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MINUTES OF B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION SUPERVISORS' MEETING held
in New Denver December 10th, 1943, commencing 9.30 a.m. to
12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

In attendance:

MR. W.A. EASTWOOD	Chairman
MR. D.W. SIMMONS	Vancouver
MR. C.L. CONNELL	Greenwood
MR. T.A. MORTONSON	Kaslo
MR. E.R. ADAMS	Grandon
MR. H.P. LOUGHEED	New Denver
MR. F.G. WALKER	New Denver
MR. F.G. REID	Bloom
MR. J.B. BURNS	Lemon Creek

Also:

MR. JACK KNOX	Treasury Department
MR. SAUNDERS	" "
MR. KILDER	" "
MR. WM. BAIRD	Wood Fuel
COLONEL C.H. HILL	R.C.M.P.

The following topics of discussion were covered.

SELECTIVE SERVICE.

The Supervisors in attendance were brought up to date on the latest regulations in respect to this subject, in keeping with Mr. Collins' circular letter of December 7th. All Supervisors were of the opinion that only female placements in Eastern Canada should be handled by Mrs. Booth and that all male placements should be handled by a Selective Service officer connected with this Commission, but who would be giving his full time to this programme. At the moment Mr. Reid of the Selective Service, Nelson, has many other problems and can only give us a very small portion of his time. The Supervisors all wanted faster and more intelligent advice on placements in Eastern Canada through our Montreal, Toronto and Fort William offices.

USE OF COMMISSION VEHICLES, BOTH TRUCKS & PASSENGER CARS.

Some time was spent on the interpretation of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board Order No. 318 sent out by Mr. Donald Gordon and dated October 5th, 1943. All present were warned that no irregularities would be tolerated in the interpretation of this regulation.

WOOD FUEL.

This subject was discussed at length and Mr. Baird was instructed to sacrifice production for the time being and put his house in order in respect to greater efficiency and greater economy in this operation, and to stock up our domestic requirements while there was a lull in the demands from the Vancouver Wood Controller.

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COMBINE CONTROL & PURCHASING.

This phase of our programme was discussed at length. Supervisors and Wood Fuel personnel were advised that all single commitments that represent an expenditure in excess of \$25.00 must first be approved by Vancouver office before undertaking the purchase or the construction represented by such a commitment.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING.

Supervisors were advised that it was our intention to establish in New Denver a Central Warehouse as soon as convenient, wherein all surplus inventories from all our interior towns would be collected and stored and through which all requisitions for maintenance material etc. would be cleared. They were advised that further information would be available on this subject at a later date but to be prepared for such a programme and to line up their inventories in anticipation of such a programme going into effect soon after the first of the year.

IMPROVISING.

All Supervisors and Wood Fuel personnel were cautioned to effect greater economies in their maintenance programmes and to effect a greater degree of reconditioning equipment rather than purchasing new equipment to do the same job. In other words, it was felt that too many Supervisors were giving too little thought to improvising in their maintenance programmes. The Supervisors and assistants must insist that greater care is taken in salvaging and reusing materials and fittings in plumbing and water service repairs, electrical installations and alterations etc. The Japanese tradesmen are installing new parts that will outlive the rest of the installation by many years, this may be justified where skilled labour costs are high compared with the cost of replacements (when plentiful), but you appreciate this is not the case with us..

SELF SUPPORTING PROJECTS.

Some little time was spent in bringing the Supervisors up to date on our future plans in respect to encouraging self-supporting Japanese families. The anticipated programme at Greenwood was used as an example. This question was discussed by way of bringing our Supervisors up to date with the future plans of the Commission.

SANATORIUM.

Everybody was advised that the Sanatorium was to all intents and purposes a project in itself. Mr. George Walker was the Business Manager of the Sanatorium and he reported direct to Vancouver. Dr. Francis was coming back to the Commission and would be the Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium.

FARMING AND GARDENING.

This subject was discussed very fully. The Supervisors were advised of our thoughts in respect to the 1944 programme and were advised to check into any leases in their respective projects on land which was used solely for gardening and farming.

1. Greenwood. The Commission is not renting any land for farming, other than the Deadwood Farm, in this area. The Japanese would do their own gardening on their own plots and there would definitely be no Commission-operated farming project in Greenwood. The Commission would still however, take the hay crop off the Deadwood Farm each year.
2. Eslo. It was generally conceded that the Commission should not rent or lease garden or farmland and not even the Orchard; that there were sufficient garden plots in and around Eslo presently worked by Japanese to provide all the produce that was required in this area. In other words, the Commission would not undertake any farming or orchard programme at all in Eslo.
3. Sanford. There was a small farm operated by the Commission this year, we were not however, paying any rent for this land. It was not particularly successful and we do not contemplate operating a Commission farm in 1944.
4. New Denver and Rosebery. The Commission would not operate any farm but we would retain the main portion of the Harris Farm which has been extensively cultivated and irrigated. We can grow potatoes and cabbage at very little expense and to good advantage. We would undertake to carry on the small Sanatorium garden of approximately one and one half acres, which is inside the boundary fence, to provide green vegetables etc. for the Sanatorium. The Sanatorium gardeners could supply what labour is necessary to handle this small project.
5. Slocan. We would not undertake gardens or farms of any kind in Slocan, Popoff or Bay Farm.
6. Lemon Creek. It was proposed that the lower end of the Kennedy Farm of approximately thirty acres be sublet to the Japanese for a figure to be arrived at later. The suggested figure however, is approximately \$5.00 per acre. We could work as a Commission project the forty acres in the north end of the farm, twenty-five acres of which could be easily irrigated. We could put this acreage into potatoes and turnips and the extreme end of the farm of some twenty-five acres could be put in hay.

General. There was no intention on our part of doing away with any land that could be used by Japanese to grow their own produce, and if we are carrying any leases for gardens or farms that can be sublet to the Japanese at so much per acre, we should encourage such a programme.

The Supervisors were instructed to check into the merits of such a programme and be prepared to give us their recommendations. All Supervisors were instructed to send into

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Vancouver office as soon as convenient, a survey of their own recommendations in respect to farming and gardening in their own particular projects, after having given the subject considerable thought and consideration.

QUESTIONS. The Supervisors were brought up-to-date on Custodian activities and the sale of Japanese properties and household effects, also disposition of radios, cameras etc.

DAMAGED MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT.

Supervisors were instructed to give a full written report on any broken, destroyed or damaged Commission material or equipment on the following basis. Where a piece of equipment with a value of more than \$25.00 is destroyed, it must be reported upon and where any piece of equipment has a value in excess of \$25.00 and has to be repaired, and where the repairing bill, including new material and labour, runs to a figure in excess of \$25.00, that a full report should be submitted. This report would go so far as to give the conditions concerning the accident or damage and place the responsibility on some individual, either Japanese or Occidental. The Commission has no intention of allowing any misuse of equipment, and the onus of responsibility must be placed on some individual, where possible.

REPAIRING COMMISSION HOUSES.

A programme was arranged to handle Commission-built houses in Lemon Creek by supplying Lamabrand Asphalt Centre Kraft Paper at the ratio of 1½ rolls per house. The Japanese to provide labour, Commission to supply material.

Sloean would be supplied tar paper on the basis of 1½ rolls per house, the Commission supplying material, including lath and nails, and the Japanese to supply labour.

