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EAA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DIVISION **"K"** SUB-DIVISION **LETHBRIDGE** DETACHMENT **G.I.B. (Intell.)**
 PROVINCE **Alberta** DATE **Jan. 10th, 1941.**

RE: **JAPANESE CONDITIONS - Canada - Generally.**

FILE REFERENCES
SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

SUB-DIVISION

LS 52 121

DETACHMENT

491-108

P. C. R.

**9-8-40
to
9-12-41**

A. R. V. No.

1. During the Xmas holidays three of the Japanese in the armed services were back at Raymond on leave, being T. Iwasa, S. Oshiro, and S. Takahasi. They visited many Japanese homes where parties were held in their honour and the colony put on a large banquet in the auditorium of the Buddhist Church inviting thereto a number of leading citizens including the local M.L.A. J. H. Walker and Mayor Percy Cope. During this banquet K. Sugimoto stated, "In behalf of the young Japanese association of Raymond, we are back of the boys at the front, and all of us Japanese of Raymond are willing to do our best to back Canada which is now our country."
2. Their actions in this regard indicate that the colony here are making the best of their opportunities to indicate their loyalty to Canada.
3. Close contact is being maintained and there has been nothing noted since the outbreak of war with Japan to indicate any intercourse with the Japanese of B.C. Business and Social relationships appear the same locally. There has been no noted boastfulness nor national pride indicated by any of this colony on hearing of early Japanese successes.
4. Observation will be continued.

STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION.

O.C. "K" Division.

S. H. Murray D/S/Cpl.
S.H. Murray, Reg. #11356.

Sir: **FORWARDED** for your information.

Leth. 19-1-42.

E/I **agd. "G. Harvey" S/Serjt.**
Officer Commanding, for O.C. Lethbridge S/Division, A.C.D.
"B" Div., R.C.M.P.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

1. Sir: Forwarded for your general information. Copies to the Commissioner.

Edmonton, Alta.,
13-1-42. P/H
The Commissioner,
R.C.M. Police, OTTAWA.

J. B. Bird, Capt.,
i/c "K" Div. C.I.B.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

Sir: Forwarded for your information.

Edmonton, Alta.,
13-1-42. P/H

W. F. W. Hancock, A/A, Com'r.,
Commanding "K" Division.

C.11-19-5-4.

December 27th, 1941.

Personal.

My dear Mayor Queen:

1. I am taking the liberty of writing you on a rather unusual matter. I am a member of a small Standing Committee of four men, appointed by the Federal Government to keep them advised on the Oriental situation in British Columbia.

2. The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has received a report from the Officer Commanding the Force in Winnipeg, a copy of which I am attaching to this letter in the hope that you may see your way clear to do something in securing employment for these 8 men. If this were handed to some Department of the Government here, it would not, in my opinion, bring speedy relief to these people, and as they have done nothing to deserve their means of making a livelihood being taken away, I felt that an appeal to you, on their behalf, would bring relief more quickly.

3. The reason I have written you is because I know you personally, and I know that you hate injustice.

4. I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Officer Commanding the Mounted Police in Winnipeg, asking him if he would have S/Sergeant Renton call on you, in order that you may discuss the matter further, as I feel this Non Commissioned Officer could be of assistance in placing these people where they could contribute, by their labour, to Canada's war effort.

5. I am sorry I did not see you when I left Winnipeg for Ottawa. I called at the City Hall, but found that you were absent, and I take this opportunity of wishing you a happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,

F. J. Head,
Assistant Commissioner,
Member, Standing Committee on
Orientals in British Columbia.

His Worship Mayor John Queen,
City of Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

C.11-19-5-5.

The Officer Commanding,
"D" Division, R.C.M. Police,
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

1. Copy for your information. This has reference to Constable Greenlay's report of the 18th instant, under the heading "Japanese - General, Winnipeg, Manitoba".
2. Would you be good enough to arrange for S/Sergt. Renton to have a talk with Mayor Queen. I feel that between them that they can find a solution.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27/41 F. J. Mead,
Assistant Commissioner.

"D"

Wpg. C.I.B.

Intelligence Section.

Manitoba.

December 18th 1941.

Japanese - General.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

1. With reference to the above, December 17th 1941, two of the leading Japanese in the City of Winnipeg, called at this office and reported that, on December 8th 1941, seven Japanese had been dismissed from the service of the Canadian National Railways, and that the only Japanese working at the C.P.R. had also been dismissed, making a total of eight un-employed.

2. They have made efforts to obtain work but have been turned down where ever they have applied, they all state they are willing to work at anything that the Government might see fit to employ them at.

3. At the present time they have sufficient funds to last them until about January 1st. 1942, after that they will be compelled to apply for assistance, and owing to their nationality they realize the difficulty that will be encountered in getting relief for them.

4. All have lived in Canada for at least 21 years, three of these since 1907 (34 years) these three I might further point out are Naturalized British Subjects, and now are worried because they always felt that in being Naturalized they had protection against anything similar to what has just transpired, and that they would not be discharged from Service just because their skin is yellow and they are almond-eyed, and further that as their papers state that if they be of good behavior to the State they shall enjoy the privileges of a British Subject.

5. They are not hostile about what has happened to them, and have expressed their every confidence that the Canadian Government will find a fitting solution to their problem.

6. Among these Japanese are Mechanic, Sawmill Experts, Restraunt operators, chauffeurs, Elevator Operators, and Hotel clerks, some have a moderate knowledge of book keeping everyone of them want to serve in Our Forces against any of the Enemies of Canada or her Allies, and have also expressed their regrets that they did not join the army before this trouble arose, then they would have been accorded the same treatment as what one of their number has, namely Kitare "The Duke" HANADA, who is a dental mechanic with the Can. Dental Corps, and is stationed at Minto Armouries, Winnipeg.

7. The writer has had a great deal to do with the Japanese in the City of Winnipeg, and I have found them loyal in every way, and always wanting to assist in any way they possibly could, in matters whether it concerned their people or others. Through the co-operation of these same people the writer has always been advised when Japanese were passing through Winnipeg, or came to the City for a visit or down here attempting to secure work ~~from~~ some other point.

CONT'D. PAGE TWO.

