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Decision to  
Evac Sumner MAS

\* January 1, 1942: (Directorate of History File 193.009 (D3) Anticipated Scale of Attack:) "Bombardment by one Capital ship, by 2 3 inch gun cruisers or by one merchant raider mounting medium guns. Attack by minelaying craft, submarines, small surface craft and small under water craft. Attack by small raiding parties, sea-borne or air-borne. Light to medium scale bombing attack by ship-borne aircraft on sea-borne coastal and inland objectives. Slight risk of torpedo and gas attacks from aircraft." From JSC Pacific Coast Appreciation of the Situation as at the first of January 1942.

January 1, 1942 Appreciation of the Situation as at the first of January 1942 by the Joint Services Committee, Pacific Command, (Directorate 193.009 (D3)) Re Liaison: have accomplished "the establishment of direct rapid means of inter-communication, the exchange of liaison officers, constant interchange of information at all times, the closest possible personal relations between Commanders and Staffs concerned. Unity of Command is considered neither necessary or desirable." The last point had been proposed by the Americans under which local defense would be under General DeWitt as a part of the Western Theatre. Proposed in a Letter from LaGuardia to Col. O.M. Biggar, Chairman of the Permanent Joint Board on Defense in Ottawa who deemed it "inadvisable". no date.

January 9, 1942: Joint Services Committee, Pacific Command, Minutes of the 11th meeting (Directorate, file 193.009 (D3)): Commander Howell of U.S. 13th Naval District referred to, with respect to liaison.

January 8-9'1942: Conference held on Ottawa on the question of Japanese in British Columbia. (of the 26 persons involved all but 4 had been or were residents of British Columbia) Included 3 Cabinet Ministers, MacKenzie, Michaud, and Thorson; one B.C. Cabinet Minister as envoy of Premier Hart, G. S. Pearson; the Mayor of New Westminster, 5 members of the Department of External Affairs including the Under Secretary of State N.A. Robertson, Lieut-Col A.W. Sparling, and Lieut-Col Macgregor Macintosh (who was rabidly anti-Japanese)

*See Pope's account*

*See also EAA Minutes - vary considerably from MacKenzie's report to Cabinet*

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Commissioner S.T. Wood, Asst. Commissioner F.J. Mead (from Vancouver) and Sergeant J. K. Barnes (from Vancouver) all of the R.C.M.P.; the Commissioner of the B.C. Police; 5 members of the Military, one from the Pacific Coast (to speak with respect to "Auxiliary Vessels", ie, fishing boats), and four from the Chief of Staff Headquarters; and 4 Civil Servants from various departments.

The Conference endorsed as principles:

National defence and victory are the first and overriding concerns.

Japanese Canadians to be treated with justice and consideration.

the full force of the law will be invoked to prevent antiJapanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.

No action to be taken which would give the Japanese government any possible excuse for mistreating Cdns under Japanese control.

"The Cdn and United States authorities should continue to coordinate their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

The Conference recommended:

The prohibition of all persons of Japanese racial origin from fishing or serving on fishing vessels.

Strictly controlling the sale of gas and blasting powder to "persons of Japanese racial origin" as prescribed by the RCMP.

prohibit radios transmitters and cameras to Japanese nationals.

Continue intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals  
Acceptance of Canadians of Japanese race for wartime service for Canada, in a Civilian Corps of Canadian Japanese.

Encouragement of the enlistment of Canadian Japanese in the armed forces.

Arrange for the establishment of a special office in British Columbia for the "sale, lease, requisition or charter" of the impounded boats.

That white fishermen accept the responsibility to see that the removal of the Japanese from the fishing industry does not reduce the catch available to Canada, the United Kingdom and the Allied nations.

Re the proposal that all Japanese nationals or all males ~~between 18 and 45~~ between 18 and 45 be "compulsorily removed" east of the Rockies: "The majority of the Conference did not accept this proposal" for the reasons: A- representatives of the Dept of National Defence, National Defence for Naval Services and the RCMP "assured the Conference that the requirements of national defence and security can be met by the measures already taken or recommended, and do not warrant such action".

B - proposal a "contradiction of Canadian and Allied professions of justice and humanity".

C- in the opinion of the Officers of the External Affairs Dept such a proposal could lead to retaliation by the Japanese authorities.

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D - Proposal "wholly at variance with that being followed by the United States Government".

