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9

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1. RG-18		Vol 3563 : C11-19-2-9 Vol 2	all material in files		
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17. Departmental officer Agent départemental: **PB 1670**
18. Room no.: N° de la pièce:
19. Tel.:
20. R.C.: Date of req.: **MAR 26 1991**
21. Date of req.: Date de la dem.:
22. R.C.: Date of rem.:
23. Time: Heure:

Technician's notes — Notes du technicien
Remo Files
Special handling Manutention spéciale
Work done as requested Travail conforme à la demande
21-3-91- Remo Jean
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No. of items Nbre d'art.	24.	cost item coût article	25.
	X		
Special handling Manutention spéciale	27.		
Sub-total Sous-total	28.		
PST (T.P.S.)	29.	%	30.
TOTAL	31.		

Canada

Part 2 PHOTOGRAPHY SERVICES COPY
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Original on C 112-19-1.

March 4th 1942.

VIA AIR MAIL.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Assistant Commissioner F.J. Mead,
R.C.M. Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Japanese.

1. I have today wired you, after discussing with the Minister your telegram of the 3rd instant, regarding automobiles.

2. Our Minister takes the stand that we may incur expenses in collecting these cars, but hopes that permanent disposal will be made of them through sale or otherwise, and for this reason, cars, radios and other articles seized or turned in under the Minister's order should be turned over to the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property for disposal. *Order in Council will be passed today.*

3. I have mentioned to you the tendency to declare more and greater protected areas in the interior of British Columbia. Mr Grote Stirling has been pressing the Government to declare the whole of the Okanagan Valley a protected area, and the Prime Minister is inclined to agree. I protested strongly, and suggested that this question of declaring any further protected areas in the interior be first referred to your Commission. I pointed out to the Minister that there would soon be no place to move these Japs unless the Government takes a stronger stand.

4. The Minister informs me that due to protests from Grote Stirling and others about Japanese infiltrating into the interior of British Columbia, he is thinking of issuing an order under paragraph 4, as recently amended, prohibiting any Japanese from leaving the protected area unless by permit of the Commission or the R.C.M. Police. I opposed this, also, on the grounds that we have been pressed to facilitate the movement of Japanese from the protected areas as expeditiously as possible, and such action would only hinder our efforts. Complaints are now made in regard to Japanese moving about in the interior by automobile, and suggestions are made to restrict this - and elsewhere in Canada.

5. I have yet to get a ruling from the Department on my question of permitting Japanese to proceed to join relatives, friends or obtain employment in other Provinces than British Columbia. The Minister says he will take it up

(2)

in Council and let me know. I have also warned the Government of the change in attitude of the Nipponese, and that internment on a large scale may have to be undertaken.

6. The Government quite approve of our policy in moving male Japanese over 16 years of age first. The families may be left where they are, except in "defence areas" until some later date. The Government is inclined to refer all complaints and suggestions to the Commission which, as I mentioned to you, now forms a buffer between the public and the Government, as well as this Force. I hope the Commission will stiffen their back and resist some of the ridiculous demands and suggestions that are now coming from the interior of British Columbia.

(S.T. Wood)
Commissioner.

C.11-19-2-9.

February 26th 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Mr St Laurent,

1. Referring to the recent Order amending Regulation 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations:
2. The instructions therein will be carried out as expeditiously as possible, removing all male Japanese over 16 years of age first, the families later. The movement is dependent, of course, on the ability of the Department of Labour to provide employment and accommodation outside the prohibited area.
3. May I draw your attention to the attached map, together with a memorandum showing the organization, strength and disposition of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the British Columbia Provincial Police in the Province, together with equipment, boats and motor transport available. The map and the figures will indicate to you that the R.C.M. Police is not organized nor in sufficient strength in the Province to carry out the evacuation of some 23,000 Japanese, without the assistance of other Police organizations in the Province. You will note that the R.C.M. Police has but 5 Posts in the Province, and but 21 men available, as compared to 300 members of the British Columbia Provincial Police distributed at 115 Posts, 20 of these located on the islands where the greater number of the Japanese reside. Even had we the additional trained personnel, it is impossible to secure boats or motor transport so essential to dealing with this situation.

4. Consequently, I strongly recommend that the necessary legislation be implemented, immediately, to give the necessary authority to all other Police organizations in British Columbia to carry out and enforce the recently amended Regulations.

5. While our present strength in British Columbia could have handled the evacuation of all male Japanese nationals (1714) from the protected area, the recent amendments, involving the movement of all Japanese - approximately 23,000 - presents a complicated and very

The Honourable Louis St Laurent, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

STW/PLS

(2)

great problem. I, at once, called a conference of the Senior Officers of the Force to discuss the matter from all angles, and the unanimous opinion - in which I concur - is that bearing in mind that the R.C.M. Police is not policing the Province of British Columbia, we have not the organization, experienced personnel nor equipment in the Province with which to deal efficiently with such a huge undertaking. Unfortunately, we cannot draw the necessary experienced personnel (300) from other Provinces without causing disorganization and cessation of our numerous important duties. Furthermore, equipment in the way of cars, boats and quarters is impossible to obtain under present conditions. The situation calls for the use of experienced personnel; hence, I cannot recommend that we accept the assistance of the Canadian Legion, Civilian Defence Corps, etc. for they are untrained, and past experience has shown that they are a decided liability.