Wpg. Int. Sec.
(First)

Re: Japanese - General.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ROYAL MOUNTED POLICE
(CONTINUED)

8. The Japanese here constitute a somewhat different problem than what might be encountered were there more of them, if there were more here there is no doubt but what some would be engaged in some form of business in which he could easily take those now un-employed into his employment, here also it will be noted that a number of these Japanese have married white women and are living a good loyal British Subjects, I might also point out that they have more or less discarded their Japanese Customs, Long before trouble was anticipated with Japan, the writer remarked to several Japanese on different occasions, "Why don't you live out at the Coast where there are more of your Race?" The reply was invariably, "We don't altogether approve of the way our people live out at the Coast, that is partly why we are here endeavouring to get away from our old customs and live as British Subjects." they further added we enjoy more privileges here than we would at the coast where there are certain members of our race that are not living as they should and consequently many of our people suffer for the acts of others, over which we have no power.

9. The writer has been in the most of the Japanese homes in the City of Winnipeg and I have always found them spotlessly clean, their women well dressed, and most anxious to be of any assistance they could.

10. As for truthfulness, I have not found any of the Japanese here that will deliberately lie, or evasive in any way.

11. Checking of the files of the Winnipeg City Police and those Headquarters fail to reveal any record of these subjects ever having been implicated in Criminal, Subversive, Radical or other Crimes.

12. I was here under listing the names of the eight Japanese who are at this date out of employment as will require assistance after January 1st. 1942.

1. Kanahichi HIMURO - 56 Smith St. He came to Canada in 1907, was Naturalized and at the time of his discharge from the Service of the C.N.R. was Captain of the Red Caps, he is also the leading Japanese in the City since Kitaro the Duke HANADA, joined the Dental Corps.

2. Yashihisa SAWADA - 80 Smith St. He also came to Canada in 1907, was Naturalized, speaks very good English, and is well respected by all, and was employed as a bell hop at the C.N.R. prior to his discharge from same.

3. Kozaburo ITO - 115 Mayfair Ave. He came to Canada in 1907 is Naturalized and is married and lives with his wife at the above address speaks good English, well liked by all and was a bell hop at the C.N.R. prior to discharge from service.

4. Wm. Mikuma MIYOSJI - 356 Bowman Avenue, Came to Canada in 1911 is not Naturalized, married to a Canadian born Ukrainian woman.

CONT'D. PAGE THREE.

Re: Japanese - General.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

(CONTINUED)

W. 900-6A
C-11-95-7

4. Continued, MIYOSHI - Ukranian woman and lives with her at the above address. He was employed by the C.P.R. on their baggage elevator in the back of the Royal Alexander Hotel. This subject has always been trusted and respected and considered a loyal British Citizen.
5. Fanzo TERAMURA - 33 Winnipeg Hotel, This subject came to Canada in 1910 has lived here ever since, he was a bell hop at the C.N.R. prior to his discharge from service. and is well thought of by all. Not Nat'l'd.
6. Koichi YOSHIDA - 650 Main St. This subject came to Canada in 1914, he was employed as a bell hop at the C.N.R. as a bell hop. He is married to a woman of Austien extraction and lives at the above address with her. Not Naturalized.
7. Hidakichi KOBAYASHI - 115 Bell Avenue, Winnipeg, This subject is not Naturalized, he lives at the above address, and was employed by the C.N.R. prior to his discharge from their servi
8. Kiyoshi MIZOBUCHI - 330 Assiniboine Avenue, Winnipeg. This subject claims Naturalizatio by virtue of his father having be naturalized before he came of age. However he is now aware of the is in this regard and now realizes *he* he must become Naturalized regard of what his father was, he lives his Japanese wife and child at t above address. He is smart and speaks good English. Prior to his employemny with the C.N.R. a year ago he was a salesman in couver. B.C. he then came to W. worked for the C.N.R. until dis Dec. 8th 1941.

13. The above comprises a list of the Japanese who be in immediate need of assistance after January 1st. 194

STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION.
EXPENSES NIL.

W. S. Greenleaf
W.S. Greenleaf, Const.
Reg. No. 10714. Int. Sec

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

FORWARDED 19-12-41 for your information please. May copies forwarded to Department concerned for consideration in order the action as is necessary be advanced.

P. H. Tucker, Supt.,
i/c C. I. B.

GAR/B

M-106

Vancouver, B.C.,
December 11th, 1941.

SECRET.

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

Japanese Fishing Fleet
See Para. 2

Sir:

Re: JAPANESE FISHERMEN - Action
to be taken.

This morning I received a Naval message relayed from the Naval Officer in charge, referring to the action being taken in connection with the detention of the Japanese fishing fleet.

2. It is understood from the Naval Authorities here that boats are being assembled at Steveston, but as soon as they are all assembled, they will be moved to Bidwell Bay, which is a small land-locked harbour at the Eastern end of Burrard Inlet. This is considered very desirable as it will remove the Japanese fleet from its usual waters which, in this area of course, is the Fraser River.

3. Particular reference is made to para. 5 of the Naval message referred to.

"Naval Responsibility for Japanese crews would cease after landing at Steveston where it is considered arrangements should be under control of R.C.M.P. Boats crews would not be landed until Police were ready for them."

It has been ascertained that every Japanese boat owner and fisherman has a shore home to which he can and desires to go when his boat is detained. No fisherman will experience financial distress from the detention of his boat at least until the Spring fishing season which is some two or three months hence. Should any isolated cases of distress arise through the detention of these boats, such cases will be cared for by the Japanese community.

SGD

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

JKE/ES

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM ON AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN COLONEL B.R. MULLALY
ATTACHED, PACIFIC COMMAND, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
JAPANESE COMMUNITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. By arrangement with Lieut. Colonel A.W. Sparling, D.S.O., I have had an opportunity of meeting representatives of the Japanese community in British Columbia. The meeting took place in a private room at the Vancouver Hotel on the afternoon of 1st October, 1941.

Those present, besides myself, were Lt.Col. Sparling, and the following Japanese gentlemen:

MR. MORII A naturalized Canadian of Japanese birth who arrived in Canada a number of years ago and who operates the Nippon Club of Vancouver. I found him the least communicative of the group.

MR. MICHIGUCHI A naturalized Canadian who arrived in Canada at the age of eight years. He was educated at Public and High School in New Westminster, is a general merchant and is, I am informed, comparatively wealthy and a highly respected citizen. He told me that he had returned to Japan a few years ago on a visit and had felt very much out of touch with Japanese ideas and had been glad to return to Canada.

