pon Shu Long

has a gold mine and sells stock. He has redeemed some of the stock because he might be charged with misrepresentation. The mine is not a profitable venture and there is something fishy about it.

MA DIEN YI

This man came to Canada before 1933, one Chinese reporting that he came to Canada in 1915. He worked as a coal miner and teacher. He taught at a private Chinese school in Cumberland, B.C. Later on he went to San Francisco and was editor of a Chinese paper "The National Daily." He is a close friend of Dick Wong, formerly Vice-Consul at San Francisco. (Dick Wong is reported as having been appointed to that office by Wang Ching Wei. He was transferred to Mexico early in 1940. He formerly lived in Vancouver). After Ma Dien Yi was ousted from the National Daily at San Francisco, Wong Mon San was sent out from China to take charge as editor. He was also commissioned to establish Youth Groups in North America. During Ma Dien Yi's time as editor of The National Daily at San Francisco, it is reported that the paper was largely owned by CHAN BA GING, San Francisco. Chan is a Chinese born in America. The paper is now managed by Wong Don. Ma Dien Yi is a follower of Wang Ching Wei. It is rumoured that he carried $120,000.00 from Vancouver to San Francisco on his way to Nanking (see under Pon Shu Long). This money was in Canadian currency, U.S.A. and Canadian bonds. The money was placed in envelopes with "Ngi Hai" printed on them. In other words the money was carried in "Ngi Hai" stationery. This book store is owned by Pon Shu Long. It was reported that the entire amount of $120,000.00 was contributed by Pon Shu Long in order to protect his large investments in Canton and other occupied territory, and it is thought he would like an office in the Wang Ching Wei Government.

2. CHINESE BLUE SHIRT (FASCIST) PARTY.

(a) Vancouver

The Vancouver group of the Blue Shirt Party was formed among the Chinese in 1934 and 1935. A news item from a Hong Kong paper appeared in the "New Republic Daily", a Chinese paper published in Victoria, B.C., saying that LEE KEPMENT and KWAN GNAN CHEW were appointed to form the party in Canada. The group, it is reported, met at first on the premises of KAM YEN JAN CO. LTD., 223 Keefer Street. The President of that company is LEE KEPMENT, who is reported to be Chairman of the Blue Shirt Party.

Later, the Blue Shirt Party changed its name to LAI GEE SHE ("To encourage Ambition") CLUB.

LEE KEPMENT

Reported to be Chairman of the group. Office: 223, Keefer St., Vancouver; telephone: Marine 1757. Residence: 1576, Kitchener St.; telephone Highland 0038. Lee Kepment went back twice to China. It is claimed that Blue Shirt literature was sent to the Kuomintang and handed over to Lee. He went to Chungking in 1939 to take some sort of training. He went, at his own expense, by air: according to the Vancouver Sun, it cost him $4000. He stayed there one month, studying propaganda and youth organization. He said he met Chin Lip Fu and Chin King Fu.

Lee Kepment applied for naturalization papers on March 23, 1923. He secured a permit No. 18357 whereby he could bring in Chinese Medicinal wine duty free. But this wine was sold not as medicine but as a drink. He has also assisted Chinese convicted of selling and using opium. Among those whose affairs he has looked after while they were serving sentence are -

Lim Gim of the Gin Lee Yuen Co. Ltd., 75 E. Pender St. Vancouver.
Lim Yuen (Gordon Lim) of the Wat Sing Co., 87 E. Pender St. Vancouver.
Lee Kim of Morley Co., Victoria, B.C.
Lee Gin.

Some years ago he entered into partnership with Lee Doo Long, Lee Bick and Mah Hung Shue, and they bought a Gas Boat, reported to have cost $60,000.00 to smuggle opium ahsore. This company is now bankrupt. Lee Kepment's father has been arrested and sentenced five times for smoking opium.

