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NAC - JAPANESE PLACEMENT - RG 27, Vol 169, File 614.02:11 Vol 1+2

FOLDER NO.

12

Roy Miki fonds

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ORIGINAL ORDER

Canada



SUGGESTED PLAN OF EVACUATION ACCEPTED AT  
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA? BY CERTAIN  
ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY,  
on the 29th day of March, A.D. 1942.

The following suggestions for the evacuation of persons of Japanese racial origin are respectfully asked to be placed for consideration before the D.C. security Commission, and the Dominion Government, which said suggestions are as follows:

We understand that every person of Japanese racial origin and his family evacuated from the protected area will have a reasonable means of subsistence, and we are prepared to do any work necessary to secure that subsistence.

We are most anxious that we be given some employment which will be helpful to the Country at large.

To carry out these suggestions we should like to submit the following plan:

1. We are prepared to handle 21,000 persons of Japanese racial origin, of these, 17,000 are with families, and 4,000 without families. Our first suggestion is as follows: For single persons, we are prepared to build 160 bunk houses of a size 25 feet by 60 feet, with accommodation for twenty-five persons in each.

2. For families, we are prepared to build 680 tenement houses of a size 25 feet by 100 feet, with five compartments, each accommodating a family of five persons.

3. We understand that the cost of building these houses will be as follows:

160 bunk houses at \$1000.00	160,000.00
680 Tenement houses at \$1750.00	1,190,000.00
Cost of accommodation facilities for bunk houses	24,000.00
Cost of accommodation facilities for tenement houses	510,000.00
	<u>\$1,884,000.00</u>



-2-

Under this arrangement, we believe that it will take 1500 men to construct the necessary houses. If the supplies and materials should be given to us, we will give our labour free. If the Government feels that various sites should be selected to accommodate certain numbers of people, the number 1500 men to build these houses could be divided according to the sites, and would see that the buildings were erected. Under these arrangements we have planned to build 100 houses within a month by 1500 men. At the completion of these houses, about 500 families could be moved into a building site, or into authorized sites, and we are prepared to increase the number of workers to approximately 2500. By the addition of the workers, the building capacity in one site, or in the authorized sites, could be increased from time to time, so that all of the 21,000 Japanese in the protected areas could be removed. We are prepared to see that this programme is completed within four months or shorter.

Certified as correct.

Denis Murphy.



Mar 29 /  
Jethu anti  
Morii

MINUTES OF A MEETING HELD IN THE CITY  
IN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

942

At the Meeting representatives from

thirty-nine Japanese Organizations of Vancouver and vicinity were present. The following Resolutions

were unanimously passed:

1. BE IT RESOLVED that this Meeting hereby expresses our determination and readiness to co-operate with the Dominion Government in assisting to expedite the evacuation of those Japanese origin from the protected areas.  
Carried unanimously.
2. BE IT RESOLVED that this Meeting hereby declares that the present head of the Japanese liason committee, E. Morii, does not represent the Japanese community of British Columbia, and we respectfully request that the Government of Canada make such investigations as may be necessary to have a committee formed who do, in fact, represent the said community. Carried unanimously.
3. BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to Major Austin Taylor, Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, and to the Government of Canada, and that it is respectfully requested that Major Austin Taylor secure a Meeting of our representative with the Honourable The Minister of National Defence, The Honourable The Minister of Air, and The Honourable The Minister of Pensions and National Health, and for this purpose, we hereby appoint Mr. Denis Murphy to be our said representative.  
Carried unanimously.



- 2 -

4. BE IT RESOLVED that the suggested method of evacuation, hereby attached to this Resolution, also be submitted to the said Major Austin Taylor, Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission and to the Government of Canada. Carried unanimously.

Certified as correct

"Denis Murphy"



NAME OF ASSOCIATION	REPRESENTATIVE	POSITION IN ASSOCIATION	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
Japanese Canadian Citizens' League	S. Sato	Secretary	50
Japanese Cleaners' Assoc.	S. Okazaiki	Director	130
Fairview Japanese Language School	K. Okura S. Tanaka	Treasurer Vice-Pres.	140
Marpole Japanese Language School	S. Susoki	President	58
Nichiren Church	H.S. Watanabe	Secretary	60
Catholic Church Gyoseiki	Mrs. M. Iwasaki		40
B.C. Purchasers Assoc.	M. Kitagawa	Chairman	100
Rooming House Proprietors' Association	K. Sunohama	Chairman	80
Barbers' Association	I. Yamada	President	50
Canadian Salt Herring Exporters' Assoc.	T. Ode	President	Representing 10 companies
Restaurant Proprietors' Association	Y. Yasuda	Secretary	17
Fukuoka Kaigai Kyokai Society	S. Ennoyer	President	100
Okyama Kaigai Kyokai Society	Y. Iwasaki	President	100
Kil Kaigai Kyokai Society	T. Matsuno	Secretary	230
Hiroshima Keinkai Society	K. Nakanichi	Secretary	162
Kagoshima Keinkai Society	S. Kubota	Chairman	400
Kanagawa Keiyukai Society	K. Ozawa	Chairman	200
Camp Millworkers' Assoc.	T. Umesuki	Secretary	500
Ocean Falls Fichikai Society	S. Yasuma	Advisor	230
Konkokyo Church	M. Nakai	President	150
Koto Goyukai	S. Morii S. Takada	President Vice-Pres.	300
Oyabu Shinkokai Society	E. Hori	President	80
No. 2 District Fisherman's Association	M. Hori	Advisor	650



NAME OF ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTATIVE

POSITION IN  
ASSOCIATION

Amalgamated Fishermen of B.C.	R. Yoshida	Vice-Pres.	1100
Canadian Naturalized Japanese Assoc.	J.W. Kinoshita	Treasurer	600
Canadian Japanese Assoc.	B. Hisaoka	President	3500
Uculet Fishermens' Co-operative Assoc.	K. Tsujiuchi	Chairman	51
Canadian Salt Salmon Packers' Assoc.	H. Tsuchiya	Director	19
Butsusei Renmei Society	Mrs. J. Kohima	Vice-Pres.	700
Nippon Tiyyinkai Society	Mrs. R. Shigematsu	Treasurer	300
Bukko Tiyyin Kai Society	Mrs. A. Hisaaka	Auditor	700
Seiko Kai Mothers' Assoc.	Mrs. H. Knorhita	Treasurer	200
Seikokai Women's Assoc.	Mrs. C. Kabayashi	President	200
Murakumo Tiyyin Kai	Mrs. S. Matsubayach	Former Pres.	200
Women's Camp Mill Workers' Association	Mrs. S. Yamaska	Secretary	200
Catholic Mothers' Assoc.	Mrs. U. Nakamachi	President	100
Neiwa Gakuyen	R. Shirakawa	Vice-Chairman	70
Marpole Fishermen's Assoc.	S. Uyada	Acting President	22

Certified as correct  
"Denis Murphy"

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*RG 27  
Department of Labor*

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DATE...



to Mr. MacKenzie.

March 23, 1944.

Re: Japanese Placement Programme

I recommend, for early consideration, the following steps in the Japanese Placement Programme:

The Government to authorize the giving of assurance to all provinces that the Dominion Government will be prepared to assume the costs of reimbursing the provinces for the costs of maintenance of persons of the Japanese race not only for the period of the war, but for a period of say ten years thereafter. An assurance of this nature is necessary to secure agreement by the provinces to Japanese re-settlement. With this assurance, approach all provinces, exclusive of British Columbia,

Firstly, to waive the provisions of the arrangement made in 1942 for the removal of Japanese after the war and,

Secondly, to acquiesce in the relocation of Japanese in reasonable numbers in the province.

The initial approach to the Provinces should be, in my judgment, through the Prime Minister, either by letter or in the course of the Dominion-Provincial conference at which the Provincial Premiers are present.

Dependent on (2) the removal of restrictions on land purchases of Canadian Japanese.

Provision for taking declarations of loyalty to Canada by Japanese with a view to limiting re-settlement to persons so qualified. There is no object in following through on this procedure except as part of the programme outlined above. The mere taking of the declaration with no subsequent distinction being made between the two groups of Japanese will simply be a cause of difficulty.

Timing is important in regard to the above programme and has to be carefully considered. In my opinion, the programme for re-settlement will remain at a practical standstill until the foregoing programme can be put into effect.

- continued -



- 2 -

I believe the matter is one which should be discussed by the Cabinet or submitted to the Prime Minister for consideration.

A. H. Brown.



JAPANESE PLACEMENT AND POLICYUnited States Policy re Japanese

According to our information the United States' policy re evacuated Japanese is as follows:

1. United States has not disposed of Japanese real property holdings in California without the consent of the Japanese owners.
2. United States has asked all Japanese to take a declaration of allegiance and loyalty to the United States. Those who have failed to do so have been segregated and no effort is being made to relocate them. The prospect is that this group may be subsequently repatriated to Japan.
3. The loyal Japanese have been given assurance of their right to return to California after the war. In the meantime there is nothing to prevent their relocation any place else in the U.S. nor any bar against the purchase of property or engaging in business elsewhere than in the west coast protected area. Japanese are accepted for enlistment in the army.

Canadian Policy

1. By Order-in-Council, the Custodian of Enemy Property has been authorized to dispose of real and personal property in the protected area of Japanese evacuated therefrom.
2. By the Defence of Canada Regulations, no Japanese may acquire any interest in real property whether by lease or otherwise in Canada other than a lease <sup>for a term of not more than one year</sup> by special licence from the Minister of Justice.

No Japanese is allowed to enlist in the Armed Forces.

3. No licences are, in fact, issued by the Minister of Justice for the purchase of land except in the case of transactions between Japanese.

4. Licenses to lease farm lands for farming purposes or business premises for business purposes are issued by the Minister of Justice in individual instances but are obtained by Japanese only with difficulty and after very considerable delay. Such delay means that current business or farming opportunities are often lost or the Japanese is put to considerable expense or difficulty and uncertainty in endeavouring to re-establish himself outside the protected area of British Columbia.

5. The restoration to Japanese of the right to buy and lease land or business premises outside the protected area is a matter of increasing and vital importance for the following reasons:

(1) Japanese who have acted on the encouragement and urging of the Department of Labour to leave B.C. and re-establish themselves elsewhere have acclimatized themselves, in considerable numbers, in other parts of Canada and after having worked for other persons, now see opportunities to go into business for themselves, either farming or commercial which they wish to undertake. Under present regulations, it is extremely difficult for them to do so.

(2) The proceeds of the real and personal property of Japanese in B.C. sold by the Custodian will be shortly available to the Japanese. This capital will be available for re-establishment if the opportunity for re-establishment



is given but if this opportunity is not given, a considerable part of this money may be dissipated over a period of time by the Japanese and their ultimate re-establishment will have to be carried out with government capital assistance.

(3) Japanese who have moved to eastern Canada and are now self-supporting find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, in urban centres to get lodgings or rent houses. The only solution for this difficulty and to enable married men with families in such centres to find living accommodation for their families is to buy residential accommodation and operate their own rooming houses.

In the case of married men; who are farmers, employment for men with several children on farms with secondary houses is not easy to arrange. The knowledge that such Japanese will be free to lease or buy farm land would provide a stimulus however to the movement of such married groups.

(4) Any expectation that the Japanese will be satisfied to be merely employees working for wages for occidentals is unfounded. These people want the opportunity to earn their living and engage in business in their own way. Until the government is prepared to give a clear cut declaration of future policy covering

(a) their rights to remain in Canada after the war;

(b) future relocation policy in Canada including their right to buy and lease property and engage in business

the Japanese now in the Interior Settlements will not be prepared to move out in any considerable numbers--nor can the Department of Labour make any substantial progress in relocation. There are a substantial number of Japanese engaged in war industry and as hired workers in the sugar beet industry who are self-supporting but they are not re-established and if we deny them the opportunity to re-establish themselves until after the war, the problem at that time will be an extremely difficult one and we may find, in fact, at that time that the population of the Interior Centres will be increased substantially rather than decreased.

(5) If the government can give the Japanese with capital and initiative, the necessary assurance as to future citizenship rights in this country and the right to buy and lease property (but endeavour to avoid undue concentration of Japanese in any area), such Japanese as they establish themselves may be expected to take into their employ many of those Japanese family groups now in the Interior Settlements who have neither the initiative nor the capital to work independently and who are unemployable in so far as working for a white man is concerned.

6. A most serious difficulty in the way of re-establishment of the Japanese is the undertaking given in 1942 to each of the Provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario, that after the war the Dominion Government would, at the request of the province, remove the Japanese who were brought by the government, into the province under Dominion Government auspices.

#### Recommendations

A. That following the lead of the United States authorities the Dominion Government be prepared to make a declaration as to policy for the relocation of loyal Japanese in this country--there may be some virtue in the device followed in the United States of



g the Japanese the opportunity to declare allegiance to Canada but only if restoration of citizenship rights to the loyal Japanese is contemplated. Such a declaration would have some value in talking to the provinces or in dealing with complaints.

B. That the power now vested in the Minister of Justice to give Japanese a licence to lease or purchase real property be vested in the Minister of Labour. As the Minister of Labour is responsible for placement of the Japanese, this power should obviously be vested in him.

C. That the government be asked for a direction as to how far the Department can go in authorizing the acquisition of real property by Japanese in areas outside the protected area in B.C. and whether the government will be prepared to ask all provinces to co-operate in accepting quotas of loyal Japanese for permanent location or if not, what alternative approach in relation to the provinces is authorized or suggested.

D. That Japanese be accepted for voluntary enlistment in the Armed Forces.

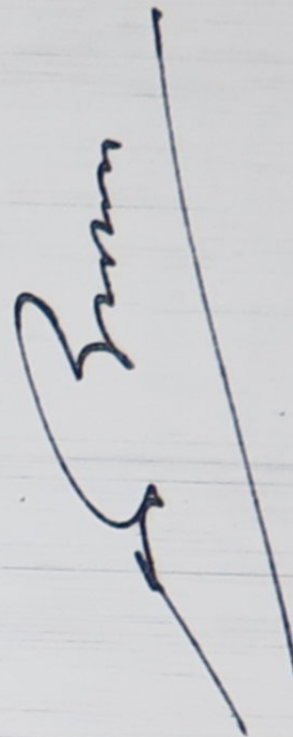
#### Conclusion

1. It seems apparent that irrespective of what future relocation policy is adopted, the Dominion Government has acquired the responsibility for the maintenance and welfare of a residue of unemployable Japanese in the Interior Settlements. These include the aged, those otherwise physically or mentally incapable, and the family groups without a bread winner. This group will be a continued responsibility for a considerable number of years to come.