MR. NOGUCHI A naturalized Canadian of Japanese birth who came here at an early age. He is a leader of the local Japanese fishing community and is regarded as a respectable citizen who exercises a good influence among the Japanese living at Steveston.

here Mr. "Tommy" SHOYAMA A second generation Canadian-born Japanese, educated in Public and High Schools and a graduate of the University of British Columbia. Editor of the New Citizen, English language Japanese newspaper. Smart and very intelligent, and I imagine, typical of the second-generation Japanese who regard themselves as 100% Canadians.

2. I was introduced by Col. Sparling and explained that I had spent a long time in Japan as Language Officer and Military Attache and spoke Japanese. As usual, some time and effort were required to thaw the native Japanese reserve and I gradually led the conversation to the point where we were discussing the problems of the Japanese community in British Columbia.

It at once became apparent that my guests were fully aware of the sentiments of dislike and mistrust of their race which exist in this Province. They discussed the problem with great frankness and appeared to realize that the principal cause of this animosity was economic jealousy tinged with colour prejudice. Mr. Noguchi, in particular, spoke of the fishing industry and agreed that the Japanese fishing boats were better equipped and organised than those owned by white fishermen and, in this connection, referred to the fact that very few of the white fishermen on this coast were of British stock, the great majority being of Scandinavian or Central European origin, of whom he entertained a very low opinion.

He also spoke of the wild stories that Japanese fishing boats were heavily armed and habitually indulged in nefarious activities. All seemed to consider that the economic factor was complicated by deep-seated racial prejudice which was easily provoked and kept alive by unscrupulous agencies for their own selfish ends.

The climax of the discussion was reached when I asked Mr. Shoyama, as a young man representative of second-generation Japanese, his opinion regarding enlistment of Japanese-born Canadians in the armed forces of the Dominion.

His reaction was immediate and emphatic.

He declared that he spoke for all young Canadians of Japanese birth when he asserted, that, almost to a man, they were anxious and ready to serve their country in the armed forces and, when he said "their country" he meant Canada. They deeply resented the discrimination which prevented them from doing so and Mr. Shoyama regarded the issue as a matter of principle involving the fundamental privileges and obligations of citizenship. He made the point that whereas the Canadian forces were full of men of what he described as doubtful European origin, many of whom were unable to speak decent English, young Japanese, born and bred in this country, who were well-educated and law-abiding citizens, imbued with solid sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Canada were debarred from enlistment.

He referred to the loyal and gallant service rendered by Japanese-born Canadians in the last war, and, while acknowledging that conditions were now different and that Japan had aligned herself with our enemies, insisted that he and others like him owed their first allegiance to Canada and would render just as loyal and devoted service to Canada in this war as their fathers had in the last. He spoke also of the fact that Japanese-born Americans were being called up for service in the United States and this inequality of treatment has evidently not escaped the attention of Japanese Canadian youth.

Mr. Shoyama, Col. Sparling and I did most of the talking on this subject, the older men mainly contenting themselves with listening and making occasional comments.

9. As a result of the discussion the following points emerged.

- (a) The principle involved is incontestable. Nevertheless, the deep-seated animosity of certain powerful elements of the white population of British Columbia is equally undeniable. Whether this animosity against the Japanese is based upon colour prejudice, fear, or economic jealousy it is capable of being exploited.
- (b) The international situation is tense and public feeling against Japan runs high. It was suggested that, if we went to war with Japan or if a state of war did not exist and an incident involving, say a Canadian ship or Canadian citizens, should occur, feeling might run so high as to produce an anti-Japanese outburst endangering the safety of Japanese residents of British Columbia and Japanese who were serving in the army might be subjected to insult or perhaps even assault at the hands of their white comrades.
- (c) There is the possibility of anti-Japanese activity or agitation in British Columbia having repercussions beyond local limits which might conceivably adversely affect the general political situation.
- (d) On the other hand, generous treatment of Japanese-born Canadians might easily be a small though useful contribution to easement of the tension with Japan.
- (e) The conduct of the Japanese community in British Columbia has for long been exemplary and they have a cleaner police record than any other community. Their discipline and discretion have, consequently, deprived their enemies of much of their ammunition. It is possible that the raising, at this stage, of the issue of enlistment might provide hostile elements with a pretext for reviving anti-Japanese agitation which might react unfavourably on the community as a whole.

4. The older men, taking the above factors into consideration, were philosophical and while fully alive to the importance of the principle involved, were inclined to be cautious and to favour a policy of letting sleeping dogs lie until the international situation improved and anti-Japanese sentiment had abated. When this had occurred Japanese-born Canadians could be encouraged to enlist but until then it would be better not to force the issue.

This was also the opinion of Col. Sparling and is, I understand, the advice which he has given to the Japanese community.

Throughout the discussion I was greatly impressed by the evident trust which the Japanese leaders repose in the sincerity and judgement of Col. Sparling and it was obvious that he had gained their confidence to a remarkable degree.

The opinion of the young man was diametrically opposed to that of his elders. He took his stand on the principle and evidently felt very strongly that enlistment in the armed forces constituted an inalienable privilege of citizenship which could not, in justice, be denied. He also felt that delay in granting this privilege until the situation vis-a-vis Japan had improved would be an indication of official lack of confidence in the loyalty of young Japanese-born Canadians which would be resented and would adversely affect any subsequent recruitment of that class.

5. Conclusion

The object of this memorandum is to report the discussion which I have had with representative Japanese and I am not called upon to make specific recommendations.

The patriotism and cohesion of the Japanese people are well-known and are a strong racial characteristic but even Japanese youth is as impressionable as any other youth and a Japanese boy born and bred in Canada or the United States absorbs the atmosphere, customs and ways of thinking of the people amongst whom he lives and I have yet to receive proof that he remains essentially Japanese rather than Canadian or American. My experience of the Japanese people leads me to believe that, while some Japanese-born Canadians might be deliberately "planted" in the armed forces for purposes of espionage, the vast majority, given the chance, would serve with single-heartedness and that most of those who felt that they did not wish to fight against the land of their fathers would ask for their discharge. The effect upon the rising generation of Japanese-born Canadians of the denial of the privilege of enlistment might be serious and have the effect of alienating the loyalty of what is otherwise a loyal and useful section of the community.

