

SELECTED DOCUMENTS ON JAPANESE CANADIANS

VOLUME ONE

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Ann Sunahara

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A CALL FOR REDRESS:
The Japanese Canadian Case
SELECTED DOCUMENTS

Prewar Documents

F.J. Mead, Asst Comnr, to S.T. Wood, Comnr R.C.M.P., August 21, 1940, RG 24, vol 2730,
file HQS-5199x, Public Archives of Canada (hereafter P.A.C.)

Canada, Interdepartmental Committee on the Treatment of Aliens and Alien Property, **First
Interim Report** February 9, 1939, Ian Mackenzie Papers, MG27III B5 Vol 32, file
X-52, p. 2. P.A.C.

L.R. Lafleche, Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence, to F.C. Blair, Director of
Immigration, Ottawa, June 2, 1938, Extract from HQS 7368, vol 1, microreel 629A,
Provincial Archives of British Columbia.

J.E. Michaud to Ian Mackenzie, January 17, 1940, Ian Mackenzie Papers, MG27III B5 Vol
19, file 29-7, P.A.C.

**Colonel B.R. Mullaly, Attached Pacific Command, Memorandum on an
Interview with Representatives of the Japanese Community in
British Columbia, October 4, 1941, together with a Memorandum
for the Prime Minister by Norman A. Robertson, October 16,
1941, W.L.M. King Papers, MG26, J4, Volume 361, File 3849.**

WAM KING TO T.D. PATULLO AUGUST 21, 1940
Public Reaction, 1941 - 1942 *PREMIERS PAPERS P.A.B.C.*

Letters and Resolutions re Japanese Canadians, December 7, 1941 to February 24, 1942,
External Affairs File 773-b-1-40, parts 1 and 2, External Affairs Archives
(hereafter E.A.A.).

Ira Dilworth to Prof. Henry Angus, January 6, 1942, External Affairs
Archives, File 773-B-1-40.

Ira Dilworth, to Gladstone Murray, C.B.C. Ottawa, January 6, 1942, File
773-B-1-40, E.A.A.

The Decision to Uproot Japanese Canadians

The January Conference

Conference on Japanese Problems, Minutes, p. 6, Dept. of External Affairs File 773-B-40C, E.A.A.

Conference on the Japanese Problem in B.C., Report, Ian Mackenzie Papers, MG27III B5, Vol. 32, file x-81, P.A.C.

The Politicians' Position

Ian Mackenzie to W.L.M. King, January 10, 1942, Ian Mackenzie Papers, MG27III B5, Vol. 32, file x-81, P.A.C.

G.G. McGeer to W.L.M. King, February 13, 1942.
The Position of the Military, Police and Department of External Affairs

Maj-Gen. R.O. Alexander, G.O.C.-in-C, Pacific Command, to Chief of General Staff, Ottawa, December 30, 1941 and cover letter from Lt.-Gen. Maurice A. Pope, Vice Chief of General Staff, to Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, Department of External Affairs, January 2, 1942, File 773-B-40, E.A.A.

Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, Department of External Affairs, to Lt. General Maurice A. Pope, January 3, 1942, File 773-B-40, E.A.A.

Summary of Memorandum, Vice Chief of General Staff to Chief of General Staff, January 13, 1942, extracted from HQS 7368, vol 1, Defence Records. 322.009(D358), Directorate of History, Department of National Defence.

Memorandum, Dr. H.L. Keenleyside to Ian Mackenzie and W.L.M. King, January 26, 1942, Ian Mackenzie Papers, MG27III B5, Vol. 32, file x-81(2), P.A.C.

Chiefs of Staff Appreciation, February 19, 1942, J.L. Ralston Papers, MGIII B11, Vol. 37, P.A.C.

Canada, Cabinet War Committee, Minutes, February 26, 1942, RG 2/16, vol. 8, P.A.C.

Comr. S.T. Wood, R.C.M.P., to William Stevenson, [British Intelligence, New York City], August 5, 1942, External Affairs Archives.

Property Rights

Ian Mackenzie to T.A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, April 14, 1942, Ian Mackenzie Papers, MG27III B5, Vol. 25, 70-25-3, P.A.C.

Opposition from the Civil Service

Dr. H.L. Keenleyside to N.A. Robertson, July 16, 1943, External Affairs Files, 3464-B-40-C, E.A.A.

Henry F. Angus to N.A. Robertson March 15, 1943, External Affairs file 3464-R-40, E.A.A.

Policy on Licences to Purchase Land

Note for the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, August 12, 1943, External Affairs File 4606-C-13-40, E.A.A.

Policy on Maintenance

Minutes, Interdepartmental Committee on Japanese Questions, June 30, 1943, External Affairs File 3464-B-40C, E.A.A.

Memorandum on Maintenance, December 27, 1943, External Affairs File 3464-B-40C, E.A.A.

Deportation

Notices to Persons of the Japanese Race, B.C.S.C. Papers, RG 36/27, Vol. 16, File 622, P.A.C.

Public Reaction to the Deportation of Japanese Canadians

R.G. Robertson, Assistant to the Prime Minister, to H.H. Wrong, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, October 24, 1945, W.L.M. King Papers, MG26J4, Vol. 361, C249600 - C249606, P.A.C.

Norman Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, to Prime Minister W.L.M. King, January 5, 1946, W.L.M. King Papers, MG26J4, Vol. 283, File 2965, C194932, P.A.C.

R.G. Robertson to Prime Minister W.L.M. King, March 4, 1946, W.L.M. King Papers, MG26J4, Vol. 283, file 2965, P.A.C.

Minutes of a Meeting Concerning the Problem of Japanese in Canada, March 26, 1946, W.L.M. King Papers, MG26J4, Vol. 283, File 2965, C194959 - C194963, P.A.C.

W.L.M. King Diary, January 22, 1947, P.A.C.

The Royal Commission

Cabinet Document JAP 5, F.P. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice, to Dr. E.H. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State, January 1, 1947, B.C.S.C. Papers, Vol. 34, file 2201, P.A.C.

Memorandum, Secretary of State to the Special Cabinet Committee on Claims by Japanese Evacuees, March 27, 1947, B.C.S.C. Papers, RG 36/27, Vol. 34, File 2201, P.A.C.

Postwar Restrictions on Japanese Canadians

Memorandum, Stewart Bates, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, to the Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions, October 24, 1947, B.C.S.C. Papers, RG 36/27, Vol. 34, File 2201, P.A.C.