Lee Kepment evidently tried to gain favour in the eyes of the Chinese by saying that he was responsible for having the Income Tax Law with respect to the Chinese changed, and he had a news item to that effect published in The Chinese Times, Vancouver, and the New Republic Daily, Victoria in March 1942. (Formerly Chinese whose families were living in China paid Income Tax on the basis of single men). He claimed that he and his lawyer, by manoeuvre, were able to effect this change, and the lawyer was promised $7500.00 to be raised b public subscription. On April 1, 1942, the Chinese Embassy at Ottawa, in a notice in The New Republic and the Chinese Times, stated that the change had been negotiated by the Chinese Ambassador. Lee Kepment made no official reply, and there has been a considerable scandal.

Among those going around speaking on his behalf are -

Loo Kai Yang
Q. Wing
Soon Kwei Chong

KWAN GNAN CHEW

Kwan Gnan Chew is a cook in Vancouver and a leader in the Kuomintang. He went to China in 1927 or 1928 as a delegate to the Kuomintang Conference and while in Shanghai it is reported that Chin Lip Fu entertained him.

SETO MORE

Reported to be a member of the Blue Shirt Party. Address: 1142 Cordero St., Vancouver, telephone Pacific 5874. He married the sister of Lewis G. KAY, manager of the Hirst-Chicagof Mining Company, and formerly Acting Chinese Consul in Seattle without salary. Seto MORE is the Pacific Passenger Agent for the C.P.R. For three or four years he has not actively supported Chinese Patriotic activities. His wife has an interest in a gold mine, and therefore a good income of her own.

[redacted]. A daughter of Seto More is married to TONG LOUIE, University of British Columbia graduate, now training with the C.O.T.C. at Vernon, B.C. Tong Louie will be a lieutenant on completion of this training.

Other Chinese reported to be members of the Blue Shirt Party in Vancouver are:

Charlie PAY
LEE Bick, 246 W. 7th St., Vancouver, Phone Fairmont 0973-L
LEE Sing, 114 E. Pender St., Vancouver, Phone Pacific 5647
LIM Hon Yuen, Editor of the Chinese Times, Vancouver.
CHONG, Dot, 260 W. 16th St., Vancouver, Phone Fairmont 3177
JANG Chung Kit, (Former Pres. of the Chinese Times, Vancouver).
YIP Mow, 956 W. 12th St., Vancouver, Phone Bayview 1045-R.

Further, it is reported that many Chinese from the Hong San District of Canton, now living in Vancouver belong to the Blue Shirt Party.

(b) Elsewhere in Canada.

The Blue Shirt Party is reported to be organized in many parts of Canada as well as in Vancouver. The following persons have been reported as belonging to it:

LEE toy Chin, Proprietor of the Montreal Cafe, Montreal.
OW Foo, Head of the Kuomintang in Winnipg.
HOW Min Yit, Winnipeg.
MAH Wa Hin, Edmonton, Canada.
LEE Wah, Calgary.

3. The NEW CHINA CLUB operates at 401 Columbia Ave., Vancouver (4th Floor).

CANADIANS

ALBERT H. YOUNG

Lawyer, born in Japan. His mother was Japanese and his father a white man. His office is at the Dominion Bank Building, 207 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, Room 1009. He was approached with the idea that he might be willing to do intelligence work. At the first interview he said he was a very busy man, and did not seem at all interested until the idea of remuneration was suggested. He said that 800 out of 1,000 Japanese in Vancouver

were loyal. It was pointed out to him the importance of finding out who the 200 dangerous ones were. At the second interview, in order to build up a case for himself and to prove how indispensable he would be, he said that he had done intelligence work during the last war and had been with the Allied Army in Siberia. He went on to say that he had been approached by the Canadian Government at the beginning of this present war and had been asked to sit on various commissions, etc. This last statement was incorrect, as he himself approached the R.C.M.P. but was turned down. Later on he tried to get into other branches of the Armed Forces to do intelligence work but was likewise turned down. He then said he could and would give information about the Japanese but would not be prepared to consider the matter for less than $5,000.00 a year plus expenses. As it was considered that anyone who is loyal to Canada would not demand $5,000.00 to give information about enemies to Canada, the matter was dropped. He is regarded as a very tricky character.