Building paper presently in stock at New Denver to be supplied to the Japanese at that point on the ratio of 1½ rolls per house. The Japanese to cover building paper with shakes made by them in their own time. Commission to supply material and Japanese the labour.

In the above programme, only houses fully occupied by Japanese will be given consideration. The Commission to supply labour for houses where there are no men available to do this work.

LAUNDRY - SANATORIUM.

Certain alterations approved for Sanatorium Laundry to provide additional facilities to take care of the Sloean Commission Hospital. There was a general discussion on laundry problems in each Commission town in respect to staff-house and clinic requirements. Colonel Arthur advises that the health authorities

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of the province approve of any type of laundry being handled through the Sanatorium laundry facilities, under the existing arrangements for sterilizing the wash.

The conference was closed by advising all Supervisors that they were responsible for their own projects direct to Vancouver and would be judged by their own individual performances; that we were all working for the Government of the Dominion of Canada and we must function as the Government desires. If any employee felt that he could not fit in with this programme, he would be better advised to turn in his resignation than to cause himself or the Commission embarrassment by doing other than follow Government practice.

WAE/EG

W.A. EASTWOOD.

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Chas Eastwood
B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION CONFERENCE

HELD AT NELSON, B.C.

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Saturday,
March 6, 1943

10:00 A.M.

Present:-

Mr. George Collins - Chairman.
Mr. W. G. Stickney - Assistant Chief Treasury Officer.
Mr. E. L. Boulton - General Manager, Interior Housing.
Miss M. Moscrop - Welfare Supervisor.
Mr. T. Moryson - Supervisor, Greenwood, B.C.
Mr. E. E. Haskell - Treasury Officer, Greenwood, B.C.
Mr. W. Galnan - Welfare Manager, Greenwood, B.C.
Mr. H. P. Loughheed - Supervisor, Kaslo, B.C.
Mr. H. P. Scott - Treasury Officer, Kaslo, B.C.
Mrs. Hugh-Jones - Welfare Manager, Kaslo, B.C.
Mr. D. Mactavish - Supervisor, Sandon, B.C.
Mr. R. O. Morrison - Assistant Supervisor, Sandon, B.C.
Mr. C. F. Swain - Supervisor, New Denver, B.C.
Mr. D. Saunders - Treasury Officer, New Denver &
Miss I. Stott - Welfare Manager, New Denver, B.C.
Mr. F. G. Skinner - Supervisor, Slocan City, B.C.
Mr. W. W. Elder - Treasury Officer, Slocan City & Lemon Creek.
Miss M. G. Tucker - Welfare Manager, Slocan City, B.C.
Mr. J. S. Burns - Supervisor, Lemon Creek, B.C.
Mr. D. Fowler - Assistant Supervisor, Lemon Creek, B.C.
Miss H. Gutteridge - Welfare Manager, Lemon Creek, B.C.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS:

In his opening remarks the Chairman outlined to the meeting that the purpose of this Conference was to discuss the various questions that have been raised since the new regulations with regard to maintenance had been put out, and the problems before us at the present time. He stated that those present would be given information with regard to government policy which must be treated as confidential.

The Chairman then outlined the Departments in Ottawa which are concerned with the Japanese problem.

The first department in this regard is the Department of External Affairs, of which Mr. MacKenzie King is Minister. They deal with all International problems and are responsible for the welfare and custody of our nationals in occupied countries and it is the agency through which all information and records in regard to treatment of Japanese in Canada is reported back officially to Tokio.

The Department of Justice is responsible for the security of the Japanese.

The Department of State, under Mr. McLarty as Chief of Custodians of Enemy Property, is responsible for the property which was put in his hands after the outbreak of war.

The Department of Finance under Hon. Mr. Ilsley, is the spending department of the government and it can be appreciated that they have to be fully organized to spend money.

The Department of Labour is headed by Hon. Mr. Humphrey Mitchell and he has been delegated in Ottawa to be the responsible Minister for the evacuation and maintenance of the Japanese. In order to make his position workable and to give him some authority, Order-In-Council No. P.C. 1665 was passed a year ago. At that time evacuation was the main problem before them, and the Order-In-Council was drawn up with a view to the British Columbia situation. As time has gone on, we have seen that this is not the solution and a new Order-In-Council has been passed providing the Minister of Labour with authority to deal with any problem regarding the Japanese in Canada. The Chairman pointed out that while

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this might appear to be quite an order for a Minister, in Ottawa where they are under war pressure, it is difficult to get them to grapple with the problems we meet with from day to day. The only way they can be kept up to date on the information and can formulate policy is on the current information we submit to them and on our recommendations. That is where the Commission comes in. The Commission is an Agency of these government departments under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour.

The Chairman went on to say that all those present were members of an organization spending approximately four million dollars a year of government funds, dealing with human values, and our actions are subject to criticism at all times from the people of Canada and people outside of Canada. Therefore, we must be fair, equitable and just, and any recommendations we put through must be thought out thoroughly and we must be confident that they are true to fact.

RELOCATION:

With regard to relocation, the Chairman referred back to last year when the pressure was so great to get the Japanese people away from the Coast. There were a million citizens in British Columbia bringing pressure on the Dominion Government to move the Japanese out of the Province. The Dominion Government was obliged to take some recognition of this and they have brought into being a policy that these people will be dispersed across Canada in small groups and we will endeavor to absorb them economically. That is the undeclared policy of Ottawa and that is the policy on which we have to work.

With reference to the employment of Japanese staff, the Chairman advised that the Supervisors might have to cause themselves some inconvenience by possibly letting out some trained staff, but it is as much the Supervisor's job to relocate these people across Canada as it is to see they are reasonably maintained in Interior towns. If it is advisable that certain of the Japanese Staff should be encouraged to move out, it will be the Supervisor's duty to take on and train untrained Japanese who might be members of a family which we would not expect to relocate.

Mr. Livingstone, of the Nelson Branch of the Selective Service, spoke to the meeting and explained the operation of his office. With regard to Workmen's Compensation, Mr. Livingstone suggested that we get full particulars from Mr. Dysart, the Minimum Wage man in Nelson. Mr. Collins asked Mr. Boulton to get that information and relay it to the Supervisors.

Mr. Mactavish asked Mr. Livingstone if employment other than logging should go through the Selective Service. Mr. Livingstone answered that there are certain types of employment not insurable, such as fishing, horticulture and agriculture. Mr. Moore, Insurance Inspector in Nelson can advise on all angles of insurance.

A list of exempted employments and a copy of the Unemployment Insurance Act will be sent by Mr. Livingstone to all Supervisors.

With reference to men taking jobs in the East, Mr. Collins said that we would pay transportation for men and families and personal effects.

SELECTIVE SERVICE:

Re the Logging Industry, Order-In-Council No. 1442 has recently been passed, whereby Japanese can be employed on Crown Grant Timber in B.C. That is restricted to areas outside of the Defence area. The procedure that has been adopted with Selective Service is that all applications for Japanese help will be made to the nearest Selective Service Officer in the area in which the operations are being carried on. It has been arranged that all enquiries coming to the Vancouver office are transferred to the regional office of the Selective Service, and if the Interior Towns have any applications or communications from operators now, they should be forwarded to Nelson at once. The Logging Industry has undesirable operators who are poor with their pay, living conditions not good etc., and Selective Service are charged with the responsibility of seeing whether or not their past record warrants putting these people in, checking up on their housing facilities,

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and if the operator is bona fide they may give him a letter of authorization which will come to the Supervisor. The operator will present it when he comes into the Camp and it will simply state that this man is authorized to select labour in the Camp. The Supervisor will give him every facility available to have him meet the key men and he has authority to select them and take them to his operations.