J.L. Ilsley, Secretary of State, to Raymond Ranger, Secretary, Cabinet Committee on Japanese Questions, November 18, 1947, B.C.S.C. Papers, RG 36/27, Vol. 34, File 2201, P.A.C.

Memorandum Re Japanese Orders Under Transitional Measures Act, J.W. Pickersgill, Assistant to the Prime Minister, to Prime Minister W.L.M. King, February 12, 1948, W.L.M. King Papers, MG26J4, Vol. 283, File 2965, C195016 - 195018, P.A.C.

Redress

PC 1988-9/2552. October 31, 1988
TB Rec 809730

SO 88-990 Order Respecting Ex Gratia
Payments to Persons of Japanese
Ancestry

PREWAR

Prewar Documents

F.J. Mead, Asst Comnr, to S.T. Wood, Comnr R.C.M.P., August 21, 1940, RG 24, vol 2730, file HQS-5199x, Public Archives of Canada (hereafter P.A.C.)

Canada, Interdepartmental Committee on the Treatment of Aliens and Alien Property, **First Interim Report** February 9, 1939, Ian Mackenzie Papers, MG27IIIIB5 Vol 32, file X-52, p. 2. P.A.C.

L.R. Lafleche, Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence, to F.C. Blair, Director of Immigration, Ottawa, June 2, 1938, Extract from HQS 7368, vol 1, microreel 629A, Provincial Archives of British Columbia.

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Colonel B.R. Mullaly, Attached Pacific Command, Memorandum on an Interview with Representatives of the Japanese Community in British Columbia, October 4, 1941, together with a Memorandum for the Prime Minister by Norman A. Robertson, October 16, 1941, W.L.M. King Papers, MG26, J4, Volume 361, File 3849.

*WLM KING TO T.D. PATULLO, AUGUST 21, 1940
PREMIERS' PAPERS - P.A.B.C.*

These documents reflect the various attitudes toward Japanese Canadians in the prewar period. Asst. Comnr. Fredrick John Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was responsible for security on the Pacific Coast in 1940. He later served an important role as one of the three men supervising the uprooting of Japanese Canadians. In that latter role he put into effect the fairness and trust he shows in this letter, doing everything he could to moderate the treatment of Japanese Canadians.

The Interdepartmental Committee on the Treatment of Aliens in Canada as the first page of this document shows was diverse. While some members, notably F.C. Blair, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources, were very anti-Asian, most merely reflected the values of their day. Colonel Maurice Pope appears again as the Vice Chief of General Staff at the January 1942 Conference where he opposed the attempts by B.C. politicians to intern Japanese Canadians.

L.R. Lafleche, Deputy Minister of National Defence, was serving in 1938 under Ian Alistair Mackenzie, the then Minister of National Defence and the political strategist behind the Liberal Party's anti-Asian election campaigns in British Columbia. Since no security officer was appointed to the Pacific Command until 1940, it would appear that LaFleche is only adopting the personal prejudices of his Minister.

Jean E. Michaud is probably typical of those among the Cabinet who recognized the immorality of Canada's discriminatory laws but were prepared to tolerate racism if someone else assumed responsibility for any political or moral repercussions arising from racist policies. As this letter illustrates, one of Ian Mackenzie's roles in Cabinet was to dictate government policy affecting Asians.

Col. B.R. Mulla was a British Army Officer on his way back to England after serving as Military Attache at the British Embassy in Tokyo.

Prime Minister King's letter to T.D. Patullo sets out the military situation as the Chiefs of Staff saw it in 1940. The postscript reflects King's personal views.

SECRET

S. 49.

Vancouver, B.C. August 21st,
1940.

40D 1087-J-1.

For Personal Perusal of
The Commissioner, please.The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

Re: Japanese Situation in British Columbia.

1. Referring to our conversation on the above noted subject: Since my arrival in Vancouver I have thoroughly discussed this whole matter with D/Insp. Fripps and S/Cst. Henry, and have had three long conversations on different days with Mr. Etsuji Morii.

2. I conveyed your compliments to Mr. Morii, and he was very pleased to hear of you. He at once advised me that his services were at our disposal, assuring me that no untoward incident would happen in Canada on the part of the Japanese should hostilities develop as a result of the strained relations now existing between Great Britain and the Japanese Empire. I should have been glad if you could have been present during these conversations, as I feel sure you would have felt as both D/Inspector Fripps and I felt - i.e. "that here was something tangible in the way of assurance that no fear from sabotage need be expected from the Japanese in Canada". I realise that this is a broad statement to make, at the same time I know it to be true.

3. Mr. Morii, as you know from past experience, wields a great influence in all sections of Japanese life in Canada. From what I hear, I believe this influence has increased during the years since we left British Columbia. His assurance, which he asked me to convey to you, can be set out as follows:-

- (a) The Japanese of British Columbia believe that the future of themselves and their children are bound up with the fortunes of the Canadian people, and for that reason Canadian interests are their interests.
- (b) Of the 23,000 Japanese resident in Canada, 12,714 are Canadian-born; 2,158 are naturalised; the remainder having been born in Japan. Note: (These figures are the result of a survey made by the Canadian-Japanese Association of Canada, and, although they are not as high as some figures quoted as to the population of people of Japanese blood in Canada, it is believed

Re: Japanese Situation in B.C.

they are authentic. The census was taken in 1928, and naturally there would be a slight increase by now.) Therefore, you will note that a majority of the Japanese in Canada are Canadian citizens either by birth or naturalisation.

- (c) Although among the fishermen of Japanese blood, operating on the Pacific Coast, there are ex-members of the army and navy of Japan, it must be remembered these men were conscripts and they should not be considered as potential enemies of this Country on that account alone.
- (d) Mr. Morii states, although there may be several hot-headed individuals among the Japanese who might be foolish enough to express their feelings in some way or another, he wished you to know that nothing would happen on account of these people, as he himself would attend to them and see that they were made incapable of committing any harm.
- (e) Mr. Morii further assured me that the Japanese in Canada were grateful for the privileges they enjoy in this Country, and he wished me to be most emphatic in advising you they would not do anything to embarrass the Government of Canada under any circumstances. He asked me to accept his word of honour with regard to this.
- (f) Mr. Morii further assured me no agitation would be allowed in the Japanese controlled ~~press of British Columbia~~ against the present agitation being carried on in the Canadian newspapers in Vancouver.
- (g) The Japanese have complied with the orders regarding National Registration 100%, according to the Vancouver Press.