In a minority report G.S. Pearson, Min of Labour and Provincial Secretary of British Columbia, Mayor F.J.Hume of New Westminster, Lieut-Col Macintosh, Lieut-Col Sparling and T.W. S. Parsons Commissioner of the B.C. Police "realizing that there will be difficulty in satisfying the residents of British Columbia that there is no need to fear the subversive activities on the part of Japanese nationals in British Columbia" recommended "the removal of able-bodied adult male Japanese nationals from the coastal area of British Columbia, and their employment ... in areas and under conditions which will assure their removal from any suspicion of possibility of subversive activities".

The Conference also recommended that the federal government should endeavor to secure the cooperation of the Government of British Columbia and make its policies with respect to "the Japanese problem" known to the public through a statement by the Prime Minister, through statements to the press by members of the Conference and "off-the-record" discussion with the press on the matter.

In forwarding this report to the Prime Minister MacKenzie included excerpts from the December 30, 1941 letter by Alexander cited earlier which supported the minority report. This last inclusion was apparently made without the knowledge of the rest of the Conference. MacKenzie also urged that the recommendation that Japanese Canadians be encouraged to enlist not be implemented as the Standing Committee opposed it and "the Committee was rather lukewarm about this recommendation". Mackenzie King's notes in the margin indicate that he agreed with Ian MacKenzie's suggestion. (all of the above in MacKenzie Papers Vol 32 file X-81).

January 9, 1942 the Joint Services Committee, Pacific Command "after consideration of all the factors" recommended to Ottawa "that steps be taken to remove all male Japanese and other enemy aliens between 16 and 50 from the coastal areas of British Columbia". (Directorate 193.009 (D3))

This meeting also recommended that the newspapers be asked to suppress all news with respect to Japanese until an official announcement is made following "the dangerous and entirely false report submitted to the Victoria Daily Colonist by Alderman H.D. Wilson of an alleged clash at Prince Rupert between personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy and Japanese fishermen".

January 13, 1942: King Diaries Vol 112 p. 42. comments on the statement he is working on with respect to Japanese nationals in B.C. as "a statement rather badly prepared and too well drafted. Communicated with Robertson concerning features of it" - hands of clock at 3:15 while prep'ing it

January 14, 1942: Mackenzie King makes a statement with respect to Japanese nationals. announcing a "partial evacuation" of

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of enemy aliens from a protected area on the coast.

January 16, 1942 Minister of National Defence with the concurrence of the Minister of Justice empowered to designate areas in Canada as "protected areas" from which enemy aliens could be excluded. by PC 365.

January 15, 1942 Ian MacKenzie writes Premier Hart "I do think we went as far as we could possibly go in regard to the Japanese question". Writing Norman Robertson on the 22nd of January states that the "real work was done by the Honourable George Pearson and Colonel Sparling" at the Ottawa conference. (MacKenzie Papers Vol 32, file X-81)

\* January 19, 1942: Defense Council in Ottawa discussed Lippman's December 16, 1941 article on Internal Security. Also consider a report dated January 16, 1942 discussing the vulnerability of Prince Rupert to attack by sea and its importance as a railhead to supply American troops in Alaska. (Directorate file 112.1 (D82))

undated memorandum from A.M. Mitchell to Dr. Bryce Stewart, Deputy Minister of Labour stating that the number of Japanese males in the Pacific Coast Region between 18 and 44 are:

Canadian born	2910	
Naturalized	317	(MacKenzie Papers Vol 32
U.S. Citizens	10	X-81)
Japanese Nats	<u>1714</u>	
	4951	

Memorandum re proposed Civilian Labour Corps in MacKenzie's Papers Vol 32 X-81 lists as eligible 3378 Canadian born and (ie over 16 years and male). 1873 Naturalized  
5251.

January 26, 1942: Letter and Memo Hugh Keenleyside to MacKenzie reiterating that the Conference discussion on the compulsory evacuation was confined at all time to the question of Japanese nationals. Notes the urging of External Affairs Counsel that there be no compulsory evacuation of British subjects. Notes that "there seems to have developed, since the arrival of British Columbia members of Parliament in Ottawa, a belief that all persons of Japanese racial origin are to be treated alike. ... This is greatly to be regretted as it may give rise to pressure on the Government to carry out a policy which the Government has already considered, and, for reasons of the first importance, decided against". Notes that enquiries had recently been made by the Japanese government through the protecting power, Spain, as to the meaning of the recent Government decisions respecting Japanese in Canada. Notes that "such a programme is unnecessary" and that the RCMP are satisfied and support current government policy. Opposes the adoption of a policy "which, in addition to being inherently unjust, would place our fellow citizens who are now in Japanese hands in the greatest danger". (MacKenzie Papers Vol 32, X-81(2))

Memo dated January 23, 1942: re "progress with relation to the Japanese problem in British Columbia" notes:

The assignment of the execution of policy to the Minister of Labour.