At present, Canadians of Japanese origin are not being called up for military training. As far as voluntary enlistment is concerned, Japanese are not offering their services because they have been advised by their leaders not to do so until there is a clear indication that they could be welcomed and they are unwilling to invite rebuff.

The attitude of the Japanese-born Canadian youth, as expressed by Mr. Shoyama, appears to be as follows: "We are good and loyal Canadians who want to pull our weight in this time of crisis and war, equally with other Canadians. At present we are not wanted because our parents were Japanese. We do not like this discrimination, but we appreciate the difficulties of the government and abide by its decision. The moment the government gives the word that we would be welcomed as recruits the great majority of us will answer the call with alacrity."

Discussion of this problem with Japanese as well as with a number of responsible persons leads me to believe that it is, at

least, for serious consideration whether the time has not arrived for a review of the situation and whether admission of Japanese-born Canadians to the armed forces of the Dominion would not handled in the right way, be a gesture which would not only be enthusiastically acclaimed by the Japanese community and lay the foundations of a greater loyalty in the future, but which might have a beneficial effect upon recruiting and be welcomed by the public as an indication of the determination of the Dominion Government to spread the burden of service equally over all sections of the community and to draw upon all available resources of manpower.

(sgd) B.R. Mullaaly,

Colonel.

✓^a

4th October, 1941.

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COTE

DATE July 21, 1983

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Source. 322.009 (1358)
D.H.K.

6-0-7

H.C.S. 7368 Vol 11

Japanese - Pac. Coast

13 Jan 47.

On receipt of telegram from Joint Service Committee (PC) (P.C. Tele. 663 d. 12 Jan 47) recommending "from point of view of defence" removal of all Jap and Axis male aliens between ages of 16 & 50 from coastal areas of B.C., the V.C.G.S. (Maj. Gen. Pope) in a memo to C.G.S. questions whether the removal was requested on the grounds of defence, or as stated in the G.O.C.'s letter of 30 Dec 41: "for the prevention of internal disorder and as a measure ~~for~~ for the protection of the Japanese population against mistreatment by the whites."

The V.C.G.S. is unable to agree to such a drastic step, as Vancouver is subject only to bombardment, and the Japanese, of whom 80% are Canadian Nationals, are unarmed. The F.B.I., through the Commissioner R.C.M.P., had advised the Inter-Departmental Committee on Orientals in British Columbia "that the position in respect of Japanese on the West Coast of the U.S. was entirely satisfactory and that both in Honolulu and at Manila Japanese residents had behaved correctly from a U.S. point of view during the attack on those places."

A I R M A I L

In reply please quote
VS.638-1-1-13.

Source: 322.009 (D 358)
D Hist.
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
Army

Headquarters, Pacific Command,
Victoria, B.C. 30th December, 1941

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

S E C R E T

The classification of this document is cancelled by authority of D2130-1 (SIRC) of 12 Jun 72.

Chief of the General Staff,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa, Ont.

(Handwritten signature)

SEP 24 1915

1. The situation with regard to the Japanese resident in British Columbia is assuming a serious aspect. Public feeling is becoming very insistent, especially in Vancouver, that local Japanese should be either interned or removed from the coast. Letters are being written continually to the press and I am being bombarded by individuals, both calm and hysterical, demanding that something should be done. I have been informed that certain sections of the public in Vancouver propose to hold public demonstrations and street parades against the Japanese in the near future unless official action is taken. If these are held, they might lead to very serious inter-racial clashes involving considerable damage, bloodshed and possibly fatal casualties.
2. I fully realize the various angles of the situation and that any action which we might take against local Japanese, which is not completely humane and in conformity with the Geneva Convention, might be taken as an excuse by Japan to deal harshly with our own prisoners. I feel, however, that internment of Japanese males between the ages of 18 and 45, their removal from the coast and their organization into paid units on public works or some similar employment would be advisable.
3. I discussed the matter yesterday with the Premier of British Columbia, who entirely concurs in the above views. I have this date also discussed the matter with Lieut.-Col. Sparling, who is a member of the Standing Committee on Oriental Affairs, and who informs me that similar views are held by his committee and that recommendations are going forward to the Prime Minister along these lines.
4. I attach herewith a report that I have received from the Commanding Officer, Pacific Coast, regarding the Japanese in the Queen Charlotte Islands and I concur in the recommendation made in the last para. of his report.
5. Arrangements have already been made for the employment of troops in the Powell Street area, Vancouver, and Steveston immediately a request is received from the police. These are the two main Japanese settlements and the employment of the troops would be for the protection of the Japanese against those who wish to do them violence. In addition a mobile reserve is available for use wherever it may be needed. While these precautions may prove sufficient in the main Japanese settlements, it would be impossible to give protection to scattered elements.
6. Immediate action along the lines as suggested above and in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Oriental Affairs might prevent inter-racial riots and bloodshed, and will undoubtedly do a great deal to calm the local population.

(R.O. Alexander) Major-General
G.O.C.-in-C, Pacific Command.

C
O
P
Y

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Naval Service

27th December, 1941.

S E C R E T

From: The Commanding Officer,
Pacific Coast,
H.M.C. Dockyard,
Esquimalt, B.C.

To: General Officer Commanding-in-Chief,
Pacific Command,
Work Point Barracks,
Esquimalt, B.C.

The Officer-in-Charge,
"E" Company,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

The Commissioner,
British Columbia Provincial Police,
Victoria, B.C.

REPORT ON JAPANESE

The following patrol report received from one of
H.M.C. Ships operating from Prince Rupert is forwarded for
information:

3 "On 14th December, 1941, in company with Sergeant
Dunbar of the Provincial Police an armed party was landed at
Rose Harbour Whaling Station and a search was made of the Japa-
nese Houses there. As a result of the search, and the find-
ing of a shot gun and shot gun barrels and quantity of ammuni-
tion and on representations of the watchman Peter Bramsen,
THREE (3) Japanese were removed, under guard, to HMCS. "Cougar".
Their names are as follows:

Saburo FUJISAWA	33	Not Naturalized.
Kinsabro TAKAHASHI	63	Not Naturalized.
Tagazo KENMOTSU	60	Not Naturalized.

