

This copy has been provided by the UBC Archives [or UBC Rare Books and Special Collections] and is to be used solely for research or private study.

NAC - Policy, General, 1942-1944 RG 36/27 Vol 9 File 203 .

FOLDER NO. 5

Roy Miki fonds

~~RARE~~ BOOKS AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

C  
O  
P  
Y.....

EXEPT.

Mr George Collins' Letter. A. MacNamara  
Feb. 3rd, 1944.

At the moment I think we should be more concerned as to whether or not we are going to proceed with the taking of Declarations from the Japanese as to their loyalty to this country or to Japan. From observations I have made and from reports submitted by the officials in our Interior Housings, it would appear that a very large number of Japanese would declare their loyalty to Japan. This is based mainly on observations of children reaching the age of 16 years who are required to register with the R.C.M. Police and their attitude at that time indicates that their sympathies are with Japan. There are innumerable families who have relatives in Japan and should they at this time declare their loyalty to this country they are fearful that retaliatory action may be taken against their relatives in Japan.

If the foregoing assumption is correct I think it would be unwise to have a policy in effect where a great number of people who willingly declare their disloyalty to Canada is permitted to travel about the country without any form of permits or official recording of their movements.

The suggestion may be made that this should only apply to disloyal Canadian Japanese and to Japanese Nationals. The question immediately arises as to how the information as to which category they come within can be relayed to the various Police detachments<sup>2</sup><sub>4</sub> and Commission offices throughout the country where Permits are being issued at the present time.

My recommendation as to Travel Permits is as set forth in the copy which you sent to me which reads that they will become effective early in 1944 and made applicable to all persons of the Japanese race.

GEORGE COLLINS  
Commissioner.

OTTAWA.  
January 22, 1944

C  
O  
P  
Y.....

EXEMPT  
from A. MacNamara's Letter.

We propose to give immediate further consideration with a view to definite action on the question of taking declarations of loyalty from the Japanese when we obtain detailed information from U.S. on their exact procedure. We have your recommendations on this point.

A. MacNamara.

203

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON



DEC 31 1944

Hon. George Collins  
Commissioner of Japanese Placement  
British Columbia Security Commission  
360 Homer Street  
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Collins:

In answer to your letter of December 18, the Deputy Minister of Labour under date of December 23 forwarded to us your letter of December 17. The information supplied therein about restrictions on movement of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada answers our inquiries very fully and satisfactorily.

Your courtesy in this matter is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

*D.S. Meyer*  
Director



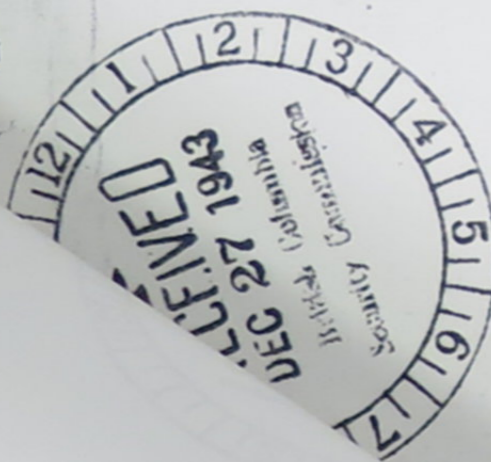
203.

DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF LABOUR



CANADA

Ottawa, December 24th, 1943.



Mr. George Collins,  
Commissioner,  
B.C. Security Commission,  
360 Homer Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thanks for your letter of December 18th outlining, in a comprehensive manner, your views as to the procedure that should be followed in the event of a decision being made to segregate the loyal and disloyal Japanese.

We are glad to have this available for our guidance in event of any further action being taken along this line. At the present time, we are not in a position to say whether and when a policy of this nature may be adopted.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

93

December 18th, 1943.

D.S. Myer, Esq.,  
Director,  
War Relocation Authority,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of November 27th, concerning the movement of the Japanese, please be advised that I have prepared an answer to your enquiries. However, it is necessary for me to make my submission to my superiors in Ottawa and in due course they will pass same along to you.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COLLINS,  
Commissioner.

GC/DS

December 18th, 1943.

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

Under date of November 27th,  
I received an enquiry from Mr. D.S. Myer, Director  
of the War Relocation Authority, Washington, D.C.  
copy of which is attached.

I am submitting two copies of  
my reply which I wish you would peruse and if  
acceptable to you forward to Mr. Myer.

GEORGE COLLINS,  
Commissioner.

GC/DS  
Encl:

93

December 18th, 1943.

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

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 16th with enclosure from the Canadian Embassy in Washington re Segregation of Loyal and Disloyal Japanese.

With reference to a proposal of segregation of disloyal from loyal Japanese, I wish to make the following comments realizing that they have already been brought out in the discussions between the respective Departments of the Government.

(1) The Declaration of the intentions or inclinations should be applicable to all persons of Japanese extraction residing in Canada irrespective of the present national status, (i.e. Japanese National, Canadian Naturalized or Canadian born.) Refusal to make a declaration to constitute disloyalty.

(2) If the foregoing principle is accepted the procedure should be carried out with a high degree of 'solemnity' as it might in some cases be the reverse of Naturalization. Outlining the purpose of the Declaration, the probable action resulting from the persons choice and the swearing of the Declaration should have the same degree of dignity as in our Civil Courts. It is presumed that Declarations would be taken before Magistrate or Judge.

(3) Persons required to sign a Declaration.