6. It is obviously an impossibility for this Force, with the limited strength and distribution through British Columbia, to enforce Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the amended Regulations without the assistance of the various Police Forces. Whether a measure of co-ordination of effort on the part of the various Forces concerned can be worked out later remains to be seen. In this connection, I have in mind appealing to the Attorney General of the Province.

7. In order that we may carry out your instructions promptly, may I receive your advice in regard to:-

(1) Is it understood that the Department of Labour will be responsible for finding employment and providing accommodation and transportation for 23,000 Japanese to be evacuated?

(2) Is it clearly understood that the Police must remove Japanese from the protected area any faster than they can be removed to other areas while employment and accommodation is being arranged? Or is it understood that the Police are to remain in the interior of the Province.

(3) May the Police permit these Japanese to proceed to join relatives, friends or obtain employment in other Provinces? If so, will the Government pay transportation in such cases?

(4) Presumably, any failure on the part of Japanese to comply with the Regulations would result in internment under Section 21 of Defence of Canada Regulations. Am I correct in this belief?

(5) The movement may involve a large number of interments, and in this connection, we are advised by the Director of Internment Operations that there is no further accommodation in British Columbia for internees. Forty-one Japanese are now detained in the Immigration Shed in Vancouver, awaiting transfer to the nearest internment camp at Petawawa, Ontario. It is recommended that an internment camp be organized immediately in the interior of British Columbia or in Alberta. Immediate action is necessary to

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meet the situation, should we find it necessary to detain a further number of Japanese for internment.

(6) It is our intention to move all male Japanese over 16 years of age first, the families to follow at a later date. Does this meet with your approval? Priority will be given to removing male Japanese from defence areas designated by the Department of National Defence.

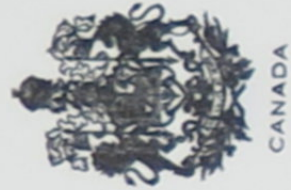
8. I wish to place on record the fact that much unjustified criticism will be heaped upon the Force by Members of Parliament and the general public, not realizing that this Force is not policing British Columbia, and therefore has not the organization or facilities to deal with such a problem. However, you may rest assured that every member of the Force will exert every effort to carry out the instructions in dealing with this difficult situation.

9. It is apparent that the Government did not realize that this Force was not policing British Columbia when they drew up Sections 1 to 4 inclusive of the amended Order. For example, some of these Japanese residents are some hundreds of miles away from the nearest R.C.M. Police Post, and therefore it is obvious that this Force cannot enforce any curfew. The Provincial Police Force might be right in their locality. Obviously it would be an impossibility to turn over cars and radio sets to members of this Force where the distances are so great. Furthermore, in the case of Prince Rupert, where our two Constables occupy a room in the Hotel, they are not in a position to accept motor cars, radio sets, cameras, etc., there being no storage facilities owing to acute housing situation. I, therefore, believe it is essential that we be assured of the assistance of other Police organizations. For this purpose, they must have the necessary powers under the Defence of Canada Regulations.

10. May I see you as soon as you have read this report?

Yours faithfully,

(S.T. Wood)
Commissioner.



MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Ottawa, 23rd February, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Commissioner, -

This acknowledges your letter of today's date.

For your information, I am enclosing copy of a letter which I have sent to my colleague, the Minister of National Defence.

Yours sincerely,

S. T. Wood, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
O t t a w a.

mm

Ottawa, 23rd February, 1942

URGENT

My dear Colleague,--

I enclose herewith copy of the last paragraph of a letter received today from the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in regard to Japanese in the vicinity of power dams, gun emplacements, water reservoirs, etc., in the protected area in British Columbia. He takes the view that unless the Department of National Defence expresses the opinion that such projects are located in a defence area and request the removal of all Japanese from that area, it is not their intention to take action, unless in exceptional circumstances.

I have just been speaking to the Premier of British Columbia and the feeling there is simply aflame in regard to this, and I must insist that whoever is responsible should take immediate action to have all Japanese - Canadian nationals and Japanese nationals - removed from such vicinities. I think a request from yourself to the Minister of Justice is probably the best way to proceed.

I am very fearful that unless this is done, there may be an outburst of feeling in the province of British Columbia.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Ian Mackenzie.

The Honourable J. L. Ralston, M.P.,
Minister of National Defence,
O t t a w a.

Last Paragraph of letter from Commissioner S. T. Wood,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, dated February 23rd, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL

"We are in receipt of frequent demands that Japanese be removed from the vicinity of certain power dams, etc., in the protected area, and in this connection I am advising my Minister that unless the Department of National Defence expresses the opinion that such projects are located in a 'Defence Area' and request the removal of all Japanese from that area, it is not our intention to take action, unless in exceptional circumstances."

.....

- 2 -

A. M. Harper, Esq.,April 14th, 1942.

22 of the "Defence of Canada Regulations". The British Columbia Security Commission have a large job to carry out in a hurry and I do not think it should be bothered with appeal boards of any kind. We cannot of course prevent any person who thinks he is aggrieved by a detention order from applying for Habeas Corpus: I think however it is improbable that any Japanese will be so ill advised as to make such an application.

Yours faithfully,

*W. J. G. G. G.*CHL/ART
encl.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION
1130 MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B.C.