2. As to the balance, the longer they stay where they are, the more difficult they will be to move, as they lose their initiative and capital. We can continue to move single men and women out of the settlements but we cannot expect to make any real progress with the married groups until they know and the Department knows what future government policy is. The longer this is delayed the more difficult will be the eventual relocation.

The situation of the Japanese in Alberta and Manitoba is quite similar. They are not yet re-established but they are good material for re-establishment and our policy should be to give them reasonable freedom and opportunity to re-establish themselves, something which cannot be done under existing restrictions.

3. On the whole, the Japanese have been remarkably cooperative and amenable to direction but there are nevertheless a considerable number of Japanese embittered by the evacuation, the subsequent forced sale of their property and the current restrictions on citizenship rights elsewhere in Canada. This group have good talking points and will make continued progress in conversion of Japanese whose attitude has been loyal or at least quiescent, as long as future policy remains unclarified.





New Denver, B. C.,  
December 1, 1943  
Department of  
RECEIVED  
DEC 8 1943  
Secretary to Minister.

Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labour,  
TAWA.

Honourable Sir:

With sincerity and due respect, we, Canadian born Japanese and Naturalized British Subjects, living in New Denver, present this protest against application of National Selective Service Rulings.

Exactly nine months before the opening of hostilities between Canada and Japan, in spite of our Canadian Citizenship we were required to undergo a special registration applicable to Japanese Nationals, for the simple and unavoidable reason of being of Japanese origin.

Since the declaration of war, our Canadian Citizenship seemed entirely disregarded, forgotten or suspended, because the treatment accorded us by the authority, was identical with that of Japanese Nationals.

We were deprived of our freedom and privileges as Canadian Citizens. Instead, we were ordered out of Protected Area, our property placed under forced sales, our trade licenses, commercial, fishing, lumbering and others, were suspended. In short, we received treatment as enemy aliens, or given such impressions. We have no alternative but to condemn all these as discriminately measures.

And now, we are to be placed under National Selective Service, requiring us to disperse in other parts of Canada, regardless of our wishes and aspirations. We are at a loss to understand the application of such measures.

Far be it for us to oppose any governmental edicts, but we consider two years of confusing and arbitrary treatments justify our misgivings; therefore, we register strongly and in distinct terms, a protest against application of National Selective Service Measures as unreasonable and untimely.

Upon reasons above stated, we urgently request the government authorities to reconsider this application among Canadian born of Japanese origin and Naturalized British Subjects, that the feeling of injustice and discrimination may be dissolved through mutual understanding.

Yours sincerely,

NISEI & NATURALIZED JAPANESE GROUP IN NEW DENVER.  
Representing Members of the Committee:-

*Shuguo Kanno*  
*Shunroku Takemura*  
*Masumi Hayashi*  
*H. Nishimura*  
*H. T. Akao*  
*S. Ohnuma*  
*Tadao Hashimoto*  
*Kizuro Sakagi*  
*J. Itakura*  
*H. M. Yoshida*  
*S. Ikeda*  
*M. Yamamoto*  
*K. Shimizu*  
*M. Takata*



RECEIVED  
Lemon Creek,  
Slocan City, B.C.,  
December 4th, 1943.

7  
10:12  
2-114-16  
The Director,  
National Selective Service Board,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF :

THE NATURALLY BORN CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN  
AND  
THE NATURALIZED CANADIANAS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN

SHOWETH:

Whereas, under authority of the Defence of Canada Regulations, it has been deemed necessary to evacuate all persons of Japanese Origin, regardless of Canadian-born Japanese, Naturalized Canadians or Japanese Nationals, (enemy aliens) ;

Whereas, some of the enemy aliens legally admitted to Canada and ordinarily resident in Canada, so long as they peacefully pursue their ordinary avocations, are allowed to continue to enjoy the protection of the law and are accorded the respect and consideration to remain in Defence Zones;

And whereas, the Naturally-born Canadians of Japanese Origin and the Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin have been treated as enemy aliens together with Japanese Nationals, and have been restricted in all activities and movements, occupationally or otherwise;

And finally, by virtue of the power conferred to the Custodian, compulsory liquidation of our homes and properties which had been vested to the Custodian as a Protective Measure, are now on sale in similar manner in which the fishing boats and motor vehicles have been auctioned;

And whereas, the Naturally-born Canadians of Japanese Origin and Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Ancestry are affected by the recent order of the National Selective Service Board covering single men from 18 years to 55 years of age inclusive; and this order has been stipulated and restricted in such a manner so that the persons affected by the above mentioned order cannot be placed in any occupation in the Province of British Columbia;

Therefore, your humble petitioners respectfully request on what grounds and what reasons, the Government has taken such discriminatory actions as those mentioned above against the citizens of Japanese Ancestry; and furthermore, pray for clarification of our status as citizens in the Dominion of Canada, and until such time, defer the application of the ruling of the Selective Service Board to the citizens of Japanese Origin.

We humbly thank you for your attention.

Respectfully yours,

The naturally born Canadians of Japanese Origin  
and  
The naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin  
of Lemon Creek.



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# REAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DIVISION FILE NO. M.J. 15 Pt. 3.  
 SUB-DIVISION  
 Vancouver, C.I.B. Intelligence Section.  
 PROVINCE British Columbia. DATE Nov. 9th, 1

## JAPANESE SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SECRET

1. Since the date of my last report in the above connection a change of feeling among the Japanese in the interior housing schemes is noted. This may be due to the proposal to bring the single, physically fit Japanese under the Selective Service Regulations in respect of the movement east to employment. One small group recently left Nelson for Port Arthur without difficulty, but their departure has apparently been a topic of discussion amongst groups of Japanese, and from our sources of information it is indicated that some test of the power of the Selective Service Regulations might be made by those Japanese to whom these regulations would apply. This is indicated in the fact that many of the Japanese in the Tashme area have stated that they will refuse to undergo the necessary medical examination when they are warned that they will be moved by the Selective Service.

2. A large number of the Japanese in the Tashme area are members of the former "Nisei Mass Evacuation Group", which was, it will be recalled, the main source of organised resistance to the evacuation of Japanese from this coastal protected area. Many of them are Nisei with university education, and the writer is informed that one such, R. OKUDA, is inspiring the Japanese to resist all efforts to move them from that area. One of the points on which importance is placed by the Japanese in this connection is that, apparently before they can be moved to employment in the East by the Selective Service, they must be unemployed. Actually none of them are unemployed.

3. Apparently, in an endeavour to offset this, the B.C. Security Commission informed the Japanese that no single men resident in the interior towns will be allowed to take jobs in the Province of British Columbia. The Japanese have also, apparently, been told, or at least believe, the Security Commission intend firing all single men now employed on road building projects, and in such jobs as farming, etc., in B.C. Security Commission controlled towns. This has caused unrest reminiscent of "evacuation days" on this coast. The feeling of the Japanese over this situation is expressed very definitely in their letters, many of which, intercepted by postal censors, have been seen by the writer. Undoubtedly, these intercepts have been scrutinised by Headquarters, and in order to save clerical work, copies are not being attached hereto.

4. The situation outlined herein is appreciated by Mr. Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, who indicates that it will probably be desirable to enforce the removal of Japanese to eastern employment by the

FILE NUMBERS, HEADING AND MARGINAL REFERENCE ARE TO BE PROPERLY FILLED IN.

HEADQUARTERS

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P.C.R.

21-10-43.

A. R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....



application of the power conferred upon him by Order-in-Council P.C. 946, instead of using the Selective Service Regulations. I understand he is in communication with the Deputy Minister of Labour in Ottawa on this matter, and developments will be the subject of further reports as information comes to hand.

5. In the Kelowna area, where the situation has always been one to cause concern, there has been a new development which is causing further uneasiness amongst the Japanese. In that area there are some 750 Japanese residents who have been there for years and whose presence in that area does not appear to be objected to by the white residents. Since the evacuation of the Japanese from this coastal area, however, about 150 additional Japanese were sent into the Kelowna area. Their presence has been the cause of much controversy between the town people of Kelowna and the ranchers and fruit-growers who require these men for labour. Recently in Kelowna the town people formed a committee which took upon itself the responsibility of informing these 150 Japanese evacuees that they must leave the area before Nov. 15th, unless the Committee approved of their remaining, and issued them a written permit to that effect.

6. The matter was drawn to the attention of the B.C. Security Commission, who intend issuing a card to those Japanese approved by the Committee referred to, allowing them to remain in the Okanagan area until further advised. I attach hereto one copy of the card in question.

7. With no thought of criticising the B.C. Security Commission, whose position in this matter is a most difficult one, the writer would draw attention to the fact that the issuance of such cards might add to the confusion already noted in the Kelowna area. The recognition of a committee such as that referred to in Kelowna and the issuance of cards such as the attached may create a precedent in other parts of the country, which it may be thought desirable to avoid.

8. Earlier in this report reference was made to the thoughts expressed by Japanese in letters written to their friends. In this connection of considerable interest is an article appearing in the "New Canadian" dated November 6th, 1943, under the heading "This Curious Paradox". The article is reproduced hereunder in its entirety, and indicates quite clearly the position in which the Japanese-Canadians feel themselves:-

"THIS CURIOUS PARADOX

"The curious weakness of their citizenship status continues to be demonstrated to Canadian-born and naturalized Japanese by the current developments, bringing certain groups of us within the compass of National Selective Service CIVILIAN regulations.

"In the peaceful days when our chief concern was the battle for the democratic franchise - or an altercation



SIC FILE  
15

RE

Japanese Situation in B.C.

PAGE

3.

F. 237  
CONTINUATION

with Alderman Wilson - we used to expand on that weakness.

"The fact of the matter was that Japanese nationals found themselves to be in a safer and securer position in B.C. than those of us either natural-born or naturalized as citizens. Chiefly this arose from the existence of the "most favoured nation" clause in treaties between Canada and Japan, and through the presence of Japanese consuls and ministers, whose duty it was partly to look after their resident nationals.

"This combination of diplomatic agreement and personal interest thus extended a protective shelter over the majority of first generation alien immigrants. But that protection could not legally be extended to Japanese Canadian citizens. Because of their legal status, they could not seek the protection of a foreign power, its representatives or its international treaties.

"Indeed the citizen group was the most exposed of all to prejudiced and discriminatory regulations. And since most attacks and restrictions were laid down on the basis of race, and race alone, rather than citizenship, the citizens suffered from all the handicaps imposed upon Japanese aliens.

#### "PROTECTIVE POWER

"Curiously enough this situation, far from reversing itself, has been carried over in time of war. True a half-hearted attempt was made early in the war - in January, 1942 - to establish the protective and privileged quality of our citizenship. But as it actually worked out, the exposed position of the citizen group has become even more exposed, while the protection extended to nationals has been proven to be very real and concrete.

"This has been possible through the recognition and intervention of the "protective power", the Spanish government, and the International Red Cross. While groups of nationals anywhere in the country are given every means of access to these authorities, the citizen group is not supposed to make any appeal for assistance to them against any act of their own government.

"In the current development of Selective Service regulations, international codes respecting the treatment of civilian and service prisoners-of-war (which in the Japanese language comprise a fair-sized volume) may set the nationals apart as a special group. But these codes cannot make provision for citizens of an enemy origin, who may be subjected to duties and responsibilities as citizens, even though discriminatory restrictions are imposed upon them because of their racial origin.

#### "DEMAND FOR FREEDOM

"It might be forecast that the extension of Selective

FILE NUMBERS, HEADING AND MARGINAL REFERENCE ARE TO BE PROPERLY FILLED IN.



Service Civilian Regulations to the citizenry of the Interior Towns will call forth a more insistent demand for greater freedom and improved conditions by the families of the men affected.

"Such a demand will be very soundly based. For certainly it cannot be argued that applying the regulations to the towns is merely treating Japanese-born Canadian citizens like everyone else. No one can argue that as long as there exist such invidious distinctions against Japanese Canadians as the curtailment of liberty of travel, or the right to make a home at will, the bans on the use and possession of radios and cameras, the prohibition of hunting, fishing or trapping, the withholding of workmen's compensation benefits, the necessity of special permits for the lease or purchase of agricultural land, the denial of a fair ration of liquor, or the undemocratic exclusion from the right to vote."

9. The situation will be watched as closely as possible, and developments will be the subject of a further report.

(SGD)

(J.K. Barnes) Sergeant,  
Reg. No. 8788.  
I/c. Intelligence Section.

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

FORWARDED FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

There is, as indicated in this report, a very definite feeling developing amongst the Japanese, not only in Tashme, but in almost all of the centres in which Japanese have been congregated, and this situation is well known to Mr. Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, who, no less than two weeks ago, made a visit to most of the interior towns.

2. Further reports in this connection will be forwarded.

Vancouver.  
9-11-43.  
JKB/M.

(SGD)  
(C.K. Gray) Supt.  
Commanding "E" Division.



Mr. A. MacNamara,  
Director of National Selective Service,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We, the Canadian born and Naturalized Canadians of Japanese A. MacN. origin, submit this petition, appealing to your native justice and magnanimity, to have certain points of immediate and pressing importance straightened out to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned.

We are willing to comply with Government orders and regulations if we are given the satisfaction of knowing to some measure the true intents and purposes of such orders and regulations. In connection with the present order advising that "all single men, 18 to 55 inclusive, Canadian born or Naturalized" come directly under the control of the National Selective Service Board of Canada; are they not entitled to receive certain considerations, and are they not entitled to ask certain questions, so they will be able to know the true intents and purposes of that order?