The system of providing permits for Japanese to leave the towns would be speeded up by having the local R.C.M.P. give a pass, approved by telephone by Superintendent Fowell. This will obviate the need for permits being issued from Vancouver.

After some discussion, it was agreed that if blankets were not provided by the employer, they might be loaned to the Japanese in care of the Contractor.

Permission will be given to these men to return to reside with their families during the off-season. That will have to be at their own expense and they will be required to live on their earnings.

Mr. Skinner asked what would be done about transportation to logging camps. It was thought that as a general rule the Logging Company will advance the transportation with a view of taking it out of the Japanese earnings.

The basic rate for logging is 50¢ an hour plus cost of living bonus which amounts to \$4.60 a week, subject to all deductions. They will take men from 18 to 60 years of age.

CENSORSHIP:

It had been brought to the attention of Mr. Collins by the Censorship Board that mail written by Japanese had been found in Commission envelopes, which are not subject to censorship. This had been discovered by accident. Mr. Collins asked how this might be prevented. It was suggested that all mail going out in Commission envelopes should pass through the hands of one responsible person and stamped before the envelope is sealed and again after it is sealed, using the official stamp. This responsible person would have to ascertain that these Commission envelopes contained no Japanese mail. It was also suggested that all mail going out from the Education Department should go over the Supervisor's desk. Mr. Collins asked that each office organize some method of avoiding having the Japanese using our stationery to write to other Japanese.

Mr. Collins said there was definite evidence of centrally directed and planned resistance to Commission regulations and use of the mail to embarrass the Government. He feels certain there is someone in Internment Camps and in Interior Towns schooling these people, as there is a uniformity in the way these letters are written and in instructions for boys to remain in Internment Camps and also there is a similarity of rumors from Camps to Interior Housing Projects. Mr. Collins asked that each Supervisor try to get to the bottom of it and expose anyone doing this work.

TREASURY AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS:

Mr. Stickney explained to the meeting the functions of the Treasury Department and emphasized that the Treasury Officer does not originate expenditure. Therefore, not the wisdom, but the legality of the transaction is the primary concern of the Treasury Officer.

Miss Moscrop outlined the relationship of the Welfare office to the local Commission offices, showing it to be an integral part of the whole. The Welfare Managers, by their training and experience understood social problems and could assist the Supervisor by handling these professionally. Every recommendation made would be supported by a written record of the history of the family involved.

REQUISITIONS:

The Chairman emphasized the fact that Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors are the only ones authorized to sign requisitions. All Welfare requisitions issued by the Welfare Department must be signed by the Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor. With reference to medical it has been arranged that the white Doctors will sign the accounts and they are approved by the Chief Medical Officer in the Head Office.

The Chairman pointed out that Supervisors from now on will have to take a more active part in Welfare, Maintenance, Medical etc.

Effective April 1st, the Japanese in our employ will be paid on a monthly basis in place of the present hourly basis -- Circular No. G-163-F, issued March 1st.

At 12:15 P.M. the meeting adjourned for lunch, and reassembled at 2 P.M.

NEW POLICY ON MAINTENANCE:

Many points dealing with the new policy on maintenance were clarified to the satisfaction of the meeting.

INVESTIGATION:

Several of the Welfare Managers outlined the method of investigation used in determining eligibility for maintenance. Mr. Collins expressed himself satisfied as to the thoroughness of the methods used. Sample social records were shown.

With regard to supplementation of maintenance, the meeting discussed whether or not small cheques under \$1.00 should be issued. It was decided that if the needs of the family were great enough to demand the maximum help that could be extended, the recommendation of the Welfare office would be taken and cheques of less than \$1.00 issued. It was agreed that supplementary maintenance would be granted only where the need was proven, and not given as a right of the wage earner.

MAINTENANCE:

Regular maintenance may be issued monthly on any date convenient to the officials of each centre. It was pointed out by Mr. Stickney that our fiscal year ends on March 31st, so that any relief issued in March must only carry them to the end of March.

Referring back to men going out of Interior Towns to work, Mr. Collins advised the Supervisors to tell them that if they come back they will be required to remain self-supporting until they have used their earnings at twice the maintenance rate, and they will have to pay their own fare back. This is not to be in writing, but merely verbal.

HOSPITALIZATION:

In order that adjustments may be made in budget for persons confined to hospital, Mr. Stickney urged very close cooperation between the Hospital and the Treasury Officer, so that the Treasury know when these people are in hospital and they won't draw maintenance at the same time. Also, until new-born children are registered with the Mounted Police and go on Head Office records, they are not to be paid maintenance.

The question was brought up as to how we might go about endeavoring to collect at least part of the hospital bill from the working Japanese. It was suggested that they might be billed by the Commission at the indigent rate. The Welfare Department would make an investigation and advise

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how much could be deducted from the man's pay if he would not pay in cash. It was pointed out by Mr. Collins that this was not a policy but something that those present could think about and send in their ideas.

Mr. Collins thanked all those present for coming to Nelson and for entering into the discussions. He asked everyone to feel free to write to the Vancouver office giving their views, and the Vancouver office will write to the Supervisors and try to give them the Head Office views on reasons why things are done, although in a great many cases that could not be done.

Mr. Collins wished everyone good luck in their work, and the meeting came to a close at 5:15 P.M.

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January 30, 1943.

Mr. E. L. Rimmer,
Rural Municipalities Representative,
Social Administration Branch,
Burnaby, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find copy of the
Minutes of recent Meeting of the Maintenance
Advisory Committee, for your approval.

Yours very truly,

George Collins,
Acting Chairman.

AL:DJ.
Encls.

Sent to Mr. G. C. Derby,
Dept of Pensions & National Health

Dr. C. Lyall Hodgins,
712 Seymour St.

cc: Mr. Collins,
Miss A. Leigh
✓ Files.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

The sixth Meeting of the Maintenance Advisory Committee was held at the Marine Building on Tuesday, January 26, 1943, at 9:00 A.M.

Present:

Mr. E. L. Rimmer,	Rural Municipalities Representative, Social Administration Branch.
Mr. G. C. Derby,	District Administrator, Dept. of Pensions & National Health.
Mr. George Collins,	General Supervisor, B.C. Security Commission.
Miss A. Leigh,	General Supervisor, Maintenance-Welfare Dept. B. C. Security Commission.
Miss M. Moscrop,	Field Supervisor, Maintenance-Welfare Dept. B. C. Security Commission.

As the Chairman, Dr. C. Lyall Hodgins was unable to be present, Mr. George Collins acted as Chairman.

It was explained that since the last Meeting of the Committee, a letter had been received from Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, Ottawa, granting authority to the appropriate official to endorse recommendations of Commission Welfare Officers for supplementary maintenance, when considered necessary and advisable. This, in effect, was the granting of "discretionary power" discussed at the last Meeting of the Committee.

The proposed policy on Maintenance was presented for the Committee's consideration. This was approved, with one or two minor changes, with the exception of Section 5 covering an increased maintenance scale.

The guiding principle that Japanese Maintenance should be on the same basis as Social Assistance granted white persons in the Province was again unanimously endorsed. As the Provincial rates will increase on February 1st, 1943 by 20%, it was therefore within the power of the Committee to sanction a corresponding increase for the Japanese at the same time.