April 8, 1942.

Officer Commanding,
R.C.M. Police,
Vancouver.

Re detention of persons of the Japanese race:

Dear Sir:

1. We enclose herewith copies of Order No. 5, being a Bill passed by the British Columbia Security Commission providing for the detention of any person of the Japanese race who fails to obey any order to proceed to any place within or without the protected area. This Order was passed to cover any situation that might arise when people of this category refuse to report at the train to embark for points outside the protected area.

2. Under Order in Council P.C. 1665, Section 11, Subsection 1, this Commission has power to order the detention of any person of the Japanese race and to nominate any person to enforce the order and you are authorized by this Commission, should you see fit, to call upon the chief constable of any city or town in British Columbia as well as the Commissioner of the British Columbia Police to assist you in carrying out the order.

3. The procedure of detention was suggested by the Commission to Mr. MacNamara, Associate Deputy Minister of Labor who conferred with the Deputy Minister of Justice and with Commissioner Wood. They all agree that the procedure as suggested should be followed. At that time the advice from Colonel Straight, who is in charge of internment operations, was to the effect that there was no unoccupied accommodation in internment camps but since that time a telegram has been received by the Commission stating that accommodation for 300 was available at Petawawa, Ontario. Therefore, it is the intention of this Commission to ask that such persons who are detained for disobeying the Commission's orders be sent to Petawawa internment camp. Naturally they would be confined in the Immigration Building here until the military authorities were ready to remove them.

4. This Commission acknowledges the receipt of your letter to the Chairman this morning and has carefully noted the suggestions you put forward for consideration. We realize that the information which we have given to the Japanese from time to time through the press, by poster and in interviews with delegations has been deliberately ignored,

- 2 -

misconstrued, or disregarded. We also realize that when these people disobey the orders of the Commission it has a tendency to create confusion among the different departments of Government engaged in creating in the evacuation of these people. This is unfortunate and the Japanese in disregarding the orders of the Commission are hurting no one but themselves.

5. You realize, as does the Commission, that there is a natural resentment on the part of these people to the orders of evacuation. You will also realize that the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from the protected area, except in certain cases such as sickness, etc., must proceed despite opposition of groups.

6. Our present plan visualizes the placement in Alberta and Manitoba of approximately 10,000 persons and we are much concerned over the present opposition to the Commission's orders as, if this becomes over the to the Provincial and local authorities in the two Provinces mentioned, we may expect opposition to accepting any of these people there. Steps have been taken by the Commission to see that this people there. Steps is not spread. We do, however, feel that certain wishes of the Commission must be made known to the Japanese people through the Commission New Canadian and we are prepared to assist you in any way possible by the publication of orders through this medium.

7. Referring to suggestion No. 1 in your letter the Commission questions the advisability of following the advice tendered as there may be cases, as were drawn to our attention this morning by Mr. Moriarity, where certain Japanese volunteered to proceed to Schreiber and we are not prepared to accept the theory that all Japanese are hostile to the Commission.

8. We are in agreement with your suggestion in paragraph 2 that further meetings of Japanese be forbidden and an Order will be drawn up and forwarded to you for enforcement. Referring to paragraph 3 that Commission is prepared to take drastic measures against those who refuse to comply with its orders and is inclined to give your advice favorable consideration. It is thought, however, we should consider this matter further before making any definite ruling.

9. Paragraph 4 is a sound suggestion and we think that because there is a desire to cooperate on the part of the people who would report voluntarily their requests for time should be given reasonable consideration although we are in favor of the twenty-four hours maximum provided they can make the necessary preparations within that time. If not, they should be given further consideration.

10. Commenting on paragraph 5 we should like to leave this matter in abeyance for the time being.

- 3 -

11. In order to avoid confusion when groups are being entrained, an Order is being made by the Commission, forbidding persons of the Japanese race from entering on any dock, railway platform or building, except by permission. This Order will be drawn up at once and forwarded to you.

12. Referring back to the question of detention, where the Commission's orders have been disobeyed. It has occurred to us that as you have on file photographs and descriptions of each of the persons who have failed to report, it would be a good idea to have photostats taken of all photographs of this group and have sufficient copies made in order that each Constable of the City Police on duty in the Powell Street area, who is to some extent, familiar with the individual local Japanese, be given copies as well as lists of delinquents. The Commission is prepared to bear the expenditure in this connection and it is suggested that this procedure be followed in future cases.

Yours very truly,

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

ACT/RM

Oujind - 42Dx19.17.40.

C.11-19-2-9.

February 23rd 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL.SPECIAL MESSENGER.