2. The quarters of these THREE (3) Japanese were literal-
ly plastered with pictures showing Japanese, Italian and German
soldiers and sailors on manoeuvres. There were no British pic-
tures. A quantity of literature (books and papers) was seized.
A Gas-Boat belonging to Kinsabro TAKAHASHI was left in the
charge of Peter Bramsen. Peter Bramsen reported he had diffi-
culty with these Japanese over the Black-out. As Rose Harbour
is a valuable plant and also occupies a strategic position in
the Queen Charlotte Islands it was decided that it would not
be safe to leave these Japanese there.

3. At Jedway on 14th December, 1941, in company with
Sergeant Dunbar, an armed party was landed and TWO (2) Japanese
were removed to HMCS "Cougar". They are:

Ekinosuke MUROTANI	49	Not Naturalized.
Tsuji AKINOBU	20	Not Naturalized.

.....2

2 4. The watchman MUROTANI was watchman for the Moresby Island Fisheries. He first arrived in Canada in 1910 and has returned twice to Japan. He served THREE (3) years in the Japanese Army. Tsuji AKINOBU was born on the Skeena River but was educated in Japan. He was fishing for rock oysters at Jedway.

5. The Warehouse at Jedway has considerable valuable gear in it and a watch should be immediately arranged. There are now THREE (3) reliable Indians (known personally by Sergeant Dunbar) staying at the plant but they will be leaving by the 13th December, 1941. They have promised to watch things until then. There are two small gas boats in the water, which will have to be removed or looked after.

2 6. At Pacofi OML (1) Japanese was interviewed, Shimada SABURA 57. This man arrived in Canada in 1900 and was naturalized in 1915. He has never returned to Japan. He owns a small boat and has been fishing dog fish. As Mr. Roach the manager of Pacofi assured us that he would keep a check on him it was decided to leave him at Pacofi for the present but from our observations, both Sergeant Dunbar and myself, believe this man should be removed from the Queen Charlotte Islands, at early date.

7. From information received from Mr. Roach, another Japanese has been working at Pacofi, and is now in Vancouver, but is returning on 28th December, 1941. His name is: M. SASA.

2 8. At Church Creek, Sergeant Dunbar and myself proceeded ashore and interviewed one of the Japanese employed there. He is Tomatsu KATSUYAMA, age 27, and was born in Prince Rupert. He has been employed by the Kelly Logging Co., since 1934. On questioning it was found that this man has had access to and been using a 15-watt transmitter to speak to the main camp from the rafting camp. It was arranged with Mr. White, the bookkeeper at Church Creek, to dismantle this set and return it to the main camp. Tomotsu KATSUYAMA lives with his sister at the rafting camp at Beattie Anchorage. His sister was also born in Prince Rupert. Another Japanese also works for this firm but at present he is in Prince Rupert. He can be contacted at McLean's Shipyard.

9. Public opinion is very much against the Japanese all over the Queen Charlotte Islands and in view of the strategic position of these Islands I would strongly recommend that all the Japanese be removed."

"W.J.R. Beech"

COMMODORE, R.C.N.
Commanding Officer,
Pacific Coast.

:at

9 Jps only mentioned

*EAA
773 B40?*

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DIVISION **"B"** SUB-DIVISION **C.I.B.** DETACHMENT **Intelligence Section,**
 PROVINCE **B.C.** DATE **Vancouver, December 12th, 1941.**

Re: **JAPANESE SITUATION IN B.C.**

FILE REFERENCES

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
40D.704-16

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P. C. R.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

1. This is in the nature of a preliminary report on the general situation amongst the Japanese community subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities on the Pacific.
2. Generally speaking the situation is well in hand, and with the exception of one or two minor instances, one clumsy attempt to burn a Japanese rooming house and the breaking of a glass window in a Japanese shop, there has been nothing of an untoward nature.
3. S.A.422 reported that Japanese nationals, of the older generation particularly, have expressed keen appreciation of the steps taken by the authorities to protect them, as they had fully anticipated that there would be a great deal of trouble, and particularly in view of the fact that the action of the Japanese Government in attacking American naval bases etc., whilst peace negotiations were actually in progress would be viewed as a most dastardly and unprovoked outrage deserving of the strongest condemnation.
4. The suppression of the local Japanese press and the closing of the Japanese Language Schools was suggested with a view of protecting property and removing any possible chance of trouble and those Japanese concerned to whom these recommendations were addressed, understood the situation fully and whilst they regretted the necessity, at the same time they were convinced that such action was best under the prevailing circumstances.
5. In this connection Mr. T. Sato, the Secretary of the Japanese Language Schools, co-operated to the fullest possible extent by getting in touch with the principals of Japanese Schools on Vancouver Island and the interior of British Columbia.
6. From strictly private and confidential sources, it would appear that the Japanese Consul here knew nothing regarding the Japanese Government's intentions to make their sudden onslaught on the American Naval base at Pearl Harbour.
7. A conversation was heard between Consul Kawasaki and the vice-Consul T. Ogawa, when the former telephoned Ogawa expressing utter bewilderment and astonishment at the course of affairs.
8. Subsequently vice-Consul Ogawa telephoned

teped phone

Re: JAPANESE SITUATION IN B.C.

to T. Miura of the Consulate instructing him to go down at once with Kumagai (chauffeur) to the Consulate and remove certain papers and take them to his house where they were to be destroyed.

9. Recommendations were made to the Japanese through the Agency of Mr. E. Morii and Mr. Nishiguchi to stop any public meetings, this in their own interests, so that no large congregation of Japanese are seen together leading to misconstruction and possible unfortunate incidents. Some of the Japanese have expressed a desire to hold a meeting for the purpose of expressing their loyalty to the Government, but it is considered that the present moment is perhaps a little inopportune. This is being made as a suggestion in the best interests of all concerned and it covers religious ceremonies for the time being.

10. Mr. Nishiguchi stated that it might be necessary shortly to have a meeting of the Fraser Valley Farmers' Association, in connection with urgent business, and in this event the suggestion has been made that they advise the Police authorities of the nature of their business and the number that will be present and obtain permission to hold a meeting.

11. Both Mr. Nishiguchi and Mr. E. Morii have shown a desire to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the authorities and their attitude in this respect is deserving of the highest commendation. Both these individuals realise the difficulties of the situation and are working hard in the best interests, not only of the authorities, but of the Japanese community generally.

sgd

GU/JW

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

(G. Upton)

S/Constable.