An examination of the breakdown of the Provincial rates showed only a slight increase in food, with the greater increase in shelter and sundries. Although this breakdown had been offered by the Social Assistance Branch merely as a guide to regional and municipal administrators, it was approved that the amount for food as shown should be the rate for the Japanese, with the addition of the amounts budgetted as "sundries."

The Meeting adjourned at 11:45 A. M.

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For the information of Mr. George Collins

C O P Y



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B. C.
February 22nd, 1943.

The Hon. Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

Thanks for your very kind letter
of February 17th.

I concur with your views in that
I believe a good job was done on the evacuation of the
Japanese. However, there still remains a lot of work
to be done in this connection, more particularly if they
are to produce agriculturally or otherwise during this
period of shortage of manpower.

Needless to say, I will be very
happy at your request to act on the Advisory Board, and
my services will be available to you and the Government
at any time when called upon.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Austin C. Taylor

Austin C. Taylor.

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COPY.

Privy Council, Canada

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA
FRIDAY, the 5th day of FEBRUARY, 1943

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, the British Columbia Security Commission was established to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race required to leave such areas by Order of the Minister of Justice under Regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended, and the placement and maintenance of such persons;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Labour reports that the evacuation and initial placement of such persons has been substantially carried out and it is desirable to relieve the members of the said Commission, who are acting without remuneration, of responsibility for the administration relative to the further placement, control and maintenance of such persons;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed advisable, by reason of the state of war now existing, for the order and welfare of Canada to make provision for such administration and for the control of persons of the Japanese race in Canada;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following Regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

Definitions.

1. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
- (a) "Advisory Board" or "Board" means the Advisory Board established by these Regulations;
 - (b) "Commission" means the British Columbia Security Commission established by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942;
 - (c) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Japanese Placement appointed pursuant to these Regulations;
 - (d) "Deputy Minister" means the Deputy Minister of Labour;
 - (e) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

The Honourable
The Minister of Labour

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- (f) "person of the Japanese race" means any person wholly or partly of the Japanese race required to leave any protected area of British Columbia by order of the Minister of Justice under regulation four of the Defence of Canada regulations (Consolidation) 1942, as amended, and who is within any such protected area or who was ordinarily resident within any protected area but who has left or leaves such area after February 5, 1942;
- (g) other words and phrases shall have the same meaning as in the Defence of Canada Regulations.

(2) The Interpretation Act and every provision thereof shall be applicable to and in respect of every order, rule or regulation made by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations except insofar as any such provision is inconsistent with the intent or object of such order, rule or regulation, or would give to any word, expression or clause thereof an interpretation repugnant to the subject matter or the context, or is in any such order, rule or regulation, declared not applicable thereto.

Duties of the Minister.

2. It shall be the duty of the Minister to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and the placement and control of such persons elsewhere in Canada and to take such measures as he deems necessary to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of such persons.

Powers of the Minister

3. (1) The Minister may -
- (i) determine the time and order of the evacuation from any protected areas of British Columbia of persons of the Japanese race and their mode of transportation in such evacuation;
 - (ii) determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside;
 - (iii) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of persons of the Japanese race;
 - (iv) employ persons of the Japanese race for such purposes at such rates of wages and on such terms and conditions as he deems advisable;
 - (v) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the care of dependents resident in Canada, including therein dependent parents, of any person of the Japanese race who is engaged in employment pursuant to these Regulations or pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942, or otherwise, by requiring such person to assign a portion of his wages, or by making deductions or requiring deductions to be made from his wages, or otherwise, and for such purpose may make such orders or regulations as he deems advisable;

- (vi) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to make arrangements for the provision of direct relief, including necessary medical services, to any indigent person of the Japanese race;
- (vii) require, by order, any person of the Japanese race in any place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe;
- (viii) make orders, rules or regulations respecting the conduct, activities or discipline of persons of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or of other persons resident anywhere in Canada who are wholly of the Japanese race, or who have a father or a mother who is or was wholly of the Japanese race, and may by order prohibit such persons of the Japanese race or such other persons, from engaging in any activities, employment or business, or in any specified activities, employment or business, in Canada, from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, from residing in any place in Canada or from associating or communicating with any persons, except subject to a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him or by any person authorized to act on his behalf under these Regulations.

Enforcement.

4. (1) Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of these Regulations or any order, rule or regulation made pursuant to these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
- (2) In any prosecution for an offence under these Regulations it shall be presumed that the accused is a person of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or is a person who is wholly of the Japanese race or is a person whose father or mother is or was wholly of the Japanese race, until the contrary is proved and the burden of such proof shall be upon the accused.
- (3) Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he finds committing or whom he has reasonable grounds for believing has committed any offence under these Regulations.
- (4) Every document, purporting to be, or to contain or to be a copy of an order, rule, regulation, permit or authority made or given by the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Commissioner pursuant to these Regulations and purporting to be signed by the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Commissioner shall be evidence of such order, rule, regulation, permit or authority.

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Administration.

5. The Deputy Minister may exercise all powers conferred on the Minister under these Regulations.
6. There shall be a Commissioner of Japanese Placement who shall, under the Minister and the Deputy Minister, be the Chief Executive Officer charged with the Administration of these Regulations and who may under their control and direction exercise each and every power conferred by these Regulations on the Minister, including any power involving the exercise of a discretion.
7. (1) The Minister may employ such professional, technical or other officers, clerks and employees as he deems necessary for the purpose of the administration of these Regulations and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, fix their remuneration.
(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection one of this section, all officers, clerks and employees who are employed by the Commission immediately prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations, may be employed by the Minister for the purpose of the administration of these Regulations at their present rate of remuneration and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Minister.
8. (1) The Minister may enter into contracts and acquire real and personal property on behalf of His Majesty but no contract shall be entered into by him pursuant to these Regulations involving an expenditure in excess of fifteen thousand dollars except with the approval of the Governor in Council.
(2) No real property shall be purchased on behalf of His Majesty pursuant to the provisions of these Regulations except with the approval of the Governor in Council.
9. The Minister may, for the purpose of carrying out his duties under these Regulations, enter into arrangements with any Department of the Government of Canada or into agreements on behalf of the Government of Canada with the Government of any Province for the use or occupation of any Dominion or Provincial Crown lands.
10. The Minister may enter into an agreement on behalf of the Government of Canada with the Government of any Province relative to the placement in such province of persons of the Japanese race and any such agreement may provide that any such persons will be removed from such Province upon the termination of the state of war now existing between Canada and Japan.

Advisory Board.

11. (1) There shall be constituted an Advisory Board to advise the Minister on the performance of his duties under these Regulations.
(2) The Board shall consist of the Deputy Minister who shall be the Chairman of the Board, the Commissioner who shall be the Vice Chairman of the Board and Austin C. Taylor, Esq., of Vancouver, John Shirras of Vancouver, B.C., Assistant Commissioner of British Columbia Provincial

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Police Force and Frederick John Mead of Ottawa, Ontario, Assistant Commissioner, R.C.M.P., together with other persons as the Minister may nominate shall be members thereof.

(3) The meetings of the Board shall be held at the call of the Chairman or the Vice Chairman.

(4) The Board may make bylaws for the conduct of its business.

(5) Each member of the Board shall be paid a fee of ten dollars for each day he is absent from his usual place of residence while attending meetings of the Board and his actual and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection therewith.

Departmental Assistance.