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of policy consisting of Gardiner, MacKenzie and Mitchell,  
The definitive plan of the defense areas by the Min of National  
Defense.

The assignment to the Unemployment Commission of the task  
of finding jobs for evacuated Japanese nationals.

The RCMP are notifying Japanese nationals that they are  
required to leave the area and considering applications to  
remain in the area. Permission to be given women and children,  
men over military age, and to those with valid reasons to  
stay where police feel no public danger is involved. "The  
same principles will apply to Germans and Italians".

The Dept of Justice to fix a date for all enemy aliens to  
leave

"Persons of dual nationality are to be treated by the  
police as aliens".

Re considerations underlying Government's policy:

*get* { "The Defence Department did not ask for the removal of  
either Canadians of Japanese race or Japanese nationals".

Memo reviews the dangers of racialism to the war effort  
and the danger of resentment against Japan being used by  
people "acting from interested motives" to create "an atmosphere  
very like that which made possible the German action against the  
Jews".

In the Record of a Department of Labour conference of January  
23, 1942 it is evident that policy is meant to be applied to  
all enemy aliens but that the Japanese are to have the highest  
priority.

(All of the above from MacKenzie Papers Vol 32, file X-81(2)).

January 27, 1942: Memo from Keenleyside to Robertson re a  
meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Japanese in Ian MacKenzie's  
office: At the meeting it was decided to dissolve the Standing  
Committee on Orientals as MacKenzie felt it had outlived its  
usefulness. It was agreed that:

"A) that the Japanese Nationals would be moved by compulsion if  
necessary, as soon as possible;

B) that the Canadian nationals would be allowed and encouraged  
to enlist in the civilian corps and that all reasonable steps  
would be taken to see that such enlistment would be made as  
attractive as possible to them;

C) that if in the event it developed that the Canadian Nationals  
did not enlist in large numbers the whole situation would have  
to be reviewed and the question of the application of compulsion  
considered." (MacKenzie Papers Vol 32 file X-81(2))

January 28, 1942: Mackenzie to Robertson (file X-81(2))  
B.C. Members of Parliament "insist on the compulsory  
evacuation of Canadian nationals if they do not volunteer".

February 7, 1942 King Diary Vol 112 p.132 re Keenleyside  
"I do not think much of his judgement and have been disappointed  
in his abilities". (Keenleyside opposes any action against  
the Canadian born)

February 12, 1942 King Diary Vol 112 p. 153 "Grote Stirling  
in the afternoon, discussed the Japanese situation with me".

*annoyed that  
Hume steering  
spotlight up  
B.C.*

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page 154 Feb 12, 1942: got "despatch from Massey of appalling character regarding reported treatment of British forces and nurses by Japanese at Hong Kong".

February 12, 1942 MacKenzie to J.L. Ralston Minister of National Defence re a meeting that morning on the Japanese Question

"While the Mounted Police have authority to remove Japanese Nationals from the Coast, Commissioner Wood questions that the Force has any authority to remove those who are British subjects unless requested by the Minister of National Defense.

It is suggested, therefore, that you issue instructions for the removal of all Japanese whether Japanese nationals or British subjects, from the proximity of defense projects, such as Ucluelet and other places along the Coast".

February 13, 1942: Joint Services Committee, Pacific Coast, Minutes of the 14th Meeting (Directorate of History, 193.009 (D4)): "The Committee considered that the removal from the Coastal Areas of all male Japanese and any other enemy aliens between the ages of 16 and 50 should be carried out in the following order of priority:

- (i) Ucluelet
- (ii) Prince Rupert and Skeena River
- (iii) Queen Charlotte Islands
- (iv) Quatsino Sound Area

... no recommendation should be forwarded to the Chief of Staff Committee at the present time".