- (a) All single Japanese of both sexes over the age of 16 years.
- (b) The husband's Declaration would be binding upon his wife and all children under 16 years of age and all mentally infirm dependents over 16 years of age.
- (c) If the husband is deceased the Declaration of the Widow will have the same force as 3-b.
- (d) In the case of illegitimate children under 16 years of age the Declaration of the mother (if married) will apply.
- (e) If a married woman has a child under 16 years of age of which the putative father is not the husband of the woman, the Declaration of the husband will apply.
- (f) If both parents of the children under 16 years of age are deceased the Declaration of the Guardian or party of adoption will apply.

-2-

A. MacNamara, Esq.

December 18th, 1943.

- (c) All children attaining their 16th birthday will be required to make their Declaration at time of registration by R.C.M.P.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

- (a) For this purpose the persons residing in the Interior Housings would be polled first. For simplicity, Japanese living and working in areas adjacent to the settlements would be requested to appear before the tribunal.

- (b) Mines and Resources Road Camps.

- (c) Self-evacuated and self-supporting groups throughout Canada.

(5) SEGREGATION

There are innumerable problems to be dealt with such as location of centre, method of transfers, additional security, adequate white personnel, camp projects, etc., which I have been turning over in my mind but which will have to be formulated in the light of the experience encountered in the U.S.A., should the Federal Government decide to proceed with such a policy.

GENERAL REMARKS:

You will note that I have not made any reference to the form of Declaration or provisions for Boards of Appeal as this is mainly a matter for the Department of External Affairs and the Department of Justice.

If actual segregation is to be done it should start immediately in the new fiscal year so as to avoid moving families after they have their personal gardens planted. This is also the logical time to put forth another concerted effort to have the loyal families moved east of the Rockies.

In addition I would want to have at least one year's fuelwood cut and delivered into the segregation camp while we have the present fuelwood set-up in operation.

Awaiting your further advice.

GC/DS

GEORGE COLLINS,  
Commissioner.

360 Homer Street,  
December 17th, 1943.  
Vancouver, B.C.

D.S. Myer, Esq.,  
Director,  
War Relocation Authority,  
WASHINGTON.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 27th concerning the movement of persons of the Japanese race for whom this Commission is responsible. May I say that we are keenly interested in your activities with regard to control of the Japanese and are on the mailing list for all your releases.

From your enquiry I judge that you are particularly interested in regulations pertaining to and the control of the movement of the Japanese throughout the country.

I might say that every person of the Japanese race residing in Canada was registered with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by November 25th, 1942 and was issued with a registration card, bearing name, description, thumbprint and signature. A complete personal history of each person is held on a master file in our office in Vancouver and a copy of every report or move by the Japanese is held on the individual record, this office thereby having full knowledge at all times of the whereabouts and actions of each Japanese throughout Canada.

For security reasons, the movement of all Japanese in or out of our Relocation Centres is subject to the approval of the R.C.M.P. In addition persons who have been given permission to accept employment outside the Centres may not change their domicile or move from the area to which they are sent without the approval of the R.C.M. Police as set forth in the attached copy of the regulation.

The decision as to whether or not it is necessary for a Japanese to travel is made by one of the senior Officials of this Commission after having investigated the facts as presented by the Japanese. If the request is approved by this administration a recommendation is made to the nearest R.C.M. Police Headquarters and a member of that Force issues the actual permit, unless their confidential files indicate that such a movement is against the best interests of the State.

As you will note the permit specifies the time of departure, method and route of travel and an expiry date. If, at any time, a Japanese is questioned by a Peace Officer and he is not in possession of a proper permit, a charge may be laid forthwith in the Court of the area in which the regulations appear to be violated. The penalties for an offence against the regulations are set forth in the copy attached.

You evidence an interest in the Road Blocks referred to in our publication. It must be understood that

-2-

D.S. Myer, Esq.December 17th, 1943.

..... our Relocation Centres are not in an enclosure but are located in the interior mountains of British Columbia where every advantage is taken of the natural barriers. The Centres are located in deep valleys bounded by high mountains on either side. The only access to the valleys is by rail or highway and these routes follow the course of the river which flows through the valleys. On each of these routes, we have erected a suitable guard house which is staffed at all times by uniformed Civilian Security Guards who are Special Constables of the R.C.M. Police. All traffic over these routes must stop and submit to the scrutiny of the guards.

In areas where Japanese have been permitted to enter normal employment the R.C.M. Police maintain surveillance over the Japanese in the course of their regular police duties.

In addition to the above, this Commission maintains branch offices in each of the Provinces of Canada to which Japanese are relocated. Their duty is primarily to investigate placement opportunities in their area and to submit full details in order that a "Selected Placement" may be made by releasing from our Relocation Centres the most suitable single person or family unit to fill the requirements of the employer such as housing, hours of labour, degree of skill, etc.

Our branch offices then maintain a follow-up service in order that we may know whether or not the Japanese are becoming assimilated as well as being in a position to judge the public reaction to the Japanese moving into the area.

I trust that I have been able to give you a general outline of this phase of our activities however, I appreciate that there are many small details which you may wish to have for your records and I would be pleased to deal with any further requests you would care to send along to us.

When we look at the magnitude of your problem we fully appreciate the difficulties of your task and wish you every success in the carrying out of your programme.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COLLINS,  
Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

GC/DS

Dec. 17-43.

ation of Disloyal from Loyal Japanese.

ation policy to be applied to all Japanese  
Interior Housing and Road Camps.

Declarations as to loyalty to be obtained from  
all Japanese over the age of 16; and to be  
accepted as bona fide without reference to  
present status. (Many individuals now listed

as Nationals were refused opportunity of becoming  
naturalized in B.C.) Refusal to sign declaration constitutes <sup>disloyalty</sup>.

- (2) All children under 16 years of age to be ~~given~~  
Classed automatically under father's declaration,  
and to be given opportunity of appealing or reacting  
age of 16 or 18.