4. After studying the question on the spot, the thought occurs to me that there is far more possibility of trouble developing against the Japanese in Canada as result of agitation at present being carried on by certain individuals, than there would be by the Japanese against this Country. I feel that the present agitation being carried on by Alderman Halford Wilson is provocative, and in times such as these downright dangerous if it is allowed to go on unchecked.

5. Already the word has gone out among the Japanese that they must remain calm and quiet under the present attacks, and must show by example that they are law-abiding citizens who wished to live in peace with their neighbours.

Re: Japanese Situation in B.C.

6. At the time of writing there is little I can add to this preliminary report. It is my intention to see a few individuals with a view to having them exert some influence against the agitation now going on, and if it continues it might be advisable that the Censorship Department of the Government take some action to prevent publicity being given by the newspapers on this subject in these critical times.

7. I am attaching hereto a list of all the Japanese Organisations in Canada for purposes of record. Mr. Morii exercises a large measure of control over all of these organisations. He explains his position by the statement that he continuously adopts a neutral attitude where any differences of opinion between Japanese are the cause of trouble, and he has their confidence on this account. You may perhaps be aware that his services were requisitioned by the Japanese in San Francisco for the purpose of settling strife among themselves in that City four years ago. He is a naturalised Canadian, having taken out his papers in December 1914. An Imperial Naturalisation Certificate was granted in September 1936. He came to Canada in 1906 and has not returned since that time.

8. As you already know, his influence among the Japanese is very great, and I am certain we can trust him to see that in the unfortunate event of trouble arising in the future this great influence will be on the side of Canada. He is respected by the officials of the Japanese Consulate who seek his advice in many matters. He was very frank in explaining his relationship to the Consulate to me. He advises that his chief interest is in the welfare of the Japanese-Canadians in their work and social relations in this Country.

9. Regarding the agitation being conducted by Alderman Wilson, this was commenced about three years ago. S.A. 402 indicated to me its origin in a conversation I had with him recently. You will recollect that when Communist agitation was at its height here eight or nine years ago, a determined attempt was made by the Communist Party to organise the Japanese fishermen into a Communist controlled union. Mr. Morii was instrumental in preventing this. His action was very much resented by the organiser, a man named MILLER, who was the Communist Party representative, and I have it on the authority of S.A. 402 that Miller is the man who supplies Mr. Wilson with "ammunition" in his campaign against the Japanese in Canada. Is it possible that this is a small part of a wide Communist policy to create friction?

10. I shall write you further regarding statements in Paragraph 4.

(SGD)

FJM/M.

(F.J. Mead)
Asst. Commissioner.

COMMITTEE ON THE TREATMENT OF ALIENS AND ALIEN PROPERTY

First Interim Report

(1) The standing Interdepartmental Committee on the Treatment of Aliens and Alien Property was set up pursuant to the terms of Minute of Council (P.C. 531) dated 14th March, 1938.

(2) The Committee is composed as follows :

E. H. Coleman, K.C., LL.D.,
Under Secretary of State, Chairman

J. E. Read, K.C.,
Department of External Affairs,

J. F. MacNeill,
Department of Justice,

Inspector C. Rivett-Carnac,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,

F. C. Blair,
Department of Mines and Resources,

E. C. Clark, C.E.G., LL.D., (D. M. Johnson,
substitute)
Department of Finance,

Colonel Maurice Pope,
Department of National Defence,

D. J. Shuttleworth,
Department of the Secretary of State,
Secretary.

(3) Terms of Reference : The Committee's terms of reference are: to inquire into and report upon the treatment of aliens and alien property in time of war or emergency real or apprehended.

(4) General Observations : The Committee, in studying the problem referred to it, has recognized that

time ---

time may not permit the working out in precise detail of schemes for the internment of enemy aliens, since entirely different considerations would have to be taken into account in the event of War with certain countries. For example, if the enemy should be an Asiatic power, the work of any organizations to deal with the question of enemy aliens would be concentrated almost entirely in British Columbia, since the number of nationals of Asiatic powers who reside in other Provinces is almost negligible. It might be necessary, in that contingency, to recommend the internment of nearly all the enemy nationals, since it is recognized that public feeling in that section of Canada on the part of Canadian citizens and other Asiatics might render this course necessary, not alone to avoid danger of espionage and sabotage, but also for the protection of the person and property of enemy aliens.

On the other hand, if the enemy should be one of the European powers, or a combination of those European powers which, within recent years, have repudiated democratic or parliamentary systems of Government, it is realized that many of the nationals of those powers, who have come, within the last few years, to take up residence in Canada are, in effect, refugees. Some of these powers, by decree, have deprived some of their citizens or subjects of citizenship on account of racial and other considerations. In the event of war, therefore, the sympathies of these persons, in most instances, would not be with the powers of which they are, viewed from the technical point of view of Canadian law, deemed to be nationals.

It ---

SECRET2nd June
25th-May, 1938.

Sir,

I beg to refer to your letter of the 18th March, addressed to Major Macklin, relative to the Interdepartmental Committee on Orientals in British Columbia and to append hereunder the views of this Department on this problem from the aspect of National Defence.

1. Because of the problem they present with respect to internal security, and the protection of vulnerable points in time of war, the presence of a considerable number of orientals in British Columbia is a matter which, from the aspect of National Defence, cannot be viewed other than with concern.

2. The Census returns for 1931 indicate that there are some 24,000 persons of Japanese origin resident in British Columbia, of whom some 5,000 are men of military age owing allegiance to Japan. It is understood that accurate information is lacking as to the identity and domicile of many of these orientals, who, it is reported may have considerably increased in number since 1931. In any event the above figures are, in themselves, sufficient to make it expedient to draw up somewhat elaborate plans for the internal security of British Columbia in time of war. It will be realized that a considerable proportion of the troops presently in British Columbia will be required to furnish the garrisons necessary for the military defence of the coastal ports. This being so, the plans now being prepared for the guarding of the vulnerable points along the railways and elsewhere, call for the despatch of some 9 Militia units numbering upwards of 2,000 all ranks, from other parts of Canada.