Foremost in our mind is the question of Canadian citizenship. Will we be given Canadian rights, and simultaneously will all Enemy Alien restrictions be lifted? We are anxious to have these points straightened out as by birth and through naturalization we are and ought to enjoy equality of rights with all other citizens.

Granting that Canadian rights and privileges are given to us, will they be temporary wartime rights and privileges, or will they continue in post war?

Furthermore we wish you will advise us what effect this order will have on those Canadian born and Naturalized Canadians with bona-fide dependents.

In connection with these questions of vital importance to us, we appeal to you in the most humble terms. We trust you will give this matter your fairest consideration and oblige.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN BORN & NATURALIZED CANADIANS ASS'N.

Per. *A. MacNamara*.....  
Secretary.

Tashme, B. C.,  
November 3, 1943.

DEATH LETTER  
YOU HANDLE  
YOUR COMMENTS  
SEE ME PLEASE  
NOTES & RETURN  
GET FILE FOR ME

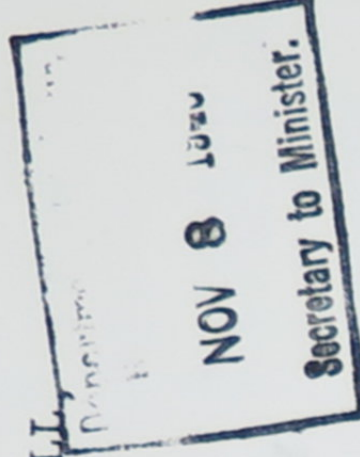
Canadians of Japanese A. MacN.



To THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HUMPHREY MITCHELL,

The Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Canada.



THE HUMBLE PETITION OF:

THE NATURALLY BORN CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN

AND

THE NATURALIZED CANADIANS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN

SHOWETH:

- (1) Whereas the Government of Canada has deemed it necessary to evacuate all Canadians of Japanese Origin from the defensive area of the Pacific Coast: to date, no distinction has been made between the naturally born Canadians of Japanese Origin, Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin, and Japanese Nationals; all having been undergoing similar treatment as enemy aliens.

- (a) Having been evacuated as one body, and together with the Japanese Nationals.
- (b) Having had frozen all real estate and other fixed assets, and now being liquidated, contrary to the will of the rightful owners of the same.
- (c) Having been restricted in all activities and movement, occupationally and otherwise.

- (2) And whereas the Naturally born Canadians of Japanese Origin and the Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin are willing to comply with the recent order of the Selective Service Board covering single men from 18 years to 55 years inclusive; it has been stipulated that the same, now residing in the Interior Housing Project, shall not be placed in employment such as interior lumbering, sawmill, agriculture, mine, C. P. R. road work, B. C. S. C. fuel wood project and any other type of employment in the Province of British Columbia.



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## THEREFORE YOUR HUMBLE PETITIONERS DO PRAY:

That the Government of Canada will clarify our status as citizens of the Dominion of Canada, and do pray that the rulings of the Selective Service Board apply to the Naturally born Canadians, and Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin, as full-fledged citizens of Canada, without such discriminatory distinctions. And pray that the said Naturally born Canadians and Naturalized Canadians of Japanese Origin be given the right and privilege to own property in any part of the Dominion of Canada. And further pray that the enforcement of the above Selective Service Board ruling be deferred, pending a clarification of the stand taken by the Government of Canada with reference to our humble petition.

And Your Humble Petitioners, In Duty Bound, Will Ever Pray.

*J. Teramachi*



Memorandum to Mr. MacNamara:

IN REPLY TO YOUR MEMORANDUM OF OCTOBER 13  
RE JAPANESE PLACEMENT

It is agreed that we have gone about as far as we can in re-allocating Japanese under the present policy. Fifty to one hundred Japanese are moving East of the Rockies per month, and about the same number are moving out of settlements and road camps to employment in British Columbia. These movements will inevitably slacken up over winter.

We have also reached <sup>practically</sup> the limit in getting internees out of Angler. There are about 445 more men there, but Inspector Saul reports almost all of these are very nationalistic and will refuse to work if moved out by force, as Mr. Collins suggested.

The main steps so far taken to move people out of the settlements have been negative steps. Single men and girls eighteen years and over, and married men with four or less children, have been struck off relief if physically fit to take employment. Others with assets have been compelled to live off these down to a certain minimum.

The following steps have been approved but are not yet working, to get people out of the settlements and camps.

- (1) Single men and married men with no children to be fired if employed on the fuel-wood project, or on commission town staffs.
- (2) Single Japanese Canadians to be moved out by Selective Service direction - there maybe 150 or 200 of these.
- (3) Placement officers to be appointed in towns to concentrate on voluntary movement of families East of the Rockies.
- (4) All men to be moved from Blue River - Yellowhead and Revelstoke to Sicamous road camps to provide employment - there are still 109 Japanese Nationals and 121 Japanese Canadians in these camps at the end of September.
- (5) Girls to be trained in domestic work, dressmaking, etc., and then sent East for employment.
- (6) Mr. Collins also proposes to close down the town of Sandou, to show the people that the settlements are only temporary centres.

There will continue to be a general trickle of placement eastward, under present conditions, but not sufficient to solve the Japanese problem or to meet the labour shortages in the East. Many industries in Southern Ontario and Quebec want these people. The Pigeon Timber Company wants 200 or 300 men for bush work at good wages and is willing to build up the Neys settlement for their families. Schreiber Manning Pool could be used to employ 75 or 100 men in the surrounding area cutting fuel-wood.

We believe, however, that no real solution can be found until the Government makes a definite decision on its attitude towards Japanese in Canada, to suit the changed conditions, as the United States has now done.

- "(1) admitting loyal Japanese Americans to the army.
- (2) requesting all Japanese Americans to sign a declaration of allegiance,
- (3) segregating the disloyal who refused to sign - 12,000 or 15,000 out of 110,000,
- (4) concentrating on re-allocation of loyal Japanese Americans into productive employment, with considerable favourable publicity to educate the public,
- (5) a declaration by the President that loyal Japanese Americans evacuees would be allowed to return to the Pacific coast when the military situation permitted, if they so desired."



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proposals:  
We would recommend for your consideration the following proposals:

- (1) Send someone to the United States to make a full report on what they are doing in this matter. Messrs. Paul Martin and George Collins have been suggested for this tour.
- (2) Relax Defence of Canada Regulations to allow loyal Japanese to lease property for business or farming.
- (3) Start a public campaign to show the public what the Japanese Canadians are doing to help our war effort.
- (4) Submit the report on United States policy to Cabinet, with recommendations that our policy be revised, along lines somewhat as follows:
  - (a) Request a declaration of allegiance from each adult Japanese.
  - (b) Allow loyal Japanese in the armed forces.
  - (c) Discuss with provinces permission for a certain quota of loyal Japanese to remain in each province after the war.
  - (d) Segregate disloyal Japanese with a view to repatriation, and make no further effort to re-allocate them.
  - (e) Promise loyal Japanese ~~that~~ that after the war all citizenship rights will be returned to them.

With such policy we can in the spring open an all-out campaign to get all fit and loyal Japanese into employment, preferably where they can remain after the war. There will necessarily be a residue of older persons in the Interior Housing Centres, for whom we can develop handicrafts and small industries After all employables have been moved out of the towns.

Without some definite policy along the lines recommended, we will certainly face a growing passive resistance from the less ambitious and intelligent Japanese remaining in the settlements, road camps and internment camp. With a statement by the Government to re-assure the loyal Japanese Canadians of their post war position, however, these will be encouraged to re-establish themselves at once in various parts of Canada. The question of allowing them to return to the Pacific coast is one that will probably have to be left until after the war for decision.

By segregating the disloyal now, we can proceed with repatriation as fast as negotiations with Japan permit. At the end of the war there will inevitably be a demand for repatriation of Japanese, which can be met at that time by immediate repatriation of the rest of the disloyal who would not in any event make good citizens of this country.

HYP/WR

H. T. Pannett.



Memorandum:CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS  
SEGREGATION AND RE-PATRIOTIZATION OF JAPANESEPresent:-

Commissioner Mead and Inspector Saul, R.C.M.P.  
Messrs. Scott, Read, Glazebrook, Miles, McDougall,  
and Soward of External Affairs.  
Messrs. Brown and Parnett of Labour Department.

Messrs. Brown and Parnett explained the need of preliminary discussion on distinction in treatment of loyal and disloyal Japanese in Canada. It was feared that if this matter drifted until the war ends, the pressure on the West coast to prevent return of Japanese there would lead to a strong campaign to force re-patriotization of all Japanese from Canada. Even if we decided at that time to re-patriotize only the disloyal it would be much more difficult to segregate these after the war, with Japan a defeated nation.

A memorandum was read outlining steps taken in the United States:

- (1) admitting loyal Japanese Americans to the army,
- (2) requesting all Japanese Americans to sign a declaration of allegiance,
- (3) segregating the disloyal who refused to sign - 12,000 or 15,000 out of 110,000,
- (4) concentrating on reallocation of loyal Japanese Americans into productive employment, with considerable favourable publicity to educate the public,
- (5) a declaration by the President that loyal Japanese Americans evacuees would be allowed to return to the Pacific coast when the military situation permitted, if they so desired.

Inspector Saul, who has recently investigated the Japanese in Angler Internment Camp, expressed the view that many of the young men were nursing a grievance and becoming "bushido", so that the number who sign a declaration of allegiance would decrease from this time on. He stressed the need of deciding definitely our policy towards the Japanese before asking them to declare allegiance.

Commissioner Mead, said that our policy has always been hinged to United States policy re Japanese, and that in view of the recent radical changes in United States policy someone from the Labour Department should go to the United States to study their administration under the War Relocation Authority. Thus a report could be secured and ways and means which could be submitted to Cabinet with recommendations to suit our needs. It was suggested that Mr. Paul Martin, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, make a study of the United States Administration and submit a report as soon as possible.

Mr. Brown explained the recent decision to bring single Japanese Canadian men under Selective Service Regulations for compulsory direction to essential employment, and said that this would later be extended to married men. The meeting agreed that this was a necessary measure at this time. Mr. Scott thought that we should ask each adult Japanese for a statement whether or not he wanted to be repatriotated, as had been done in the United States. Mr. Parnett



2.

pointed out that this was much the same as asking them to declare allegiance, as supposedly those who would refuse to declare allegiance wanted to be repatriated to Japan. Inspector Saul suggested a questionnaire covering all these points, in the form of a statutory declaration. Commissioner Mead thought it would be best to leave this until after we have a full report on United States policy and after our Cabinet had agreed to it's policy.

Mr. Scott, felt that we had fallen behind the United States in favourable publicity for our relocation scheme, and it was agreed that this program should be increased to educate the public re Japanese.

The following immediate steps were endorsed by the meeting:

- (1) A thorough study of United States Administration and a report on same.
- (2) Discussion with Justice Department to relax the Defence of Canada Regulations, by allowing Japanese to lease property on a yearly basis for business or farming.
- (3) Publicity campaign to show how Japanese are aiding the war effort in Canada.

H. T. Pannett.

HTP/HR



JAPANESE ACTIVITY AND PLACEMENTS THROUGHOUT  
CANADA,

Period ending June 30th, 1943.

(Six copies of the Statistical Report as of June 30th have already gone forward to the Department of Labour at Ottawa.)

PROGRESS.

FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL PLACEMENTS IN THE  
PRAIRIE PROVINCES, ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

We are glad to report that during the last sixty days, or since the date of our last report, April 30th, there has been considerable movement and transfer to placements in all provinces of Canada with the exception of the Maritime provinces, and while the numbers have not been large, still the progress is steady and very encouraging. The Japanese are settling down in their new homes and by all accounts are preparing to stay for the duration, and longer if they are given the opportunity.

The writer has made inspection trips during the above period into the Interior Housing centres, the Self-Supporting Projects and special permit placements within the Province of British Columbia, also the Department of Mines and Resources Road Camps and placements in the lumbering industry in this province.

A careful inspection trip has also been made into the Sugar Beet placement areas of southern Alberta and Manitoba and into the lumbering industry placements of north-western Ontario.

The new arrivals in these placements from British Columbia are glad to have been given the opportunity of moving out from the interior towns of British Columbia, and without exception are pleased with their new opportunities. There is a decided resentment on the part of all Japanese who have moved out of British Columbia against the white people in the Protected Areas of British Columbia. Very few of the Japanese wish to come back to British Columbia, and provided they are given the opportunity, will be happy to stay in their new surroundings after hostilities cease.

There is not so much bitterness as one might expect on the part of these people. They are setting up their new homes, arranging their gardens and actually settling down for what would appear to be a long period.

There is still some resentment shown by the people in our interior housings, but none is shown on the part of the people in the self-supporting projects or individual placements throughout the Province. Perhaps this is a good sign and the situation is as we would like it. It has been our policy not to make these people in our interior housings too comfortable



- 2 -

and to cause a steady movement to outside placements of all the physically fit individuals and family groups.

The policy of the 'New Canadian', the Japanese publication, is to encourage placements provided for the Japanese throughout Canada and to discourage the concentration of Japanese in communities in the other provinces, and also to discourage the speaking of the Japanese language, particularly amongst the younger generation, when they are in mixed gatherings of Occidentals and themselves.

Generally speaking, there is work for all physically fit Japanese who are willing to accept work, in every project, whether in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces or Ontario, and with the year's experience behind us we are satisfied that there will be less need for maintenance this coming winter, due to the more favourable earning power of the Japanese this summer - a result of the many opportunities that have been opened up to them.

There have of course, been a number of problem families and individuals which have had to be dealt with. When through sickness, death or injury a family group or an individual has become indigent, or when the Japanese are old and there is no prospect of their recuperating sufficiently to establish themselves in a new country, we have brought them back to our interior housings.

We have given all Japanese to understand that our interior housings are for their protection, and if they do go out to placements in other parts of Canada, and through injury or physical disability cannot earn their own way, we will bring them back into our interior housings. We have told them all that these interior housings will eventually be housings for old people where there are no young members of the family in Canada to support them, and for those who are physically unfit. Eventually all able-bodied people, both men and women, with very few exceptions, will be located in placements of their own choosing East of the Rockies.