- (3) All declarations to be considered final except  
where coercion is suspected.

- (4) All disloyal Japanese to be segregated  
immediately - as rapidly as possible after  
declarations - in selected isolated areas  
(Gasline, Lemon Creek) and RCMP to assume  
greater authority in these centres. Generally  
speaking the Centre would continue on present  
bases in all respects, but in a more restricted  
sense, particularly in relation to permits.

- (5) New privileges, such as right to buy property etc,  
should be put through at this time, and all  
Japanese loyal to Canada caused be regrouped

Centres with the objective in view  
ing all unemployables in one centre  
(Bewer), while many relocatable families  
would be moved directly east. This would be  
feasible in a number of cases if we had hostels  
in Ontario & Quebec. Young persons separating from  
parents should be moved directly east.

⑥ Extra precautions should be taken at time of  
declarations, so that there be no question later of  
legality and that B.C.C. officials may not be  
involved in any appeals.

⑦ Employment of white staff in disloyal  
Centres should be recommended. It might be  
necessary to permit loyal teachers to remain  
temporarily in disloyal centres, if movement takes  
place before June.

⑧. If declarations were taken in early Spring,  
family movement to farm placement might  
be accelerated. Group transfers would be less  
disrupting - from one centre to another, if effected  
during summer months. Schools could be  
closed early in June.

⑨ It is inferred that as no declaration is required  
from Japanese outside Interior Housing & Camps  
that they will be free to make their own choice  
at close of war without further questioning. CORR.

93

December 11th, 1943.

Colin Clifford, Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Slocan District Board of Trade,  
NEW DENVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of letter dated December 2nd which you have forwarded to Mr. G.C. Lanskaill, Secretary of the Nelson Board of Trade.

I wish to compliment you on the very fair manner in which the Board you represent has approached this problem which I think we must all admit will have to be dealt with at the conclusion of hostilities having in mind the best solution from a long-range viewpoint of what will be in the best interests of Canada as a whole.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE COLLINS,  
Commissioner.

GC/DS

Date December 2nd, 1943. 93  
 To Commissioner G. E. Collins  
 L. Brown  
 Re: PROPOSED FARMING OPERATIONS - 1944

The writer does not feel competent to contribute much that be of value in formulating a plan towards a more successful operation of the Commission's Farm Projects as he is not conversant with results achieved in the past two seasons.

Past experience would seem to indicate that Japanese have not worked well for the Commission on straight wages but wherever the element of competition has been injected, such as the rivalry between building gangs in the construction of Tashme, then a great deal better labour return has resulted. Piece work, such as used in net making, has been satisfactory.

The foregoing is merely to indicate that I am of the opinion that Japanese farm labour would be uneconomical to the Commission but hold the opinion when the Japanese is on his own he will do a considerably better job. Thus I would subscribe to the Commission farms being operated entirely by the Japanese. If they can be induced to pool their work and co-operate in the sale of their produce good results are possible of attainment. Mission and Haney Japanese have had considerable experience and success in co-operative selling and merchandising.

(1) Yes.

(2) On a crop share basis rather than on seasonal rental as the latter would be hard to determine and harder to collect, particularly if maintenance cases elect farm work.

(3) Yes.

(4) Yes - by day labour under close supervision.

(5) All seed and fertilizer to be supplied by the Japanese. As a great deal of city property has been sold, many Japanese now have surplus funds on hand which might be useful in this undertaking. The hand tools now owned by the Commission could be sold to the Japanese at a very low figure.

(6) Maintenance costs should be recovered from the individuals on sale of their produce but only covering the period from seed time to harvest.

To avoid a surplus of unsaleable produce, advice regarding kind of crops to be grown can readily be had from the Department of Agriculture.

MLB/GM

*M. L. Brown*  
 M. L. BROWN,  
 Office Manager.

COPY FOR INFORMATION OF MR. COLLINS

93

1011943 SLOCAN DISTRICT BOARD OF TRADE

NEW DENVER, B.C.  
Dec. 2nd. 1943.

W. G. C. Lenskail, Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Nelson Board of Trade,  
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Mr. Lanskail:

We have carefully considered your letter dated Nov. 25th., and it is our view that the situation regarding the Japanese in the Slocan is as follows:-

The final disposition of the Japanese is a question for the Dominion Government to decide, and it is possible that a decision has been made, but, our Board feels that at this time it would be unwise to publish to the world the decision, if any, until the cessation of hostilities.

Many of the Japanese nationals have expressed their desire to return to their Country, and those wishing to remain should be allowed to stay, only, if there is indubitable proof that they have been good citizens.

In the case of Canadian born Japanese the case is entirely different, their legal status has to be decided, and we who pride ourselves on our democratic principles must see to it, that the Japanese who are allowed to remain do not become a minority group with a persecution complex.

This Board, however, does at this time wish to remind the Dominion of Labour of its promise to remove from the various districts the Japanese sent there as a war measure.

I any event we cannot ask other Provinces to accept Japanese if we in British Columbia are not willing to take our quota, the dispersal suggestion is, possibly, a good one, as it would tend to break up racial groups.

Our Board feels that the speaking of English must be a prime requisite for any Japanese wishing to remain in Canada.

Yours very truly,

.....Sec., S.D.B. of T.  
Colin Clifford

93

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON



NOV 27 1943

British Columbia Security Commission  
Vancouver, British Columbia  
Dominion of Canada

Gentlemen:

As you perhaps know, this agency is charged with the responsibility for the supervision and maintenance of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast of the United States in 1942. We have received a copy of your report entitled "Removal of Japanese from Protected Areas", which covers the period from March 4 to October 31, 1942, and have noted with great interest the approach taken to the solution of your similar problem in Canada.