12. All departments and agencies of the Government of Canada shall assist the Minister by lending to the Minister such personnel and by furnishing such medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, buildings, equipment, utilities, and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required by the Minister, and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, there shall be furnished to the Minister,

- (a) Assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof;
- (b) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations;
- (c) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations;
- (d) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons;
- (e) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof;

Provided, however, that notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations any Minister responsible for the administration of any of the departments or agencies of the Government shall have the right to determine whether or not any item of assistance requested can be made available.

General.

13. (1) All real and personal property or any interest therein held by the Commission shall on and after the coming into operation of these Regulations, be vested in His Majesty in right of Canada.

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(2) All rights, duties and obligations of the Commission under any agreements entered into by the Commission with the Government of any province of Canada or under any contract entered into by the Commission with any person shall, on and after the coming into operation of these regulations be vested in and assumed by His Majesty in right of CANADA, represented by the Minister, who shall be the successor to the Commission in respect thereof.

(3) The Minister may, in the name of the Commission, execute any conveyance, transfer or other document necessary to transfer the title of any real or personal property or any interest therein held in the name of the Commission to His Majesty.

14. (1) Paragraphs numbered 2 to 11 inclusive and 13 to 16 inclusive of Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and Order in Council P.C. 1666 of March 4, 1942, are revoked effective on and after the date of the coming into operation of these Regulations.

(2) All orders, rules or regulations made pursuant to any power conferred by Order in Council, P.C. 1665, of March 4, 1942, effective immediately prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations shall, notwithstanding the revocation of said paragraphs of such Order in Council, continue to be valid and in full force and effect unless or until revoked or varied by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations and shall be deemed to have been made by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations, and the power of the Minister to make orders, rules or regulations pursuant to these Regulations shall include power to revoke or vary such orders, rules or regulations.

15. (1) The General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation and Maintenance appointed by Order in Council, P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 1942, shall be the Commission for the purposes of these Regulations unless and until his appointment is revoked.

(2) The paragraph of the Order in Council, P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 1942, commencing "The undersigned further recommends that the duties and functions..." and ending "...on the Commissioners" is revoked.

(3) The term "General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation and Maintenance" wherever it appears in said Order in Council P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 1942, is deleted and the term "Commissioner of Japanese Placement" is substituted therefor.

16. All expenses or costs incurred by the Minister or by any department or agency of the Government of Canada in connection with the enforcement or administration of these Regulations shall be paid out of monies appropriated by Parliament to carry out measures deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

17. Nothing contained in these Regulations shall be construed to limit or to derogate from the powers conferred on any authority by the Defence of Canada Regulations or any Statute of the Parliament of Canada.

18. These Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 25th day of January, 1943.

(Sgd.) A.D.P. Heeney

Clerk of the Privy Council.

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Geo Collins 23/6
re

Ottawa, January 4, 1943.

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Assistant Under Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

I beg to acknowledge your letter of December 29, 1942, concerning the re-organization of the British Columbia Security Commission and establishment of a new Advisory Board.

This matter was discussed by your Chief some little time ago and it was agreed by him that a representative of your department would act on the newly constituted Advisory Board. I would be glad if you yourself would consent to act on such Board, but in any event, I would appreciate it if you would 'phone me and advise whose name we may put in the recommendation to Council now being prepared.

It is intended to make the change-over in administration effective January 1, 1943, and Mr. George Collins of Winnipeg has been appointed General Supervisor of Japanese Re-Allocation, under the supervision of the Deputy Minister of Labour. Copy of the Order in Council appointing Mr. Collins is attached.

It is planned to organize the new standing Advisory Board consisting of the following:

1. Chairman - Mr. A. MacNamara
2. Vice-Chairman - Mr. George Collins
3. Mr. Austin C. Taylor
4. Asst. Commissioner Head of R.C.M.P.

(over)

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5. Commissioner Shirras of British Columbia
Provincial Police.
6. Dr. Lyall Hodgins of Vancouver.
7. Chief Justice Farris of British Columbia.
8. Hon. George Pearson of the British Columbia Govt.
9. A nominee of your department.
(The Minister to have power to add
others from time to time).

Att.
HTP/JB

A. MacNamara.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.

CONFERENCE.

October 21st and 22nd, 1942.

PRESENT:

Mr. E. L. Boulton - Chairman.

Miss A. Leigh	- Director of Welfare.
Miss M. Moscrop	- Welfare Field Supervisor.
Mr. W. Hartley	- Supervisor, Slocan City.
Mr. C. P. Swain	- Supervisor, New Denver.
Mr. F. G. Skinner	- Supervisor, Sandon.
Mr. T. A. Moryson	- Supervisor, Greenwood.
Mr. D. Fowler	- Assistant Supervisor, Sandon.
Mr. W. W. Elder	- Treasury Officer, Slocan City.
Mr. D. McTavish	- Treasury Officer, New Denver and Sandon.
Mr. H. P. Scott	- Treasury Officer, Kaslo.
Miss M. G. Tucker	- Welfare Manager, Slocan City.
Miss N. Brent	- Welfare Manager, Kaslo.
Mrs. T. Guernsey	- Welfare Manager, New Denver.
Japanese Welfare Workers.	

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS:

The Chairman opened the meeting, welcoming everyone to New Denver and explaining that this Conference was being held principally to air the views of all concerned. He requested that everyone join in the discussions and make criticisms and suggestions. He went on to say that the first phase of the Commission's job, namely the construction of houses, the rehabilitation of the towns and the movement of our evacuees to their various designated points, had already been covered. We now come to the second chapter in the history of the B. C. Security Commission, and that is the housing, the welfare and the maintenance of these people who have been entrusted to our care. This necessitates the setting up of a Social Service Department. The Chairman pointed out that anyone having any experience with Social Service will appreciate the capabilities of a trained Social Service Worker and that we are very fortunate indeed in having the services of Miss Leigh, who has an enviable reputation as a Social Service Worker. She is known in Vancouver and elsewhere as one of the outstanding Social Service Workers on the Coast. We also have as Miss Leigh's assistant, Miss Moscrop, whom we have had the privilege of working with and we know of her capabilities. Miss Leigh and Miss Moscrop will take off the shoulders of the Supervisors many of the problems that will arise. The Chairman pointed out that it is essential that the Supervisors work with the Social Service Workers and give them whole-hearted cooperation.

Following the Chairman's remarks, Miss Leigh explained how the Welfare-Maintenance Department was set up and the reason for such a Department. A Maintenance Advisory Committee had been appointed consisting of a representative from three governmental relief departments as well as three members of the Commission. Mr. George Derby represents the Federal Department of Pensions and National Health, Mr. Lundy the Provincial Social Assistance Department and Mr. E. L. Rimmer the Municipal Relief office. Miss Leigh and Mr. Tyrwhitt are members for the Commission and Dr. Hodgins is Chairman.

This Committee had been set up on the advice of Mr. MacNamara, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, as a result of the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell's criticism of a proposed relief rate for the Japanese which was far in excess of the Provincial unemployable scale. The committee had met twice and at the last meeting they had approved setting relief rates for the Japanese at the Provincial rates which are given the white population at this time, with certain consideration for extraordinary cases which needed special care. The permanent and temporary maintenance cases would be the case load of the Welfare Department, and investigation of their needs would be left to the Social Workers.

There followed a Round Table Discussion covering the subjects set forth in the Manual on Maintenance Policy. This Manual had been compiled by Miss Leigh and Miss Moscrop and will be revised according to the recommendations of the conference.