Of outstanding interest is the work of Mr. Graham Pipher and his office in Port Arthur. He is doing very valuable work in placements in a district where the Japanese are causing no racial prejudice and are giving a very good account of themselves in the most essential lumbering industry.

We tabulate below a list of duration placements throughout Canada. In order that this may be more readily understood, the first numerical column shows the total number of individuals placed; the second, headed 'workers', includes men, women and children who are productive; the last column, headed 'non-workers' includes men, women and children who, due to the type of placement or to physical disability, are unable to work but are carried with and maintained by the family group. These are placements effected since March 1st, 1943, when we put this recording system into operation.



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PLACEMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	<u>Workers.</u>	<u>Non-Workers.</u>
<u>TOTAL - 447</u>	373	74
<u>Farming</u>	135	38
<u>Lumbering Industry</u>	174	23
<u>Other Industry</u>	34	-
<u>Domestic</u>	28	6
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	40	7

PLACEMENTS IN ALBERTA.

<u>TOTAL - 69</u>	53	16
<u>Farming</u>	29	16
<u>Logging</u>	-	-
<u>Other Industry</u>	17	-
<u>Domestic</u>	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	7	-

PLACEMENTS IN MANITOBA.

<u>TOTAL - 17</u>	9	8
<u>Farming</u>	2	3
<u>Lumbering Industry</u>	-	-
<u>Other Industry</u>	5	5
<u>Domestic</u>	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	2	-

PLACEMENTS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

<u>TOTAL - 16</u>	15	1
<u>Farming</u>	1	1
<u>Lumbering Industry</u>	-	-
<u>Other Industry</u>	14	-
<u>Domestic</u>	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	-	-



- 4 -

PLACEMENTS IN ONTARIO.

	<u>Workers.</u>	<u>Non-Workers.</u>
<u>TOTAL - 576</u>	481	95
<u>Farming</u>	102	-
<u>Lumbering Industry</u>	51	9
<u>Other Industry</u>	109	6
<u>Domestic</u>	80	12
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	140	68

PLACEMENTS IN QUEBEC.

<u>TOTAL - 22</u>	18	4
<u>Farming</u>	-	-
<u>Lumbering Industry</u>	1	-
<u>Other Industry</u>	2	-
<u>Domestic</u>	2	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	15	3

Since the last report a group of Japanese have gone to Lake Athabasca, where they are engaged in the fish-packing industry, and will be so engaged for at least six months. Lake Athabasca is in the North-West Territory, on the border of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

LUMBERING INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES ACROSS CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA - In British Columbia the number of placements in the lumbering industry, outside of our own Commission projects, has been somewhat disappointing. Either there was no demand for labour for this industry, or the operators became discouraged at the regulations surrounding these placements and the lack of favourable reception by the Japanese themselves. In any event, in the last four months we have placed roughly two hundred Japanese in this industry in British Columbia.

It must be realised that the major production of lumber in this Province is either in the Protected Areas along the coast or south of Nelson, or in the northern areas, along the main line of the Canadian National Railway, from Kamloops to Edmonton and from Prince Rupert to Edmonton. Most applications for labour in the lumbering industry have come from these districts, but we have been unable to place Japanese on the main line of the Canadian National Railway, pending certain arrangements between the Pacific Coast Command and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. These



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arrangements have now been completed, and there will no doubt be a demand for three or four hundred Japanese to take placements in this area.

Under the circumstances therefore, we should be satisfied with the number of placements made, and it may have been due to these regulations, rather than to the attitude of the Japanese, that more placements have not been made. It is expected that some time during the next week or ten days a programme will be set up through the Selective Service, the R.C.M.P. and ourselves to solicit Japanese labour in our interior housings and the Department of Mines and Resources road camps in the Blue River-Yellowhead area.

Our wood fuel programme is now under way and already a steady stream of fuel is rolling into points throughout the Province of British Columbia, under direction of the Fuel Controller. It is expected that all the available man-power of Tashme, Kaslo, the Slokan Valley, New Denver and Rosebery will be used in producing some one hundred thousand cords of fuel wood, as well as turning out thousands of feet of pit props for the coal mining industry in the Crows Nest Pass area of British Columbia and Alberta, and also roughly twelve to fifteen thousand feet of milled lumber a day from our Commission sawmill at Tashme and a portable mill which we are setting up on the Rosebery project.

We also expect to turn out many thousand telephone poles, salvaged out of our wood cutting programme, and many logs which represent economic value for milling purposes rather than for fuel. These logs will be sold on the market to the sawmills in the area of cutting.

Our self-supporting projects at Bridge River, Minto and Taylor Lake are also active in the lumber industry. A mill is being built by Durban Brothers on the portage between Anderson Lake and Seton Lake in the Bridge River country, where thirty or forty Japanese from the Bridge River townsite self-supporting group will be used for logging and milling purposes. At Minto two mills are operating and employing sixty Japanese in logging and milling. At Taylor Lake there are ninety Japanese engaged in cutting pulp wood and fuel.

Taking everything into consideration, the Japanese will give a very good account of themselves in the lumbering industry in British Columbia this season, and we would say that every able-bodied Japanese remaining in the Province will be actively engaged in some phase of this industry.

ALBERTA AND MANITOBA - In Alberta and Manitoba the two hundred and fifty odd Japanese who were employed all last winter in the lumbering industry, have now returned to the sugar beets, but we are already canvassing these workers and hope to arrange through the Selective Service and the milling operators to have up to four hundred Japanese working on logging, lumbering and in the mills this coming winter. By all accounts, the Japanese so employed last winter are quite pleased with this occupation and the additional revenue that it means to them.



ONTARIO - In north-western Ontario there are presently employed approximately three hundred and fifty Japanese in the lumbering industry, and this group will be rapidly augmented by the placement of released internees from Angler Internment Camp through Mr. Graham Pipher at Port Arthur.

#### INTERIOR HOUSING.

The population of our interior housings is slowly but surely reducing. We maintain a constant pressure through our placement officers in each of our interior housing projects to fill all placements East of the Rockies. There is never any large exodus on any one day, but over a period of a week or a month, this movement shows very noticeable figures.

While the fuel cutting programme of the interior housings represents the biggest of our occupational projects, not only for the economic needs of the towns themselves but for transfer of excess fuel to other parts of the Province, there is also a big programme of agricultural activity.

Our farms are all in seed and we anticipate being able to take care to a very large degree of the demand of the interior towns for all types of vegetables for the fall and coming winter.

At Taslme and Lemon Creek we are producing large quantities of pork products. In Taslme these products are sold through our own Commission-operated butcher shop, while in Lemon Creek they are sold to the white store operators in the district. All our Commission-raised produce at Taslme will be sold through our own general store, but produce raised by Commission farming projects at all our other interior housings will be sold through the white stores in the respective communities at the prevailing market wholesale price and resold to the Japanese at the price set by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This procedure eliminates the necessity of opening up other Commission stores at these points.

Greenwood is somewhat handicapped in that there is very limited acreage for growing large crops, but there are literally hundreds of small gardens being worked by the Japanese women and older men. We have a small acreage which we are using to grow carrot seed and if this works out successfully we will go into this programme more extensively in 1944.

Grand Forks is the recognised centre of carrot and onion seed growing in British Columbia and we hope to provide revenue and occupation for our Japanese in Greenwood, which is as you know, just a few miles out from Grand Forks, in this seed growing programme during 1944.

The problem at the moment is acquiring sufficient land with facilities available to undertake this programme. In Kaslo they are now in the midst of harvesting the cherry crop for which Kaslo is Canadian-wide famous. Large quantities of cherries are grown on our own farm lands and sold back to the white stores at a fair price.



Our fishing project at Kaslo will be under way within the next week and this again will provide not only revenue to the fishermen in Kaslo, but a very welcome food commodity to the Japanese in our interior housings adjacent to Kaslo, namely, Sandon, New Denver and the Slokan district. The fish are marketed through the white stores.

Sandon, due to its location, has very little if any farming programme, but it is very interesting to see the small gardens that have been built into the rock walls of the canyon and in the valley itself. The Japanese have hauled earth and soil for many miles to build these small gardens for their own requirements. The Commission operates a farm of possibly two or three acres, on which is grown a small quantity of vegetables and these are sold through the white merchants in Sandon.

New Denver, Rosebery, Slokan and Lemon Creek have larger farming acreage and we are in the midst of producing large quantities of potatoes, carrots, turnips and greens on a farming project basis. The Japanese families however, all have their own little gardens and are producing enough for their own needs. A large acreage will produce quantities of food products to be sold through the white stores back to the Japanese this coming winter.

We are experiencing very little, if any, difficulty in handling the Japanese in our interior housings; they are all too busy at the present moment to think up trouble for us.

#### SELF-SUPPORTING PROJECTS.

As mentioned above, these projects are all very busy on their own local industrial projects. We have mentioned the lumbering industry insofar as it affects Bridge River Townsite, Minto and Taylor Lake. We might further mention that Japanese from most of these communities are engaged in working large tomato acreages around Ashcroft and up the Fraser Valley from Lytton to Lillooet. We would say there are possibly one hundred and fifty Japanese engaged at this moment in this occupation. In all instances they are working for white farmers and they will receive a very good return for their work. The tomatoes of course are sold to the large canning factories in Vancouver and in Ashcroft.

This is a very welcome occupation to these Japanese and the resulting revenue will be very acceptable. Being busy keeps them out of trouble and from the writer's inspection trip into this district and from reports from the police, things are running very smoothly.

There are still placements moving out from the self-supporting projects to points East of the Rockies and we have made an arrangement with the Committees handling these projects that we will reduce their rental fee to us to compensate for any releases for such placements.



#### ROAD CAMP PROJECTS.

There are still the three main projects in operation, the Blue River-Yellowhead, with four camps and a payroll of one hundred and ninety-two, the Revelstoke-Sicamous project with five camps employing two hundred and sixty-three men, and the Hope-Princeton project of seven camps, three at the Princeton end with a payroll of one hundred and seventy-six and four at the Hope end with a payroll of one hundred and five.

In order of importance the Hope-Princeton project comes first, the Blue River-Yellowhead second and the Revelstoke-Sicamous third. We have the approval of Ottawa to draw on the Revelstoke-Sicamous camps for essential work placements and we trust that we shall be able to draw on the Blue River-Yellowhead project for labour applications coming in through the Selective Service for the lumbering industry in this part of the Province. We have a letter from the Pacific Command stating that the Blue River-Yellowhead road is not now of the same defence importance as previously, and they do not seem to care whether we go on with this or not. They are more concerned with the policing of the Japanese in this area, than with the fulfilling of any road building programme.

The Hope-Princeton highway is being pushed forward as being of great importance, and we are sending into these road camps every available man from our interior housings. All these road camps however, sadly lack heavy road construction equipment, but we understand that what is available is being centralised on the Hope-Princeton project.

#### SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan - Our placement officers have been very discouraged at the number of Japanese we have been able to send down to the sugar beet industry this past spring. The Japanese do not favour this industry as being a sound placement for them, and generally speaking there is not sufficient other work to take care of their needs, near to their sugar beet workings. Our maintenance for sugar beet workers and families in Alberta and Manitoba this last year ran very high, but when you consider that the four thousand Japanese so located were self-supporting for at least six months of the year and 75% of them were self-supporting for nine months of the year, then it was an economic programme and they did fill a most essential niche in this vital industry.

The Japanese placed in this sugar beet industry have never encouraged other Japanese to join them and that perhaps more than anything else, has been our stumbling block for placements this year. We are however, encouraged by the interest shown in the sugar beet programme by the Japanese in Alberta.

The irrigated areas of Southern Alberta are ideal sugar beet growing districts. The Japanese this year,



due to very favourable weather conditions, are giving an excellent account of themselves. A year ago one worker could not handle more than five acres of thinning and hoeing which gave him \$6.00 down per acre, with a hold-back of \$3.50 when the crop was harvested in the fall. This was a very poor earning and due to inexperience was very discouraging to the Japanese - they were far too careful in their work. Last year the weather was very wet and the weeds were bad. This year, lack of rain and weeds in Alberta, and the cleanness of the fields, made it possible for Japanese workers to handle increased acreage. Each worker was able to handle his own ten acres, and after cleaning up this task he took on additional acreage without a contract, which netted him anywhere from \$12.00 to \$14.00 an acre cash, with no hold-back.

This additional opportunity and the resulting revenue have encouraged all the Japanese in Alberta to go full out and if they are successful in handling the heavy topping and harvesting programme in the fall for not only their own ten acres per worker, but this additional acreage, then they will be greatly enheartened and will no doubt speak so favourably of this industry that they will draw their friends down to Alberta next year.

At the moment we are trying to arrange for a swing crew to come out of our interior housings between September 15th and October 30th to go down and assist. Our contemplated programme is to use the psychology that they must not stay in Alberta but must come back this fall after the harvesting season. We will see to it that return tickets are purchased and in other words will try to give the idea of a holiday programme rather than that we are forcing them to go down and stay there. It will be very interesting to see how this works out.

The situation in Manitoba in respect to the sugar beet industry is somewhat different. The Sugar Beet Company increased its acreage from fourteen thousand to sixteen thousand five hundred, but due to the excessive rainfall in the sugar beet growing area of Manitoba, namely the Red River Valley, at least 25% to 30% of this whole acreage has been lost. The thinning and hoeing had not been started and was at least six weeks late, when Alberta was completely through this part of its programme.

The Japanese having to carry over from last November 1st until now without any revenue or without anything to do are very much discouraged, and this might cause difficulty in holding them to these placements. It may mean considerably more maintenance this coming fall and winter than we had last year.

The sugar beet future of Manitoba is an unknown quantity and while we are using every means to persuade the Japanese to stay placed in this industry this season, and have so advised the Sugar Beet Company, we have at the same time advised the Japanese and the Sugar Beet Company that the question of the feasibility of permitting Japanese in Manitoba to take on other placements will have to be reviewed this fall. Until now the Japanese have followed our direction.



