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FILE 3464-AM-40

Part

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VISIT BY S. MORLEY SCOTT TO JAPANESE

SETTLEMENTS, JANUARY 1943

--REPORTS RE.

PAC

## References to Related Files

File No.	Subject
3464-A-40	VISITS BY VARIOUS PERSONS TO JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS IN CANADA--ARRANGEMENTS & REPORTS.
PUBLIC ARCHIVES RECORDS CANADA DEPOT DES ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES OTTAWA	
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March 1, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
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Sub. <u>11</u>	Chron. <u>11</u>	Filed <u>    </u>

NOTE FOR FILE 3464-AM-40

The account of Mr. Morley Scott's visit to the Japanese settlements in January, 1943, is placed on a separate file - 3464-AM-40.



WESTERN TRIP  
January, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
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This tour was supposed to begin on Monday, January 11th, at Vancouver. In fact, during the previous week in Vancouver, I took occasion to talk with the British Columbia Security Commission people about the itinerary of the trip and various general policies. I also visited the representative in Vancouver of the Custodian of Enemy Property and discussed several matters with him, on which I made a memorandum.

On Saturday, January 9th, Mr. Austin Taylor had a luncheon at the Vancouver Club, attended by Mr. Shirras, member of the Commission, Col. Hill, Acting-member of the Commission, Commissioner Meade, Dr. Hodgins, Medical Adviser, Mr. George Collins, the new General Supervisor, Mr. Eastwood, the General Manager, Mr. Pannett, Mr. MacNamara's representative, and Mr. Maag and myself. This was a social affair designed partly to mark the disappearance of the Commission, and the various Commissioners expressed their views.

The Commission ceases to exist as such, but the work continues to be done under its name. Mr. Collins is chiefly in charge under Mr. MacNamara. Mr. Eastwood manages the office in Vancouver; Mr. Brown assists him there and there is a staff of several score. The R.C.M.P. Registry of Japanese is in the office. The settlement at Tashme is under a supervisor of its own. The other interior towns come under the general supervision of Mr. Boulton. There are also other general officers for these interior towns such as the Medical Officer, Dr. Francis, a welfare officer, an educational officer, etc. Then each



settlement has its own local supervisor and either Canadian or Japanese medical, welfare, etc. officers. The Lethbridge settlement and the Manitoba settlement have their own supervisors and Mr. J.N. Lister is travelling supervisor of all the West with headquarters in Vancouver.

The old <sup>ad</sup>Supervisory Committee, which never functioned, vanishes. A new, smaller one, the composition of which I do not know, is created.

Diary continues on separate page.



DIARY OF WESTERN TRIP

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS		
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MONDAY, January 11, 1943.

In the morning Mr. Collins and Mr. Eastwood took Mr. Maag and myself to see the household goods and personal possessions of the Japanese in a warehouse in Vancouver. We lunched with Dr. Hodgins and Colonel Arthur, Medical head of the Commission and ~~on~~<sup>with</sup> the hospital staff of the T.B. Hospital at Hastings Park. We visited that hospital. In the afternoon we discussed various Japanese matters.

TUESDAY, January 12, 1943.

A party consisting of Collins, Eastwood, Pannett, Maag, Scott and Jack <sup>Long (?)</sup> Young, photographer, left Vancouver in two cars at 7 a.m. to Hope, and thence 14 miles over rough roads to Tashme, stopping to look at Hope-11. We spent the day at Tashme, meeting a delegation from there and also from Hope-15. On the way back we met the delegation at Hope-11. At Hope we met the delegations from each of the three Princeton Road Camps. We entrained shortly after midnight for Greenwood. Mr. Eastwood returned to Vancouver.

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1943.

Owing to a rock slide the train was detoured by Spence's Bridge, and we reached Greenwood a little before dark. We made a hasty tour of the place and met a delegation. We then drove to Grand Forks and met two delegations, one of self-supporting Japanese from that town and one from the self-supporting community at Christina Lake, and slept at Grand Forks.



THURSDAY, January 14, 1943.

The direct road to Nelson being impassable, we drove in two cars through the United States, lunching at Trail, B.C., with our <sup>purpose</sup> destination New Denver. Major Foules, Superintendent of the R.C.M.P. in this region, supplied the second car with a driver. Mr. Boultbie, Supervisor of Interior Towns, joined us and drove the other car. We reached nearly as far as South Slocan with some difficulty but the snow drifts were too heavy and we drove to Nelson and slept there.

FRIDAY, January 15, 1943.

At noon we learned that the snow-plows had been used and we fought our way to Slocan Extension. We paused at Lemon Creek, Bay Farm, Popoff Farm and stopped at South Slocan for dinner. We met the delegations from all the Extension there. The road north being still impassable, we <sup>chartered a boat</sup> ~~steered about~~ and left South Slocan about midnight, arriving at Roseberry in two or three hours, thence to New Denver by car and had supper or breakfast there.

SATURDAY, January 16, 1943.

Spent this morning in New Denver seeing the delegation and the town. Also met the Roseberry delegation. After lunch drove to Sandon and saw that place and met the delegation, returning to New Denver for the night.

SUNDAY, January 17, 1943.

Drove from New Denver to Nelson, pausing again at Slocan Extension. At Nelson met the delegation from Kaslo, which we did not visit owing to the snow. Mr. Maag and I entrained that night for Lethbridge, the remainder of our party returning to Vancouver.



MONDAY, January 18, 1943.

Arrived at Lethbridge in time for a late dinner, meeting Mr. Russell the Supervisor, Mr. Archibald, Assistant-Supervisor, and Mr. Lister the travelling supervisor.

TUESDAY, January 19, 1943.