Dear Mr Mackenzie,

1. In connection with the copy of the telegram received from Mr S. Mussallan, of Maple Ridge, B.C. I am transmitting this information immediately to our Officer in Vancouver. I would suggest that a copy of the telegram be forwarded also to the Department of Labour.
2. As you know, the first hundred Japanese are leaving Vancouver tonight for Jasper. Another group of one hundred are to leave tomorrow night. These Japanese have signified their willingness to co-operate, following a meeting with their leaders and Assistant Commissioner Mead, of this Headquarters, at Vancouver on Wednesday last. They would have accepted transportation immediately except for the fact that they had to be medically examined by the Department of Labour, and this has taken two days, and was only concluded last night.
3. We have assurance that other Japanese Nationals are prepared to leave the protected area just as fast as accommodation is provided for them by the Department of Labour, and it is not necessary for me to point out that the Department of Labour has made extraordinary efforts to find accommodation, bearing in mind that the interior of British Columbia is still under several feet of snow, and winter conditions prevail. This situation should be made known to the public. It is also the reason why the date of April 1st was set by the Inter-Departmental Committee.
4. The Police are prepared to order the Japanese out of the protected area prior to the 1st of April, but our efforts are governed by the accommodation made available by the Department of Labour. We are also inducing Japanese Nationals to leave for the interior of British Columbia of their own accord, providing their destination is not in the vicinity of some vulnerable point.

5. We are in receipt of frequent demands that Japanese be removed from the vicinity of certain power dams, etc. in the protected area, and in this connection, I am advising my Minister that unless the Department of National Defence expresses the opinion that such projects are

The Honourable Ian A. Mackenzie,
 E.C., M.A., LL.B.,
 Minister of Pensions and
 National Health,
 OTTAWA, Ontario.

STW/PLS

(2)

located in a "Defence Area" and requests the removal of all Japanese from that area, it is not our intention to take action, unless in exceptional circumstances.

Yours very truly,

(S.T. Wood)
Commissioner.

DRAFT.

February 20th 1942.

NOTICE TO ENEMY ALIENS.

1. The Government instructs me to advise you that you must leave the protected area by the _____ of February, 1942, of your own accord, after obtaining Police Permit, in which case you may apply to the representative of the Department of Labour _____ for transportation to the interior of British Columbia, or accept transportation by Canadian National Railways at the above time and date for the interior of British Columbia to accept employment in roadbuilding. On arrival at your destination, you should report to the nearest Police official.
2. Failure to comply with this order will, on instructions of the Government, result in the issue of an Order for your internment.

(S.T. Wood)
Commissioner.

C-11-19-2-9.

12063 1152012

Vancouver, February 18th

RE JAPANESE WITH COOPERATION POLICE AND INFLUENTIAL NATURALIZED AND CANADIAN BORN JAPANESE ENDEAVOURED SECURE VOLUNTEERS FOR ROAD PROJECT WITHOUT SUCCESS (STOP) ATTITUDE JAPANESE AS GAUGED THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES THAT THEY FEEL THEY ARE NOT WANTED ANYWHERE AND ATTENTION DRAWN CHAPLEAU INCIDENT AND A PROBABILITY REPETITION (STOP) KNOW NOW FROM NOTICES POSTED NOT REQUIRED LEAVE PROTECTED AREA FOR SIX WEEKS AND LARGE NUMBER SECURED EMPLOYMENT OR EXTENSION EMPLOYMENT FOR PERIOD (STOP) SATISFIED MILITARY SUCCESSES JAPANESE STRENGTHENING AGITATION FOR NONCOOPERATION AND RESISTANCE TO EVACUATION (STOP) GAVE NEWSPAPERS STATEMENT YESTERDAY SETTING OUT ESSENTIALS OF PROPOSAL (STOP) SUGGEST DATE ENFORCEMENT EVACUATION JAPANESE FROM PROTECTED AREA BE ADVANCED TO MARCH FIRST WHICH WILL SYNCHRONIZE WITH UNITED STATES POLICY EXCEPT WHERE THAT COUNTRY HAS FIXED FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH AS EVACUATION DATE (STOP) IN VIEW GRAVITY SITUATION CREATED LOCALLY BY REFUSAL JAPANESE ACCEPT EMPLOYMENT OFFERED PLEASE WIRE QUICKLY TEXT STATEMENT TO BE GIVEN TO NEWSPAPERS AND CANADIAN BROADCASTING COMPANY.

Jas. H. McVety.

Copy for Commissioner Wood, R. C. M. P.

*amand
July 19*



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

OTTAWA, February 19th, 1942.

S.T. Wood, Esq.,
Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
O t t a w a .

Dear Commissioner Wood:-

The attached copy of memorandum to the Honourable

Mr. Mitchell is self explanatory and is forwarded for your
information please.

Yours sincerely, .

Armed Namara

A. MacNamara,
Acting Chief Commissioner

February 19th, 1942.

To Honourable Mr. Mitchell

Further to my memo of February 17th in regard to the Japanese situation.

General

It might not be out of place to point out that at least five hundred of the Japanese Nationals undoubtedly would have been placed in Northern Ontario lumber camps had the Ontario Government not made objection to this move. Furthermore, I believe the placements in Ontario would have lead to applications for the men for other camps. If this plan had been feasible it is quite possible that special work camps could have been avoided.

The Jasper-Blue River Highway project has been developed and men can be taken in very rapidly. The first hundred were ordered to leave Vancouver February 18th. They were to be housed in work cars and to be employed building shelters in the camps.

Unfortunately, the Japanese Nationals are now taking the position that they have until April 1st to vacate and refuse to go voluntarily. We could take the next hundred men February 24th and from then on could be taking men quickly until at least two thousand were in camp.

Plans are underway for placement of five hundred in Manitoba with the consent of the Manitoba Government, on the highway North from The Pas.