A very high percentage of the men and all of the women who took placements in the City of Winnipeg in various types of employment this past winter have returned to their sugar beet work, but as intimated above, it is an unknown quantity as to whether we can hold them to this industry for another year if their earnings in 1943 do not net them sufficient to carry them through.

We are hoping that there will be additional agricultural work for these Manitoba Japanese to take on this summer between the thinning season and the topping season that will bring them in additional revenue.

The other crops look remarkably good despite the lateness of the season and with the tremendous amount of moisture in the ground and a warm summer without the high, hot winds, not only the sugar beet crop but the main crops of Manitoba may be saved.

Ontario Sugar Beets. We understand that, due to excessive rainfall in south-western Ontario, the sugar beet crop is not a success this year and that the Sugar Beet Company has been bringing sugar-cane in from the south to keep this sugar plant at Wallaceburg going. For that reason it may prove to be a good thing that we were not successful in arranging for a greater number of placements than we did in this area.

#### GENERAL.

Taking the placement situation across Canada generally, we would say that it is reasonably favourable but there is likely to be a hold-up in further placements until the intensive programme now being carried on in the interior of British Columbia is more definitely known. As soon as we can see how many workers are needed for our fuel wood cutting programme, we shall know how many family groups can be made available for Eastern placements.

Mr. Graham Pipher is coming out to British Columbia about the middle of July to arrange for the transfer of seventeen families from our interior housings to the new lumber housing programme of the Pigeon Timber Company at Neys, Ontario. These are families of men already working at Neys. There will also be many families who will take Ontario placements when the husband bands are released from Angler, become established in north-western Ontario lumbering placements and call for their families to join them. This programme seems to hold the greatest prospect for placements that we have at the moment, and no doubt with increased pressure by Mr. Pipher and his assistants at Port Arthur on the internees at Angler and the resulting release of hundreds of these Japanese, they will call on their families to go down to them.

The next sixty-day period should show a large movement in this direction.

Mr. Trueman's activities in Toronto and Montreal are slow but there is a steady flow to placements in these areas. This movement is small but over a period it is a



- 11 -

well worth-while programme. We are giving it every assistance and when Tom Shoyama, editor and owner of the 'New Canadian', arrives back in British Columbia about the 15th July, he will no doubt encourage many of the Nisei to go forward to Ontario and Montreal placements.

It is interesting to note that the Nisei whom the writer contacted in Ontario have no interest in ever returning to British Columbia. They hope to establish themselves and their families in Ontario and hope that when the war is over they will be permitted to stay there. They are being well treated by the white people in these districts, their pay is very good and they are very content. Both in Fort William and in Port Arthur I noticed some sixty young Japanese lads working in a sawmill alongside white men and women; there was no resentment and apparently no racial prejudice of any kind.

WAE/EG

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

W.A. EASTWOOD.

VANCOUVER, B.C.  
July 10th, 1943.



AIR MAILCONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, April 2, 1943.

Mr. George Collins,  
Commissioner,  
British Columbia Security Commission,  
Marine Building,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Intercepted letters lately have given a picture of the confused state of mind in the Japanese settlements and camps with regard to eastward movement, as you have no doubt observed.

Z. Mukuda of Camp No. 1, Princeton, and Mich Jabata of Slocan City have recently expressed great boredom with their present situation and a keen desire to move to Ontario. Kyo Tanaka (?) of Slocan City wrote "He was planning to go over east in the spring. But all single men have planned to stay in Slocan and strike. So I can't be an exception or these chop my head off." Many of the letters mentioned the intention to resist any forced movement East.

I must say I share Commissioner Mead's view expressed in his letter of which I sent you a copy yesterday, that we must be patient and move the more ambitious of these Japanese East gradually in order to prevent serious disorder and resistance. The Nisei are by now aware that their "salvation" lies in wide-spread re-allocation; this is plainly evident in the "New Canadian" and present Nisei organizational plan. We feel that the movement to sugar beet areas, especially in Ontario, might be tactfully explained to this group:

- (a) as a contribution to the Canadian war effort which would demonstrate their loyalty and help to ensure them their democratic rights as citizens; and
- (b) as one stage in re-allocation to the particular jobs which they desire.

.....2(over)



- 2 -

By such methods we may get the co-operation of the more level-headed and combat the nationalistic group who are leading the campaign for repatriation. A flanking attack of this nature may weaken the nationalistic leadership and prevent the consolidation of all Japanese groups in dogged resistance to so-called "Government coercion".

I think you have made a good start on the above line, and we will certainly back you up and give you every assistance in it. Patient explanation of every step and gradual dispersion apparently are the key-notes of a successful program of re-allocation for these people.

HYP/JL

A. MacNamara.



copy sent to George Collins Apr 1/43

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE  
ADDRESSED:-

THE COMMISSIONER,  
R. C. M. POLICE,  
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE  
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. C 3129-1-7

OTTAWA, March 30, 1943.

CANADA

To: A. MacNamara, Esq., Deputy Minister,  
Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Your letter of March 17th enclosing a copy of the letter from Mr. Collins, dated the 13th instant, has only recently been drawn to my attention. This correspondence has to do with proposals to force the issue of the removal of single Japanese from the Slocan and other settlements and from road camps to the beet growing areas in Ontario.

2. While I appreciate the necessity as a matter of Departmental policy to distribute the Japanese population of British Columbia throughout Canada as quickly as possible, I question the advisability of "rushing" the matter as we might easily create a situation in the form of opposition from the Japanese which would off-set the good we are attempting to do and which can be accomplished if we take a little more time in putting the policy into effect.

3. There are already signs in the settlements particularly of apprehension on the part of the Japanese as to what the Government intends to do. The last issue of the "New Canadian" gave a clear indication of this apprehension and we would be well to take note of these signs of alarm before adopting measures that could be construed by the Japanese as coercive.

4. I should like to say here that from the information I have received our handling of the Japanese problem from an economical point of view compares very favourably with that in the United States. We should take pride in the fact that we have had no violence of any kind in the removal and now that they are out of the protected areas would be most unwise to adopt a policy which would have a tendency to create resentment which might lead to increased police surveillance. The Nisei particularly are watching very closely the actions recently taken in the courts of the United States which have clarified their status as citizens in that country. I also have in mind the more liberal policy being put into effect by the Government of that country and if, as a matter of policy, we think it advisable to parallel our treatment of the Japanese in Canada with that in the United States it is most advisable, in my opinion, that we take note of the trends in that country.

5. I would, therefore, recommend to the Department that the original policy be adhered to of quietly and gradually spreading these Japanese throughout Canada through the efforts of Placement Officers and other agencies rather than force the issue at this time, with possible resistance, which would give the whole scheme a set-back.

F. J. Mead,

Assistant Commissioner,  
Director, Criminal Investigation.

Problem



DIVISION FILE NO. M.J. 15

F. 237

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

DIVISION	SUB-DIVISION	DETACHMENT
"E"	VANCOUVER C.I.B.	Intelligence Section.
PROVINCE		DATE
B.C.		March 23, 1943.
FILE REFERENCES	RE:	
SECRET	JAPANESE SITUATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA	
HEADQUARTERS	1. Further to my report of March 17th un above heading, particularly paragraph 5 thereof, t advise that the undersigned had a further lengthy sation with this Japanese contact, in connection w general situation at Tashme Japanese community.	
SUB-DIVISION	2. It appears that recently Mr. DesBrisay of the B.C. Security Commission advised the Japanese that their properties are to be sold by the Custodian and that the monies so realized will be used for the maintenance of the Japanese individuals for as long as it lasts. During this time there will be no maintenance allowed by the B.C. Security Commission. This is apparently upsetting to the Japanese and is causing some discontent.	
DETACHMENT	3. It is also stated that officials of the Security Commission have informed the Japanese that welfare, sick benefits, relief for aged and unfit would be reduced and that payroll reductions for those Japanese employed in the various projects would also be considerably cut. Of course the Japanese see this as a means to force them to go to employment in the East and appear to greatly resent it. I do not think from the information given me by my informant that any organized movement is afoot to cause trouble to the authorities in this regard, but it seems that the news is not helping the Japanese to accede gracefully to the pro- position for eastward movement contemplated by the Government.	
P. C. R.	4. My informant tried to give me a picture of conditions generally and drew to my attention a number of incidents which do not tend to soothe the Japanese. One such incident was the speech made by the Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Legislature, in which it was stated that the Japanese labour on the Hope-Princeton Highway link was not very satisfactory. The Minister allegedly said that the evacuees engaged on that link spent most of their time cutting wood to keep their families warm. My informant pointed out that the evacuees engaged on the Hope-Princeton Highway link, when starting work last March had only hand tools with which to work. This means shovels, mattocks and picks and he says on the entire stretch they only had three wheelbarrows. They did their best but naturally until they received some heavy machinery they were unable to make much progress. The Japanese themselves resented the inference that the employees spent most of their time cutting wood for their families, in view of the fact that all persons engaged on this highway link were single men without families. This is a very small matter but it is illustrative of how the Japanese watch public reaction to their efforts and resent criticism when they are doing their best under rather severe handicap. While my informant had no positive information regarding it, he said he had learned that in some of the interior areas where Japanese are employed on projects	
A. R. V. No.		
DIARY DATE		
SET FOR		

FILE NUMBERS, HEADING AND MARGINAL REFERENCE ARE TO BE PROPERLY FILLED IN.

*East  
Kumag  
m  
B.C. 43*



JAPANESE SITUATION IN BRITISH  
COLUMBIA

PAGE

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F. 237  
CONTINUATION

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the Nisei were organizing Civil Liberties' Unions, with a view to studying current Nisei problems. This seemed to be one result of the recent decision of a United States Appeal Court, which stated that persons born in the United States, whether Japanese or of any other racial origin, were affirmed the right of American citizens.

5. It will be understood that it is not get first hand information regarding Japanese activities now as contact with reliable informants is difficult. However, the writer believes that from time to time information will be provided to those of the Japanese formerly supplied this office with reliable information. Any information so secured will be made the subject of subsequent reports.

(SGD)

(J. K. Barnes) Sgt.  
Regt. No. 8788.  
I/C Intelligence Section.

THE COMMISSIONER, R.C.M.P., OTTAWA, Ont.

FORWARDED for your information. Developments will be very carefully watched and you will be kept as fully advised as possible of the results in this connection.

Vancouver  
23-3-43  
JKB/G

(SGD)

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



DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR

CANADA

## BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

March 27th, 1943.

355 BURNARD STREET,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Labour,  
O T T A W A, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I am attaching two copies of the report of Mr. Lister and Mr. Des Brisay covering their follow-up trip through our towns in an effort to get the Japanese to definitely contract or sign up to go to the Sugar-beet operations. They were extremely disappointed as you will see from the tone of their report.

I would like to make a few personal remarks based on what I have observed since coming to B.C.

A year ago there were, at least a quarter of a million people on this Coast who were prepared to go to any lengths to have the Japanese entirely removed from this area. This has been achieved in an admirable manner and the residents are prepared to consider the Japanese as a Federal problem, not caring what is done with them during the war provided they are not permitted to return to this Coast.

During the evacuation period the Commission had a tremendous public support and the Japanese were mortally afraid of this public sentiment and it was undoubtedly with the assistance of the very strong Japanese



Page 2.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,

March 27th, 1943.

..... leaders that the Japanese were removed without any untoward incident.

The situation today is: the strong leadership is in the self-supporting groups who have themselves complied with the evacuation orders and now propose to remain in their present locations for the duration. The rank and file of the Japanese have likewise adopted the attitude that they have complied with the evacuation orders and propose to remain in their present locations with the difference that they expect to be maintained by work for wages in the settlement or be kept on maintenance.

I am hesitant to mention the following however, it has some bearing on the problem. This year, the Federal Government will spend in B.C. at least \$2,000,000.00 on behalf of the Japanese for wages, food, clothing, rentals and services. The majority of this will be new money for the areas where the Japanese have been located. The towns were Ghost towns with little or no Municipal reserves or income. The merchants, Hospitals, Landlords, etc., feel that they stand to face a decided monetary loss if an appreciable number of Japanese are removed from their districts. Their views, no doubt, being that they co-operated with the authorities and took the Japanese into their districts when no other section of the country was prepared to do so.

Every business man in these towns does not have to give a thought to his labour supply as do other sections of Canada. There are plenty of domestics, every restaurant and hotel have Japanese waiters, the clerks in general stores are Japanese. One thing that struck me in particular was a Chinese who operates the restaurant in Greenwood and who works in the kitchen alongside of a Japanese male cook and all his waitresses are Japanese girls.



Page 3.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,March 27th, 1943.

One thing is evident that public sentiment is not now clamouring for the removal of the Japanese from their present locations. The Japanese are, of course, fully aware of this situation.

The Nationals, by virtue of retaining allegiance to Japan are dominating all Japanese in our Housing settlements. I know there are a number who would like to make the break and go east but hesitate to do so against the advice of the National Committees.

You will appreciate that every move by the Government (and I am perfectly in accord with them) tends to put the Japanese as a group in the position that they may be repatriated, deported or relocated any place the Government considers advisable. The general opinion as expressed by the man on the street, is that they should all be deported. The Japanese are aware of this and in considering such an eventuality, they are concerned with their lot at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Government.

The following may sound fantastic, however, I believe it to be true.

- (a) The Japanese are applying for repatriation as an evidence of continued allegiance or sympathy with Japan.
- (b) They are fearful that they will be ordered to relocate in other parts of Canada to assist in production work.
- (c) They will retain a copy of this order and should they be returned to Japan, it will be their defence that they were forced to engage in production to assist the Allies and that they did not do it of their own free will.

*Identifying  
individuals for  
relocation for  
production  
purpose*



Page 4.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,March 27th, 1943.

I fully appreciate the repercussions that might result from any form of what might be interpreted as forced labour. However, I feel that the movement of Japanese to Agricultural work in Eastern Canada will not be at all up to our expectations unless we resort to these measures. At the moment, I cannot assure Ontario of more than half a dozen families who are willing to go down there on a voluntary basis.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COLLINS,  
Commissioner.

GC/DS



February 22, 1943.