Visited both the northern and southern beet sugar projects with Messrs. Russell and Lister, seeing various Japanese nationals including a large delegation at Raymond.

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1943.

Spent at German POW Camp 133.

THURSDAY, January 21, 1943.

As Mr. Maag found a second day necessary at Camp 133, I stayed in Lethbridge and worked on reports. In the afternoon we visited P/W KUTZINSKY at Lethbridge gaol. In the evening we went to Calgary by train.

FRIDAY, January 22, 1943.

Visited District Headquarters in Calgary and discussed Internment Operations. Also worked on reports.

SATURDAY, January 23, 1943.

Visited Camp 130 and returned to catch the night train for Ottawa. I returned direct to Ottawa. Mr. Maag stopped off at Anglers and Neys.



DIARY:

Vancouver.

Monday, January 11th:

Met at British Columbia Security Commission at 10.30 and drove with Maag to see personal property of Japanese in warehouse. See separate memo.

At 12.30 lunched at Hastings Park and saw T.B. Hospital. Colonel Arthur, who is generally in charge of medical work of Commission, is directly in charge here. Invalided (?) from charge of Red Cross Hospital in England. Hospital is to be closed as soon as new one at New Denver is finished, maybe two months. Maag seemed satisfied with hospital and treatment; he saw everything and talked to a few people.

Colonel Arthur, Commissioner, said that there was no shortage of medicines or other essentials. Was a shortage of doctors on several <sup>places</sup> floors. Are using Dr. Sai though she rather unstable.

Dr. Hodgins was present; he is to remain only as an adviser to Col. Arthur.

We came back to British Columbia Security Commission office for various chores and Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Collins, Mr. Eastwood and myself to see him, apparently about a telegram from Mr. MacNamara supporting External's view re detention barracks. Learning that Japanese nationals were already out, I took no part in conversation beyond making it clear that we did not care whether Japanese nationals went to settlements (opposed by Taylor) or to jail, as long as no undue force was used and as long as they were not virtually interned at barracks. I also suggested that we be informed of this sort of thing more quickly, pointing out to Taylor that while they claimed to have used all influence to get men interned, they had not approached External. Mention was made of a semi-monthly "Break Down" of which we should have copies. I shall write Mr. MacNamara about this on my return.



(Compare Wardles weekly statement).

I showed the others Spanish Consul General's despatch No. 2. Mr. Taylor said that no revolvers were pointed at anybody, but that in early days Japanese were certainly interned for refusing to work and were not given choice of where they should go. In fact, it is clear that our statements to Spain, while accurate as to the present are not so as to the past, and perhaps only technically as to the present.

Mr. Taylor's general view is that Labour should be generous to Japanese in small matters, avoid petty bickering.



unch - January 9th.

Vancouver, B.C.

3464-AM-46		
Sub.	Chron.	Filed

Mr. Austin Taylor

Mr. Shriras

Col. Hill (for Asst. Comm. Mead)

Dr. Hodgins

B.C. Security Commission

Mr. Pammett

Mr. Collins

Mr. Eastwood

Labour

Mr. Scott

External

Mr. Ernest Maag

I.C.R.C.

Chiefly social, but a long speech from Mr. Shriras, shorter ones all round (Mr. Maag's not much shorter). Security Commission's swan song. All Vancouverites disliked Mr. Trueman and his remarks. Thought he should be got rid of. Mr. Taylor disliked having Japanese on Advisory Committee and this (Mr. Pammett said) dropped. Shriras and Hodgins favoured kindly treatment of Japanese. Maag said he was a Swiss and always would be. Pammett said evacuation well carried out. Scott said the Commission was a very fine body of men. Col. Hill and Mr. Collins didn't say a word.



SMS/CC  
February 18, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No. 3464-AM-4

Sub. 6 Chron. 8 Filed

MAINTENANCE OF JAPANESE IN CANADA

On January 6th or 7th in Vancouver, Mr. George Collins raised with me the question whether the Commission could assess the liquid assets ( by which is meant, I think, property not with the Custodian) for maintenance. That is, can Commission refuse relief to Japanese having such assets until such assets are exhausted? These would include bank balances, bonds, stocks and the like. Mr. Collins added that if real property were converted into liquid assets, it was supposed that the proceeds of such a sale would remain with the Custodian and would not be involved. He said that occidentals were not usually given relief if they have funds of their own. The Commission will allow a certain minimum proportion, \$50.00, to be retained by the Japanese. I said that I would ascertain the views of the Department.

During the trip I gathered that there was no uniformity of practice in the settlements. Indeed, in one place I got the impression that if a Japanese has spent as much as \$50.00 of his own money, he could then claim relief.



February 6, 1943.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No. 3464-AM-40

Sub. 6 Chron. Filed

T A S H M E

Visited by Mr. Maag and Mr. Scott on January 12, with British Columbia Security Commission people. Acting Supervisor Frank DesBrisay is to be replaced by Mr. Hartley. Tashme, sometimes called Trites Farm, or Fourteen Mile Farm, is about a hour or two's drive from Hope. The Road passes Hope-11. It is not very difficult, but is being replaced eventually by the new Hope-Princeton Highway on which the road camps are working. The country is rugged and wooded. The settlement is in the valley pleasantly situated, though with no body of water. There is a considerable meadow or farm land which will be partly worked as a community farm and partly in allotments. The large and expensive farm buildings of the former owner are used for other purposes. There are no stock except a few pigs. Apparently poultry farming requires more honesty than exists here.