UNEMPLOYED:

The consensus of opinion is that now that the Japanese men see that their families are settled down comfortably, they will not mind working away from home. Some employment in Mills etc. will be available close at hand.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MAINTENANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Miss Leigh explained that the Maintenance Advisory Committee advocated the Japanese family having to prove their indigency before maintenance was granted, as is done in our application for social assistance. The question as to whether Japanese Nationals had the right to keep their reserves would be taken up in Vancouver on Miss Leigh's return.

In several cases Japanese are receiving money direct from the Custodian. It is felt that all payments of money from the Custodian should be made through the Treasury Office. It would seem that the Orders in Council governing the custodians work and the Commission were at variance with respect to income.

MEDICAL:

Medical extras are not given until there has been a social investigation.

CLOTHING:

Mr. Boulton advised that Gault Brothers are seeing that the various towns have sufficient supplies on hand. People on maintenance will have a voucher and will be able to go to the store to get the clothing they require. 2

Mr. Hartley brought up the point that in Slocan there are about a thousand sewing machines standing idle. It was thought that material could be supplied to make coveralls, army shirts etc. on a piece-work basis. Jm

It was also suggested by Mr. Boulton re encouraging the people to bring up their clothing from Vancouver, that we should pay the freight on same. This applies to everyone.

Finally it was decided that it would be a good idea to have not only clothing, but bedding, mattresses, tools, cooking utensils, school books etc., which were left in Vancouver, shipped to the Interior Towns, where feasible.

SUPPLEMENTATION OF MAINTENANCE:

It was strongly recommended that cheques be issued monthly instead of weekly.

OTHER INCOME PROBLEMS:

It was generally agreed that where members of the family are earning enough to support the family, assignments of pay should not be necessary.

Dependents' allowance should not necessarily be paid where the family earnings are sufficiently large. This, however, will be left to the Supervisor.

It was suggested that when a man receives employment at a fair wage, it should be explained to him by the Supervisor that the Commission cannot put his family back on maintenance as soon as his employment is terminated, but that he will be expected to carry on for a certain length of time unassisted by the Commission. It was suggested by Mr. Morryson

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that a scale be worked out, perhaps on a 60-40 basis, but taking into consideration the size of the family. Mr. Moryson was asked to work out his idea and send it to Miss Leigh.

The Supervisor is to use his own discretion as to father-in-law and mother-in-law in the family group.

It is felt there should be some slight reward to a foster parent.

EMPLOYMENT:

It was suggested that the Welfare Workers should make a survey of the young girls in the Camp to ascertain what employment they are capable of, and this information recorded on cards.

With reference to "Kootnicraft", handicraft in progress in Kaslo, it was suggested that Miss Leigh discuss this with Mr. Tyrwhitt on her return to Vancouver as to whether this sort of thing could be done in all the Interior Towns, and on what basis.

EDUCATION:

The system is to be "correspondence courses" with one set of exercises between two pupils. The courses are to be unchecked, that is, not sent to Victoria for marking. It will therefore be the duty of the fourteen or fifteen school secretaries to check over the work. These school secretaries are to be paid.

In view of the fact that the parents could not give supervision to the work of the children because of language difficulties, teaching supervision will be necessary. The proposal from Head Office was that these should do this work voluntarily, but the feeling among the Supervisors was that this job should definitely be paid.

With reference to school housing, Mr. Boulton said it would be impossible to get material to build a school. It may be possible to rent some space, but it was suggested that this be left in abeyance until Mr. Tyrwhitt is in this district in the very near future.

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned.

Minute of a Meeting Concerning the Problem
of Japanese in Canada.

1. A meeting was held on Tuesday, March 26, at 11.30 a.m. in the Prime Minister's office in the East Block, to enable the delegation representing the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians to place their views before a committee of the Cabinet. Those present were:

The Prime Minister
Mr. Ian Mackenzie
Mr. St. Laurent
Mr. Mitchell
Mr. Claxton
Mr. Abbott
Mr. Martin
Mr. Heeney
Mr. N.A. Robertson
Mr. R.G. Robertson

and for the Cooperative Committee:

Mr. MacMillan
Mr. Brewin
Mr. Coldwell
Mr. Tarr
Mr. Croll
Mr. Millard.

2. Mr. MacMillan opened for the Cooperative Committee by explaining its background and organization, and the support which it had in various parts of the country. He stated that it also had representatives on it of the Japanese Canadians themselves. He said that the Committee had noted that approximately one-third of the Japanese in Canada had now been settled east of the Rockies and had been fairly well received. They felt that if the present restrictions were removed it would be easier still for the Japanese to settle down and they felt that few of these would wish to return to British Columbia. In the circumstances, the possibility of settlement seemed brighter than it had previously, but the Committee felt that procedure under the present Orders in Council would not lead to a satisfactory solution. He called on Mr. Brewin to present the details of the Committee's position with regard to the present government policy.

3. Mr. Brewin stated that, while it might seem questionable to raise questions on policy concerning Orders that were at the time under judicial review, nevertheless the Committee was not anxious to proceed with an appeal to a higher body and wanted to set forth considerations which they thought would justify cancellation of the Orders in their entirety. They felt that this would be a feasible policy since any disloyal Japanese could be dealt with under existing legislation.

The particular criticisms which the Committee had to make of the present policy were as follows:

- (a) The Orders provided for the exile of Canadian citizens, a policy which had once been followed but which had been in disuse for centuries.

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- (b) The Orders violated fundamental rules of international law in that they infringed upon the sovereign rights of another state and, in effect, constituted an invasion of this territory.
- (c) The Orders put the value on Canadian citizenship at a discount which was particularly untimely since the Canadian Citizenship Bill was just being discussed in Parliament.
- (d) They appeared to be based on racial discrimination.
- (e) They were based on emergency needs created by the war which no longer existed in sufficient measures to require the action embodied in the Orders.
- (f) The Orders were based on "alleged" requests for repatriation to Japan, which were taken as evidence of disloyalty. The assumption that they indicated disloyalty was strongly questioned by the Committee. They felt that many of the Japanese had not appreciated what was involved and had thought that the government wished them to sign the forms that were presented bearing the government crest. Moreover, in the circumstances in which the people had been placed through their movement from their homes and so forth, they were not in a position to exercise free will properly.
- (g) The Orders constituted a threat to minorities in Canada.
- (h) The Orders could not be enforced without injustice and inhumanity to certain persons. In some cases, young Japanese would feel forced to go to Japan with their parents in order to care for them.
- (i) The policy would create in the Orient a sense of hostility to Canada.
- (j) The policy was in contradiction with the commitments in the United Nations Charter.

If the Orders were not rescinded, the Committee felt that, as an alternative, but definitely a second best, all Japanese, subject to deportation, should be given the right of appeal to a judicial committee which could investigate their cases and ascertain whether there was any real disloyalty. Mr. Brewin pointed out that Canadian nationals had a complete right to withdraw their signatures; that the majority decision of the Supreme Court made deportation of Canadian wives and children impossible, and that there would be a certain number of the persons who would be willing to go voluntarily. In the circumstances, a judicial inquiry would not concern too large a group of people.

So far as resettlement was concerned, the Committee urged removal of present restrictions with regard to land purchase and settlement, and thought the government should take more positive action to encourage a readiness to accept Japanese in various communities. They felt that another 8000 Japanese could be settled at an early date without difficulty.