February 15, 1942: Memo Alexander to Chief of Staff Committee recommends the removal of all enemy aliens from the protected area by April 1st, 1942 and "that all persons of Japanese racial origin, irrespective of whether they are Japanese or Canadian Nationals, be removed forthwith from the following areas: Ucluelet-Tofino Area, Prince Rupert Area, Skeena River Area from the mouth of the Skeena River as far upstream as and including Terrace, The Queen Charlotte Islands, Quatsino Sound Area."

February 16, 1942: King Diary Vol 112, p. 159: "Talks with Grote Stirling, MacKenzie and others about the B.C. situation". (Question; Did Alexander communicate the decision of the February 13, 1942 meeting to Stirling or MacKenzie or Sparling and was Sparling among the "others".)

February 16, 1942 G.S. Wismer, former Attorney General of British Columbia, to Ian MacKenzie: Letter advocates that "with the cooperation of carefully picked members of the Civilian Protection Organization" the police should be able to deal with the matter of "the elements which existed in Norway and others of the conquered countries exist right here in British Columbia, and I believe to just as great an extent. It has always been my view that this situation can only be dealt with by the people themselves".

(MacKenzie Papers Vol 25 file 70-25(2))

vol 25  
file 70-25? →

402  
233  
494  
73  
262  
1464

lamenting  
the  
situation

10  
February 16, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers Vol 25, file 70-25)  
A.G Duncan Crux to MacKenzie: "the population here will not be satisfied until all Japanese are moved out of the coastal areas" (Crux is a Liberal party hack who makes a lot of money as a legal counsel for the Custodian in the sale of the Japanese lands in British Columbia - an appointment Ian MacKenzie gets for him.)

February 17, 1942, (MacKenzie Papers as above) R. W. Maitland Attorney General of British Columbia, to Ian Mackenzie:

"Nothing short of immediate removal of the Japanese will meet the dangers which we feel in this Province".

T.W.S. Parsons,

\* Commissioner of the B.C. Police to the Attorney General (St. Laurent) "With these people [Japanese] neither Canadian birth nor naturalization guarantees good faith. Something to remember in the case of invasion or planned sabotage". Letter goes on to speculate on the presence of Japanese communities near air bases and of an individual Japanese whose establishment adjoins the headquarters of B.C. Telephones and his potential to sabotage the phone system. "it has been possible to telephone the landlord who promptly agreed to terminate the tenancy." of the above at the suggestion of Major General Alexander.

February 18, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers Vol 32, file X-81)  
Telegram JH McVety to MacNamara (Deputy Minister of Labour):  
"Endeavoured to secure volunteers for road projects without success. Attitude Japanese as gauged through intermediaries that they feel they are not wanted anywhere and draw attention Chapleau incident and a probability of repetition. ... Satisfied military success Japanese strengthening agitation for non-cooperation and resistance to evacuation. ... In view of gravity situation created locally by refusal Japanese to accept employment offered please wire quickly text statement to be given to newspapers and Canadian Broadcasting Company".

February 19, 1942: King Diaries, Vol 112, p. 165-166:

"Cabinet had a long discussion on the Japanese situation in the West. No particular Minister has responsibility there and the situation has been drifting through Mitchell's absences, also Minister of Justice by-election and the subject being a new one not designatable to any particular Department.

I fear it is going to be a very great problem to move the Japanese and particularly to deal with the ones who are naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born. There is every possibility of riots. Once that occurs, there will be repercussions in the Far East against our prisoners. Public prejudice is so strong in B.C. that it is going to be difficult to control the situation; also moving men to camps at this time of year is very difficult indeed. (p166) I did my best to get decisions from the Cabinet and matters sufficiently advanced to be prepared for afternoon questions. Was able to get policy definitely settled to stop purchasing of land by Japanese and sic, in other parts of British Columbia. Both Mitchell and St. Laurent were in Council. Very fortunately I persuaded Mitchell not to go to Washington. He was much needed this morning".

\* p. 167 "Australia has had a baptism of bombing over leading naval base. All which goes to show how powerful the Japanese are."

Who was Saboteur?  
Cable indicative  
still only  
concluded

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(DIRECTORATE, FILE 193-008, D.4)

February 19/42: Joint Services Committee, Pacific Command, Minutes of Meeting 16: Committee discussed the matter of the definition of the protected areas with the Commissioner of the B.C. Police. "The Commissioner B.C. Provincial Police undertook to define the areas for consideration" for the exclusion of enemy aliens and persons of Japanese racial origin before April 1st. Areas defined are the same as those in Alexander's earlier recommendation to the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

February 20, 1942, 10:00 AM: Joint Services Committee, Pacific Command Meeting 17: "The Committee recommended that the scope of the order for the removal from the defined Controlled Areas should be extended to cover all enemy aliens and all persons of Japanese racial origin irrespective of age or sex".