The former owner left several log houses, very small, which are used; one big barn, the ground floor of which is now storage and Japanese post office, and the top floor now being partitioned for school rooms, and an assembly hall which will also be a basketball and recreation hall. The school rooms will be small cubicles without complete walls and I fancy, very noisy. A complaint was made that only one text book to four children was to be provided. The supervisor of the school will be University of British Columbia, B.A., Commerce, and the principal will be a college graduate, but no teacher professionally trained.

RECREATION -

Apparently no intra-mural sports or competition. There is a rink some distance away. Baseball is played. Recreation hall will be extremely small. In general, in the settlements little is done in the way of organized sports.



HOUSING -

While most of the people live in bungalows, one of the large barns has been transformed into two stories of one-room apartments, which are the aristocratic part of the town. They are bright and attractive, centrally heated, electrically equipped, have a community kitchen, and I think, wash-rooms. The beds are built in. These are stated to be for elderly families and there is an annex for single men of all ages consisting of one large room with double tiered bunks, of which only the lower was in use. Very like a POW barrack room.

The bungalows are of the usual type designed for seven or eight people and housing as many families as required to make up that number. The walls are one thickness of wood, plus building paper. A few have an inside layer of wood. Few have ceilings. There is a central room for common cooking and eating finished with a kitchenrange and usually with a heater, a deal table and some chairs. On either side are two rooms with bunks, three of which are always bedrooms and one sometimes a storage room. Beds are never properly made in winter as they would get too damp. There is no water in the bungalows, but a stand-pipe serves every four or five houses. Outside toilet for every house or perhaps two houses. Lighting is by oil lamps. Oil supplied by Commission. There is plenty of wood, though it is usually damp. Wood sheds usually connect two houses which makes it rather a fire hazard. The chief complaint in all communities was against the dampness of the houses. This is due a little bit to the greenwood of which they are made, partly to the damp wood being burned, but chiefly to the fact that washing is dried indoors in cold weather such as



prevails for most of the winter. The condensation rimes the windows and makes everything damp and chilly. There is apparently no cure except dry wood and outside clothes lines. Things will be a bit better next winter. The whole effect is otherwise not bad once overcrowding is granted. The houses are reasonably far apart. There is daily garbage collection. There is plenty of play-room for the youngsters between the houses and limitless space elsewhere.

The youngsters seem happy and plump, the adult population chiefly bored.

HOSPITAL -

New hospital expected in about a month. Seems very well designed and will be well equipped. The Doctor is not liked by the Japanese, I expect not without cause. The Japanese doctor is not popular either. Free medical care. Japanese dentist but spokesman says only extraction, no preventive work.

STORE - This is a community town and the Commission runs the store and I gather Japanese have agreed not to run private stores. The Japanese get their pay or relief and then buy coupons redeemable at store. They can also buy by money order, but Commission discourages this by charging for delivery of packages as well as commission on money orders. We have protested against this. There is no fresh milk. Commission keeps track of individual purchases of sugar, butter, tea, coffee, tinned goods and rice and tinned milk which is for children only. Japanese claim prices are higher than in town. I think they are not much higher, certainly no more than cost of transportation. The butcher



shop is well stocked and well kept. The shop carries only groceries and a few other things. The farm will provide vegetables.

WORK -

Nearly all men work around the camp or at the saw-mill which is attached to the camp.

BATHS - Japanese type. Satisfactory.

CONFERENCE - Yoshio Ono, Clergyman of United Church, acted as interpreter.

RELIEF -

One person eleven dollars per month. Two persons twenty-two dollars per month. Thereafter four dollars per extra person, but no more than five children allowed for.

PAY -

Standard pay  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour for eight hour day, maximum 200 hours per month. The average about \$45.00 per month. If a single man eating in a mess hall  $17\frac{1}{2}$  cents an hour plus meals. Skilled labour  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents or 32; cents (carpenter, mechanic). Four men  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The Japanese say a family of five need \$50.00 a month for food alone. About 100 families are on maintenance.

There are 600 children under fourteen; 180 from fourteen to eighteen. 26 teachers planned. Teachers get \$30.00 per month, Superintendent \$45.00.

MOVIES -

Two shows have been given as a private venture with the proceeds going to Christmas presents for internees. Charges, 5, 10, 15 cents.

COMPLAINTS - Low wages and relief. Dampness of houses. 130 more heaters needed. No statement of store accounts for Japanese. High food prices. Lack of fire equipment. Electric light wanted. Doctors don't answer night calls. Inadequate dental work.



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PRINCETON ROAD CAMPS

We did not see these camps but met the three separate groups of spokesmen at Hope. I gathered that these camps were much the same physically as the Hope camps. The population is all bachelors, that is, not having wives in Canada, and is nearly all Japanese national. The pay runs 25 cents, 30 cents, 40 cents. There is no reduction for unemployment insurance or Workmen's Compensation. They pay Income Tax. The youngest is 18 and the oldest is in his 60's.

They need more amusement such as movies in the camp or a weekly movie in Princeton. They spend \$1,500 a month in Princeton. They would pay for their transportation. A recreation hall was planned by former supervisor. Camp 2 has a hut for 20 to 40 men with pingpong table.

They are not allowed to fish. They think the minimum wage should be 30 cents.

They enquired whether workmen's compensation operated. They complained that they had to travel to work in open trucks, often very cold or wet. They stated that a letter from the British Columbia Security Commission said that if they married they must leave the Province.

I believe that in the three Princeton Road camps there is now a scheme for a yearly leave.



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HOPE ROAD CAMPS

There are two camps - Hope-11 and Hope 15. Tashme is 14 miles from Hope.