Until the recent military successes of the Japanese, the R.C.M.P. were assured of cooperation by the Japanese leaders, although there was agitation for resistance to the evacuation. Undoubtedly the refusal to accept the work, which developed yesterday, is largely due to a feeling that they are not wanted anywhere in Canada and wish to stay together, and they are not now ready to cooperate.

The immediate action would seem to be that the date April 1st should be advanced to, say, March 15th, and that the Assistant Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. at Vancouver be given authority to say to any individuals that their date for evacuation is advanced to the day the work camps are ready to take them. This would require a special Order in Council.

.....

Two officials, Mr. Dixon, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mr. Griffiths, Relief Administrator, from British Columbia, will be here February 19th. It may be that we will develop some British Columbia provincial projects.

Given cooperation by the Japanese Nationals, I am satisfied that a total of 3500 men could be moved out of the area within a month.

Decision of Minister needed

1. Date for evacuation be advanced from April 1st, 1942, to say, March 15th, 1942 and that the Assistant Commissioner, R.C.M.P. at Vancouver be given authority to advance the date for any individuals to coincide with the date the work camps are ready for them.
2. Manitoba is willing to use five hundred on Highway North of The Pas - Honourable Mr. Crerar approves. - Do you?
3. Proposal is to pay "Japanese Nationals" in work camps 25¢ per hour less \$1.00 medical fee and they provide their own food.

Earnings -	\$52.00 month
Less food -	18.00 (?)
Less medical fee	1.00
Net	\$33.00 month

If married, he sends \$20.00 to wife. Order in Council says Minister of Labour may pay \$5.00 or less for each child up to five-children. This may be a little high. Shall we try \$5.00 for first child and \$4.00 for next four

4. The Police think a number may find homes with relatives and friends in British Columbia. The suggestion is that we pay transportation to points within B.C. if application and move is approved by R.C.M.P. Honourable Mr. Mackenzie and Commissioner Wood of R.C.M.P. Approve. There may be some objection raised by people in new location but I would recommend we agree. Do you approve?

Canadians of Japanese Racial Origin.

An Order in Council creating a Canadian-Japanese Construction Corps was in the hands of Honourable Mr. McLarty and Honourable Mr. Mackenzie. Just as soon as the Order in Council is through it is planned to proceed with the organization of the Corps.

A. MacNamara.

bound
text
←

C.11-19-2-9.

Secret.Air Mail.

Your reference M.J.21.

February 13th, 1942.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division,
R. C. M. Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

Removal of Enemy Aliens from Protected
Areas in British Columbia.

1. Replying to your memorandum of the
11th instant, -

(a) This Force is not responsible for providing transportation to any persons who are under compulsion to evacuate the protected area in British Columbia, before April 1st next. I understand the policy of the Department of Labour is to pay transportation expenses of Japanese Nationals who are prepared to volunteer for work on highways near Jasper, Alberta. Any other enquiries you receive must be referred to the Department of Labour, who have been charged, by the Government, with the responsibility of finding employment.

Insofar as other enemy alien nationals of German or Italian origin are concerned, while it is true they may take the position you describe in paragraph 3 of your memorandum, so far as we are aware it is not the intention of the Government to provide transportation for these able bodied men of military age, as it is considered their position is entirely different to that of the Japanese, who will find it most difficult to obtain any employment because of their physical racial characteristics. In any event if this contingency arises, that you anticipate, you must refer such enquiries to the officials of the Department of Labour. Our duty is to see that they remove themselves from the area, and nothing else.

(b) There are some Germans in Canada, who are refugees from Nazi tyranny, and it is possible that there are some such persons residing within the protected area. The same applies to Italians and Fascism. When such cases are brought to your attention, and definitely established to your satisfaction, you should issue the necessary permission to continue residence. Certain persons, who have been interned in Canada, and who were sent here by the British Government, have been given parole and employment

- 2 -

with the sanction of the British Government, and certain Canadian citizens, of good repute have sponsored these people. We do not consider that it would be in the best interest to interfere with these people, provided you are certain that their presence is not detrimental to the State.

(c) I wrote you on the 11th instant, on the subject of explosives and gasoline. It is my opinion that the restrictive measures which it is proposed to put into effect shortly will take care of the situation, insofar as gasoline is concerned, but as stated in my letter, I should like to have any views you may have on the subject, so that the restrictions may be complete.

LS
4892/1934

(d) The spirit of the Order must be adhered to.

(e) It might be as well when the notice is published in the Press to say that non-compliance with the Order will bring on the individual punishment under the Defence of Canada Regulations. For your own information, I might say that in any deliberate case of non-compliance with this Order, the question of internment of the individual would be seriously considered.

2. Referring to paragraph 4, of your memorandum, all Registrars, throughout Canada, have been sent copies of the notice requiring those specified therein to remove themselves from the protected area, and refrain from entering without proper authority. The Central Office of the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens will collaborate in bringing to your attention the names of any enemy aliens who remain within the restricted area, after the ban comes into effect.

3. Referring to paragraph 5, it is well known that these people are cooperative in their business dealing one with another, and I feel that this fact will take care of such cases as you mention. I do not think the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property would step into the picture, but this is only an opinion. If any cases of distress in families, of those required to remove themselves, are brought to your attention, they should be instructed to apply for relief in the ordinary way.

S. T. Wood,
Commissioner.

"E" DIVISION.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

(C. J. B.)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

SECRET

DIV. FILE No. M.J. 21.....