Re: Guarantees Given Japanese moving East from  
British Columbia.

I. EMPLOYMENT

- (a) The voluntary principle will be used in all placements of Japanese in private employment anywhere in Canada. Compulsion will not be resorted to, to get anyone into commercial employment.
- (b) Japanese will be moved East at the Commission's expense with their personal and household effects, to the Provincial clearing-centre. The Commission or the employer will pay transportation costs from the clearing-centre to the place of residence of employment. If the employer pays, he may be allowed to deduct the cost of transporting male workers from wages, if they do not stay an agreed number of months.
- (c) Families of internees who are released at Angler will be moved East to clearing-centre on same terms as in (b), if the men agree to take work in the East and to stay at it a certain number of months.
- (d) Movement from one job to another in the East will be at the expense of the employer or employee, as agreed upon between them in each individual case.
- (e) Families, or heads of families, moving East will be allowed to return to the Interior Housing Centre if they dislike their original jobs in the East, on the following conditions:
  1. They give the job a fair trial for a certain number of months.
  2. They report complaints to the British Columbia Security Commission Placement Officers and let them try to remedy the situation.

2/over



3. They try other more congenial jobs if the British Columbia Security Commission Placement Officers in the East have such jobs available.
  4. They have good conduct records with the British Columbia Security Commission.
  5. They move back West entirely at their own expense.
- (f) The Commission will provide sustenance during movement of families from British Columbia to places of original employment on Prairies or in the East.

## II. PLACEMENT

- (a) The Commission will endeavour to convince the people of the district in advance that the Japanese are peaceful, industrious and loyal.
- (b) The Commission will make certain that Japanese are given prevailing wages for that industry and locality, in accordance with their experience and ability to do a fair day's work.
- (c) The Commission will make written agreements with the employers covering wages, hours of work, housing, living and working conditions, etc., and will place one copy of the agreement in the hands of the head of the Japanese family.
- (d) The Commission will investigate living, housing and working conditions before enduring employment, and will give prompt attention to legitimate complaints by the Japanese.
- (e) Every endeavour will be made to procure year-around employment for the Japanese.

.....



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- (d) Y.W.C.A. officials will watch over living and working conditions of Japanese single girls in cities, and welcome them to use their facilities for social meetings, sports and other recreation.

#### IV. GENERAL

Japanese should realize that they are their own best "salesmen" in the East, and that they will win friends and dissolve prejudice most successfully and quickly by hard work, good manners, unselfish conduct, and pleasant cooperation.

Suspensions on both sides are due mostly to lack of knowledge. Get acquainted with your white fellow workers and neighbours; go out of your way to help them when they need help. When the suspicions are dissolved away, you will find them much like yourselves; normal human beings, grateful for cooperation and assistance, and willing to repay you in kind.

By your own words and actions you can do more to solve "The Japanese Problem" in Canada than any other group can do. That is your most important task at the present time.

HYP/HM

H. T. Pammett.



- 3 -

- (f) All employment will be under Provincial Workmen's Compensation regulations.
- (g) All employment outside of farm work will be under Selective Service regulations as applied to white workers.
- (h) The Commission will ensure that educational, medical and hospital services are available for every Japanese family. The Japanese will be expected to pay any regular fees for these services up to the level of their financial ability.
- (i) The Commission will guarantee maintenance in slack seasons if the total wages earned, when spent wisely, are insufficient to cover the slack seasons, and if no other suitable work is available. Such maintenance will be at local Provincial relief rates.

### III. RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES

- (a) Restrictions will be lifted as far as possible on Japanese moving East. For example:
  - 1. They will be allowed to own and operate standard ~~short~~-wave radios.
  - 2. They will be allowed to marry if financially able.
  - 3. They will be allowed to fish for non-commercial purposes.
- (b) Young single Japanese moving East will be allowed to visit their families for at least two weeks annually on holidays, at their own expense.
- (c) Japanese in rural areas will be permitted to go into nearby towns and cities for recreation, for visiting, and for shopping, without R.C.M.P. travel permits.

4/over





BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

355 BURRARD STREET  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

February 17th, 1943.

Mr. A. MacNamara,  
Deputy Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

Under date of February 8th I have a letter addressed to Mr. George Collins over your signature, and under date of February 12th I have a letter over the signature of Mr. G. E. Trueman, Placement Officer; copies of both are enclosed.

You appreciate, I am sure, that the Japanese are unknown to the white people east of the Rockies, and equally so are the white people there unknown to the Japanese. Fear of the white people, and the request to leave a province which they know, are paramount in their minds, as far as their future welfare is concerned. More particularly is this so since the Government will not allow them to return to British Columbia in the event of them not being happily employed in the east.

At the present time there are two representatives in the interior from Chatham, one Mr. Easton and the other Mr. McPherson. Leaving today for Tashme and from there to interior points, are the following representatives from Manitoba: Messrs. Taylor, Rattrey, Byle and MacFarlane. Arriving today from Alberta are the following: Messrs. Baker, Pollock and Frank Taylor.

These representatives of the sugar beet interests have one common objective, that is to secure Japanese labour for the industry. Frankly speaking, the approach to the Japanese has, in my opinion, been very poor. These delegations visit the respective communities where the Japanese are housed, and endeavour to sell the idea that they go east to work, on promises that they will be rewarded for the labour on a basis of not less than, say, \$50 a month. However, the work required in the sugar beet fields is seasonal, with a possible maximum employment of three months, and it does not provide a living for the twelve months. Therefore, some arrangements must be made whereby these Japanese are assured of employment for the other nine months of



Mr. A. MacNamara.....2

February 17th, 1943.

the year. I believe the representatives of the sugar beet industry should assume with the Government the responsibility of providing the necessary employment for these nine months of the year. In the event of no additional employment beyond the sugar beet work, the Japanese should have the selection of one of two propositions: (a) to return to British Columbia and go on relief, or (b) stay where they are and accept the same scale of relief as applies in British Columbia.

If these representatives are prepared to make promises, then they should be equally prepared to put them in writing, that the Japanese will have the opportunity to work for twelve months and receive for their labour wages that will justify them leaving the conditions under which they are now existing. A one-page memorandum outlining the conditions under which the Japanese shall go to the east, a guarantee of a minimum wage, with the undertaking that if they are not satisfied with the work for which they have contracted, they shall be returned to their present location, or if they are not satisfactory to the employer they may be returned to their present location, is the only logical way, and the only way, by which we can hope to have these Japanese volunteer to go east.

With reference to the letter from Mr. Trueman; I wrote you on September 30th that the Truemans and the likes of the Truemans will never convince the Japanese, unless the opportunities promised are sufficiently concrete to justify them leaving British Columbia. The same applies to your letter of February 8th, which has reference to Mr. Trueman's ideas of a "Race Relations Sunday". "Love thy neighbour as thyself" is an appropriate slogan in peace time, but to expect a favourable reaction to this slogan (after Pearl Harbour), or to expect the recruiting officers of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force to look with favour upon such a Sunday is, in my opinion, out of the question.

The best and only sales organization we have, are the Japanese themselves. The letters received by the Japanese from the Japanese who have already gone east are anything but encouraging. Undoubtedly many people exploited Japanese labour for their own benefit. Only yesterday one of the members of the delegation from Manitoba admitted that if the Japanese now in that province were given the opportunity to return to British Columbia and go on relief, that at least fifty percent would return.

In view of these conditions, any efforts as are at present being expended to secure this labour are useless. A new and concrete proposition along the lines above suggested will prove to be the only successful means of securing the co-operation of Japanese labour.

Yours sincerely,

*Austin C. Taylor*

Austin C. Taylor.

Encl.



MEMORANDUM TO MR. MacNAMARA

February 8, 1943.

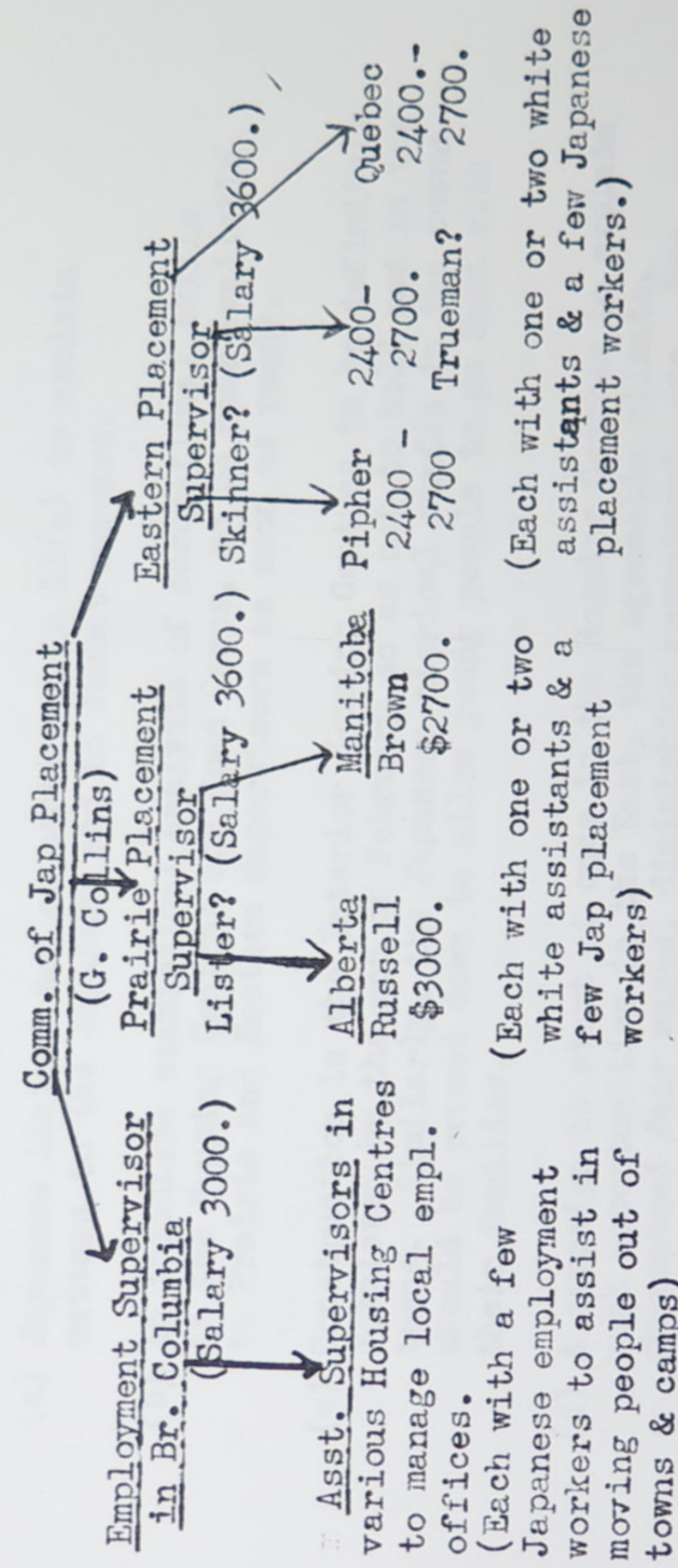
Re: Program for Reallocation of Japanese  
(This Program has been evolved after discussion and agreement with Mr. Collins and Senior Officers of the B.C. Security Commission upon the main points)

Dispersal  
policy  
early  
Feb 43

# 1. General Aims

- (a) Dispersal of Japanese across Canada and assimilation as far as possible into normal community life in family groups.
- (b) Productive employment for every employable Japanese, preferably in private industry, as a means of dispersal and of maintaining morale.
- (c) Treatment of Japanese upon the same basis as white residents in the same circumstances, especially as regards wages in private employment.

## 11. Organization - under personal supervision of



- (a) Supervisors to be men intimately acquainted with the Japanese in the towns and road camps so that they can talk with authority to prospective employers and place the Japanese in proper occupations - men of executive ability.
- (b) Assistant Supervisors in various Housing Centres have already set up employment offices. These offices might be expanded and made the bases for a systematic campaign to get people moving with the aid of a few capable Japanese.
- (c) Pipher and Trueman to be subordinated to the Eastern Placement Supervisor of the B. C. Security Commission. Trueman to be asked to accept such position at \$2400. - \$2700. or resign in favour of someone experienced in agricultural and industrial placement. All the B. C. Security Commission officials I have met emphasize that Trueman is no longer the man for the position in an expanded placement program, especially as he does not appear to take instructions from the Commission or work harmoniously with them. Mr. Taylor told me flatly, in the presence of Messrs. Collins and Eastwood, that Trueman



February 8, 1943.

Page 2

was no good and that he personally would not join the Advisory Board if Trueman was retained. Commissioner Shirras and Dr. Hodgins expressed the same view less forcibly. Mr. Trueman's salary of \$3500 is considered out of all line with Commission salaries and with the results of his efforts at placement.

- (d) Appointment of a Quebec Assistant Supervisor to connect the Greenwood Roman Catholic Japanese with people in Quebec who are interested in placing them in the East. Bishop Roy of Quebec City would probably be glad to assist in this work, and the Church would keep a fatherly eye on the Japanese placed in that Province.
- (e) There are several keen young Japanese University graduates in the settlements and farther East who believe they can do good work in interpreting their people to prospective employers and in promoting harmonious labour relations. If used under control of the various supervisors as liaison men they could be of great value in making placement a success.

111. Steps to Encourage Japanese Movement out of Housing Centres and Road Camps

- (a) Japanese liaison men as mentioned in 11(e) to explain matters to the Japanese and to combat rumours.
- (b) An immediate statistical analysis of occupational skills in the Housing Centres and Road Camps, to be made available to Prairie and Eastern Supervisors as soon as ready.
- (c) Construction in the Interior Housing Centres to be definitely completed by the end of February so as not to hold men in the towns. Similarly, the Japanese clerical staffs in the towns should be pruned down to allow young people to go East with their families.
- (d) A campaign to start at once in the Housing Centres to explain work opportunities in the East, the agreeable climate, guaranteed fair wages, diminishing resentment, etc. Use should be made of trusted speakers, books, and magazines, films, delegations and other means. Agents of prospective employers are useless for this purpose. A few good speakers among the Japanese from the Prairies and the East might be brought through the Interior Housing Centres and Road Camps to explain true conditions in the East and delegations from the Housing Centres might be sent East to see for themselves.
- (e) A booklet might be issued by the Commission containing descriptions of Eastern life by Japanese already there in various occupations, including sample letters from Japanese in various industries, with pictures. Alternatively a special issue might be distributed to all Japanese of the "New Canadian", devoted to stories and letters about work opportunities and other conditions in the East.
- (f) All Japanese positions in the Interior Housing Centres (except professional people) to be considered temporary only, as training grounds for young people moving East.