FORWARDED for your information. You will note we are trying to keep well in touch with reaction amongst the Japanese themselves and amongst the white people in connection with the present situation. Particular attention is drawn to the spirit of co-operation with the authorities being shown by some of the more prominent Japanese. This will be very useful in dealing with the Japanese on such question as Alien Registration, etc. You will be kept advised of the situation.

SGD

Vancouver
13-12-41
JKB/ES

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

Include

REMP

Stonewalling

- no action, unless specific
ly ordered.

Wood to ~~MA~~ 23/2/42
~~MA~~ to Ralston 12/2/42

"B" DIVISION.

Copy

*EAA
73 B 40 ?*

SECRET

*Original n 41D269-4Q2
900-24
DS00-2J-1*

Vancouver, B.C.
December 8, 1941.

Rec'd Dec 11th

AIRMAIL

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

*re: Japanese Fishing Fleet
See Para. 6.*

Sir:

Re: Alien Enemies - Japanese.

Reference is made to your code telegram of December 7th, 1941 and my code telegram to you of this date in connection with the above.

2. As soon as the news was heard here over the radio that Japan had attacked United States and British possessions in the Orient, I ordered an immediate stand to of all personnel of this Force in Vancouver and arrangements were made to deal with the situation on receipt of advice from you. During the afternoon of the 7th, a long distance telephone call was received from Asst. Comm'r Tait and immediately we commenced picking up for detention Japanese nationals who had been previously listed as potentially dangerous. In Vancouver, New Westminster and Steveston areas 14 Japanese nationals were picked up and are now being held. These individuals are listed hereunder:

YANAGIDA, Kitaru	B. C. Ref: 935-746
TANAITA, Tozokazu	" 935-707
KAJIRO, Pumi	" 935-706
MINEOKA, Tsuguo	" 935-703
MASAGO, Seishichi	" 935-704
NAKAGAWA, Kotaro	" 935-733
OGINO, Ryuzo	" 935-736
IWASHITA, Kesahiro	" 935-698
KAMEOKA, Tokue	" 935-699
NAGATA, Schichitaro	" 935-702
NOBUOKA, Ryotaro	" 935-701
SASAKI, Shuichi	" 935-709
PUNE, Eiichihiro	" 935-649
SUZUKI, Juzo	" 935-657

3. I received a telephone call from the Commissioner of the British Columbia Police, offering any assistance required by that Force and I consequently conveyed to him the names of 17 Japanese nationals who reside in various parts of the province not near to any of our detachments, asking him to cause their arrest and detention for this Force. These individuals are listed hereunder:

Re: Alien Enemies - Japanese.

NAKANO, Genzaburo	B.C.Ref: 935-734
TABATA, Yoshizo	" 935-741
ATAGI, Kakugoro	" 935-721
MINAMIDE, Mineichi	" 935-730
TERAMOTO, Zeiji	" 935-743
SASAKI, Shintaro	" 935-739
SAGA, Shoji	" 935-737
HORI, Goro	" 935-725
GODO, Moichi	" 935-724
KODAMA, Masayoshi	" 935-727
ABE, Shutaro	" 935-708
TAKAOKA, Yoichi	" 935-742
ABE, Isamu	" 935-720
FUJINAMI, Seitaro	" 935-723
KUROMI, Takehiko	" 935-728
MIYAMOTO, Masao	" 935-731
MURAKAMI, Waichi	" 935-732

4. You will note that all of the individuals listed in this communication are Japanese nationals. In previous reports forwarded to you under the heading, "Japanese - Potential Alien Enemies" B.C.Ref: 900-24, other names were listed, but these are either Canadian born or are naturalized British subjects and in view of the fact we have nothing concrete against them and they would, because of their national status be able to appeal against internment, we did not consider it advisable to pick them up at this time. I should like your instructions regarding individuals in these two categories.

5. In connection with the 14 individuals at present in custody, separate reports are being forwarded under their own file headings and reports will be submitted under the file headings of the individuals to be picked up as they are placed in detention. In each case, the Agent of the Custodian of Enemy Property, who, I am informed, are P.S. Ross & Sons, Royal Bank Building, Vancouver, will be advised of any of their assets. The apprehension of the 14 individuals already in custody was effected without any difficulty whatever and it is not anticipated that any difficulty will be experienced in locating those still to be arrested.

6. During the late evening of December 7th, Sgt. Barnes and S/Cst. Upton patrolled through the Japanese colonies in this area and New Westminster, with a view to securing some idea of reaction to the war situation generally. Sgt. Barnes reports to me that they interviewed a number of influential Japanese and at that time requested the Japanese language newspapers to cease publication and requested the Japanese educational establishments to close their doors for the time being. This was considered advisable as there is the possibility of disturbances being occasioned by over-enthusiastic or irresponsible Occidentals. The Japanese newspapers and the School Board agreed to this and as from this date no further Japanese language newspapers will be printed and no further Japanese language classes will be held.

AIR MAIL

"E" Division

900-24

Vancouver, B.C.,
December 11th, 1941.

SECRET

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

Sir:

Re: Enemy Aliens - Japanese.

Further to correspondence in connection with the above and particularly my last communication which was dated December 10th, this will advise that the following have been apprehended and are being held in Vancouver:-

Kiyota UYENISHI - B.C.Ref. 41E-269-91.
Kintaro RIKIMATSU - B.C.Ref. 41E-269-842.

This brings the number of Japanese Nationals now held in custody at Vancouver to 25. There are 6 others to be brought to Vancouver which have been apprehended by the B.C. Provincial Police at our request. After their arrival here, they will be the subject of a further report under this file heading, and separate reports will be, of course, forwarded under their own file headings as is being done in each case.

2. On November 10th, Mr. McPherson from the office of the Custodian of Alien Enemy Property in Ottawa presented his credentials to me and informed me that P.S. Ross & Sons, Royal Bank Building, Vancouver had been appointed Agents for the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property for this district and arranged that Mr. Field of that firm would deal with us on matters affecting the assets of those Japanese who were interned. Arrangements were made to give him every assistance he might require in that connection.

3. I would draw attention here to paragraph 4 of my Air Mail communication to you under this file heading of December 9th, in which it was stated that the Standing Committee decided to give some publicity to the general situation in order to keep the Occidental community informed that the situation was well in hand by the authorities and thus avoid demonstrations which might be expected against the Japanese.