At Camp-11 there are 68 of whom 49 are Japanese nationals. The camp was started in March, 1941. Some of these are married men with their families in Tashme. They can walk there in one-quarter of an hour and can stay for week-ends, but women do not come to the camp. Food is stated to be satisfactory, though short on rice. Meat is rationed. There is no first-aid man and a doctor never comes. There is a co-operative store. Two-thirds of them work at 25 cents. They think the minimum should be 30 cents. Cooks get \$50.00 and \$55.00. The oldest is 73, the youngest 19. They complain that a man injured was not paid. They thought that in such cases the Government should pay up to \$20.00 for relief of family. In fact, the Commission does do this, though Mines and Resources do not.

At Camp-15 there are 23 Japanese nationals - 10 single - 10 married, with their wives at Tashme. They complained that food was inadequate. They complained that woodcutters get only 25 cents whereas they get 30 cents elsewhere. It may be that no Japanese in this camp speaks English.

We did not see Camp-15, but did see Camp-11 which is a very comfortable one, well built and warm, with a good dining-hall and kitchen and satisfactory baths. On the whole there seems no hardship in living in these camps, which are probably much more comfortable than ordinary lumber camps. The work on the road seems not difficult, in fact, is not taken too seriously.



- 2 -

Notice that many of these people are married  
and that they are near their families.



GREENWOOD

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-AM-10

We spent only an hour or two at Greenwood at dusk on January 13th. Greenwood is isolated from the other Japanese settlements. It is on the main line of the Kettle Valley, but only reachable by train by stopping off twenty-four hours. I believe it comes under Mr. Boulton's charge as general supervisor of interior towns.

It is a ghost town with no new bungalows and very few new buildings of any sort. We visited some of the old hotels and rooming houses which are typical of those in ghost towns generally. They are large, usually three stories, with wide halls, very ugly, reasonably warm, extremely crowded and perhaps fire traps. Usually one family lives in one room. The people seem reasonably content and probably are no worse housed than they used to be. They seem to prefer Greenwood to other newer settlements.

We saw the Committee headed by Rev. Fr. Katsuno, a Roman Catholic priest. Most Roman Catholic Japanese are in Greenwood, but not all the population is Roman Catholic, perhaps only 120 Families.

The school is run by a Roman Catholic sisterhood with five teachers, all graduates of the University of Washington, D.C. The money all comes from the head of the sisterhood. There are eight grades and, I think, a commercial high school class. The school is a former fire-hall and said to be very nice though we did not see it. The text-books are provided by the Japanese. There are 85 in the kindergarten and 430 in the grades, Protestant and Catholic alike.



Points raised by the Committee were:-

1. Relief too low, especially if the third person in the family were an adult such a person would draw only \$5.00 instead of \$11.00.

2. Only about 60 people had work in shops, domestic service and on farms. The farming season is very short.

3. Wood is green.

4. Emergency permits to travel take too long. This has since been changed.

5. Some unhealthy rooms with no outside light. Some overcrowded. Mr. Boulton said that this was true, but that when individual families were invited to move to better houses, would decline in order to stay with their friends. The delegation pointed out that things happened when the Red Cross Delegate came along, but then lapsed again.

6. Special favours were desired for Canadian nationals.

7. Information desired about repatriation.

8. Rice still rather scarce, but some had recently arrived. They claim they need one lb. per person per day, which is more than the Commission thinks they need. Rice is eleven cents a lb. Fish is available but very expensive as compared with the coast.



Date January 13, 1943.

**MEMORANDUM**

From the desk of Mr. T. A. Moryson

To \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: JAPANESE NATIONALS

THE FOLLOWING JAPANESE NATIONALS ARE SELECTED TO ACT

AS A COMMITTEE TODAY WITH THE SPANISH CONSUL.

REV. FATHER KATSUNO	#12965
R. IBISU	#05070
S. SAKAMOTO	#09783
Y. NAKANO	#09080

*Greenwood*



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GRAND FORKS

On January 13th, the party visited Grand Forks. After leaving Greenwood we spent the night at the hotel and interviewed a delegation of so-called self-supporting Japanese of Grand Forks and one from Christina Lake.

The Grank Forks people seem to be those who had some money and wish to live on their own labour. None are on maintenance as yet. They live outside the city limits, but can visit the city. They say they are well treated and are not interferred with by the whites. Their work last summer was the raising of vegetable seeds at \$2.00 for a 9 hour day. The women get \$1.50 for an 8 hour day weeding. It is hoped that wages will be higher next summer. In winter some do wood-cutting. Most of them do nothing. They get \$2.00 a cord and can perhaps do one cord a day. They complain that the farmers do not pay punctually-sometimes were three or four months in arrears.

The Farmers are not Dukabhours.

No school

Personal messages O.K.

At Christina Lake are about 27 families making out the 110 people. They are all self-supporting. 40 of them live in the hotel - 60 in houses. They can visit Grand Forks and they keep a car and a truck. I take it they are better to do than the Grand Forks people.



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SLOCAN AND SLOCAN EXTENSION

These settlements are fairly close together. Slocan City is to the north, Lemon Creek further south and Bay Farm and Popoff Farm between. I believe they are all under the same supervisor.

Slocan City is a ghost town but also has new houses. The Slocan City committee brought forward the following points:-

1. Relief
2. Supplementary childrens' allowances
3. Restrictions on travel. Permits are not hard to get, but take time. They are required if it is intended to go beyond Lemon Creek. They link this grievance with prohibition of fishing, cameras and short-wave radios as indicating a low status.
4. Dampness in houses.
5. More stoves needed in houses.
6. They are required to pay for their own medicines beyond \$2.50 for each sickness.
7. Prices in the shops should be checked by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

There is no white doctor at Slocan, though there are trained nurses. There is a Japanese doctor and dentist. The hospital is an old building with a new addition. It also serves the more southerly camps.