Memorandum to Mr. MacNamara

February 8, 1943.

Page 3

- (g) Development of Vocational training in the Housing Centres to train young people for jobs in the East - carpenter in g, metal working, mechanics, sewing and dress designing, domestic science and cooking, etc.
- (h) Definite assurance to heads of families that they will be allowed to come back to the Interior Housing Centres if they dislike the job, at their own expense, on the understanding that they agree to try other suitable jobs (if same are available) before coming back, and that they stay East a certain number of months at least.
- (i) Commission to guarantee to move families East with their usual household effects, to the nearest railway station to place of employment. Employer to agree to pay transportation of the worker (head of family) from Interior Housing Centre to place of employment, on the understanding that this will be deducted from wages if the man does not stay a certain number of months.
- (j) Families of internees who are released at Angler will be transported East with household goods if the men agree to take work in the East and to stay at it a certain number of months.
- (k) Road camps to be continued for at least the next year to absorb men refusing to go East, but it should be realized that they offer no assistance in a permanent solution to the reallocation problem.
- (l) Direct compulsion not to be used in persuading people to leave Housing Centres and Road Camps to enter private employment. Married men who refuse to leave Interior Housing Centres to be given subsistence rations and all other services now granted to maintenance cases, while their families are given the full relief scale.
- (m) Single men who refuse to leave Interior Housing Centres, or to work in road camps, to be transferred to separate road camps at Schreiber and Princeton, where they will be given subsistence rations (in raw state to cook themselves) and required to cut their own wood. Adequate guards to be provided, and any man would be at once free to move if agreeing to work in road camps or to enter private employment. Alternatively, these single men might be left in the Interior Housing Centres but refused work or maintenance there. This second method would be less satisfactory because of serious adverse effect on the movement of other Japanese East.
- (n) Annual leave of two or three weeks to young people working away from families, to be issued by local supervisors if their work and conduct have been satisfactory. The idea would be to allow them at least two weeks with their families at their own expense both for transportation and subsistence.
- (o) Young Japanese who move East to be allowed to marry, if the man concerned can show that his job will enable him to establish a family.



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IV. Steps to encourage Employment of Japanese on the Prairies and in Eastern Canada.

- (a) Immediate appointment of placement staffs as outlined in 11, so that they can investigate work opportunities and list them by the middle of March.
- (b) Close co-operation with local Selective Service Offices in finding job vacancies. The Placement Offices established should be close to Selective Service Offices, as in Port Arthur and Toronto at present. The Quebec Office might be at Montreal or Quebec City.
- (c) An educational and publicity campaign on the Prairies and in the East to show the people the need for Japanese labour in the current labour shortages and to explain the general peacefulness, industry and loyalty of the Japanese.
- (d) Placement always to be preceded by a careful campaign to get the concurrence and (if possible) assistance of the local council, veterans, unions, etc.
- (e) The Placement Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors on the Prairies and in the East to be allowed to issue travel permits for emergency movement of Japanese from small places where there are no R.C.M.P. Detachments, to avoid delay occasioned by obtaining same from R.C.M.P. Offices in Winnipeg, Toronto, etc.
- (f) Placement Officers of the Commission to control employment of Japanese girls, leaving the Y.W.C.A. to inspect living and working conditions, and to report thereon to the Commission.
- (g) Careful written agreements for all placements (one copy to be given the Japanese Committee Head in the area) to avoid exploitation of various kinds and to ensure that both sides live up to the bargain. These agreements to be discussed and thoroughly understood by all concerned before signing.
- (h) Relaxation of restrictions now enforced, when families move East. Japanese east of the Rockies to be allowed to possess standard wave radios, to obtain liquor but not to enter beverage rooms, etc.
- (i) Japanese to be given plainly to understand that they must stand on their own feet once they have entered private employment and save their money for slack seasons - that we will protect them from exploitation but that they must swallow their suspicions and pride and give fair value for their wages. In the long run, this is the best way to counteract local prejudice and to reconcile people in the locality to the residence of Japanese there, whether temporary or permanent.
- (k) Maintenance of Japanese families outside Interior Housing Centres should be given only where unforeseen circumstances lower total wages earned and where the Japanese can show that they have spent their wages wisely. Winterization of houses to be a charge upon the employer who owns the house and should be so understood when the employment agreement is signed.



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V. Types of Placement to be Developed

- (a) In general, preference to occupations and localities where Japanese will not compete seriously with white workers, and in which they may perhaps continue after the war without local resentment.
- (b) Preference to occupations which will give year-round work, or jobs like farming and lumbering which can be fitted together at various seasons.
- (c) No more than a few families should be allowed to settle together in any small town or area, except Japanese lumber communities in the North.
- (d) The best types of placement in farming are sugar beets, fruits and vegetables, poultry, green houses, and special work involving operations of machines.
- (e) Sugar beets - From estimates of Commission Officials and company representatives, it is estimated that following can be absorbed in this industry:
- |          |   |                     |
|----------|---|---------------------|
| Alberta  | - | 200 families        |
| Manitoba | - | 75 families         |
| Ontario  | - | 200 families        |
|          |   | <u>475 families</u> |
- in addition to those already there.*
- (f) Japanese families might be placed on abandoned farms for growing special crops and products, such as seeds, soy beans, berries, etc.
- (g) Fishing - Japanese to be allowed to hire out to white fishermen at prevailing wage rates around Lake Athabasca, the Manitoba Lakes, Lakes Superior and Nipigon and Georgian Bay, but not farther south. Pipher says he could place 75 men on Lake Nipigon alone.
- (h) Lumbering - Development of this industry in northern parts of the Provinces from Alberta to Quebec where families may live in groups, with medical services and education provided by the Company and the Commission respectively.
- (i) Boat Building - We have some skilled, experienced boat designers and builders in the Interior Housing Centres and Road Camps who might be usefully employed by companies around Georgian Bay, etc., to construct small craft for the Navy and the Merchant Marine - life boats, landing barges, mine sweepers, etc.
- (j) Small Industries - Japanese families might be placed around many small factories in Eastern Canada where the men could be employed in specialized lines without constituting any danger - one fine example is the Beamsville Basket Factory which has taken several after trying one man. There are hundreds of such small industries in Eastern Canada where jobs could be located by good placement workers.



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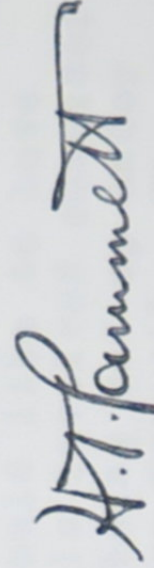
(K) Youth - These can be quietly placed in miscellaneous city jobs as at present.

Girls - Domestic work, dress factories, laundries, etc.

Boys - Gardeners, domestic work, truck drivers, mechanics, repairmen, railway section men, etc.

Emphasis should be placed upon securing jobs where they would not be required to meet the public continually. For this reason jobs such as waitresses and sales clerks would be unsatisfactory.

(1) Swing Crews - From Housing Centres might be sent upon special assignments in British Columbia and the Prairies where an urgent need arises, such as fuel cutting, fruit picking, etc.



H. T. Pammett



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REPORT OF INSPECTION TOUR OF JAPANESE CAMPS AND SETTLEMENTS  
IN THE PROVINCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA

Upon receipt of an official invitation from the Canadian Government, the undersigned, Pedro E. Schwartz, Consul General of Spain, in company of Mr. E.L. Maag, Delegate in Canada for the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva, left Montreal by airplane on July 12, 1942, for Vancouver, B.C., to visit the Japanese camps and settlements in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, according to the itinerary (See Appendix "A") prepared by the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa and approved by us.

MONDAY, JULY 13th: VANCOUVER, B. C.

I reached Vancouver at 1:30 p.m. on the 13th and received Messrs. I. Mishio and J. Tanaka, representatives from the local Japanese community, who had visited Japanese work camps at Jasper at the request of the British Columbia Security Commission. (See Appendix "B"). Some Japanese women also called on me to ask some questions concerning their own situation. Later I made an inspection tour of the city to observe the condition of the stores, houses, and other possessions left by the evacuated Japanese.

TUESDAY, JULY 14th: HASTINGS PARK CLEARING STATION, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Complete resume of tour of inspection through this establishment attached hereto. (See Appendix "C").

Upon completion of this tour, an interview was held with delegates of those in detention at the Clearing Station, Mrs. M. Kumagaya and Reverend Y. Ono, both Japanese Nationals. (Time 3.30 p.m.). Before the interview, however, Mr. A. Rive of the Department of External Affairs warned that any Naturalized persons or Canadian Nationals of Japanese origin interviewing the Representative of the Protecting Power will do so with the full understanding that they are prepared to meet whatever consequences may follow their action. (See Appendix "D").

In reply to my question, "Are you well treated?", Reverend Ono replied, "Yes, everyone is well treated; the treatment is fair". Their complaints were presented as follows: (Also see Appendix "E").

1. The Japanese at Hastings Park do not consider it safe to leave the T.B. ward right next to the Hospital. It was ascertained that there is no intermingling of equipment, utensils, patients or staff with the hospital ward alongside. But even so, the Japanese claim that this is not sufficient isolation and that the two departments should better be separated.
2. The Japanese wish to have a resident doctor available at all times. At present they are served during the day by the staff doctors, but during the night, in cases of emergency, considerable delay is incurred in securing medical attention. Mentioned was a case of a Japanese man, who was stricken with a serious illness during the night. His relatives were called, but the nurse in charge would not allow them to see him until the doctor arrived after a considerable lapse of time. Meanwhile the patient died, and the Japanese are inclined to believe that the excitement caused by not being permitted to see his relations had been a contributing factor to his death. The man was suffering from a fatal illness, and the contention is that had there been a doctor present, he would have recognized it as such, and allowed the family at his bedside. The Japanese claim that in a settlement of approximately 3000 persons similar, though not necessarily so serious, cases are bound to occur frequently during hours when the present staff doctors are not on duty.
3. In the early stages of the evacuation there were some instances where a widower with children was sent to a work camp, and these children had to be left behind at Hastings Park without either parent to care for them. Reverend Ono admitted that this condition had now been corrected.



4. Apart from hospital medical care, they have to pay for their own medicines; and with the low scale of relief, some of them are not able to do so. Request that some additional allowance be made for this purpose.
5. Long delays are experienced in securing medical attention for maternity cases. Otherwise care is good.
6. When those detained at Hastings Park receive their orders to evacuate to the interior British Columbia settlements, they are permitted to take with them 150 pounds each of personal effects, plus two or three days' food supply. Kitchen utensils and tools are allowed extra. This they do not consider sufficient, and request we endeavour to have the limit raised.
7. There is uncertainty among them as to what scale of relief they will receive when they are settled in the interior projects. Request advice on this matter in writing from the British Columbia Security Commission
8. Mention was made of favoritism shown by some of the officials and employees at Hastings Park, which is causing dissatisfaction among the Japanese. This factor cannot probably be eliminated beyond a certain point in such a large organization and could be attributed to the human element.
9. They wish to have an outline of the educational system to be instituted in the interior settlements.
10. Considerable financial loss was incurred by many of them due to their having to leave their business and occupation on sudden notice. What arrangements have been made for recompense, and to what extent? (This matter comes under the scope of the Custodian of Enemy Property).

(Note: the British Columbia Security Commission informed me that the Hastings Park Clearing Station was expected to be closed by the end of September.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th:

A delegation from Greenwood, B.C., was picked up at Midway, B.C., on the train and carried as far as Greenwood, where they were let off. GREENWOOD is a small town on the Kettle Valley line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It is intended as a permanent settlement for the Japanese evacuated from the restricted area of British Columbia, and is not a work camp. At the time of the interview, the Japanese population of approximately 1000 consisted mainly of women and children with a few old men, unfit for work. The able bodied males were working at the road camps.

Delegates from the Japanese living at Greenwood were:

Mr. Y. Nishi	{	(Naturalized)
Mrs. K. Tabata		"
Mr. K. Shinde		"
Mr. H. Shiomi		(Japanese National)

Their claims were presented as follows:

1. Inadequate relief scale, which is as follows:

\$15.00	per month for single man
\$21.00	per month for man and wife
\$4.00	per month for each child to a maximum of
\$45.00	per month per family.

In a family of eight, this works out to approximately sixteen cents per day per person; and the contention is that it is impossible to feed the family adequately on this amount.

2. No allowance has yet been made to residents of Greenwood for clothing. B.C. Security Commission assured us that this would be forthcoming be-



fore winter sets in, when heavier clothing is required.

3. Recreation: while nominal recreation is provided for children, none is available for the adult population. Specifically request a pool table.
4. Delay in remittances from pay of men working at road camps. It was apparent that most remittances were about two or three months late in reaching the dependents. B.C. Security Commission advise that arrangements have been made for prompt settlement. This will also be the case henceforth with regard to direct relief which will be paid in advance.
5. Anxious to have families united. B.C. Security Commission have already made the statement to the public that reunion would be carried out by degrees as rapidly as practicable. (See Appendix "A"). It was indeed found that the majority of the residents of the various camps and settlements were aware of this plan, but some of them were in doubt as to the details and when it would become effective. They were assured by me that they would be reunited before winter, and that the work camps would be closed, this being the advice received from the B. C. Security Commission.
6. Housing accommodation: some parts are comfortable, and some not completely equipped. Some are living in community buildings, and others in private houses. Security Commission advise that equipment will be made sufficient shortly.
7. Have a twenty-five bed hospital, with one doctor (Occidental). Request that another doctor (Japanese) be appointed.
8. No school accommodation yet, but one promised in September to be operated by the Catholic Missions. The Japanese in Greenwood are predominantly Roman Catholic in religion. (See Appendix "G").