H. Q. FILE No. C.J. 11-19-2-2..

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

Sir:

Re: Removal of Enemy Aliens from
Protected Areas in British Columbia.

This will acknowledge receipt of your confidential airmail memorandum of February 9th, 1942, and enclosures, in connection with the above. This correspondence has been very carefully perused and certain points, in my opinion, require clarification. It would be appreciated if you could reply by airmail, dealing with each point as set out hereunder:-

- (a) In the event of a person subject to leave the protected area being unable to do so for financial reasons, are we expected to provide transportation or will this be done by some other department? If so, would such transportation be provided merely to the limit of the protected area or to the nearest centre of population immediately outside such area? In connection with this question, please see remarks embodied in paragraph 3 of this communication.
- (b) In connection with paragraph 5 of your memorandum, it is mentioned that refugees will not be included in the class affected nor will Enemy Aliens of German and Italian nationality who are sponsored by certain Canadian citizens under a plan approved by the Government. Could you clarify this, please, by informing me what plan the Government is considering in dealing with such cases?
- (c) Has any consideration been given to restricting bulk gasoline purchases by persons of Enemy Alien origin who operate marine service stations, etc. within the restricted area? Perhaps this matter will be controlled by the gasoline rationing system about to be brought into effect.

Vancouver, B.C.

.....February 11, 1942.....

M.J. 21

-2-

Re: Removal of Enemy Aliens from
Protected Areas in British Columbia.

- (d) In connection with paragraph 8 of your memorandum, I foresee much difficulty regarding the restriction of possession or use by Enemy Aliens of radio short wave receiving sets in the protected area. It occurs to me that the head of the family, who is an Enemy Alien and required to remove, may leave his short wave receiving radio with his Canadian born son. It would appear possible for him to do so under the terms of the regulation, but the effect of the regulation would in that case be practically nullified.

- (e) Do you not think that when the notice, copy of which you sent me, is published it should also include some information regarding penalties for non-compliance with this order? I take it that the provisions of Section 61 of the Defence of Canada Regulations would apply in the cases of those who refuse to remove from the protected area on or before the 1st of April and to those who might return to the protected area after that date without being in possession of a permit, but I think the moral effect of having a definite punishment stated would be extremely beneficial in the enforcement of the regulation.

2. Some thought has been given to the best method of identifying those who are given permission to remain in the protected area, though the number of such permits will, of course, not be numerous. It is believed that an endorsement on the Parole Certificate would be perhaps the best method, as this would allow Registrars and Reporting Officials to keep a good record of such permits. The form of such endorsement would, of course, show date of issuance of permission, date of expiration of such permission, specified point within the protected area to which holder may visit and the signature of the issuing official. Apart from those persons living in the protected area who for humanitarian reasons will be given permits to remain, it is believed that the only other permits necessary will be those issued to Alien Enemies who have removed from the area and who wish subsequently to return to visit members of their immediate family in the case of serious illness. Each of these cases would, of course, be subject to rapid but thorough investigation when such permit could be issued.

3. Adverting to the final sentence in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1, I wish to draw your attention to a possible development in connection with the removal of Enemy Aliens from this protected area. It is understood that through the Department of Labour, provisions are being made for the institution of a camp near Jasper, to which Japanese so affected will be transported. In view of the ground work which has been discreetly done amongst the Japanese, it is anticipated that they will remove to such camp as soon as we are notified that the necessary accommodation for them is available. In such a move as this

M.J. 21

-3-

Re: Removal of Enemy Aliens from Protected Areas in British Columbia.

it is impossible to prevent other Alien Enemies affected from learning that transportation and accommodation has been provided for the Japanese. I foresee that the Germans and Italians affected will take the position that while they are willing to leave the protected area on or before the 1st of April, they require similar treatment to that being given the Japanese. ✓

4. As you know, Registrars and Reporting Officials in this Province send their returns direct to the Registrar General in Ottawa, not through this office. Consequently I have no figures on hand indicating the number of Germans and Italians who will be affected by this regulation. I could, of course, communicate with the Commissioner of the B. C. Police and ask him to circulate those members of his Force who act as Registrars within the restricted area, but I am reluctant to do so for he has informed me, as you know, that the many duties now being performed by his Force are taxing their resources to the limit. Could you, therefore, have the necessary figures of Germans and Italians affected secured from the office of the Registrar General and forwarded to me?

5. It is presumed that Enemy Aliens who are required to remove from the protected area will make some arrangements for their wives or families to carry on such businesses as they now operate, but in certain types of endeavour this may prove impracticable. To illustrate, - a Doctor or professional man or small farmers who cannot afford to employ labour and whose business would seriously suffer by the absence of the head of the family. In such cases, would the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property administer such affairs, as is being done in the case of Enemy Aliens who are interned?

CHH//G

CHH111

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

DIVISION FILE NO. W. 900-6A

P. 237

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ON
" PROVINCE
Manitoba

SUB-DIVISION DETACHMENT
INTELLIGENCE SECTION

DATE
February 5th, 1942.

RE: Japanese - General,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FILE REFERENCES

HEADQUARTERS

C-11-19-5-4

SUB-DIVISION

DETACHMENT

P. C. R.

Intelligence
Section

13-1-42

R. V. No.

DIARY DATE

SET FOR.....