POPOFF FARM

This is a new settlement containing 96 bungalows and six bunk houses. Some of the bungalows are three-roomed ones, 14 ft. by 28 ft., built for eight people. Some of them are two-roomed ones, 14 ft. by 24 ft., built for five or six people. The bunk-house contain 24 rooms in each of which two are for heating equipment. Each room holds four berths, two upper and two lower, but all are not occupied. There is plenty of room. There is a community kitchen and they buy their own food. This is a



pleasant site in a large valley with high hills surrounding. The population is about 945, of whom 200 are Japanese nationals.

#### BAY FARM

Population about 1,360. 184 three-roomed houses each 14 by 28 ft. We did not stop at Bay Farm, having seen the Committee at Slocan.

#### LEMON CREEK

Population 1,870 of whom 447 are Japanese nationals. The spokesman here is the famous Jitara Tanaka, commonly called Charlie. There is an active committee, both male and female. The settlement was opened in August. There are 270 bungalows all 14 by 28 ft., housing 425 families, about 7 or 8 persons per bungalow. 7 foot ceilings.

There are two schools being built, each of two stories, each 24 by 80 ft. Up to grade 8. There would be about 480 students. There are twenty-two Japanese teachers.

There is a field hospital only 28 by 28 ft. Serious cases go to Slocan City. There is no white doctor. The Chinese woman doctor, Sai, serves Lemon Creek. In fact, there is only one white doctor in all the interior settlements apart from Greenwood.

There is quite a bit of farm land and both community and private farms are planned.

Personal message forms are obtainable, but there is no Government post office.

#### Complaints -

1. Relief too low. 102 families on maintenance. Oil is supplied. Formerly two candles a week were supplied.
2. Supplementary allowances formerly made to those who work for the support of their family are now cut off.



3. Straw pallaisses ought to be changed to mattresses.

4. Twothirds of houses lack heater supplied by Commission, though only 60 houses have no heater, since some bought their own. The houses are certainly very damp.

5. No qualified nurse.



British Columbia Security Commission

*Lemo Creek*

Dear Sirs:

Please give the following your immediate and most kind consideration.

1. Maintenance Allowance.

Due to the rising costs of commodities, it has become impossible for families to exist on the present rates of allowance. We were given to understand by the B. C. Security Commission that the rates of relief would be raised in proportion to the rising cost of living, but this has not been done. In fact the rates have been lowered from the original.

We suggest that the following rates, at least, be granted.

a. One person	-	\$18.00
b. Second person	-	15.00
c. Child	-	9.00

These rates, of course, must be raised in proportion to the rising cost of living.

2. Supplementary (Children's) Allowance

Some families have received their children's allowances, but there are others that have not. We would like to know the reason. If, however, no more allowances are to be granted, we desire a cost of living bonus or an increase in wages be given us.

3. Due to the light structure of the houses, and not enough weather insulation, and the shortage of heaters, there are many houses that have mattresses and palliases that are extremely damp. This is very serious from a health standpoint, and unless some improvement is made immediately, we fear a possibility of many more persons becoming extremely sick, due to this condition. All palliases should be replaced with mattresses, as they are in such conditions that are seriously injurious to health. We would like heaters to be distributed to houses without them.



4. Necessary medicine and medical supplies are lacking here, and we feel that no matter how high the prices may be of these medicine and supplies, they should be placed here. We request that necessary medicine be supplied free to people who need them but cannot afford them.

Lemon Creek Japanese Committee

Per. Signed. (T. Watanabe...

Signed (K. Tateishi)

Signed (S. Uchiban)

Signed (T. Abe)

Lemon Creek Women's Association

Mrs. T. Towata (signed)

Mrs. Y. Kawaguchi (signed)



LIST OF RETAIL PRICE AT LEMON CREEK.

January 1st to 15th.

FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Oranges	Sunkist	288s	.40¢	per	doz.
"	"	220s	.50¢	"	"
"	"	176s	.60¢	"	"
Apples	Delicious	175s	.35¢	"	"
"	Jonathan	Grade C	4 lbs	for	25¢
Grapefruits		80s	2	for	25¢
Lemon		300s	.04¢	each	
Potatoes			3.25	per	sack
Radish			.12¢	"	lb
Spinich			.23¢	"	"
Onion			.05¢	"	"
Cabbage			.12¢	"	"
Carrots			.05¢	"	"
"			3.00	"	sack
Celary			.23¢	"	lb
Swiss Chard			.12½¢	"	"
Sweet Potatoes			.15¢	"	"
Beets			.12¢	"	"
Green Onions			.15¢	"	bunch
Lettuce			.20¢	each	
Cauliflower			.50¢	"	
Rice			.10½¢	per	Lb

FRESH FISH & MEATS

Cod	Frozen	.27¢	per	lb
Chhoe	"	.35¢	"	"
Herring	Fresh	.20¢	"	"
"	Smocked	.35¢	"	"
Salmon	Salted	.27¢	"	"
Calf Liver		.30¢	per	1lb
Stew Meat		.25¢	"	"
Spear Ribs		.30¢	"	"
Beef Steak		.55¢	"	"
Ham		.70¢	"	"
Hamburger		.15¢	"	"
Pork		.25¢	"	"
Baloney		.25¢	"	"
Soup Bone		.10¢	"	"
Pork Sausage		.27¢	"	"
Meat Loaf		.25¢	"	"
Side Bacon		.50¢	"	"
Weiner		.30¢	"	"
Round Steak		.40¢	"	"
Pork Tenderious		.40¢	"	"
Lard		.19¢	"	"
Roasted Chicken		.35¢	"	"
Bakeasy Shortening		.23¢	"	"
Cooking Cheese		.35¢	"	"
Butter	1st Grade	.42¢	"	"
"	2nd "	.40¢	"	"
EGGS	A Grade	.58¢	"	doz.