February 20, 1942: King Diaries, Vol 112, p.168-9: Re a War Cabinet Meeting with the Chiefs of Staff present:

"I was glad to see the Defense Ministers come round to the point of view that Japanese successes have gone so far and so rapidly that we would have to take increasing account of the possibility, though not probability, of invasion."

I pointed out the possibility of the Burma Road being closed, China dropping out if the Japanese continue to win; uprisings in India; strategic centers of the world in the hands of the enemy cutting off route of supply, and the possibility of something more than mere raids on the coasts, resulting therefrom. Stressed the need of now on regarding Japan as a potential aggressor in this continent; especially with Alaska a part of it". The immediate first step to defeat the enemy in Europe "but form now on giving more attention to purely Canadian defenses and to considering possible dangers from coastal air raids, all of which would necessitate increased numbers of soldiers in Canada. ... The Japanese problem in B.C. itself might become a very difficult one to handle, requiring more in the way of troops."

February 20, 1942: (B.C.S.C. Papers, RG36/27, Vol. 2, file 50) Citizens' Defense Committee formed in Vancouver, This group of "outstanding citizens", which includes the leader of the CCF party in British Columbia as well as leading business and government personalities, sees themselves as the "responsible voice of public opinion" in British Columbia. This Committee is supported by the Vancouver Rotary, Kiwanis, Labour Council, Women's Canadian Club, Canadian Legion and Canadian Congress of Labour. The committee executive confer with the RCMP and with Attorney General Maitland on a "confidential exchange of information" and for consultation on press statements. Angus MacInnes CCF M.P. from Vancouver East disagrees with the stance of other members of his party in British Columbia on the need for a Japanese evacuation in a letter to M. C. Robinson on the 25th of February, 1942.

But  
Reports  
not there



see  
sub 27th



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February 21, 1942: The Ottawa Citizen publishes an article on the U.S. Executive Order 9066.

February 21, 1942 : (Directorate File 112.1 D37) Recommendation of Joint Services Committee Meeting of February 20, 1942 forwarded to the National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa.

February 21, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers Vol 32, X-81) Petition of B.C. Members of Parliament to King asking for the removal of all Japanese from the defense areas.

February 21, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers Vol 25, file 70-25) Telegram Mackenzie to B.O. Moxon, President, Vancouver Board of Trade: "Am ceaselessly pressing for definite action removal Japanese and expect immediate results".

February 22, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers Vol 32, file X-81(c)) Mackenzie to Reeve Musselman of Haney in reply to a telegram about a ~~senior~~ public indignation meeting held the previous day: "policy is complete removal adult male from protected areas".

February 23, 1942: King Diary, Vol 112, p. 175: After listening to President Roosevelt's broadcast comments in Diary: "I feel too we have been slow in getting the Japanese population moved in B.C."

February 23, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers, Vol 25, file 70-25(2)): Mackenzie to Wm. M Hawley, Secretary, B.C. Poultry Industries Commission: "I have been pressing for the most thorough and rapid action possible in connection with the Japanese. The real difficulty is the provision of accomodation for these people when removed."...

February 23, 1942 (MacKenzie Papers, Vol 32, X-81(c)): RCMP Commissioner to MacKenzie: "unless the Department of National Defense expresses the opinion that such projects are located in a "Defense Area" and requests the removal of all Japanese from that area, it is not our intention to take action, unless in exceptional circumstances".

February 24, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers, Vol 25, 70-25(2)) Telegram to MacKenzie King sent by the Citizen's Defense Committee and signed by 23 "outstanding citizens"-including the CCF Leader of the Provincial Opposition in British Columbia.

February 24, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers, Vol 25, 70-25(2)) Letter MacKenzie to Mackenzie King: "I have also been beseiged with telegrams and letters from some of my closest friends and strongest supporters the contents of which are not much less drastic than the Victoria City Council resolutions". (In fact had received exactly 21 pieces of correspondence to this point: 5 personal letters, 2 "kook" letters and the rest "resolutions" by groups most of whom were veterans groups.)