[Note: As claims were very similar throughout the trip, repetition of details will be omitted.]

Party arrived at Nelson mid-night July 15th, and interviews were immediately granted delegations from Kaslo, Sandon, and Slocan.

Delegates from the Japanese living at KASLO were:

Miss Kiyoko Oda	(Canadian National)
Mr. Kiso Kutsukake	" "
Dr. Chutaro Banno (dentist)	" "
Mr. Kiichi Maruyama	(Naturalized)
Mrs. Toshi Hyodo	" "

1. There are approximately 950 Japanese in Kaslo, mostly United Church members. They estimated that approximately 10% of the people were Japanese Nationals. All the physically fit males were working at the road camps.
2. Relief scale insufficient.
3. Need clothing allowance.
4. Anxious for reunion of families.
5. Delay in receiving dependents' allowances from workmen cheques.
6. Request information on plans for education system for children.



legates from Japanese living at SANDON were:

Mr. Hatsutaro Sakamoto (Japanese National)  
Mr. Ryuichi Hirahara "  
Mr. Shuji Suzuki (Canadian National)  
Mr. R. Miyake (Naturalized)

1. There are approximately 550 Japanese in Sandon; and about 25% of them are Japanese Nationals. All physically fit males at road camps.
2. Brought up the point that the cost of food here was about 20% higher than in former homes, and this together with the meagre scale of relief made it even more difficult to get by.
3. All other points mentioned for Kaslo may be applied here.

Delegates from Japanese living at SLOCAN were:

Mr. K. Shionoi (See Appendix "H") (Canadian National)  
Mr. Shizuo Muraki (Naturalized)  
Mr. G. Takahashi (Japanese National)  
Mrs. C. Tokumaga (Naturalized)

1. There are approximately 1000 Japanese in Slocan, of whom 70 female and 104 male are Japanese Nationals.
2. Most of the families at Slocan have already been reunited, to the intense gratification of those concerned.
3. Housing shortage due to delay in arrival of materials for construction of new accommodation.
4. Relief inadequate. Higher cost of food.
5. Delay in receiving cheques by dependents of workers, resulting in acceptance of relief from local relief office as advances on remittances.
6. Mr. Takahashi says that he was the original man sent out by the Security Commission to survey this valley, and that he selected Slocan as a suitable spot for a good farming district and settlement.
7. All other points mentioned in connection with Kaslo may be applied here.

THURSDAY, JULY 16th: KASLO, B.C.

At 5 a.m. we were driven by Mr. E.L. Boultee, Chief Supervisor of the area, and Mr. Loughheed, Supervisor at Kaslo, from Nelson to that town over a distance of 45 miles. The party included Assistant Commissioner Mead of the R.C.M.P., Mr. E.L. Maag, Mr. A. Rive, Mr. F.P. Bernard, Honorary Spanish Vice-Consul, and myself.

The Japanese here are settled in all available buildings, including private houses, old hotels (remodelled and repaired), and new construction. A visit was paid to dining halls, storage building (where all their personal effects are carefully itemized and stored), recreation centres, etc. The Japanese have been provided with their own particular type of bathing accommodation. They appeared quite satisfied with the treatment received.

All available vacant land is divided up into small plots among them; and they were already showing excellent results in growing at least a portion of the needs of vegetables and fruits. The land is fertile.

The party returned to Nelson at 10 a.m. to board the train west for Hope, B.C.



IDAY, JULY 17th; CAMP 11, HOPE, B. C.

Camp 11 is situated on the Hope-Princeton Highway, midway between Hope and Trite's farm, location of 14 Mile Ranch. After arriving at Hope about 8 a.m., the party left by automobile to visit the two camps.

Delegates: Mr. Y. Yamaga (National)  
Mr. K. Takahashi "  
Mr. R. Iwamoto "  
Mr. S. Kozai "

1. All are in good health and satisfied with general treatment.
2. This camp has been in operation for four months; and the men work 6 days per week at the basic rate of twenty-five cents per hour, with Carpenters receiving 35¢, Fallers 30¢, Hog tenders 30¢ per hour; and Cooks get \$55.00 per month. (These rates of pay apply to all other camps visited). Of this, they pay 75¢ per day for their food and keep; and \$20.00 is deducted for the support of their families.
3. They contend that, even if they do not miss a single day's work, with the above deductions plus those for Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Insurance, etc., there is very little left for them to buy cigarettes and other comforts of life. If they work every day, the most they can expect to have for themselves is between \$4.00 and \$5.00; and if they should be forced through sickness or accident to miss a day or two, they would have nothing coming to them at the end of the month.
4. They have not received any allowance for clothing; and they will need warm clothes for the winter.
5. The food is good; and they occasionally receive Japanese food such as rice and soya bean sauce.
6. Treatment by foreman is good.
7. Some of them are worried about their property, farms, and business left behind at the coast in the hands of the Custodian. Reports have reached them of inadequate supervision of their property and of mischievous damage to their farms and buildings by persons not known. What protection and indemnity, if any, are they entitled to. Is there any provision for recompense for those, such as loggers, who had made heavy capital investments in timber stands, machinery, etc., and who under sudden evacuation notice were forced to abandon their investments without being able to earn any returns?
8. The men at this camp operate a co-operative canteen, the profit from which is returned to the men at the camp. Each man paid in \$5.00 as his contribution to the capital fund for starting the undertaking. The men are very satisfied with the manner in which it is run.
9. The men sleep in two bunkhouses of 50 men each in double tiered bunks. The quarters are kept very clean and are well heated. There is one large dining room and a kitchen; also two Japanese style bathhouses.
10. Doctor visits camp only once every three weeks, which they do not consider sufficient. They would like to have a visit every week.
11. These men are all working on the construction of the Hope-Princeton Highway, which passes through this camp.
12. For additional petitions see Appendices "I" and "J"



14 MILE RANCH

Large farm leased from Mr. Trites of Vancouver with buildings and equipment. Also located on the Hope-Princeton Highway. Arrived here from Camp 11 about 3.00 p.m.

Delegate: Mr. K. Tsuyuki (Japanese National)  
(See Appendix "K")

1. On this date there were at this site 55 men, working to build and prepare quarters for about 3000 eventually to be settled here. Of the workers 32 were Nationals, 8 were Naturalized, and 15 were Canadian born.
2. Conditions and treatment were generally good.
3. The men wish to have electricity installed, as the lamps being used in the adapted barns were considered a serious fire hazard.
4. They have no doctor yet, and would like to have one.
5. As in other centres, they have to pay for medicines, but have not sufficient money to do so.
6. Wish to receive assurance that the road into the settlement will be kept open during the winter, so that adequate supplies can be brought in.
7. This camp is intended mainly for Japanese Nationals; and the men will continue to work on the roads which passes through, but will live with their families. Considerable construction is planned for this settlement by the Security Commission.

SATURDAY, JULY 18th: RED PASS JUNCTION

From Chilliwack the party took the C.N.R. train on the Jasper line, and arrived at Red Pass on July 18th at 1.00 p.m.

Delegates: Mr. D. Kondo (Japanese National)  
Mr. I. Mioshita "  
Mr. M. Kanamitsu "

1. About 80 men, all Nationals, were working at this camp on the Jasper-Blue River Highway. There had been a maximum of 100 men at this camp at one time.
  2. Camp conditions good; but complain that foreman here too severe with the men.
  3. Married men are now gradually returning to their families.
  4. Are not allowed outside the camp area without permit. Wish to know if they could not be allowed more freedom to move around, as long as they remain out of the protected area of the coast, which extends roughly 100 miles inland.
  5. Same complaints as mentioned for other camps with regard to their property left behind in the hands of the Custodian.
  6. Inadequate relief as detailed previously.
  7. Men live in wooden structures well heated and equipped. Camp is clean and orderly. Recreations are limited due to lack of equipment.
  8. See Appendix "L".
- (Note: before departure Mr. Maag received some letters from the Japanese workers to be sent to Japan.)



Delegate from RED SAND-BLUE RIVER CAMP, Mr. I Hatanaka (Japanese National), met the party at Red Pass Junction.  
Brief identical with that for Red Pass.

RAINBOW CAMP, about 6 miles east of Red Pass.

This camp was visited by Mr. Maag and myself only.

Brief identical with that of Red Pass.

GEIKE, ALBERTA: Just over the Provincial boundary.

Visit at 5.00 p.m. Delegate: Mr. O. Tsuchikawa (Japanese National)

1. Brief similar with that of Red Pass.
2. Very poor water supply at this camp, which was a cause for complaint from the men.
3. There are no permanent wooden structures here, and the men live in tents. They claim this is an unsatisfactory condition.
4. Wish to have more freedom to move outside the confines of the camp.
5. Food inadequate at times. Deliveries are made only about once a week. While the supply is sufficient for a few days after delivery by the end of the week, rations are short. (This could possibly be attributed to faulty kitchen management or planning, as none of the other camps suggested anything resembling a food shortage at any time).
6. Lack of recreation facilities.

Other camps in this vicinity, but not visited by the party, include CAMP FITZWILLIAMS, GRANTS BROOK, LUCERNE, YELLOWHEAD.

MONDAY, JULY 20th: LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

Arrived 1.45 p.m., and received some Japanese engaged in sugar beet farming. There are about 400 Japanese families in this district or about 2585 persons. The farm workers receive \$27.00 per acre worked and \$7.00 to \$9.00 for miscellaneous cultivation. Most of them evacuated from Vancouver and vicinity have money on which they are living until harvest, but those who are without resources receive credit from the stores under guarantee of the employer farmers.

Occidental farmers have been negligent in discharging contractual obligation to keep clear the divisional pathways between the beet fields to allow proper cultivation.

Japanese have been generally well treated; and the families are all together. No bathing facilities and houses are not suitably constructed for the winter; and also lumber not enough. No clothing expense allowance; and money received for their work is considered by the Japanese as being insufficient for living. No knowledge concerning their possessions left behind in British Columbia.

Japanese doing housework receive only \$2.00 per day, whereas Occidentals engaged in similar work make \$4.00. See Appendix "M".

(Note: Commissioner Mead, representing the Security Commission, offered to settle these requests as soon as possible.)



PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS AND OPINIONS.

1. Conditions in settlements and in camps are in general good; and treatment mostly humane and just.
2. Health of Japanese appeared good; but for greater safeguard of health and sanitation, appointment of more doctors to settlements and increase of frequency of doctors' calls at camps necessary.
3. Increase of relief seems desirable, and also allowance for clothing.
4. Institution of appropriate educational facilities as soon as practicable.
5. Higher rates of pay for workers so that they might be able to purchase necessary clothes, and simple comforts of life.
6. Improvement of housing in settlements, camps, and farms required for winter.

Convinced by observation made during the inspection that the Canadian authorities are doing their best to remedy any faults, I am sure that satisfaction will be obtained concerning the above points.

Montreal, July 27, 1942.

(Signed) Pedro E. Schwartz  
Consul General of Spain  
in charge of Japanese interests.



July 17, 1942,  
Workers at Road Camp, No. 11,  
Hope, B. C.

To the Spanish Consul General:

Questions and proposals to improve treatment presented on the occasion of the visit of the Spanish Consul General:

- 1) Japanese subjects engaged in agriculture in Canada, who have been ordered under Government regulations to evacuate from the Pacific coast territory defined as the protected area (100 miles wide), in the middle of the farming season, have lost the cost of fertilizer put into land in anticipation of harvest and incurred other damages. Moreover, there will be no harvest for two or three years after the termination of the war due to the great devastation of farms. What steps will the Government take in view of this situation.
- 2) Japanese logging operators, possessing contracts worth tens of thousands of dollars to cut logs, have made roads and built flumes for this purpose, and, have invested large sums of money in the purchase of necessary logging machinery and tools; but, they have been ordered to evacuate before the return of their investment. What measures will the Government take in regard to these people.
- 3) What steps will the Government take to indemnify the loss incurred by labourers, who have been working at set wages, or higher wages, on account of their losing work following the evacuation order.
- 4) We were fingerprinted to co-operate with the Government under the enforcement of the revisions in regulations concerning us, enemy aliens, and made in the face of the changes in the present war. We demand an increase and revision of the prevailing low scale wages, with which it is clearly impossible to purchase the daily necessities and replenish working clothes meeting daily wear and tear. Otherwise, in the face of rising wartime prices, it can be positively asserted now that the day is near when we will not be able to carry on our work.
- 5) What will the Government do to indemnify the losses incurred through theft of personal effects, stoppage of business, and damage to house, fixtures, and household effects belonging to people in remote areas, who received orders to evacuate immediately without even time to change their clothes and who had to leave their personal effects, business, and property as they were.
- 6) We acknowledge that up to this time the treatment of workers at this camp and the food have been for the most part satisfactory. We trust Mr. Webster, the resident engineer of this camp, and acknowledge that he is very kind to us. At this time when four months have already passed in detention, we express our deep appreciation to Mr. Webster for taking up immediately with the authorities the petitions concerning security of our life.
- 7) With reference to health and sanitation, it is considered that only one call by a doctor in three weeks is not sufficient. In this inconvenient district even the First Aid Man is not on duty on Saturday and Sunday of each week. Insecurity thus being great, it is accordingly desired that the call by the doctor be made at least once a week. At the same time it is desired that a telephone be installed to provide for cases of emergency. Up to the present the doctor has been unkind to the patients by disregarding their petitions and insisting to prescribe forced labour.



- 8) We petition that the following be freely permitted: nursing by close relatives of men in hospital due to accident or sickness, and calls on these men by friends; and visit by workers to their wives at childbirth.
- 9) When the amounts of orders of supplies are unavoidably restricted under wartime prices control, it is desired that restricted goods be substituted with others to bring the volumes of supplies up to the original orders.
- 10) Has the Canadian Government authority under international law to evacuate us from the "protected area" under wartime regulations, to apply us to compulsory labour in the road camps, and to restrict our liberty.



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