3. During the Great War all enemy aliens, whom there was reason to fear might prove to be a danger to the community, were interned. Actually, in Canada, the course followed was to restrict internment to narrowest limits consistent with public safety and public sentiment. Consequently, all enemy aliens who were prepared to give an undertaking to obey the law and to pursue their peaceful avocations were exempted from internment.

F.C. Blair, Esq.,
Director of Immigration,
Jackson Building,
Ottawa.

4. While the question has yet to be inquired into by the Committee on the Treatment of Aliens and Alien Property, it would appear doubtful if such a course of action could safely be followed with respect to Japanese nationals in British Columbia. Indeed, there seems to be little reason for any assurance as to the peaceful behaviour of even Canadian nationals of Japanese origin at a time when racial feelings will be aroused. It is therefore quite possible that action will be required (it seems possible that public sentiment will so demand) to restrain the activities and, consequently, the liberties of such Canadian nationals of Japanese origin whose sympathies may be deemed hostile to this country.

5. It is considered that the responsibility for the recognition and arrest of enemy aliens in time of war rests elsewhere than with the Department of National Defence. On the other hand, it would appear that on this Department will devolve the tasks of setting up such camps as may be required to quarter the internees, and to make provision for their administration and safe custody. It follows then that the Department of National Defence may some day find itself required to provide facilities for the detention of upwards of 10,000 persons in British Columbia alone. As experience shows that on an average the proportion of troops to internees is 1 to 5, it follows that the Department must hold itself in readiness to call out the considerable number of 2,000 troops for this duty.

6. Further, on the defence forces also falls the duty of ensuring the security of defence establishments and bases from which the Naval and Air Forces will operate their patrols. The presence of enemy aliens near these points is obviously undesirable as the greater the number of such persons the greater will be the precautions which will have to be taken. Consequently, it is desirable to prohibit, as far as it may be possible, the transfer to foreign nationals, without prior Government authority, of property adjacent to areas of military importance. Such areas are to be found at Esquimalt, Yorke Island, Prince Rupert, Bella Bella, Alliford Bay in the Queen Charlotte Islands, Winter Harbour on Vancouver Island.

7. Consequently, from the point of view of guarding vulnerable points and from the obligation to administer and staff internment camps, there is every reason to desire a diminution in the number of orientals, especially Japanese, in British Columbia, or at least to ensure that the present number is not allowed to increase.

*Jan Wpckenz's
Deputy Minister
istal.*

Yours very truly,

(L.R. LaFleche)
Deputy Minister.



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
OTTAWA

January 17, 1940.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

Personal

My dear Colleague:

Re: Boat pullers licenses -
Canadians of Japanese origin.

It will soon be time for me to exercise my prerogative duty and authorize the issuance of boat pullers licenses to British subjects of Japanese origin.

As you are aware, the renewal of these licenses is always the occasion of requests by the British subjects of Japanese origin that they should not be curtailed, while, on the other hand, some British subjects of White origin claim that the Japanese should be eliminated.

Between those two diametrically opposed views, I have to act "Salomon" like.

For your information I may give you the following figures:

In 1937, and for some years previous, salmon gill net licenses issued -	528
In 1938, a reduction of 40% was made decreasing the number to -	317
In 1939, a further reduction of 21% over the previous year was also made bringing them down to	250

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie, P.C.
Minister of Pensions and National Health,
O t t a w a.

.....

The Honourable Ian Mackenzie, P.C.

2.

It was later arranged to issue 26 additional licenses to returned soldiers of Japanese origin. So, last year, we issued 276 licenses.

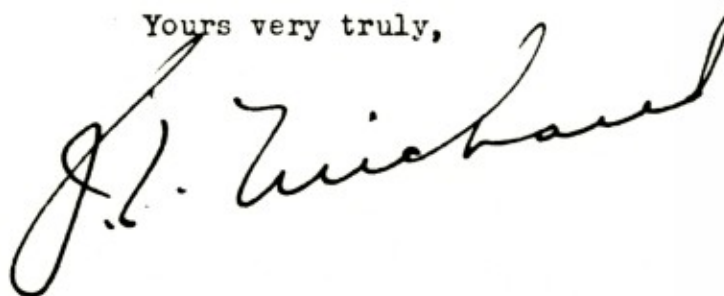
Some representations are being made that we should, at least, revert back to the limit established in the year 1937 and that we should issue 317 licenses.

I have received representations and petitions from Mayors and Wardens of Municipalities in the Delta area to the effect that the reduction of these boat pullers licenses was the cause of further unemployment and an increase in the relief roll.

I must confess that I have always found it difficult to justify this arbitrary legislation against British subjects of Japanese origin. This year, in view of the reasons that we are giving for our participation in the European War, it would seem all the more difficult to explain why we are adopting against these British subjects of Japanese origin the technique that Hitler adopted against the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the Poles.

Of course, I am willing to be guided by your opinion with the assurance that when the time comes you will justify my arbitrary attitude.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. L. Richardson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Yours very truly,".

J w 80

NAR/SR
16.10.41

W.R.O.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

C249373

Attached is a rather interesting memorandum by Col.

B.R. Mullyaly, temporarily employed at Headquarters, Pacific Command, in Vancouver, on a conversation he had recently with a group of pretty representative and responsible Japanese citizens in British Columbia.

Colonel Mullyaly was, until a few months ago, Military Attache at the British Embassy in Tokyo. On reaching the age limit for his rank he found himself on the retired list, and offered his services to our forces in any capacity in which they could use them. He should be a useful man in an advisory capacity in British Columbia. Colonel Sparling, who was also present at Mullyaly's interview with the Japanese group, is Senior Military Intelligence Officer in Vancouver, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Japanese Questions appointed by the Government last winter.

R. C. C.

V

CONFIDENTIALMEMORANDUM 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.

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. Mullaly,
Colonel.

✓
4th October, 1941.



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Confidential

Ottawa, 21st August, 1940.

My dear Premier:

Immediately on receipt of your letter regarding the protection of British Columbia I asked the interested Departments to give me a detailed statement of the present position of our preparations on the west coast, together with an appreciation of the military and political factors which underlie the whole problem.

You will appreciate, of course, how impossible it is to estimate all possible eventualities at a time like the present; also how impossible it is to hope to be able to provide against each and every contingency. The defence of British Columbia is, however, far from being overlooked, and we have been proceeding as rapidly as conditions and circumstances would permit. I might say that it is the considered opinion of the Department of Defence that in the event of war with Japan there would be little likelihood of any attack on our west coast other than small scale "hit and run" raids. Our defensive measures to meet such raids are being developed accordingly and will, I am told, be such as adequately to meet the probable forms and scales of attack.