Corn Flakes		.10¢	per	pkg.
Spagetti	10 lbs.	.80¢	each	
Table Salt	2 lbs.	.13¢	per	pkg.
Soda Cracker	Family	.25¢	"	"
Corn Starch	1	.15¢	"	"
Rolled Oats	28 oz.	.25¢	"	"
Macaroni	1 Lb	.15¢	"	"
Gelatine		.25¢	"	"
Meat Paste		.11¢	"	tin
Milk	Tall	.11¢	"	"
"	Baby	.06¢	"	"
Peas size 5		.15¢	"	"
Corn		.17¢	"	"
Tomatoes	Large	.16¢	"	"
"	Small	.14¢	"	"
Tomatoes Soup		.12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ¢	"	"
Vevetable Soup		.12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> ¢	"	"
Chicken with Rice Soup		.15¢	"	"
" " Noodle Soup		.15¢	"	"
Pea Soup		.15¢	"	"
Jam	4	.75¢	"	"
Mushrooms (Japanese)		.38¢	"	"
Catsup	20 oz.	.15¢	"	"
Cream of wheat		.25¢	"	pkg.
Sherred Wheat		.15¢	"	"
Vanilla Extract		.25¢	"	Btl.
Toilet Paper	3 rls	.25¢	"	each
Chipso	large	.28¢	"	pkg.
Laundry Soap	Peral White & P-G.	.06¢	"	"
Toilet Soap	Lux	.11¢	"	cake
Tea	Nabob	.75¢	"	lb
Coffee	Nabob	.56¢	"	Lb.
Sugar		.09¢	"	lb.
Five Rose Flour	49 lbs	1.75¢	"	sack



~~February 3, 1943.~~

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3464-AM-40
Sub.	6 Chron. 6 Filed

NEW DENVER and ROSEBERY

Mr. Maag and I visited this settlement on January 15th, 1943. We did not actually see Rosebery, which is three or four miles from New Denver. New Denver is beautifully located on the lake. It consists chiefly of new bungalows of the two family class, but there are a few old houses.

Population is about 1,200.

The spokesman is Kondo, much disliked by British Columbia Security Commission. We saw him and two other spokesmen from New Denver and three spokesmen from Rosebery simultaneously of Japanese nationals, but none of the New Denver spokesmen on the community council.

The settlement differs from others in that the trees have been left standing and there is some pleasant shade. Otherwise the usual houses and outhouses at the usual intervals.

The supervisor is Mr. Swain whom we did not see as he was in hospital. The Assistant Supervisor is Mr. Walker. Dr. Francis is the medical officer for all the interior towns, with headquarters here. Mr. Boulton's headquarters are here and he has a white stenographer. Miss Moscroe, roving welfare supervisor, has her headquarters here and the local welfare officer is Miss Stott, whose fiance is Stanley Weston, a prisoner of War from Singapore. The Japanese doctor Uchida, Toronto University, is said to be good. There are seven nurses. There is a Japanese dentist.

SCHOOLS -

We visited one or two bungalow school rooms. There are 18 teachers in New Denver and Rosebery, including one coach for high school correspondence courses. School-rooms *are bungalows* but rather attractive.



MEDICAL -

The city hospital, called Slocan Hospital, is used. There is a building, a T.B. hospital for all Japanese with 200 beds, beautifully situated on the lake. This will take the patients from Hastings Park. It is still far from completion. The British Columbia Security Commission pays doctors if patients can't.

No community assembly Hall. They pay for all medicines from the private drug store.

WORK -

Nearly 90% of able-bodied men work. A good many on camp itself. Eight hour day, 48-hour week, except for logging - 9-hours and 54-hours. Loggers begin at  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Much less work is available in Rosebery. Work is not rotated. I attach time-sheet of workers picked up by chance in office.

COMPLAINTS AT NEW DENVER -

1. Relief too low.
2. Workers allowance for children cancelled Dec. 1st.
3. Community hall and building for school needed.
4. What will happen if pay does not suffice to keep up their insurance policies?
5. Workmen's compensation.

COMPLAINTS FROM ROSEBERY -

- 1.7 No first-aid or emergency kit on trucks and logging parties.
2. Fuel short.
3. Those who bought heaters have been refused compensation. Ten house still lack heaters.
4. Prices higher than in New Denver or Slocan.
5. Supplementary allowances should be same for all regardless of wage.
6.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents deduction from wages for housing should be stopped.



7. Dampness.
8. Truck needed.
9. Tools should be provided.
10. Wages too low.
11. Relief is too low.
12. Work for grown girls should be provided.



Time Sheet for Japanese Workers at New Denver, B.C.  
January - 1943.

Office Staff	11	<u>Camp Maintenance</u>	
Committee Office	3	Foreman	1
Stock-keepers	3	Nelson Farms	5
Drafters	2	Splitters	2
Timekeepers	3	Sanitary men	2
Veterans (police)	4	Hand-saw men	6
Janitor	1	Road men	7
Cooks	4	Bath men (?)	3
First-aid	3	Woodsaw men	8
Mechanics	3	Water supply men	6
Electricians	5		
Truck despatcher	1		
Foreman	1		
Swampers	13		
Truck drivers	1		
Loggers	70		

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
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Factory carpenters

2 Foremen

25 men

Hospital carpenters

1 Foreman

47 men

Slocan carpenters

23 men

Lumber pilers	6
Saw filers	3
Blacksmiths	4
plumbers and helpers	11
Water-pump operators	1

The total is about 293, but probably does not include all men in the camp.