TOM McINNES

Tom McINNES worked at the Japanese Consulate in Vancouver until the end of 1939. He is a brother of ex-judge W.W.B. Mcinnes, and his father was at one time Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia. Tom McInnes handled Trade propaganda for the Japanese Consulate, and made a radio broadcast once a week to counteract the threatened boycott of Japanese goods. At that time the League for Peace and Democracy (a communist organization) paraded through the streets with large banners oncars urging the boycott of Japanese goods.

PROFESSOR HAROLD PERCY FISHER

Prof. H. P. FISHER was professor of English at the Imperial Naval Academy at Tokyo. He wanted to return to Japan last fall, on one of the last Japanese boats leaving Vancouver, but was prevented from doing so. He does a good deal of public speaking in Vancouver, addressing important gatherings such as The Board of Trade, etc. He talks along the line that the Japanese are marvellous and kind and that he never found the Japanese committing any atrocities. The newspapers in Vancouver have instructions

not to print any of his addresses. At present he teaches at St. George's School on 29th Ave., Vancouver.

II. GERMANS

JOHN ROPELLER

This man is a German national. He has a small furniture shop on Broadway, Vancouver. He always is sticking up for the Germans and Japanese. A Canadian-born Japanese informer who knows him believes Ropeller would aid Japanese parachutists if they were to land in Vancouver.

FELIX ABEL

This man is a German farmer living at Westwold, B.C. He is reported to be a strong pro-Nazi.

WILLIE SAGER

An Indian girl worked for some time at the home of Willie Sager, of German descent. His home is close to the old Municipal Hall in North Vancouver. When Mr. Churchill or President Roosevelt was speaking over the radio, he would curse and order the radio turned off. That was his attitude whenever any such like addresses were being broadcast.

LULU ISLAND

There is a fair number of people on Lulu Island, in the vicinity of Vancouver, who are of German and Ukrainian extraction. The Ukrainians were decidedly anti-Polish and said they were happy that the Germans had cleaned up on the Poles.

III. ITALIANS

VENICE BAKERY

The Venice Bakery is carried on by two or three Italian brothers, at 564 Union Street, Vancouver. The brother of a Canadian-born Japanese informer used to go there to buy bread. Shortly after Japan joined the Axis in the fall of 1940, he was in the bakery and one of the Italians greeted him with "Oh, Axis partner!"

NICK

NICK is an Italian bootlegger in Vancouver. His place is on Davie St., near Howe. It is a green building opposite the ST. Helen's Hotel. He is naturalized and it is reported that he has two sons in the Canadian Army. He may be entirely loyal to Canada. Nevertheless, men of the armed forces have been seen there and it would seem to be a danger point. It is understood that 90% of the bootlegging joints in Vancouver are operated by people of Italian origin.

V. FINNS

The Finnish fishermen at Sointula, on the British Columbia Coast, are under the power of Charles NAKAMURA, Class A. Suspect (see Appendix 10, No. 4 - p. 74).

I. SWEDES

The Swedish people at Sund, B.C. are reported to have refused to sing the National Anthem or "O CANADA". They are reported to be at best a "neutral" section of the community.

I. INDIANS (See Appendix 8)

APPENDIX 12.

BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY

Authentic information about the Black Dragon Society is scanty. Headquarters of the Society contributed the following account of itself to KOKUMIN HYAKKA DAI-JITEN (People's Encyclopaedia) published by Fuzambo, Tokyo, 1935:

KOKURYU-KAI (BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY)

Established February, 1901, by Ryohei Uchida and his associates who had been concerned with the Russo-Japanese problem from before the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), travelling in Siberia, Manchuria, China and Korea. These associates had been engaged in the investigation and publication of Russia's internal affairs and its eastward expansion, and had been advocating war between Russia and Japan. Uchida later followed Prince Ito when he became supervisor of Korea. He assisted th Isshin-kai (Renovation group) in advocating the amalgamation of Korea into Japan. With the materialization of this plan, the society concentrated its efforts on the solution of the Chinese, Manchurian and Mongolian problems as well as on Japan's relations with America, Siberia, the Disarmament problem, and other matters of foreign policy. As to domestic affairs, the society has been engaged in problems concerning the national polity (kokutai) and problems of "thought". The purpose of the society is the settlement of Japan's problems on the continent, the publicizing of Kodo (Imperial Way), and the advancement of all Asiatic races. The Chairman is Ryohei Uchida, the Directors are still his early associates at the time of its establishment, Yoshihisa Katsuo and Torataro Obata. Headquarters are at 7, 5-chome Shimmachi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo City, Office at 86, 2-chome Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo City. Under the name of Kokuryu-kai Jiyu Kurabu (Free Club of the Black Dragon Society), the society runs publications, and a home and dining room which were part of the social work done by the society after the Earthquake and Fire of 1923. The Osaka branch is located at 176, 1-chome Katsuyama-dori,