At the present time the existing plan for the defence of the west coast is being re-examined by a Joint Staff Committee in Victoria in the light of present conditions. One of the points in the terms of reference given to this Committee is to examine and report upon the adequacy, or otherwise, of our existing plans for the defence of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

This matter will also be one of the first problems considered in the studies which will be undertaken by the Permanent Joint Board on Defence which is being organized following the agreement reached in my recent conference with President Roosevelt at Ogdensburg.

Other precautionary measures being taken in British Columbia are as follows:

- (a) The concentration next month of one infantry brigade and one machine gun battalion in the Nanaimo area.
- (b) The retention in the Vancouver area of the 5th Motor-cycle Regiment, C.A.S.F., and one infantry battalion, C.A.S.F.

The Honourable T. D. Pattullo, M.L.A.,
Premier of British Columbia,
Victoria, B. C.

2.

(c) The recent formation of the following N.P.A.M. units in British Columbia:-

Four Infantry Battalions	- Vancouver
One Coast Defence Brigade	- Vancouver,
One Infantry Battalion	- Victoria,
One Infantry Battalion	- Interior.

(d) The recent authorization to form four more Veteran Reserve Companies, N.P.A.M., in addition to the three Veteran Home Guard Companies (CASF) already authorized.

(e) The recent addition to the staff of Military District No. 11 of a General Staff Officer for Internal Security duties.

In conclusion I think that we may assume, and this is supported by evidence from many sources, that Japan will be unlikely to initiate any military or naval attack on British interests in the Far East so long as the British Navy is undefeated and the United States Navy remains concentrated at Hawaii. Moreover, even should war break out between Japan and Great Britain, or Japan and the U.S.A., it is probable that Japanese maritime and air operations in this hemisphere will be confined - at first at least - to small scale raids, while her major activities will be concentrated in that region in which her major interests lie and in which the Japanese Navy will be supreme; namely, in western Pacific waters.

You will, I am sure, appreciate the necessity of holding what I have said in this letter in the strictest confidence.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

P.S. - Personal

** This is an official estimate
Like you, I am far from believing
that we can take anything for
granted, vis-a-vis the Orient*

W.L.M.K.

*" THIS IS AN OFFICIAL ESTIMATE
LIKE YOU, I AM FAR FROM BELIEVING,
THAT WE CAN TAKE ANYTHING FOR
GRANTED, VIS-A-VIS THE ORIENT*

WLMK"

PUBLIC REACTION

Public Reaction, 1941 - 1942

Letters and Resolutions re Japanese Canadians, December 7, 1941 to February 24, 1942, External Affairs File 773-b-1-40, parts 1 and 2, External Affairs Archives (hereafter E.A.A.).

This list of letters and resolutions represent every communication received by Prime Minister King and by the Department of External Affairs on the subject of Japanese Canadians between the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the decision to uproot all Japanese Canadians on February 24, 1942, 12 weeks later. These documents show a pattern of demands by particular interest groups, mostly veterans and political organizations, for the removal of Japanese Canadians from the Pacific Coast. It is significant that many of these organizations have interlocking memberships and many are located in or around Victoria, B.C., where very few Japanese Canadians resided. Most of these organizations had also agitated for the internment of German and Italian Canadians in 1940, agitation the government wisely ignored.

Ira Dilworth to Prof. Henry Angus, January 6, 1942, External Affairs Archives, File 773-B-1-40.

Ira Dilworth to Gladstone Murray, C.B.C. Ottawa, January 6, 1942, File 773-B-1-40, E.A.A.

Ira Dilworth was C.B.C.'s Regional representative in Vancouver. A trained reporter, Dilworth is expressing his private views and professional assessment of west coast "hysteria" in these letters.

Letters and Resolutions Re Japanese Canadians

December 7, 1941 to February 24, 1942

External Affairs File 773-B-1-40, Pt. 1 and 2, E.A.A.

- December 10: Individual¹ - demands the internment of all Japanese families.
- December 17: Burnaby² Board of Trade - opposing fishing licences for Japanese Canadians.
- British Imperial Comrades Association - wants Japanese nationals and naturalized Japanese Canadians removed "to a central position in Canada" and the enlistment of Japanese Canadian volunteers into the army.
- Individual - writes that "Japs" are not to be trusted and demands that all be interned and their fishing licences cancelled.
- December 18: R.C.M.P., Intelligence Section - reports discouraging an attempt by the United Fishermen's Federal Union of British Columbia to hold a mass meeting on fishing licences for Japanese Canadians.
- December 20: Coordinated Veteran's Association - opposes fishing licences for Japanese Canadians.
- December 23: Individual - writes that there are 62,000 [sic] "Japs" in B.C. who could be doing a lot of damage.
- December 27: Individual - demands Japanese fishing boats be sold to white men.
- Individual - demands the internment of "every Jap in Canada".
- December 29 to 31: The Mayors of five municipalities send identical telegrams urging the internment of Japanese Canadians: Port Alberni, Courtney, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, and Duncan.
- December 30: Elks Lodge No. 69 (Duncan) - urges internment of Japanese.
- Municipal Council of Duncan - urges internment of Japanese.
- Victoria Kiwanis Club - urges internment of Japanese.

¹Access to these documents was granted on the condition that the identity of individuals would remain confidential.

²All locations are in British Columbia unless otherwise indicated.