Your report indicates that a system of road blocks has been set up and that the movement of evacuees from certain districts, which I assume include the sugar beet projects, road camps, group projects and other evacuee settlements, is subject to permits issued by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or the British Columbia Provincial Police. It would be extremely helpful to us if you could supplement these statements in more detail with respect to restrictions placed on the movement of evacuees out of these settlements. We are particularly interested in the procedure for obtaining permits, the type of investigation made prior to granting permits, the bases for granting or denying them, and the sanctions imposed for violating their terms.

We are also interested in receiving information in similar detail about restrictions on movement and other conditions that are or may be imposed upon evacuees who have been given permits for individual placement in British Columbia or eastern Canada. Here too information about types of investigation, criteria for granting or denying permits, and sanctions would be appreciated.

In this connection, it would be of great value to us if you could furnish us with copies of the laws and regulations under which restrictions on movement of evacuees have been imposed.



*Collier*

- 2 -

I trust that this request will not impose any undue burden upon you. We should be happy, I might add, to supply you upon request with any details concerning our program that may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

*D.S. Myers*  
Director

93

DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF LABOUR



CANADA

Ottawa, November 19, 1943.

Mr. George Collins,  
Commissioner,  
B. C. Security Commission,  
360 Homer Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Collins:

In reply to your letter of November 9th referring to the proposal to have the Japanese sign some form of Statutory Declaration indicating their loyalty to Canada or otherwise, this proposal was discussed jointly with the Department of External Affairs and the police and was considered to have merit provided the Government was prepared to follow through therefrom and remove the restrictions on the property holdings and the settlement of loyal Japanese in Canada.

It was felt that no good purpose would be gained by asking for such a declaration in the meantime.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

*Mr. MacNamara*  
*11/22/43*

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

22nd October 1943.

Mr. A.E. Russell, LETHBRIDGE, Alberta.

I have before me your letter to Mr. Fisher of October 14th in connection with a transportation warrant sent from your office to Mr. Trueman in Toronto concerning the transfer of George Kubota from Hamilton to Lethbridge, Alberta.

In the first instance "A.E.", our policy is not to permit Japanese to transfer from one province to another without having given the matter a great deal of consideration. Our policy is somewhat elastic, but we would like you to refer all such applications to the writer, with full information and recommendations, and after they have been studied, they will, in all probability, be approved, but we cannot expect you to know the intricacies of these inter-provincial transfers as they are constantly changing.

This transfer has now been made of course and nothing can be done, but we do not approve of Japanese transferring from Ontario or Quebec back to the prairies, and for your information, we look upon our placements in Ontario and Quebec as more or less permanent and we still feel that there is a possibility of Alberta placements being only for the duration. For that reason we are more interested in sending them down to Ontario, holding them there and encouraging them to become settled, hoping that when the war is over they will be permitted to stay. Of course no one knows what will happen, but we are of the opinion that it might work out this way, and for that reason we are giving every encouragement to placements in Ontario and Quebec.

The next point in connection with the Kubota transfer is that it would have been better for Mr. Trueman to issue the transportation warrant, on approval from this office, rather than that you should have sent transportation warrant down from Lethbridge. The manner in which the transportation charges will be recovered is not quite regular, although naturally we would not care to become involved in any way, even on a recoverable transportation cost, if it could be helped. We would sooner that this be arranged between the employer and the Japanese and we stay out of it completely.

c.c. Mr. Fisher  
Mr. Simmons  
Mr. Hawkins

WAE/EG

W.A. EASTWOOD.

937.1c

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

20th October 1943.

Mr. C.K. Halonen, PORT ARTHUR, B.C.

The attached copy of a letter to Mr. Lister is self-explanatory and until further advised will you continue with the old programme of making individual contacts with internees at Angler and arranging for their release, if they wish to be released, on the same basis as before. No doubt you will be receiving further instructions from Ottawa along these lines and until further advised therefore, please be guided as above.

It would appear, according to Inspector Saul, that a very high majority of the young Japanese left in Angler are nationalistic in their views and not favourable to being released. Of course, this may improve as time goes on and can only be ascertained through your present contacts with them.

Mr. MacNamara wired through to Mr. Collins the other day to see if it were possible for a number of Japanese to be sent forward to Neys, Ontario. We are working on this, but cannot give you any great encouragement as to how many will go forward, in fact I would not count on any at all just now, particularly in view of the winter coming on. It might be more favourable in the spring. However, we will let you know if we have any success.

Mr. Pammett, in a recent letter, requested us to send forward a number of Japanese from B.C. to Schreiber camp to cut fuelwood for that area, which apparently is urgently needed. We might be successful in arranging for a few of the Canadian-born and naturalised Japanese to go forward on the Selective Service enforcement order, but we are still not too sure of our ground in respect to this programme and mean to proceed very cautiously. For that reason we cannot guarantee any great amount of success and you might be well advised to send Japanese from Angler to Schreiber and in the period of adjustment prior to their taking placements in other parts of the province of Ontario, allow them to proceed with this wood-cutting programme.

WAE/EG

W.A. EASTWOOD.

*See file 53*  
*See 29806*  
*WAE*

93 Q<sup>10</sup>

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

20th October 1943.

Mr. J.N. Lister, WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

I have your wire of the eighteenth from Port Arthur, and understand that the Lahti requirements for Geraldton will be filled from Manitoba sugar beet farmers for the winter season. Mr. DesBrisay has been advised of this and has cancelled his instructions to the interior housings. Mr. Collins also has been advised.