Tennoji-ku, Osaka City, the branch manager of which is Masuzo Yoshida. In educational work, the Society manages the Yosei Gijuku (Training School), located at Kosone Mura, Toyono-gun, Osaka Prefecture. This school is of middle school grade.

The following account appears in the Heibon-sha Encyclopaedia (Dai Hyakka Ji-ten), published in Tokyo, 1932 on.

KOKURYU-KAI (BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY)

Established February 3, 1901, with Ryohei Uchida, Tosuke Katsuo and Yoshihisa Katsuo as principals, and Tomoya Ijichi, Shinji Kondo, Osei Yoshikura and others as associates. At present the Chairman is Ryohei Uchida, and headquarters are at Shimmachi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo City. It began when the Tenyukyo was formed at the time of the Tonghak Rebellion (1894) (for reference to this rebellion, cf. Morse, Hosea B., The international relations of the Chinese Empire, 3v. Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York, etc. 1918, v. 3, pp.19-20, which quotes Mr. Augustine Heard to Mr. Gresham, Seoul, April 4, 1894, U.S. For. Rel., 1894, App. i., p.5 et seq.) and it assisted this organization. The Society has been engaged in investigation of Russian and Chinese affairs, and in the settlement of Japanese foreign affairs by a Greater Asia Movement. With the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan (1904), the majority of the society's members were active in Manchuria. In the 1906, when Prince Hirobumi Ito was made supervisor of Korea, the society caused him to create the Isshin-kai, and advocated the amalgamation of Korea with Japan. In 1912, during the Revolution in China, the society organized the YURIN-KAI to assist the revolutionary movement. Since them, the society has organized the Tai-Shi Kenkyu-kai (committee for the study of China and problems in connection with China) and the Kokumin Gaiko-Domei-kai (Japanese Foreign Policy Association) in order to further the aims of the Society. It published a magazine first called Kokuryu (Black Dragon) but later renamed Ajia Jiron (Contemporary Asiatic Affairs), which is still being published (1932). It also publishes a magazine in English under title "The Asian Review". Other publications of the society are Seinan kiden, 6v., Nikkan gappei hishi, and Saishin

It is interesting to note that in these accounts no mention is made of Mitsuru TOYAMA, popularly supposed to be the guiding evil genius of the Society. (cp. p.40)

It is suspected that Etsuji MORII is leader of the Black Dragon Society in British Columbia (see page 10 of Report, and Appendix 5). If this is true then the suspects numbered 175 to 202 in Appendix 10 would doubtless all be involved, for they have had jiujitsu training and act as Morii's bodyguard. The terroristic activities of some of his men in beating up Kiyoshi NAKAI in 1939, (Cp. p. 43) and the general fear of Morii among the Japanese, support this suspicion.

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APPENDIX 13

JAPANESE STUDENTS WHO HAVE HAD MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

The following students enrolled at the University of British Columbia have received military training with the C.O.T.C. First year students have had three months training, the others one year and three months.