- January 2: The President of the Nanaimo and Islands Provincial Liberal Association and the Vice President of the Nanaimo Federal Liberal Association endorse the demand of their Member of Parliament for an evacuation of Japanese Canadians.
- United Fishermen's Federal Union, Local 44 (Vancouver) - opposes fishing licences for Japanese Canadians.
- President of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce - notes a "considerable amount of local agitation to intern all Japanese residents" in his New Years Greeting to his Member of Parliament, R.W. Mayhew.
- January 3: B.C. Fishermen's Protective Association, Whonnock, meeting at New Westminster, B.C. - urges the abolition of Japanese Canadian fishing licences and the removal of Japanese Canadians "to self-supporting colonies in the Interior".
- Individual - urges that Japanese Canadians be allowed to demonstrate their loyalty as non-combatant members of the armed forces.
- January 5: T.J. O'Neill, Member of Parliament, to Dr. H.L. Keenleyside, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs - supports the January 2nd resolution submitted by the United Fishermen's Federal Union.
- Pacific Cooperative Union - supports the loyalty of Japanese Canadians.
- 3 Individuals - doubt the loyalty of Japanese Canadians and want them removed from the coast and deported to Japan.
- An individual - supports the loyalty of Japanese Canadians
- B.C. Interior Vegetable Marketing Board - wants to use unemployed Japanese fishermen as labour in the Okanagan Valley.
- Editor of the **Parashooter** [a racist paramilitary magazine published in Vancouver] - reiterates that he has long favoured the removal of every "Japanese male citizen" over 16 to 100 miles from the Pacific coast.
- January 6: Malahat Board of Trade, Shwanigan Lake - urges the removal of all Japanese from the Pacific Coast.
- Kamloops Board of Trade - offers full support in any measure to isolate Japanese Canadians.
- British Columbia Fruit Growers Association - want to use unemployed Japanese fishermen for labour.
- J.G. Turgeon, Member of Parliament, to W.L.M. King - "If the government does not take drastic action the situation will get out-of-hand. The Government will suffer, and so will the Japanese, personally and through destruction of property."

B.C. Regional Representative, C.B.C., to General Manager, C.B.C. - "Most people have been taking a reasonable attitude toward the Japanese residents in B.C., but there has been a concerted and organized attempt on the part of certain individuals to disturb the good relations which exist and to foment trouble between Japanese and White Canadians."

Sooke and North Sooke Women's Institute urges the removal of Japanese Canadians.

January 7:

Rotary Club of Duncan - urges the removal of the entire Japanese population east of the Rockies.

British Columbia Fruit Growers - state that they are prepared to accept coastal Japanese into the Okanagan Valley "under government supervision for the duration."

Cowichan Branch, Canadian Legion, Duncan, - urges the internment of Japanese Canadians.

Britannia Beach Branch, Canadian Legion, Victoria - urges "protective custody" for all Japanese Canadians.

Oak Bay A.R.P. Wardens - urge the internment of all Japanese.

Royal Air Force Ex-Officers' Association, Vancouver - urges the removal of all Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

United Fishermen's Federal Union - urges the prohibition of fishing licences to Japanese Canadians.

R.W. Mayhew, Member of Parliament, to W.L.M. King - urges the movement of all Japanese except the Canadian born to the Interior to work.

Vancouver District Trade and Labour Council - endorses the United Fishermen's Federal Union, Local 44, resolution opposing fishing licences for Japanese Canadians.

January 8:

Vancouver Council No. 211, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends - urges the internment of all Japanese.

Esquimalt Civilian Protection Committee composed of leaders of A.R.P. sections representing 310 A.R.P. Wardens - urge the internment of Japanese nationals.

James Bay A.R.P. Wardens - urges the removal of all Japanese east of the Rockies.

Gyro Club of Victoria - urges the internment of all Japanese or their removal inland.

Individual - urges the enlistment of Canadian-born Japanese in the army for service on the western front.

January 9:

President of the United Church Conference of B.C. - writes in support of Japanese Canadians.

Daughters of St. George, Victoria Lodge No. 83 - urges the internment of all Japanese.

Provincial Board of Missions to Orientals, Administrative Committee - urges fair play toward Japanese residents of Canada.

Individual - writes "The suggestion of putting the whole Japanese population in work camps, or taking them all east of the Rockies, seems to me to demonstrate a complete bankruptcy of decency and imagination. ... The public - any of it that I have seen or heard - is not unreasonable."

Individual - comments that there has been no fifth column activity because "Japs are a patient people."

Rev. W. R. McWilliams, United Church Minister, forwards to H.F. Angus an account of a meeting of 500 Japanese fishermen from Steveston at which the fishermen resolved to cooperate completely with the Canadian government and offered their services to the government.

January 10:

Native Sons of Canada, Assembly No. 1, Victoria - urges the internment of all Japanese and their deportation after the war.

Executive Board, Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada - want Japanese Canadians excluded from the food industry.

Vancouver South Conservative Association - urge removal of all persons of Japanese racial origin east of the Rockies. Canadians.

Capital City Commercial Club, Victoria, - urges the internment of all Japanese resident in the province whether native or immigrant.

Individual from Espanola, Ontario "with family in B.C." - writes suggesting that the fate of the "53,000 [sic] Japs officially in Canada" be determined by the behavior of the Imperial Japanese Army at Nanking in China.

January 11:

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners - oppose fishing licences for Japanese Canadians for the duration.

January 12:

National Union of Machinists, Fitters and Helpers, Local No. 2, Victoria - urges the internment of all Japanese.

January 13:

Public meeting of 250 "citizens of all walks of life" in Duncan - urges removal of all male Japanese of military age from the Pacific Coast.

British Columbia Conservative Association Annual Meeting - urges the removal of all Japanese since it is "difficult to segregate those who are loyal to Canada".

Professor, University of British Columbia - writes in support of Japanese Canadians, especially the Canadian-born.

- United Church Conference of British Columbia – urges "no deviation from the Christian principle of fair play" and warns against "ugly Hitlerian methods".
- January 14: A.R.P. Wardens in Victoria (150) – urge the removal of all Japanese east of the Rockies.
- January 15: Toastmasters' Club of Victoria – urges the evacuation of all adult Japanese from B.C. and the deportation of all females after the war.
- Kyuquot Trollers' Cooperative Association (351 members) – urges the removal of all male Japanese of military age and the deportation all Japanese after the war.
- British Columbia Interior Marketing Board and the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association – urge the removal of all male Japanese nationals.
- Kelowna Board of Trade – urges the removal of all Japanese nationals.
- Individual – believes Japanese Canadians are loyal to Japan.
- Individual from Sweetwater – wants enemy aliens to build highways in the Peace River district.
- January 16: Corporation of the District of Summerland Council – opposes moving "orientals or enemy aliens" into the Okanagan Valley.
- Summerland Local of the British Columbia Fruit Growers – opposes the movement of Japanese into the Okanagan Valley.
- Victoria Kinsmen – urge the removal of all Japanese "of both sexes regardless of place of birth to some place east of the Rocky Mountains" and their detention in work camps where they would be "unable to do any harm to our country or its people."
- President of the Defence of Canada League, "a 100% Canadian organization composed of native born whites" – demands the complete removal of all Japanese.
- Prince Rupert Chamber of Commerce – urges the use of Japanese labour in the construction of local highways.
- British Columbia Fruit Growers, Naramata Local – opposes the use of Japanese labour in fruit and vegetable districts of the Okanagan Valley "except under military supervision".
- January 17: Individual – urges the removal of all Japanese east of the Rocky Mountains placing one family in each town with the town to police them.
- January 19: "White farmers of the District of the Fraser Valley" (no

number) - urge B.C. M.L.A.'s to legislate against the renting of land or the growing of crops by "Japanese" while acknowledging that Japanese Canadians are "peaceful law-abiding citizens" but are "an unassimilable enemy race."