With reference to the transfer of the Commission office from Port Arthur to Fort William, this is being hurried, but the greatest help can only come from the Federal Department of Public Works officer at Fort William itself. We will do what we can here however.

We are glad to know that Pipher has secured another position, and for your information, his cheque was mailed out of Vancouver on the sixteenth, which was last Saturday. He should have it by now.

We understand also that Mr. Pammett has contacted Angler, and according to a letter received today from Mr. Pammett, and as an outcome of an inspection that Inspector Saul of the R.C.M.P. at Ottawa made at Angler, until further advised Mr. Halonen will be expected to continue his programme of interviewing individual Japanese at Angler, and on the outcome of these interviews the Japanese will be released. In other words, they are not to be brought out in groups as was at first suggested by Mr. Collins when he met Colonel Mead and others in Ottawa on September 27th.

I am dropping a line to Mr. Halonen for his information.

WAE/EG

W.A. EASTWOOD.

c.c. Mr. C.K. Halonen, PORT ARTHUR.



# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

Exclusive Connection  
with  
WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAPH CO.  
Cable Service  
to all the World  
Money Transferred  
by Telegraph

W. M. ARMSTRONG, General Manager, Toronto, Ont.

STANDARD TIME

64 COLLECT DL

A EASTWOOD

PORTARTHUR ONT 18 409P

93 657  
93 OCT 18 PM 2 48

B C SECURITY COMM 360 HOMER ST VANBC

WILL FILL LAHTI REQUIREMENTS FROM WINNIPEG STOP REFER COLLINS

STOP ARRANGEMENTS FOR MOVING OFFICE HELD UP AWAITING OTTAWA

APPROVAL CAN YOU HELP SECURE ACTION STOP PIPHER STATES HIS

ACCOUNT NOW CLEARED STOP IF SO AIR MAIL MONIES DUE FUNDS URGENTLY

NEEDED STOP HE HAS SECURED POSITION HERE STOP PAMMETT

CONTACTING ANGLER THIS WEEK STOP HAVE CONTACTED SELECTIVE SERVICE

AND OPERATORS HERE ALL SET

J N LISTER.

FORM 6124

*done  
marked  
10/18*

MEMO TO MR. MacNAMARA

February 11, 1943.

Re: Suggestions for Japanese Reallocation Program1. 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.

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

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) All Japanese positions in the Interior Housing Centres (except professional people) to be considered temporary only, as training grounds for young people moving East.
- (f) Development of vocational training in the Housing Centres to train young people for jobs in the East - carpentering, metal working, mechanics, sewing and dress designing, domestic science and cooking, etc.
- (g) 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, and have a good conduct record while in the East.

to Mr. MacNamara

February 11, 1943.

Page 2

- (h) 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 Provincial Clearing 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.
- (i) 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.
- (j) 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.
- (k) 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.
- (l) 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.
- (m) Young Japanese who move East to be allowed to marry, if the men concerned can show that his job will enable him to establish a family.

### III. Steps to Encourage Employment of Japanese on the Prairies and in Eastern Canada.

- (a) Immediate appointment of placement staffs, 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, 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.

to Mr. MacNamara

February 11, 1943.

Page 3

- (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, but utilizing the Y.W.C.A. for placement as far as possible.
- (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.
- (j) 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.
- (k) Provincial Clearance Stations to be established in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and possibly Quebec, to which families may be despatched from British Columbia and from which they may be distributed to jobs.
- IV. Types of Placement Warranting Consideration
- (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.

60 Mr. MacNamara

February 11, 1943.

Page 4

- (e) Sugar beets - From estimates of Commission Officials and company representatives, it is estimated that following can be absorbed in this industry, in addition to those already there:

Alberta	-	200 families
Manitoba	-	75 families
Ontario	-	200 families
		<u>475 families</u>

- (f) 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.

- (g) 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.

- (h) 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.

- (i) 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.

- (j) 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.

- (k) 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.

HTP/AMM

H. T. Parnett

DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF LABOUR

Ottawa, October 13, 1943.

Mr. George Collins,  
Commissioner,  
B. C. Security Commission,  
360 Homer Street,  
Vancouver, B. C.

I wish to advise that Inspector Saul of the R.C.M.P. has given us a report, after spending a week in the Angler internment camp, against taking men out of this camp in groups for employment, as discussed in conference when you were in Ottawa recently. Inspector Saul feels that there are very few young Japanese left in Angler who are not nationalistic, and is certain that they would use passive resistance against any employment for which they had not volunteered. He therefore recommends continuing the present system by which Mr. Halonen persuades the better prospects to take individual placements.

I have received a letter from Mr. W.J. Bennett of Munitions and Supply urging that more Japanese be brought to the Schreiber camp to cut fuel wood in that area, which is urgently needed. Since, after Inspector Saul's report, we cannot look forward to getting these men from Angler, I would be obliged if you would give priority to obtaining a group up to twenty-five in number from the British Columbia settlements to be sent to Schreiber for this work. Mr. MacDougall states that he has sufficient accommodation and equipment at hand to take care of this number.

I am also anxious to build up the Neys settlement of the Pigeon Timber Company Limited by bringing down further families. Mr. Halonen states that there are fifteen men with this Company who have families in the settlement, and we should consider

.....2

*OK Paul*  
*Oct 14/43*  
*W. J. Bennett*

- 2 -

the advisability of sending these down to Neys in the near future, with possibly a few other families whose heads are physically fit for this type of work. The Company has accommodation for the families, and a number of children are no deterrent in this type of placement. An elementary school is being opened at the settlement with a qualified white teacher, and if we get more workers the Company will be prepared to retain the services of Dr. Hori at the settlement.

I would be obliged if you would take vigorous action to build up these projects at Schreiber and Neys during the next month.