NAME	ADDRESS	COURSE	BIRTHPLACE
IDE, George R.	1618 E. 8th Ave.	1st year	-----
INOUYE, John S.	Union College	"	Ladysmith, B.C.
KOBAYASHI, Jack H.	1935 W. 1st Ave.	"	Langley Prairie
MORIYAMA, Hisatoshi	500 Powell St.	"	Vancouver, B.C.
NAKASHIBA, Misuo G.	1748 W. 1st Ave.	"	" "
NISHIO, Nori-Kazu	2416 W. 12th Ave.	"	Tokyo, Japan
OKADA, Henry Yukio	617 Powell St.	"	Clayoquot, B.C.
OKUMURA, Shigeharu	657 Powell St.	"	Vancouver, B.C.
OSHIRO, Roy	1216 Woodland Drive	"	Brandon, Manitoba
SASAKI, Mitsuru	Cannery Rd., Eburne, B.C.	"	------
SHIMOTAKAHARA, Lloyd H.	4055 Frances St.	"	------
SHIOZAKI, F. Richard	341 E. Hastings	"	New West, B.C.
SIMIYA, Michyoshi	639 Main Street.	"	Bowen, Island, B.C.
YANO, Fred S.	2553 Venables St.	"	Vancouver
HIKADA, Hideaki R.	500 Powell St.	2nd year	------
KADOTA, Chas. H.	500 Powell St.	"	Swanson Bay
KAWAGUCHI, Jack C.	2407 Pandora St.	"	Vancouver
MATSUI, Richard	617 Powell St.	"	Vancouver
NISHIOKA, George	2334 W. 6th Ave.	"	Surrey, B.C.
OBAKATA, Arthur	2116 E. Hastings St.	"	Vancouver
SUZUKI, Goji	8814 Selkirk St.	"	Marpole, B.C.
TOGURI, Samuel G. T.	546 Prio St.	"	Prince Rupert
YAMASHITA, Thomas. I.	48½ E. Cordova St.	"	Vancouver
YOSHIOKA, Edward S.	1390 W. 13th Avenue	"	Vancouver
HARADA, Teruo	4401 W. 10th Avenue	"	------

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NISHIO, Tomi-taro	2416 W. 12th Ave.		
HIRANO, Toshio	1149 Semlin Drive	2nd year	Vancouver
OTSUKI, Shigeyuki	505 Scott Rd. R.R. No. 1 New West	3rd year	Vancouver
KAWAHARA, Hideo	48½ E. Cordova St.	"	New Westminster
SHIGEI, Hideo	636 Powell St.	"	Chute Lake, B.C.
ARAI, Kimimichi	500 Powell St.	"	------
NOGUCHI, Kiichi	2135 Pandora St.	4th year	Ocean Falls, B.C.
SHINOBU, R. Roy	136 Garden Drive	"	Seattle, Wash.U.S.A
YAMADA, Peter F.	2537 Nanaimo St.	"	Japan
NAMBA, Akira	110 Water St.	"	Vancouver
NOSE, Roy H.	2761 Triumph	"	------
OKUNO, Shigekazu	575 E. Hastings	"	Vancouver
SASAKI, Frederick Y.	2565 Franklin St.	"	Vancouver
SHIOZAKI, David F.	341 E. Hastings	"	Japan
YAMASHITA, George S.	48½ E. Cordova St.	"	Vancouver
MIZUHARA, Shaw J.	36 Nanaimo St.	"	------
OZAKI, Tam T.	362 Powell St.	"	------
HANDA, Roy	324½ Powell St.	2nd year	Vancouver
MIURA, J. Hideo	1118 Powell St. E.	"	Naas Harbour
SHOJI, Henry M.	250 N. Cassiar St.	"	Wood Fibre
WATANABE, Saburo	325 Jackson Ave.	"	Vancouver
KATO, Yoichi	157 W. 2nd Ave.	3rd year	Scott Road
MITSUI, Koei	1075 W. 8th Ave.	4th year	------
NIKAIDO, Hideo F.	402 Robson St.	"	Vancouver
TABATA, Minoru	2637 E. Pender St.	"	Vancouver
TAKAHASHI, Saburo	Union College	"	Vancouver
TAKAHASHI, Yoshito	P.O. 274 Steveston	"	Japan
TSUJIMURA, Koichi	331 Powell St.	"	Vancouver
KAGETSU, Hajime	2867 W. 37th Ave.	"	Vancouver
IKEBUCHI, Y. Norman	9074 Hutchison	1st year	Mission City
UYENO, Teiso J.	636 Powell St.	"	Vancouver