- January 20: Canadian Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 2, Prince Rupert - urges the removal of Japanese Canadians "not with any intention of creating any racial trouble or otherwise. ... one potential fifth columnist can do more damage than all the rest put together, however well meaning the rest of the Japanese may be."
- Individual from Vancouver writes that the campaign against the Japanese parallels Nazi campaigns against the Jews and urging imprisonment for persons promoting racial discrimination.
- January 21: Individual - suggests that rabble rousers be dealt with under the Criminal Code.
- Matsqui Berry Growers' meeting protests statements by a B.C. M.P. that they employ Japanese pickers.
- January 22: Winfield Farmers Institute, Kelowna - opposes sending Japanese to the Okanagan.
- Canadian Pensioners Association of the Great War, Victoria Branch - claims "all Japanese are unreliable" and that none should be allowed into the armed forces.
- January 23: Sons of England Benefit Society, Kelowna - opposes moving Japanese to the Okanagan.
- Kelowna City Council - opposes sending Japanese to the Okanagan.
- January 24: 7th Co. Fourandex of Canada, Vancouver - urges the government to remove the danger of attack from local Japanese.
- January 26: Central Alberta Beet Workers' Union, Local 103, Lethbridge, Alberta - protests any plan to send Japanese labourers to Alberta.
- January 27: George H. Ross, Member of Parliament for Calgary East - wants Japanese labour to work on the Banff-Jasper highway.
- January 27: Anonymous letter - threatens to shoot all Japanese in Victoria.
- January 28: Individual - questions the wisdom of Japanese being permitted to remain in B.C.

- January 31: A Logging Company, Timmins, Ontario - wants Japanese workers.
- Combined meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association, Summerland Local, the Summerland Municipal Council, the Summerland Board of Trade and the Summerland Canadian Legion - opposes the movement of Japanese labour into their district.
- Individual - wants all Japanese removed.
- February 4: Port Arthur Trade and Labour Council, Port Arthur, Ontario opposes the removal of Japanese Canadians from the Pacific Coast as "unnecessary, unwanted and unwarranted."
- West Burnaby Liberal Association - urges the removal of Japanese Canadians.
- British Columbia Fruit Growers Association, Vernon - demands legislation prohibiting Japanese Canadians from buying or renting land.
- February 5: Saanich Fruit Growers Association - urge their M.L.A.'s to pass legislation excluding Japanese from farming because the Japanese have "proved themselves absolutely unfit to be allowed equal rights with White men".
- Lumby C.C.F. Club (Vernon) - object to the importation of Japanese into the Okanagan if they will be in competition with white labour unless they are under government control.
- Kamloops Municipal Council - opposes the movement of Japanese to the Okanagan.
- February 6: Sudbury C.C.F., Sudbury, Ontario - opposes the use of Japanese labour if other labour is available and requests that all Japanese be put in internment camps.
- Fraser Valley Milk Producers, Abbotsford, (2500) - urge the removal of Japanese from near power installations and water supplies.
- February 6: North Burnaby Liberal Association - urges the seizure of Japanese property, deportation of Japanese Canadians after the war, internment for the duration of the war, and the immediate cancellation of trade licences.
- February 9: Individual forwards newspaper clippings alleging attempts at sabotage by Japanese Americans at Portland, Oregon.
- February 13: Executive of the Fraternal Council of British Columbia - urges the removal of all residents of Japanese racial origin to Central Canada.
- February 14: Native Sons of Canada, Assembly No. 1, Victoria - urges the

government be guided by B.C. M.P.'s as the present arrangements "fall far short of the requirements."

Individual - alleges that Japanese in Whonnock are "sneering at" the Canadian government.

Victoria City Council - urges the removal of "all persons of enemy races" from the Pacific Coast.

February 15:

Executive of the British Columbia Council of Women - urges the removal of Japanese Canadians.

Individual - wants an immediate evacuation of all Japanese regardless of age or sex.

An individual A.R.P. Warden, Victoria - urges the internment of all Japanese.

February 17:

City Council of Duncan - urges removal of "all persons of enemy race."

Individual from North Vancouver - writes supporting Japanese Canadians.

Individual from Vancouver - wants all Japanese removed from the coast.

Individual member of the Liberal Party - urges the removal of all Japanese on a "safety first" principle.

February 18:

Municipal Council of Kelowna - urges strict supervision of Japanese Canadians and a prohibition of land purchases by them.

West Vancouver Lions Club - urges the removal of Japanese Canadians.

Citizens' Committee of the Fraser Valley, Mission City (no number) urges the immediate removal of "all enemy aliens especially of Japanese origin."

February 19:

North Vancouver Board of Trade ("a large meeting") - urges the total removal of all Japanese.

Individual - writes "remove these Japs men, women and children from our coast."

Canadian Legion, Mission City - urges removal of all Japanese and enemy aliens.

Huntingdon Women's Institute - urges removal of Japanese "from the vicinity of the Fraser River and bridge without delay".

Prince Rupert Chamber of Commerce - urges the removal of all Japanese.

February 20:

Okanagan Valley Municipal Association, composed of 13 member councils - urges an organized evacuation of Japanese Canadians and a prohibition on property ownership by Japanese.

Individual - expresses belief that "all Japs are a potential and real danger.

Individual - writes that the "Yellow Peril is still on our coast"

Individual - expressed belief that all Japanese are a menace.

Individual - alleges that Japanese have equipment hidden and "will be prepared to help those attacking."

Vancouver-Burrard Liberal Association - urges immediate removal of all enemy nationals.

Executive of the Canadian Corps Association - urges removal of "male and female Japanese and other aliens" to east of the Cascade Mountains.

Executive of the Victoria Women's Canadian Club - urges removal of all Japanese.

Kamloops and District Liberal Association - urges that land purchases by Japanese Canadians be prohibited.