If the Committee's representations were not deemed acceptable by the government, they, at least, asked that the Japanese should be given full and adequate notice before Orders for their movement were issued. This was necessary in order that all legal steps might be taken for the protection of the position of the individuals. Mr. Brewin stated that the Committee, in co-operation with the Council in British Columbia, were determined that everything possible should be done to exercise the full resources of the law in protecting the position of Japanese persons who did not wish to leave the country.

Finally, if the appeal to the Privy Council were not successful, the Committee asked that the matter be referred to Parliament for decision.

4. Mr. Millard said that there had been some objections from some branches of labour at first to the movement of Japanese into new areas, but those had largely died down. In reply to an inquiry by the Prime Minister, he said that he believed that labour would support any policy of resettlement. In addition, Mr. Millard added that they were conscious of the fact that if our discriminatory policy were followed in Canada, there would, undoubtedly, be future repercussions in World Federation of Trade Unions.

5. Mr. Croll said that he felt that important principles were involved in the settlement of the Japanese problem, and he was also of the opinion that it was intrinsically not as great a problem as it had become. It had been magnified in certain respects and he hoped that it would be possible to reduce it to its proper terms in order that the fundamental principles involved would not be overridden.

6. Mr. Mitchell stated that the activities of the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians would have substantial benefit if they could educate public opinion into an active acceptance of Japanese into various communities. The resettlement required the co-operation of individuals, municipalities and provinces.

So far as requests for repatriation were concerned, Mr. Mitchell stated categorically, that no coercion or pressure of any type had been used. This was substantiated by the International Red Cross in its report.

7. Mr. St. Laurent pointed out that what was contemplated under the Orders in Council was a change in method rather than in principle. The Naturalization Act provided for the cancellation of naturalization certificates in cases where the recipients were found, upon inquiry, to be "disaffected". The ordinary procedure for inquiry, which was provided, was suitable for normal times, but this was an aggravated problem which required extraordinary provisions. The government had taken the view that any person who took the very serious step of signing a declaration of desire to go to Japan during time of war was, in reality, "disaffected".

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Mr. St. Laurent also pointed out that the problem of resettlement was an important one. Under the urgency of moving people during the war, the government had entered into commitments with certain provinces to remove the Japanese who were moved into them immediately upon the termination of hostilities. These undertakings had to be carried out unless the provinces released the Dominion from its obligations.

8. The Prime Minister said that a further point the government had to consider was the obligation they had to the families of men who had been killed in the Far East, particularly in the prison camps in Hong Kong. At the time that these men were being killed, many of the Japanese had indicated a desire to go to Japan. He did not, himself, see how a person could sign such a declaration of desire if he did not believe that Japan was going to win the war. Mr. King pointed out that if it had not been for the atomic bomb we would, undoubtedly, still be fighting Japan and more Canadians would be killed constantly. The families of all these men had to be considered in any action that was taken.

9. Mr. Coldwell said that he thought it would be most regrettable if any policy were carried through which looked as if it were based on discrimination with regard to colour or race. In the present state of the world, and with the great amount of distrust and suspicion so prevalent at the present, its effect would be very bad.

10. Mr. Mackenzie stated that so far as the feeling of British Columbia was concerned, he felt that the people there were strongly of the opinion that the Japanese should not be allowed to settle again on the Coast. Their feeling was not racial, although, in part, it was economic in origin. In addition, however, there was a feeling that not only had the Japanese forced white fishermen out of the fishing industry, but they had used their fishing licenses and their work as an opportunity to map the coast of British Columbia to the advantage of the Japanese government.

11. The Prime Minister closed the meeting by assuring the delegation that the views which they had presented would be given careful consideration.

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
ADVISORY BOARD OF THE BRITISH
COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION,
held in the Board Room of Bra-
lorne Mines Ltd., 555 Burrard
Street, Vancouver, B. C., April
23, 1942.

The Meeting opened at ten a.m. with Mr. Austin

C. Taylor in the chair.

PRESENT:

British Columbia Security Commission

Austin C. Taylor, Chairman
Commissioner F. J. Mead
Commissioner John Shirras

Members of the Advisory Board.

Hon. R. L. Maitland,
Hon. George Pearson,
Harold E. Winch, M.L.A.
A. D. Darlington
Wendell B. Farris
Major James Hamilton
Major G. Lyall Fraser
T. M. Harnett
Dr. Lyall Hodgins
R. H. B. Ker
J. McKinnon
Eric R. Morton
William Mott
George W. Nickerson
Capt. M. C. Robinson
Mrs. Percy Scurrah
Birt Showler
Mrs. Mary Sutherland

Also: W. Morrison, Secretary
G. W. MacPherson, Authorized Deputy Custodian
Arthur Harper, lawyer for the Commission

A telegram from absent member of the Advisory Board was
read as follows:

URGENCY OF CLIENTS BUSINESS ONLY PREVENTS MY ATTENDING
MEETING TOMORROW MORNING. SIGNED, R G RUTHERFORD.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read.

Matters of business arising out of the Minutes were
enumerated by the Chairman and briefly reviewed, as follows:

1. Evacuation of upper coastal points was almost complete
with the exception of a few at Woodfibre and Britannia.
2. Hastings Park had been expanded and could now accommodate
6,000 persons.
3. The strawberry crops in the Valley were being largely
handled by white farmers.
4. Army camps on the Prairies, suggested at previous meeting
as possible accommodation for evacuees were not available.

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REPORTS:

Following this summary the Minutes were adopted as read.

The Chairman reported on progress made with respect to evacuation. In his opening remarks he indicated on his desk the large accumulation of protests that had been received from every section of B. C. and other parts of Canada as to evacuation to their districts of Japanese from the protected area. As an example the Chairman read a protest which had recently been received from Goldbridge. In this connection he stated that Mr. Neil McQueen who was up there at the present time had informed him that opposition was not unanimous but came chiefly from the business people in that locality. Further negotiations were being entered into and the possibility now was that the Commission would probably be able to obtain Minto with the approval of the majority of the citizens up there. The Commission would request the Government to suspend the beer license of the hotel at Minto should they proceed with plans to use Minto as an evacuation centre.

Evacuation to Ontario was being carried out with reasonable success. Honorable Mitchell Hepburn was being very cooperative. The latest wire received from him was read as follows:

JAPANESE GIVING EXCELLENT COOPERATION. NAKAGAWA APPLYING PERMISSION BRING WIFE AND MOTHER IN LAW M. KITANO FOR HOUSE WORK. WOULD RECOMMEND FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION. ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS TODAY STUDYING POSSIBILITY MOVING JAPANESE FAMILIES TO SUGAR BEET AREA SOUTHERN ONTARIO LABOUR SHORTAGE SO ACUTE ONLY SMALL FRACTION ACREAGE ACTUALLY REQUIRED NOW UNDER CONTRACT. THIS MOVE MAY BREAK UNFORTUNATE PREJUDICE AGAINST NORTHERN ONTARIO. REGARDS. M.F. HEPBURN.

Some minor trouble had developed at Schreiber, Ontario work camp. A telegram indicative of the opposite feeling among the Japanese in work camps was read as follows:

JASPER ALBERTA TO B C SECURITY COMMISSION
DEFINITELY CANCEL MY PASSAGE TO BEET FIELD. AM SATISFIED
HERE. NOTIFY MY WIFE. SIGNED, JUNE KOBAYASHI.

Sugar beet project reported going very well. Twenty-five families every other day were being moved.