1. Further in the above, this matter has been advanced and as a result the Japanese involved have agreed that they will take up occupation on sugar beet farms. I contacted Mr. F.W. WHITLA of the Manitoba Sugar Beet Company and had him meet our Japs here. This work is slated to start sometime in May but Mr. WHITLA, having been advised as to the situation, will do his utmost to get those men favorably placed as early as possible and has stated that it may be possible to have them sent to farms sometime in April.

2. In order that the men and their families shall not suffer in the interim, I called at the Public Welfare Committee offices in Winnipeg and explained the situation to Mr. PALMER of that organization who is acting in the absence of Mr. J.D. FRASER, the Superintendent. Mr. PALMER agreed that this was a case which warranted consideration and arrangements were made that if or when any of the Japs involved find themselves becoming distressed they will call on Mr. PALMER and therein the necessary attention and assistance will be accorded. In the meantime, we shall keep close contact with those persons affected with a view to getting them such casual labor as may crop up and they may be able to perform.

3. I would state that the Manitoba Sugar Beet Company is going to experience difficulty in obtaining help or labor for the cultivation of sugar beets in this area. The wages paid for this type of labor seem to average a little better than \$5.00 per day last year and it is expected that more will be paid this year. Mr. WHITLA advised me that his Company will require the services of approximately 900 men for the season which lasts from approximately the end of April to sometime in October and that the Company are not averse to the employment of loyal Japanese. As farm labor generally will be short here this year, there is every indication that on termination of sugar beet contracts many of those Japs will be in a position to obtain ordinary farm work throughout the winter months. As many of our farmers growing sugar beets are of the Mennonite faith, it may well be that the placement of Japs with this type of farmer would be a very satisfactory solution to the employment of this class of individual. I have not approached the spiritual head of the Mennonites here in this matter but I am sure that he can be counted upon to lend his support to this project if asked to do so.

G.A. Renton
G.A. Renton, S/Sgt.,
i/c INTELLIGENCE SECTION.

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

C 11-19-2-9.

Re: Japanese - General,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

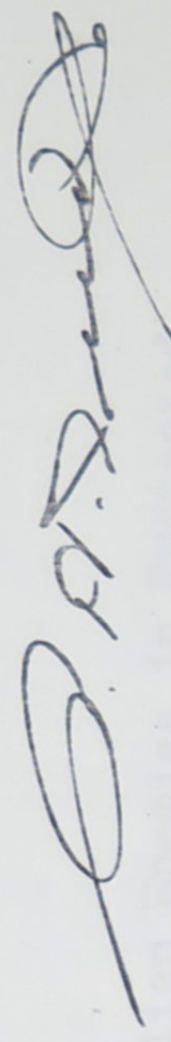
The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

96667

FORWARDED 5-2-42 for your information. Between now and Spring, we will keep close contact with our Japanese here. Their present condition appears to be very favorable and they are agreeable and anxious to get to work and will go out on the sugar beet project.

2. You will note what is stated in this report in that it is possible that some 900 Japs could be gainfully employed here looking after the sugar beet crop.

3. Should you desire further action in respect to this matter, kindly instruct.



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

GAR/B

"E" Division

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

(C. J. B.)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE No. M.J. 21

H. Q. FILE No.

Vancouver, B. C.,
February 4th, 1942.

SECRET

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

Sir:

Re: Alien Enemies in Protected
Areas - British Columbia.

Attention is drawn to my communication to you of January 29th under the heading Defence of Canada Regulations, and your telegram to me of February 2nd.

2. In co-operation with Mr. McVety, who is representing the Department of Labour, word was passed around through the Japanese Sub-Committee, asking for Japanese National male adults to volunteer to go to employment secured for them by the Government in western Ontario and elsewhere. Almost all Japanese Nationals, having been informed that the Coast would shortly become a restricted area and they would thus be required to move, were quite enthusiastic about going to employment elsewhere.

3. Some difficulty, however, was experienced inasmuch as most of them are employed and felt that it would be disloyal to their present employers to quit without notice for the purpose as stated. Together with this, certain other Japanese, possibly in an attempt to undermine the efforts of the Japanese Sub-Committee, of which the chief inspiration is Mr. Morii and Mr. Nishiguchi, have pointed out to the Japanese that the date to be set for their evacuation has not yet been set, may not be set for several months, and consequently they might remain with their families for that extra period of time.

4. You will see that a certain confusion did exist and our attention was particularly drawn to the efforts of one, Shigesuke Tamura, B.C.Ref. 42E. 269-59, who was most active in this regard. It was found necessary to place him in custody and the details regarding this man are being forwarded to you in concurrent mail under his own file heading.

-2-

B.C.Ref. M.J. 21.

Re: Alien Enemies in Protected
Areas - British Columbia.

5. Notwithstanding the difficulties experienced, 140 Japanese Nationals were assembled at the R.C.M. Police Barracks to be selected for the first group to be moved East. Certain of them were rejected by the Department of Labour as not having necessary occupational qualifications, but from the entire group 89 were selected. Arrangements were made that these should leave Vancouver on the 7:15 P.M., C.P. train this date and would be conducted by Spl/Cst. Upton. Some of these individuals were from out of town and their subsistence has been taken care of by the Japanese Community while awaiting departure from Vancouver.