*Handwritten notes:*  
= 28 total - 7 others  
21. → 18 res 7 letters 3 proppal letters  
5 at 11-6 split into 2 groups of acceptance of the ok.

(13)

decided

February 24, 1942: The Evacuation of Japanese considered by Cabinet February 24, 1942 according to a letter by A.L. Macdonald, ? , to M.C. Robinson, a member of the Citizen's Defense Committee. Letter written 25, Feb, 1942 in B.C. Subject RG36/27, Vol2, file 50. (I think Macdonald is either the secretary of the Minister of Labour or an official in the Ministry of Labour).

February 24, 1942: King Diary, Vol 112, p. 176. With reference to the secret session of Parliament held that day:

"The session, I think, was helpful in bringing home to Ralston and the Defense Departments the necessity of giving more attention to home defense, particularly on the Pacific Coast". . . .

"Before the session ended I spoke more or less freely about the Japanese situation and the need to be very much on our guard in dealing with the Japanese".

day before plebiscite Bill to be voted on

February 24, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers Vol 25, 70-25(2)) MacKenzie to F.M. Ross: "Have done all that is humanly possible and Government now solidly behind my representations."

February 25 and 26, 1942: King Diary Vol 112, pp. 180 to 184 King preoccupied with the Bill for the plebiscite on Conscription and getting it safely through the House.

February 26, 1942: (Cabinet War Committee Minutes C-4874) Present: King, Crerar, Ralston, Power, MacDonald, Ilsley, Michaud, Howe, Robertson, Heeney. "The Prime Minister referred to the magnitude of the task of implementing the government's recent decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese race from the protected area on the Pacific Coast and to make provision for them elsewhere."

The Under-Secretary of State of External Affairs observed that in the United States the problem was dealt with by the Army, which had the right to call upon other agencies of government for assistance as required."

February 26, 1942: King Diary, Vol 112, p. 184. "During the afternoon amongst other things, brought up the B.C. Japanese situation. Suggested that more was needed than departmental effort. We should have some men who would be chosen from B.C. itself, who could help in the administration".

February 26, 1942: (MacKenzie Papers, Vol 25, 70-25(2)) MacKenzie to J.R. Bowler: "While I fully understand the anxiety of the people on the Pacific Coast with regard to the Japanese menace - and I have no hesitation in saying that I regard it as a menace - the circulation of literature such as this a leaflet published by the Victoria and District Zone Council of the Canadian Legion can be very dangerous. . . ."

"any untoward incident . . . might give rise to two very serious consequences: (1) Reprisals against Canadians and other British subjects who are prisoners in the hands of the Japanese; (2) Reprisals by enemy agents in Canada."

February 27, 1942: King Diaries, Vol 112, p.188. \*

"Hutchinson seemed to think the Japanese invasion would come via the Aleutian Islands, Alaska and Canada. I told him that was my own view, if the Japanese succeeded in getting the whole of the Far East but I thought the immediate developments would be in India."

Directorate file "Correspondence, Instructions, Orders etc re Joint Defense Board, Pacific Coast Scheme d/18 Dec 41/ Mar 42 (638-1-1-20-2), file number 169.009 (D138): Contains information on Liaison on the Pacific Coast including a report detailing the lines of communication between the Western Defense Command and the Canadian Headquarters in Victoria B.C. The Canadian liaison officer is stationed at Seattle.

MacKenzie Papers Vol 24, 67-25(3) contains a Report on the Salt Lake Conference with the Governors. Also contains letters setting up meetings between Earl Warren and the Attorney General of British Columbia, Maitland. The Meeting is scheduled for mid March in order that Maitland might learn and report on methods and conditions with respect to the Japanese evacuation in California. (Letter March 6, 1942, Taylor, Chairman of B.C.S.C. to Ian MacKenzie in MacKenzie Papers Vol 24, 67-25(1))  
Ex J. Ennis, Director of Alien Enemy Control to advise Warren re Maitland, (External Affairs Teletype March 7, 1942, in same source)

MacKenzie Papers Vol 24, File 67-25(2) contains Maitland's Report on the Japanese Situation as Dealt With in California.

MacKenzie Papers Vol 24, file 67-25(3) Taylor conferred with B.R. Stauber, Relocation Planning Officer, in October 1942  
Letter L.B. Pearson to N. Robertson.