4. Clippings from the local newspapers as listed hereunder are attached hereto in duplicate for your information.

Re: Enemy Aliens - Japanese.

Dec. 8th, 1941. "Vancouver News Herald".
Dec. 8th, 1941. "Vancouver Daily Province".
Dec. 8th, 1941. "Vancouver Sun".
Dec. 10th, 1941. "Vancouver Daily Province".

5. While public reaction to the general situation has not, as yet, crystallized, we have endeavoured to ascertain reaction to the various precautionary measures which have been instituted here. With this in view, Sergt. Barnes has spoken to various people in New Westminster area, and the Steveston area and the Vancouver district.

6. There is, of course, a great deal of concern being expressed by the Occidentals, but the feeling appears to be that the authorities have the matter well in hand. The Japanese themselves are quite alarmed. They fear that irresponsible Occidentals may make demonstrations against them. However, they have been assured that the authorities have taken every precaution to see that demonstrations against them will be avoided.

7. The Sub-Committee which was appointed to assist us in the Japanese Registration under P.C. 117 has offered its services in connection with the Registration of Japanese as Alien Enemies. This registration commenced this date.

8. Generally speaking, the situation appears to be quite well in hand here and I will keep you fully advised of developments.

AGD

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

JKB/ES
Encl.

"E" Division

SECRET

Copy

900-24

Vancouver, B.C.,
December 9th, 1941.

*Original under
Tel marked General*

~~D-900-24-1~~

AIR MAIL

Rec'd Dec 11

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

Sir:

Re: Alien Enemies - Japanese.

Further to my Air Mail communication of December 8th, and having particular reference to your telegram of December 9th and my reply thereto, attention is drawn to paragraph 6 of my previous communication. It was stated therein responsible heads of the Japanese Language Newspapers and the Japanese Educational Centres were approached and requested to suspend operations at least temporarily so as to avoid animosity of the Occidental population here which might duly result in demonstrations and disturbances.

2. These Japanese who have in the past evidenced the desire to co-operate with the authorities in matters concerning their own situation and welfare, were only too glad to accede to this request and voluntarily closed the schools and the language newspapers referred to.

3. There was no direct order given that they should do so. I might state that immediately the present crisis arose, members of the Standing Committee on Orientals in British Columbia, consisting of Mayor F.J. Hume, Chairman, Lieut. -Col. A.W. Sparling, D.S.O. and Lieut.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, convened in Vancouver and invited me to attend. The whole situation in respect to the Japanese was discussed at that time and the question of the voluntary closing of the schools and Japanese press met with their unanimous approval. As a matter of fact in their last communication to the Right Honourable, The Prime Minister, dated August 15th, 1941, copies of which undoubtedly you have seen, they make strong recommendations that in the event of war, the Japanese press should be suppressed and the Japanese Schools should be closed. They were, when advised of the fact that these institutions had closed voluntarily, satisfied that such action was definitely in the best interests of both the Japanese and Occidental peoples in this area.

*

Re: Alien Enemies - Japanese.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

4. I would further state that at this meeting, the Standing Committee decided that the situation required some publicity in order to advise the Occidental population that every precautionary measure had been instituted. Consequently the press was given information along these lines. It is unfortunate that in the press release, the reporters gave the impression that the schools and press had been ordered closed, as this was not the case. However, it is pleasing to the white population to believe that this action was taken by the authorities as indicated in the newspapers.

5. Adverting to your telegram of December 9th, it is pointed out that the Royal Canadian Navy issued instructions to all Japanese Fishing boats to report at certain designated centres such as Vancouver, Victoria, Steveston, Nanaimo, etc. where such boats are now being examined and may possibly be detained. This action, however, was not taken by this Force, nor was this Force asked to co-operate with them in that operation.

Yours sincerely, SGD

CHH/ES

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

DI.

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~~7737~~ B40C

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

AIR MAIL

DIVISION **W** SUB-DIVISION **C.I.B.** DETACHMENT **Intelligence Section,**
 PROVINCE **B.C.** DATE **January 8th 1942.**

RE: **JAPANESE SITUATION IN B.C.**

FILE REFERENCES
SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
40D.704-16

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P. C. R.

1. We have received prior information from one of our contacts to the effect that the Japanese Fishermen held a meeting at Steveston yesterday at which about 500 people were present.
2. A resolution was passed declaring their confidence in the Government and the R.C.M.P. and a telegram was sent to Ottawa embodying these sentiments.
3. We shall be reporting more fully upon this matter later.

EGG

GU/JW

(G. Upton)
S/Constable.

The Commissioner,
R.C.M.P., Ottawa.

Sir:

1. **FORWARDED:** In this connection the Rev. W. R. McWilliams, Pastor of the Japanese Mission in this City was largely responsible for the holding of this meeting and the passing of the resolution. This Office was kept fully advised of his activities in this connection.
2. Mr. McWilliams wields some influence amongst the Japanese, and it was his opinion that a resolution of this nature might do much to counteract the strong anti-Japanese activities of Alderman Halford Wilson.
3. Copy of the text of the resolution will be secured and forwarded to you.

Vancouver.
8-1-42.
AHOJ/M.

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

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

6-0-7

HQS. 7368 Vol 1

13 Jan 47.

*

Japanese - Pac. Coast

On receipt of telegram from Joint Services Committee (PC) (P.C. Tele. 663 d. 12 Jan 47) recommending "from point of view of defence" removal of all Jap and Anglo mixt aliens between ages of 16 & 50 from coastal areas of B.C., the V.C.G.S. (Maj. Gen. Pope) in a memo to CGS questions whether the removal was requested on the grounds of defence, or, as stated in the GO's letter of 30 Dec 41, "for the prevention of internal disorder and as a measure for the protection of the Japanese population against maltreatment by the whites."

The V.C.G.S. is unable to agree to such a drastic step, as Vancouver is subject only to bombardment, and the Japanese, of whom 80% are Canadian Nationals, are unarmed. The F.B.I., through the Commissioner RCMP, had advised the Inter-Departmental Committee on Orientals in British Columbia "that the position in respect of Japanese on the West Coast of the U.S. was entirely satisfactory" and that both in Honolulu and at Manila Japanese residents had behaved correctly from a U.S. point of view during the attacks on those places.

1942

At the present time, we have agreements for policing the following cities, towns and municipalities:—

Nova Scotia—

Pictou Twelve months from November 1, 1941.