*A. MacNamara*

A. MacNamara.

## MEMORANDUM

Conference in office of Deputy Commissioner Mead, Monday afternoon, September 27, 1943.

Subject - Release of Japanese Internees from Angler and Placement in Employment Through Schreiber Manning Pool.

Present - Deputy Commissioner Mead and Inspector Saul, R.C.M.P.  
 Capt. Jamieson, Internment Operations, National Defence.  
 Messrs. Pounder and Stinson, Mines and Resources.  
 Commissioner George Collins, B.C. Security Commission.  
 Messrs. Brown & Pammett, Department of Labour.

There are now four hundred and forty-eight (448) men interned at Angler, of whom Mr. Collins finds about one hundred and fifty (150) young men wish to get out to work. Inspector Saul expressed the view that of the remainder a certain number could also be released for certain types of employment, men who were not definitely subversive in intention.

It was agreed that released internees should not be permitted to work on the main railway lines, and that men ordered out to work had best be employed in remote bush camps where there would be little chance of committing sabotage.

The plan outlined by Mr. Collins suggested that men be released in groups of ten or fifteen and directed to Schreiber Manning Pool, with R.C.M.P. escort, where they would have a few days to adjust themselves before proceeding.

At Schreiber the men would be given Selective Service permits to specific employment, plus R.C.M.P. travel permits and travel warrants to destination. Any man who refused to proceed as instructed could be prosecuted under Selective Service Civilian Regulations and imprisoned or fined. It was felt that a few such cases would be sufficient to impress the necessity of obeying regulations.

Commissioner Mead agreed that an R.C.M.P. Attachment be set up at Schreiber to control movement of Japanese in and out of the Manning Pool, and to prosecute any Japanese disobeying the Travel Order.

Mr. Collins suggested, and the Mines and Resources representatives agreed, that Mr. MacDougall, the engineer in charge of Schreiber camp, be authorized to place men from Schreiber in suitable employment, in co-operation with Mr. Halonen, B.C. Security Commission Placement Officer at Fort William. It was not decided whether Selective Service Regulations should be enforced from the Port Arthur Office or by deputing Mr. MacDougall as a Selective Service Officer for this purpose.

Mr. Stinson asked that difficult cases, once placed in employment, be routed from one job directly to another where possible, rather than being sent back to Schreiber where they would stir up trouble among the other men.

Captain Jamieson stated that Internment Operations would issue instructions to the Camp Commandant to release the men in groups as designated by Mr. Halonen, provided that the Commandant had an Order for Release covering

- 2 -

man. The R.C.M.P. officials stated that they would recommend to the Minister of Justice that Orders of Release be issued without the provision that the men had agreed to take certain specified employment, this to cover all men whom the R.C.M.P. considered should be released under this scheme.

Mr. Halonen, under the direction of the B.C. Security Commission Representative at Winnipeg, will have general supervision of Japanese employed in Northern Ontario, and will co-operate with Mr. MacDougall in placement of Japanese. Job opportunities in Southern Ontario will be referred to Mr. Halonen, who will consult Mr. MacDougall to see if there is anyone available and qualified. Also, Japanese coming from B.C. will be routed to suitable employment in Northern Ontario by Mr. Halonen.

All present at the conference agreed that this plan was worthy of trial, and that by it the harmless Japanese could be removed from the nationalist influence in Angler, and thus re-established in self-supporting employment which would help the war effort.

Commissioner Mead thought that the plan had possibilities, but asked that its inception be delayed until Inspector Saul had made a trip to Angler to investigate the extent to which nationalist feeling had contaminated the young men, and whether we could distinguish the dangerous from the harmless before release.

H. T. Pamnett.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

DIRECTORATE OF CENSORSHIP

Ottawa, September 25th, 1942.

MEMORANDUM

1. As explained by Mr. des Graz and Mr. Hill-Wood at the meeting held on August 18th, the usefulness of Censorship from an intelligence point of view depends upon the closest possible co-operation between the various branches of Censorship and the using departments.
2. Unless the examiners of communications, both postal and telegraph, are thoroughly familiar with the exact kind of information which each using department requires, material of value will never be extracted from the communications examined, and these will be transmitted to their destinations without possibly useful information being made available from them.
3. The first sieve must be a broad-meshed one. All communications of a doubtful character must be referred by examiners to senior officers in the Postal and Telegraph Censorships for the purpose of determining whether or not the transmission of the communication should be permitted, and all information of possible interest to using departments must be extracted for the consideration of these senior officers. The latter will then when necessary refer communications of doubtful propriety for the advice of the department concerned, and will decide what extracts from other communications are of sufficient interest to transfer to the Information and Records Branch for distribution to interested departments.
4. The allocators, acting under the direction of the Chief Censor, Information and Records Branch, will decide with respect to each extract received by them to what using departments its contents may be of interest, and copies will be distributed accordingly.
5. In order that these operations may be effectively performed concise written statements should be obtained from each using department or branch indicating the scope of its functions and defining as accurately as possible the kind of information which would be useful to it in the discharge of those functions. If these statements are too broadly expressed the department or branch concerned will receive more material than it can use, and effort will thus be wasted. If the statements are too narrowly expressed the department or branch will not be as well informed as it might and should be.
6. Some using departments and branches have already indicated their requirements, but the material thus obtained differs in point of form and arrangement, and will require to be edited in the light of the past experience of the Postal and Telegraph Censorships, whose duties in respect of the allocation of material to departments will shortly be transferred to the Information and Records Branch now in course of organization.
7. Drafts of appropriate statements by the several using departments and branches of a uniform character should therefore be prepared and each submitted for revision to the department or branch concerned in the light of the considerations above outlined.