Re interior housing plan Greenwood, first to be rehabilitated is now ready to receive evacuees.

Self-supporting project: 1,000 have agreed to evacuate themselves at no expense to the Government for the duration providing the Commission can find places for them. Minto was one of the places the Commission had in mind for people of this group.

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Figures given:	Interred to date	53
	Awaiting internment	114
	Total	167
	No. in Hastings Park	2875
	Evacuated to Alberta	752
	" " Manitoba	523
	No. in camps	2328
	Vacancies in camps	716
	Evacuated by special permits	234

JAPANESE
NEWSPAPER

The Chairman stated that the Commission had virtually taken over the New Canadian, Japanese language newspaper. Some opposition was expressed and discussion ensued as to the desirability of spending money to educate the Japanese to the Commission's point of view with regard to various aspects of the evacuation. The cost of running this paper was stated to be approximately \$500.00 per month. Commissioner Mead pointed out that any such method devised to obtain the voluntary cooperation of the Japanese would in the end prove more economical than maintaining large numbers in internment camps for the duration. The Commission hoped through the medium of this paper to dispel the opposition and fears being created among the Japanese by the spread of unfounded rumour. It was to be distributed free to all evacuees and would be a means of keeping families and friends in touch with one another in the different parts of the country to which they had been sent. The Commission felt that it was good policy to keep the evacuees satisfied. It would mean less trouble in the evacuation centres and consequently minimize the numerous difficulties with which the Commission had to contend. It was recommended that copies of the newspaper should be mailed each member of the Advisory Board. Endorsement of the Commission's action in acquiring the Japanese newspaper was given by the Board.

PUBLIC
CRITICISM

Mr. Showler mentioned that people were making objections to the effect that the Japanese were being too well treated at the Hastings Park Clearing Station. The issue was clarified by Dr. Hodgins who reported that the people out there were getting the necessities but very little more. The cost of food per person per day worked out to 22¢.

INTERIOR
HOUSING

The Commission asked the advice of the Advisory Board with regard to protest received from Howard Green, M.P. who had

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made objection to the Commission's plans for rehabilitation of property in Kaslo for the interior housing scheme which included Greenwood, Sandon, Bloean and Kaslo. A telegram received from the mayor and president of the Kaslo Board of Trade was read as follows:

KASLO CITY COUNCIL AND KASLO BOARD OF TRADE HEARTILY ENDORSE ACTION TAKEN BY YOUR REPRESENTATIVE MR BOULTREE AND JEM THAT ANY PROTEST CONTRARY TO HIS ACTION BE DISREGARDED. SIGNED, F.E. ARCHER, MAYOR; A.L. McPHEE, PRESIDENT BOARD OF TRADE.

The Commission felt, in view of this telegram, that they would be justified in going ahead with their plans and the Advisory Board concurred in that opinion.

Work was progressing favorably at Greenwood where the Commission hoped to put 1,000 persons. The question of fire hazard had arisen here but wire of reassurance had been received from the mayor of Greenwood as follows:

RE FIRE PROTECTION GREENWOOD ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS ARE BEING TAKEN AND AS MAYOR OF THE CITY I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PRESENT FIRE PROTECTION IS ADEQUATE. SIGNED, W.E. McARTHUR, MAYOR.

JAPANESE LABOR
FOR B.C.
INDUSTRY

An application for Japanese labor from W. Hanbury of the Pondosa Pine Lumber Company at Monte Lake was referred to the Advisory Board for consideration by the Chairman. Considerable discussion ensued as to the advisability of scattering Japanese in private industry throughout the Province even though it were outside the designated protected area. It was pointed out that a great shortage of labor was looming and might force the closing of lumber mills but the opinion was expressed that the new selective service plan of the Dominion Government should alleviate that situation. Also even if Japanese were not available to work in B. C. industry they would be producing war material in the Provinces to which they were being evacuated. With regard to the question of the safety of the State it was mentioned that Germany had found it feasible to use alien labor in large quantities but this was not considered applicable to the B. C. problem due to the different treatment accorded enemy aliens in this country. Mr. Hanbury's request was put to a vote and was rejected.

MEDICAL
REPORT

Dr. Hodgins reported that the work of his medical committee was progressing very well. There were a few cases of whooping cough and scarlet fever but spread of the diseases had been prevented. The few surgical cases were being handled at the Hospitals as were the births. Treatment for babies and mothers was very inexpensive.

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The Japanese doctors were giving their services free of charge. The tubercular patients presented the biggest problem. 65 to 70 new cases had been recently discovered and there was no place to put them and it was expected there would be at least 100 active cases. The presence of these people in the community constituted a danger to the white population as well. The city of Vancouver had refused to make any building available for the isolation of these Japanese patients, and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan reported they had no available space. After thoroughly canvassing the situation Dr. Hodgins made the suggestion that an addition be built at Tranquille, which already had equipment and a trained staff. The building could be cheaply constructed and would prove of great value after the war for treatment of Canadian soldiers. Dr. Hodgins urged some recommendation be made by the Advisory Board in this connection, and suggested the Dominion Government be asked for assistance.

MOTION: It was moved by Mr. Farris and seconded by Mrs. Scurrah

THAT:

this Advisory Board strongly recommends that the B. C. Security Commission take steps immediately to implement Dr. Hodgins' suggestion that an additional building be erected at Tranquille where trained staff and equipment are available to take care of Japanese tubercular patients, such building to be built with a view to its future usefulness in the post-war period.

MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The members of the Board were urged to write individually to Ottawa in support of the motion passed. The question of medical supervision in interior towns arose. Dr. Hodgins informed the Board that the Japanese doctors, dentists and nurses would be distributed among these projects to look after the general health of the evacuees.

ACCOMMODATION

Further discussion of accommodation took place. The Chairman read a summary of the proposed approximate distribution which included an estimate of 5,000 dependents for interior towns. The percentage in this group was high and possibilities for further accommodation were being investigated. Individual requests from

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Prairie farmers were not being considered at the present time until the sugar beet schemes were successfully concluded.

In reply to a question the Chairman stated that movement into the Park Clearing Station from Richmond district should start within ten days. When the interior towns were ready to receive occupants there would be room in the Park for more and evacuation from Vancouver city could begin.

Arrangements had been made with the Provincial Government to supply correspondence courses for education of evacuated children where necessary.

Mr. Winch sought information of Commissioner Mead with regard to a Japanese by the name of Morii who was alleged to be the representative in this country of a Japanese society similar to the German Bund. Mr. MacPherson, representative of the Custodian also sought information in this regard in view of reports on this man which had reached him. Commissioner Mead stated that Mr. Morii had been most cooperative in regard to the decisions of the Commission, giving them no cause to order his internment. It was contended that it was not the duty of the Commission to enforce the Defense of Canada regulations but to recommend internment only for disobedience of the Commission's orders. Commissioner Mead agreed to show Mr. Winch his police report on Mr. Morii.

Mrs. Scurrah reported that Premier Patterson of Saskatchewan had granted permission for members of the Victoria Oriental Home for Girls to be moved to Assiniboia. Arrangements had been completed and the only expense to the Commission would be the girls' transportation.

Mr. Harnett thanked the Commission on behalf of the Canadian Legion for their cooperation in placing Japanese veterans in guard duty at the Park.

A resolution approving all actions of the Commission to date was passed by the Advisory Board.

The meeting adjourned at 11.40 A.M.

EVACUATION

EDUCATION

ETSUJI MORII

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