February 3, 1943.

S A N D O N

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3464-AM-46
Sub.	6 Chron. Filed

Mr. Maag and I visited this settlement on January 15, 1943. It is reached by car in one or two hours from New Denver. The drive is a very beautiful one, though the village itself is not particularly attractive. It is a ghost town consisting of two or three streets in a narrow valley. The stream runs under-ground under the main street. The houses are all old ones, mostly abandoned hotels and rooming houses. There are no amusements other than the hall of a fraternal order in which we saw some fencing being done. There are several private shops run by occidentals. There are only twenty white residents. The Japanese were the first group to be evacuated in June, 1942, and there is a very high percentage of old people. They seem pretty content and the Commission thinks it one of the least troublesome communities. Young folk would be pretty unhappy here. The community is Buddhist and the Buddhists look with disfavour on dancing and the like. The Protestant church has become a Buddhist temple. The spokesman is a Buddhist priest, Rev. Mr. Katatsu. We saw him and three other persons, and a female interpreter.

The hospital is under a Japanese doctor, University of Alberta, one R.N. and several Japanese aides. All medicines are free. Only emergency operations are performed, others going to New Denver. The dentist comes weekly. There is no equipment here. The doctor seems satisfactory to Japanese. Patients on relief are not charged.

There is very little work done there, being no land for farming or fruit, or even gardens. This place will always be on relief, both because of its situation and its population.



COMPLAINTS -

1. Prices higher than in other towns. I think this is true.
2. Relief too low.
3. There is no passenger transportation to New Denver.  
No bus or train - only way is by Commission trucks.
4. Mail from internment camps sometimes takes three or four months. There is a Government Post Office here with three mails weekly. The personal message system works alright.



SMS/CC  
February 3, 1943.

K A S L O

January 17, 1943

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS	
File No.	3464-AM-46
Sub.	Chron. Filed

Mr. Maag and I met three spokesmen from Kaslo of Japanese nationals at the Hume Hotel, Nelson, B.C.

They estimated the population at 960, of whom 210 were nationals. The following subjects were raised:-

1. They asked if a movement to the east would be compulsory.
2. Relief was too low. They said if one member of a family was working there was no relief for children over 18. If two members were working, no relief for any children. If the son works in a road camp he must send his \$20.00 to his family. They think this should be excused, or that some should be supplied with clothing.
3. The Commission had refused to pay some funeral expenses. Names could not be given. Something about a four year old girl who fell from a window and died.
4. Would they be compelled to spend their own money before getting relief.
5. When children worked relief was cut. Boys under 16 are paid 10 cents an hour.
6. Wages are paid late and are credited against relief of the following month.
7. Workmen's compensation.
8. Aged sick in hospital get no money.
9. Short-wave radios, cameras and fishing prohibited.

MEDICAL -

There is an English doctor and a Japanese doctor and a Japanese dentist and a hospital and two R.N.'s and three Japanese nurses. The Japanese pay doctors bills and medicine.



TELEGRAMS -

I told them that might send telegrams to the Consul of Spain through the supervisor. I have today written the Department of Labour on this.



Relief: \$ 10. for first adult, same for second. \$ 5. for each child. Plus clothing as required, though apparently not much clothing asked for. Pay for own fuel, and farmer sometimes lends team to haul from mine which makes it much cheaper. Commission supplies fuel if needed for indigents. I fancy they have not been told that clothing can be supplied. Medical help free to indigents only. If two small families live together, only two adults altogether get \$ 10. Others \$ 5. No single men in these projects, except the odd son. No certificate of indigency required. Question does not arise, we are told. Japanese said to be pretty good in not concealing assets. We are told differently in British Columbia, and I remain uncertain on this. Commission pays fare of one person to go to British Columbia in event of death of near relative.

Burials: So far four in this region; paid for by Commission. There is a separate plot for Japanese at Lethbridge. Some sort of contract with Centre and Hanna(not involving the Japanese, I gather). One person asked to be cremated and as there were no facilities he had to be sent to Calgary, cost \$ 120. split between corpse and Commission. Apparently no rigid rules here yet.

Workmens Compensation: None for farmers. Loggers and lumber workers, yes.

Provide own light.

There is a co-operative at Raymond, run by Japanese, and one or two branches. We saw one branch with pretty small stock. They buy where they like. An obliging farmer will carry them to Lethbridge weekly, where they think prices less.

There is a Buddhist church north of Lethbridge and another south. (Raymond a pre-war one).

Government: There exists a council in theory, but Russell has not used it, not liking it. Lister, who found it very useful at Winnipeg, says he has now persuaded Russell to have one, and the members are now chosen, by what method I know not. I fancy by agreement between the Commission and one or two leaders friendly to the Commission. Representation by districts. I said only that I thought the Japanese members of this council, or some of them, should meet with the Protecting Power. In Winnipeg there seems full fledged representative government. I think we might rest content with present situation till Protecting Power is heard from.

We visited perhaps half a dozen places in northern part of projects, two or three Japanese nationals being gathered at each to meet us. In the South (Raymond) we were met by a delegation of mixed nationals and Canadians with whom we talked for an hour or two.

The chief trouble in this project is that from the nature of the thing the Japanese cannot be self-supporting. Sugarbeet farmers cannot pay them enough for a year, and there is no winter work available. Or rather, there is not enough attractive work. There is some lumber work in woods and mill but this means divorce from family and is apparently not popular. Once in a while a young man does well for himself, as, for example, H. Fujiki at Raymond, who works as shepherd for \$ 50. a month, all found.