O. M. BIGGAR,  
Director of Censorship.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

1-19-2-9-1.

OTTAWA, Ontario,

May 26th 1942.

Dear Mr MacNamara,

1. Please refer to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing copy of a communication from Major Austin C. Taylor, on the subject of the use of cars, radios and cameras by Japanese.
2. Outside of the protected area, no statutory authority exists which would deprive Japanese of the above mentioned articles, and I consider that Japanese should be treated on the same basis as Germans and Italians, namely, that there should be no discrimination. We will receive complaints from the public, as we did in the case of Germans and Italians; but this will disappear in time, and otherwise right itself.

Yours very truly,

(S.T. Wood)  
Commissioner.

A. MacNamara, Esq.,  
Associate Deputy Minister,  
Department of Labour,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

C.11-19-2-9. A/Commissioner F.J. Mead,  
R.C.M. Police, Vancouver, BC.

1. Copy for your information.

OTTAWA 26-5-42.

(S.T. Wood)  
Commissioner.

COPY

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

Vancouver, B.C.,  
May 14, 1942.

Mr A. MacNamara,  
Associate Deputy Minister,  
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Mac:

On more than one occasion the question has come up of Japanese having the use of their personal pleasure cars outside the prohibited area, the use of radios and the use of cameras. Permitting Japanese the use of these cars naturally creates ill feeling amongst the citizens in whose area they operate. As for radios they take from here, the short wave equipment is removed.

I do not believe in racial distinctions as as between Japanese, Germans and Italians since they are all enemy aliens and although we feel that probably none of these privileges should be extended at the same time we do not see how it is possible to justify an order prohibiting the use of these things unless the same order extends to Germans and Italians.

Personal regards,

Sincerely,  
(Sgd) Austin C. Taylor,  
Chairman, B.C. Security Commission.

TELEPHONES PACIFIC 2348  
PACIFIC 2349*Murphy*  
Solicitors

PAUL D. MURPHY

430-33 Rogers Building  
470 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.

Paul D. Murphy

May 16th, 1942

Major Austin Taylor  
Marine Building  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Re: Japanese Evacuation

I have just received a copy of your letter to the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, dated May 15th, 1942, which you promised to furnish to me in our interview yesterday.

I was surprised to read your letter, because, unfortunately, and I am sure unintentionally, there is a statement in it which is definitely misleading. You say: "At this meeting he suggested that you had intimated your willingness to have the Government locate and provide suitable areas for such evacuation." As you will remember, I did not say that the Honourable Mr. Mitchell had intimated his willingness to have the Government locate and provide suitable areas for family evacuation. What I did say was that the Minister had strongly intimated that if the Security Commission requested the Government to locate and provide suitable areas for family evacuation these localities would almost certainly be designated by the Government.

I am quite sure that you appreciate the seriousness of this error. As your letter stands now, you will, of course, receive a letter from the Minister denying that he intimated to me what you suggest. I am sure it is not your desire to have the solution of this serious problem handicapped by unintentional errors.

-2-

Major Austin Taylor

May 16th, 1942

I would, therefore, respectfully request that you write to the Minister pointing out the error. Naturally, if the Honourable Mr. Mitchell had told me the Government was willing to locate and provide suitable areas for evacuation it would not have been necessary for me to consult you in the matter. I am sure that if you read my letter to you of yesterday, confirming your conversation with me, you will find that it is an accurate account of our interview. I am confident that you will clear up this unfortunate incident immediately, and would be obliged if you would send me a copy of your letter correcting the error.

I am sure that in view of this letter, you will appreciate that the Minister's intimation to me was conditional upon the Commission either recommending or expressing their willingness to cooperate with such a scheme. I merely wish to re-state this, so that you may include such expression of opinion as you see fit in your letter to the Minister.

Yours truly,

MURPHY &amp; MURPHY

PDM:FR

Per.

*Paul D. Murphy.*

TELEPHONES PACIFIC 2348  
PACIFIC 2349

93

430-33 Rogers Building  
470 Granville Street  
Vancouver, B.C.

May 15th, 1942



PAUL D. MURPHY

Paul D. Murphy

Major Austin Taylor ✓  
Marine Building  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Japanese Mass Evacuation

I herewith wish to confirm the conversation which I had with you this morning.

As I told you, while in Ottawa I saw, amongst others, Mr. Walter Turnbull, the Prime Minister's Secretary, the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Norman Robertson, and outlined to them the scheme whereby if the Government would select localities where the Japanese could be sent in family groups, that the Japanese would supply the labour required to build accommodation for themselves and their families, and the Government would supply the materials.

As I told you, Mr. Turnbull was enthusiastic about the scheme, Mr. Robertson suggested that if the Commission recommended the scheme it would be very seriously considered by the Government, and the Honourable Mr. Mitchell intimated to me strongly that if the Commission recommended it, it would be carried out.

You told me that you had suggested this scheme on occasions in the past to the Government, and I told you that I thought they would be very receptive to the idea now. You kindly advised me that you would write again to the Minister of Labour in connection with the matter, and that you would furnish me with a copy of your letter.

-2-

Major Austin Taylor

May 15th, 1942

I understand that the qualification to the scheme, which you wish to make, is that these families must be self-supporting, and that all able-bodied Japanese who could not fit into such a self-supporting scheme would be otherwise dealt with. I suggested that if the scheme could be adopted in principle, the details could be worked out.

I wish to say in closing, that if this scheme could be adopted it would relieve the tension enormously in this protected area, and would very greatly accelerate the movement of the Japanese Community from the area.

Yours truly,

MURPHY &amp; MURPHY

PDM:FR

Per.