Conservative M.L.A., Macgregor MacIntosh - urges removal of all Japanese. "local Japanese of all categories are becoming more arrogant and white citizens comparing measures taken by the United States on their Pacific Coast with lack of decision here are preparing to take drastic action themselves."

Mayor, Port Alberni - urges "definite action."

Lynmour-Dollarton Liberal Association - urges internment of all Japanese.

British Columbia Poultry Industries Committee - urges removal of all Japanese.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees - protests failure to remove enemy aliens from the coast.

Resolution read (no indication of a vote) by the Chinese Ambassador to Washington, D.C., at a Victory Loan luncheon sponsored by the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Canadian Club and Vancouver Service Clubs - demands the evacuation of all enemy aliens and all Japanese.

February 21:

Kamloops City Council - urges the internment of all male Japanese of military age and an orderly evacuation under strict government supervision.

National Drivers' Union, Local No. 1 - urges removal of all Japanese.

Canadian Legion, Gibson's Landing - urges immediate removal of all Japanese.

Reeve, Haney - telegrams re planned indignation meeting.

Individual - alleges Japanese will massacre thousands of Canadians.

February 23:

Vancouver Real Estate Exchange ("a full meeting") - demands immediate action to remove all enemy aliens and all Japanese born or naturalized in Canada regardless of age or sex.

Trail City Council - urges removal of all persons of enemy races.

Conference of Women's Organizations (no identity, no numbers) - urges removal of all Japanese "as race riots likely."

Gyro Club of Vancouver - urges immediate removal of all Japanese.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Vancouver District - asks that if Japanese Canadians must be evacuated that it be humane.

February 24:

Prince Rupert Women's Canadian Club - urges total evacuation of all Japanese Canadians.

Citizens' Defence Committee, Vancouver, (24 "prominent citizens") - urges removal of all Japanese.

Women's Auxiliary, Canadian Legion, Branch 60 (Vancouver-West Vancouver) - urges removal of all Japanese.

February 25:

Rate Payers Association, Mission - urges removal of all Japanese.

Nicomien Island Rate Payers Association - urges removal of all Japanese.

February 26 - 27:

Identical resolutions from four locals of the Women's Auxiliary, Canadian Legion: Sooke Branch, Local No. 54; Armstrong Branch; Nanimo Branch; Kamloops Branch.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

AIR MAIL

VANCOUVER, January 6th, 1942.

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NO.....

Professor Henry Angus,
Department of External Affairs,
Government Buildings,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

773-1-40
9 7

Dear Henry:--

I am sure you have been kept informed of developments as far as the Japanese situation in British Columbia is concerned. We have never needed your sane, steady influence in this Province more than we do at this moment. It is impossible for me because of my official position to take any public part in the controversy but I did take an action yesterday in relation to Jack Scott's editorial in the News-Herald of which I have just informed the General Manager in a confidential letter. I am going to enclose a copy of this letter for your information, asking you to consider it confidential of course. I shall also enclose copies of the editorials and the letter to which I refer in my report to Mr. Murray.

I think it more than ever important that our thinking should be clear and as logical as possible in this matter and I feel strongly that whatever enlightened citizens of good will, such as yourself, can do will be of the greatest possible advantage to what may be a very difficult situation.

You remember what happened after Dunkirk - the attempted organization of the flying column, the whipped up enthusiasm of civilians to undertake individual or group action against so-called aliens. I shudder to think what might happen in British Columbia if we were, as is quite possible, to receive bad news concerning the Pacific situation.

Please accept my kindest wishes for the New Year. I hope it will be rich in achievement for you.

Yours sincerely,

I. Dilworth

I. Dilworth,
B.C. Regional Representative.

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Encls. 4

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AIR MAIL

VANCOUVER, January 6th, 1942.

Mr. Gladstone Murray,
General Manager,
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Murray:--

I have been very much worried about the local situation surrounding our Japanese population. There is a growing danger of our having an unfortunate situation arise here. Most people I think have been taking a very reasonable attitude toward the Japanese resident in British Columbia but there has been a concerted and organized attempt on the part of certain individuals to disturb the good relations which exist and to foment trouble between the Japanese and white Canadians. This move is centred around certain personalities; in Vancouver notably around Alderman Wilson.

The whole thing has culminated in the appointment of a Committee to go East to review the Japanese situation with the authorities. On this Committee there are representatives of the most violent anti-Japanese opinion.

Captain
I feel my responsibility as a citizen in connection with this matter very deeply. I know that it is impossible for me to do or say anything publicly because of my official connection with the Corporation but I feel we should not leave undone anything that is within our power which would help to stabilize the situation. I feel very strongly that the police and the authorities who have made very careful surveys of our Japanese population should be in possession of all the necessary information to control individual Japanese. Individuals such as Alderman Wilson and Colonel Magregor Macintosh who set themselves at the head of movements to take direct action are it seems to me in danger of wrecking the whole constitutional framework of our State. I cannot help looking upon such individuals as enemies of our democratic system. I believe their activities in most instances arise either from a desire to serve their own interests by gaining

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notoriety or from limited understanding of the situation.

I am enclosing a copy of what I think is an excellent editorial in the News-Herald of yesterday's date. I felt it within my province as a citizen to write to Mr. Scott complimenting him on his editorial. I enclose a copy of my letter. I enclose also a copy of this morning's editorial in which you will see that Mr. Scott has quoted from my letter quite harmlessly as far as I personally am concerned.

I trust you do not think I have gone too far in this matter. I am concerned as a citizen with two considerations: (1) that nothing should be done which would produce a situation which might easily entail danger to property and life among the citizens of British Columbia, and (2) concern that a minority group in our midst should be treated with justice and fairness.

You will perhaps wonder why I have bothered you with this matter at all. I should perhaps mind my own Corporation business of which I assure you I have plenty. Well my opinion is that as large a number as possible of key people should have the facts of the situation and should be seized of the importance of the issue. Anything you or anyone else can do in Ottawa to make it possible for people to see this situation steadily and clearly will, I am sure, be in the interests of our country as a whole.

I am writing to Henry Angus who has a very clear conception of the whole situation. Beyond that and this letter to you I am doing nothing. Naturally it is impossible for me to take any part in the controversy in the press or elsewhere locally.

Kindest personal regards.

Yours faithfully,

I. Dilworth,
B.C. Regional Representative.

ID:EN