Second chief trouble is that while many of the sugarbeet farmers stand by their contracts, provide good houses and some paternal care, many are exploiters pure and simple. Commission cannot keep a



Jan. 25/43.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS

File No.

3464-AM-40

Sub. V

Chron.

Filed

Re: JAPANESE IN ALBERTA.

Visited with Maag, Jan. 19, 1943.

Headquarters under the British Columbia Security Commission is at Lethbridge, Metcalfe Building. Supervisor is Mr. A.E. Russell succeeding Mr. Andrews. His assistant is Mr. D.C. Archibald, former automobile salesman. Russell is seconded from some other flying concern. Flitting to and fro is Mr. J.N. Lister, travelling supervisor for the West. Lister and Russell do not seem to hit it off too well. Several girls in office. Office open for Japanese visitors Tuesdays and Fridays, other days in emergencies. Alberta Provincial Welfare Officer is stationed in Mr. Wreight's office for convenience.

Population, January 19, 1943 - 545 families of 2,632 individuals. Distribution as follows. Insert "A".

Number of employers: farmers - 422. Others - 34.

The sugar beet farmers form the bulk of the Japanese population. They are within forty or fifty miles of Lethbridge. They centre near the factories at Picture Butte and Raymond and proposed one at Tabor; it is pretty typical country with occasional villages. Neither Lethbridge nor Calgary allow Japs to work in their limits though they may come in to shop, etc.

The sugar beet farmer, who may be Hungarian, Canadian or of any national origin, makes his contract with the sugar beet company. He is also bound by his relationship within the sugar beet growers organization, which is pretty strong politically. The sugar beet grower and the Japanese also make a contract, similar, I gather, to those formerly made for migrant workers. The former contract read for only a limited season and it is only implicitly, it appears, that these contracts bind farmer to furnish house all the year round.

Contracts are of two kinds, and otherwise pretty uniform. Japanese complained they had no real choice between the two, that farmer decided. One type is to pay \$ 27. per acre, provided the yield is 12 bushels. If the yield more, a bonus was added, if less, subtracted. Thus, Kudo, a fortunate and industrious Japanese worked 23 acres by means of five workers of his family. He got \$ 621. and \$ 27. extra yield.

Other type is by tonnage. Thus, Tanaka, especially fortunate with his 40-odd acres, and a high yield of 16 tons per acre made \$ 1720.70 and also got half-shares of 6 acres of potatoes, \$ 500. The family, which is large (12) spends \$ 180. a month. Seven and a half workers. Women are counted workers, though married. If 9 tons per acre, \$ 2.75; if 10 tons \$ 2.65; if 11 tons \$ 2.55. Maximum 15 tons \$ 2.30.

Japanese thought average yield 1942; ten tons. Highest, 13 - 14 (though Tanaka got 16). Bad yield is 7, 8, 9 tons. One man said to be able to work 6 acres if unused to it. Commission assumed ten acres at beginning, but now realizes this impossible.

Farmer provides house and is supposed to winterize it; Commission providing part or all the material. Those which we saw varied a good deal. Only one (a brick one) was able to withstand the extreme cold of our visit, and I suspect the winterizing process has not been very effective. Better than used to be, and not much worse than bungalows in interior towns. In fact not so damp, though perhaps not so tight. I should say housing bad according to occidental standards but no worse than in Steveston and the like though winter makes effects worse.

.....



watchful eye on every one. Some have never been visited; some are visited by sugar beet agents, which is in effect no visit. Lister would have Japanese delegate visit each of his constituents and report greivous calamities, and also Royal Canadian Mounted Police drop in occasionally.

Raymond has a pre-war Japanese population of about 50 families. It would have been sensible to have dropped in on one or two of them to confirm conditions but nobody thought of it.

One chief complaint is on a point of dignity. Japanese resent not being able to buy beer and liquor like other folk.

Other complaints concern their houses; non-visiting of families, expense of getting to town to visit Commission (Lister says he advised Russell to pay expense of delegates); refusal of relief (Commission denies this vehemently and no specific cases were adduced); housing (often justifiable)(Japanese work on own houses without pay; Commission has theoretical cubic content standard of 400 cubic feet per person, same as army).

Another chief complaint is difficulty of shifting jobs. The rules here are not very clear to me, but it is clear that a Japanese can't simply pick up and leave, even after his sugar beeting is done. Neither can farmer dispossess him. Security Commission (or now probably R.C.M.P. on recommendation of Security Commission) must give permit for change of residence. What actual hardship this causes is not clear. I suppose it prevents a Japanese getting out from under a bad farmer. Commission threatens to remove a Japanese from a Bad farmer, but I gather this has mostly been threat and few if any instances angers farmers.

I get a distinct impression that Commission and sugarbeet growers, or anyway Russell and sugar beet growers do not get on well; that sugar beet growers are out to "get" Russell. I am not sure Lister will fight to retain him. We saw no sugarbeet growers and did not get their side of story. This should be done some time.

Lister thinks Commission is not tough enough on the beet farmers - - -could be tougher and get away with it. Too tough re relief (though he says none has been refused) and on policy of making them spend their capital before they give relief.

On the whole, nobody displays any real faith in this project, and there is no chance of it surviving the war if labour becomes plentiful after the war. Japanese don't want to stay, and farmers don't particularly care for them, or at any rate dislike being saddled with them for full year and having Commission inter-meddle. Residents don't like them, though antipathy is said to be lessening. Even as a temporary measure the only way it will survive is by strict refusal to allow workers to return to easy life of interior towns, where they get fed and housed without labour and have plenty of congenial company.

Schooling: Go to local schools, the Commission indemnifying board. Travel on school buses. Heard of no obstacles here.