*Paul D. Murphy.*

93

May 15, 1942.

Honorable Humphrey Mitchell,  
Minister of Labor,  
OTTAWA, CANADA

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Mr. Paul Murphy, Barrister and Solicitor, called on me today and said he had discussed with you the question of mass evacuation of the Japanese. At this meeting he suggested that you had intimated your willingness to have the Government locate and provide suitable areas for such evacuation. Mr. Murphy's idea being that if we furnish a certain amount of lumber the Japanese would build their own homes and eventually become self-supporting.

At Mr. Murphy's request I promised to write you regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Austin G. Taylor,  
Chairman, D. C. Security Commission

ACT/TM

93.

April 9th, 1942.

Officer Commanding,  
R.C.M. Police,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

RE: KUMETIRO MATSUDA

Dear Sir:

1. The attached letters are self-explanatory. This Commission would greatly appreciate you having the above-named contacted and effort made to ascertain under what circumstances Matsuda removed himself from the Protected area to Winnipeg. Kindly have report submitted for the information of this Commission.

Yours very truly,

F.J. Mead, Commissioner,  
D.C. Security Commission.

FJM/DR  
Encl:

93.

DEPUTY MINISTER  
OF LABOUR



Ottawa, April 8, 1942

Dear Major Taylor:

With reference to yours of April 5th to which was attached a memorandum covering general information in respect to Japanese evacuation.

On page 4 of your memorandum you say that the camps in British Columbia and Alberta are under the Department of Mines and Resources with the exception of those on the Hope-Princeton Highway, which are under the provincial Labour Department. You say the camps in Ontario are under the Ontario Labour Department.

All the work camps are on exactly the same basis - all will be supervised by the Department of Mines and Resources.

In Ontario it is true that the camp buildings are being supplied by the Ontario Government without cost and the Ontario Government, in addition, is supplying engineering personnel. The camps, however, are under the management of the Mines and Resources Department of the Dominion Government.

The camps on the Hope-Princeton Highway are on the same basis as those between Yellowhead Pass and Blue River although I believe the British Columbia government is giving a greater degree of assistance insofar as the Hope-Princeton camps are concerned than in the other case.

I do not suppose it makes very much difference in regard to the memorandum but I thought you would like to have the correct information.

Yours very truly,

*A. MacNamara*  
A. MacNamara  
Associate Deputy Minister.

Major Austin C. Taylor,  
1130 Marine Building,  
Vancouver, B. C.

*James  
Hawley  
Hall  
Hodges  
Morrison*

VIA AIR MAIL

April 7, 1942.

Mayor John Queen,  
Winnipeg,  
Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Queen:

Your letter of April 6th, I am very much concerned over and I can assure you they have taken it upon themselves to make this shortcut in the hope that they can receive permission from you as mayor of Winnipeg and with this authority appear before the Commission for a permit to leave.

I wish to state that we have not and do not and will not advise anybody to write to you first. Any cases we have to request permission for we will do on our own behalf and direct.

Regarding Kumetiro Matsuda I have had our records looked up and can find no permit granted this person. We are also having the R.C.M.P. contact Kumetiro Matsuda asking him to produce his authority for being in Winnipeg. If you wish him removed, assuming that he moved from the protected area after the Order in Council was past establishing this Commission, we will have him returned.

Yours sincerely,

VIA AIR MAIL

Austin C. Taylor,  
Chairman, E. C. Security Commission.

ACT/M

93.



April 6th, 1942.

Mr. Austin Taylor,  
Chairman,  
Security Commission of British Columbia,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am receiving a number of letters from Japanese families in Vancouver who wish to move to Winnipeg. They state in their letters that they were told by the Security Commission that they must first get the consent of the City Council here.

I do not think that this is a good practice because when these people write to me I have no information about them of any kind so I would suggest that in future, if there are any cases for special consideration, that they should come to us through the Security Commission only and that at the time you send their applications to us that you supply us with a full report of the families involved, including a report from the R.C.M.P. This would facilitate matters greatly and be some guide to us in making up our minds. In future I intend to advise all those who apply to me direct that they must take this up with the Security Commission.

I wish to make it clear that public opinion is not in favour of accepting those Japanese families for residence in Winnipeg, and even although you do refer some cases to us there will have to be some mighty good reasons before we would be agreeable to them making their homes in Winnipeg, and even then it would have to be under Agreement protecting the City against any expense that might be involved in the way of public assistance and education.

- Page 2 -

Re Kumetiro Matsuda, 180 Smith St., Winnipeg

Some time ago the Security Commission permitted the above mentioned man to move to Winnipeg to work for Globerman Bros., Upholsterers, Nakomis Building, Winnipeg.

I presume Globerman Bros. assured you that they would give him employment. This man is working for .35¢ per hour as a Tradesman, which is not even laborer's wages. If this became public there would be an outcry against the Security Commission supplying cheap labor to certain employers.

This is the only case I know of in this category and in order to protect ourselves against such an outcry being raised, and also to protect the standard of wages in Winnipeg, I would strongly urge that Kumetiro Matsuda be taken back to Vancouver, even if it is only as an evidence that you do not intend to be a party to the breaking down of wage scales.

Yours very truly,

f'w

*J. Dineen*  
MAYOR.

National Archives Canada / Archives Nationales Canada

This copy is provided for research purposes only. Responsibility regarding questions of copyright that may arise in the use of this print is assumed by the recipient.

Cette copie a été préparée pour fins de recherche seulement. Le responsable sera tenu responsable de toute intrusion au droit de propriété de ce document.

RG 36/27 VOLUME 9  
MG VOLUME  
FILE / DOSSIER # 203  
REEL / BOBINE  
DATE MAR 18 1991