Manitoba—

Flin Flon Present agreement from April 1, 1940, to March 31, 1945.
Dauphin January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1946.
Selkirk January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1946.

Saskatchewan—

Melville August 16, 1937, to July 31, 1942.
Humboldt May 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Yorkton September 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Biggar April 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943.
Assiniboia December 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Kindersley December 1, 1941, to May 31, 1943.
Melfort March 1, 1942, to May 31, 1943.
Herbert January 15, 1942, to May 31, 1943.

Other towns and municipalities have opened negotiations or have asked for information regarding terms and conditions.

3. The Force at Large

The past year has been one in which the Force has performed the largest amount of work in its history.

Our strength has been taxed to the limit and I have recently been obliged to inform you that it is impossible to take on any additional duties without largely increasing our personnel.

With the entry of Japan into the war on the side of the Axis on the 7th December, 1941, an already difficult situation became almost desperate, but the Force has held on grimly to its task and, while the pressure has lessened somewhat at the time of writing this report, nevertheless, we are badly in need of trained help.

On June 22nd, 1941, Germany made an unprovoked attack upon Russia. This is another great change which has taken place in the number of combatants in the present war. Fortunately, this did not add to our duties.

Hardly a month goes by without some new Governmental Regulation being enacted which requires additional services from this Force, and our experience for months has been to finish one urgent matter only to be confronted with another equally important and urgent.

The usual work of the Force throughout the country, the enforcement of the Criminal Code and the Provincial Statutes in six provinces, has been maintained in spite of great difficulties, but of course, as already intimated, it has meant extremely heavy demands upon trained and untrained personnel, who, I am glad to report, have risen to the occasion in a most praiseworthy manner.

I shall refer in greater detail to the increase in the strength of the Force under Section 3. As a matter of policy, we have refrained ever since the outbreak of war from competing with the Canadian Active Service Forces in securing recruits, and in so doing it is obvious that we must continue to experience difficulty in obtaining desirable recruits.

We still have a large number of Special Constable Guards to assist in Guarding important Government-owned utilities, and our "Reserve" strength has grown a little during the past 12 months.

Release of uniformed members of the Force from office work.—We continued to extend our policy of releasing all uniformed personnel from clerical and similar duties and to replace them by female clerks, stenographers, typists furnished through the Civil Service Commission, etc., in order that we may have as many uniformed and trained men available for police duties out as may be possible.

Wherever possible, we are employing the services of girls. For example we now have a number of female Civil Servants employed in classifying Finger Prints in the Finger Print Section, and we are extending the practice there and elsewhere.

Headquarters.—During the past 12 months, it has been necessary to increase existing branches and to create several new sections at this Headquarters in order to cope with the work. We still require greater space if we are to complete work already begun, our needs in that respect must be met.

Motor Transport.—The new regulations regarding transport and gasolene will not affect us as seriously as it first appeared, but it is obvious that the situation will become more and more difficult as the war goes on.

Canadian Police Colleges.—In spite of very heavy duties, we have been able to hold three courses of instruction at the Colleges at Regina, Sask., Rockcliffe, Ont., during the past year, and the facilities available there have been utilized more and more by City and Town Police Forces who are desirous to send selected personnel to these points for training at stated intervals. The colleges are now a recognized institution in police circles throughout the country.

Small Reserve Strength.—I am also pleased to be able to report that we have managed to retain a small reserve in strength to be utilized in cases of emergency or serious trouble.

4. New Duties

In my last report, I mentioned that there was no Officer Commanding the Force who had not been deluged with increased duties and responsibilities largely as a result of the war and at that time I did not imagine the process of expansion in this regard could proceed much further.

However, during the past twelve months many urgent and important duties have been thrust upon the Force and these have been handled with commendable zeal, but I shall only be able to give here a bare outline of the more important ones.

Japan enters the War.—On the 7th December, 1941, Japan joined the Axis, increasing our duties and responsibilities to a very considerable extent. The task of the Government to remove Japanese from the British Columbia coastal area will also add to our responsibilities. The seizing of their cameras, radios, etc., will also entail much detailed application by this Force.

Enemy Alien Registration.—On account of the entry into the war of Japan, Finland, Hungary and Roumania, much extra work devolved upon this Branch, as all those Nationals residing in Canada are required to register and those of Germany and Italy as well as certain British Subjects whose naturalization took place after September 1, 1922, and whose former nationality was German, Italian, Austrian, or Japanese. There are now approximately 100,000 aliens registering as compared with 82,500 last year.

The Defence of Canada Regulations, of course, are being continually amended with the result that we usually have to assist in enforcing such amendments in one way or another. This adds materially to our work.

During the trouble, a detachment of R.C.M. Police proceeded to St. Catharines, and close co-operation was maintained with the St. Catharines City Police for the purpose of maintaining law and order. No untoward incident took place, the strikers being exceedingly orderly and generally showing a disposition to co-operate with the Police.

7. Internments

Under Section 25 (8) of the Defence of Canada Regulations, there were on the 31st March, 1942, 309 Enemy Aliens interned, 57 of this number being Japanese. During the past twelve months, 74 internments were effected under the same Sub-section, with a like number (74) being released.

The number of exerts granted during the past year totalled 465, 41 of which were for permanent residence outside the Dominion.

It is a pleasure to report that working in conjunction with our Enemy Aliens Branch and covering the whole of Canada there are 630 Registration Offices, and 2,900 Reporting Offices from which we receive monthly reports of persons registered, parolled or exempted under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

The number of detentions under Section 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations during the past year was 61.

SECTION 2—ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

I. Strength of the Force

On March 31, 1942, the Force had a total strength of 4,743 made up as follows:—

Officers	96
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables	3,020
Special Constables	121
	<hr/>
	3,237
Special Constable Guards	1,506
	<hr/>
	4,743

From this it will be noted that the uniformed Force and normal strength of Special Constables was 3,237 and Special Constable Guards who were engaged as a result of extra duties of guarding government property, etc., due to the war bring up the grand total to 4,743.

The total strength on March 31, 1941, was 4,299. There is, therefore, an increase of 444 or approximately 10.3 per cent over the figures for last year.

The following table shows the various ranks of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables, the rates of pay and distribution by provinces in each case on March 31, 1942.

*Report of the
RCMP Police
for year
ending
Mar 31, 42.*

*Com's Report
p. 33*