6. This morning I am informed by Mr. McVety that he has received instructions from Ottawa that the first group of Japanese Nationals will not leave Vancouver until the evening of February 9th. While this will give the Japanese Sub-Committee an opportunity to secure a few more volunteers to make up the full quota of 100, it is unfortunate inasmuch as it adds to the confusion and gives rise to some misgiving amongst these volunteers, who cannot understand such changes of plan. They are simple people and many of them, having made their farewells to their families assembled in Vancouver with the intention of leaving on tonight's train, cannot understand why they must continue to stay over several days more while somebody or other makes up his mind about the departure date.

7. As instructed in your wire of February 2nd, complete report will be Air Mailed to you immediately Spl/Cst. Upton returns from conducting this first party.

JKB/ES

CHHill

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

FJM/L.

C.11-19-2-9
SECRET.

February 2nd, 1942.

The Officer Commanding,
"E" Division,
R. C. M. Police,
Vancouver, B.C.

1. Referring to my telegram of the 2nd instant, instructing that Special Constable Upton conduct the first party of Japanese Nationals to Western Ontario, you will note that I use the word "conduct" in preference to "escort", and I wish that this term be used in all correspondence having to do with the removal of Enemy Aliens from the prohibited areas on the West Coast, and that all such conducting be done by members of the Force in plain clothes, with the minimum of publicity. I also wish it clearly understood that these men are not under duress in being removed from their homes, and they are to be treated accordingly. The chief reason why they are being conducted by a member of this Force is to instill confidence.

2. I am attaching a copy of a memorandum, dated the 26th ultimo, addressed to Mr. McVety by Mr. McNamara, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, which outlines clearly the policy which is to be followed by the Labour Department in the removal of these people of Enemy Nationality stipulated in the recent Order-in-Council. A copy of a telegram, also dated January 26th to Mr. McVety is attached.

3. The only expenses for which this Force is responsible are those incurred by the member detailed to conduct these people.

S. T. Wood,
Commissioner.

C. Hill 19. 2. 49

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

"E" DIVISION

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

L. H. 3A

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

SECRET

DIV. FILE NO. _____

C.I.B.

Vancouver, B.C.
January 29, 1942.

H. Q. FILE NO. _____

AIR MAIL.

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

1952 JAN 31 12

Sir:

Re: Defence of Canada Regulations.

Attention is drawn to your telegram of January 21st, instructing me to co-operate with Mr. J.H. McVety, Vancouver representative of the Federal Department of Labour.

2. In correspondence received from Ottawa by Mr. McVety, it is indicated that groups of Japanese Nationals will be moved to employment in Western Ontario, starting within the next few days. As a matter of fact the first group of 100, it is expected, will leave here early next week.

3. In this correspondence it is stated that such groups would be under the escort of a Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman. If this is so, will you please wire your authority so that when requested to do so, I can supply an escort without delaying the operation.

JKB/G

CHH/11

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

LACE.	MALE.	FEMALE.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
VANCOUVER DISTRICT.				
Vancouver, Burnaby, Celtic Cannery, Marpole and Twigg Island)				8770
STEVESTON DISTRICT.				
Acme Cannery	31	15	39	85
Terra Nova Cannery	16	17	24	57
Vancouver Cannery	16	25	23	64
Eburne	63	48	52	163
Lulu Island	24	19	24	67
Lion Island	1	2	-	3
Steveston	897	606	731	2234
#3 - NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.				
New Westminster, Queensborough and Timberland Mills	303	204	318	861
Annacis Island	4	5	-	9
#4 - NORTH SHORE DISTRICT.				
Dollarton (Deep Cove)	2	1	2	5
Indian River (Wigwam Inn)	16	3	3	22
Lower Capilano	12	10	12	34
Lynn Creek	6	5	9	20
North Vancouver	19	6	9	34
West Vancouver (Hollyburn, Great Northern Cannery & Sherman P.O.)	36	22	24	82
- FRASER VALLEY.				
Abbotsford	13	13	16	42
Aldergrove	13	15	25	53
Barnet	3	2	-	5
Bradner	8	5	9	22
Burquitlam	1	1	1	3
Chilliwack	2	1	-	3
Clayburn (Matsqui)	28	20	35	83
Cloverdale	6	7	1	14
Coghlan	14	8	14	36
Colebrook Station	3	2	5	10
Coquitlam	9	6	7	22
Dewdney	49	8	21	78
Fraser Mills	45	19	39	103
Gifford	2	2	-	4
Hammond	113	88	112	313
Haney	197	170	201	568
Harrison Hot Springs	2	-	-	2
Huntington	1	2	2	5
Ladner (Canoe Pass & Sunbury) ..	10	7	13	20
Langley Prairie	16	16	35	67
Milner	11	7	14	32
Mission City (Steelhead)	157	166	200	532
Mount Lehman	26	21	27	74
Murrayville	2	2	-	4
Pitt Lake	3	1	3	7
Pitt Meadows	63	63	66	192
Port Moody	23	18	17	58
Rosedale	2	2	1	5
Ruskin	29	28	54	111
Sardis	4	1	4	9
Stave Falls (Upper & Lower Lakes)	23	9	20	52
Surrey (Bear Creek, Strawberry Hill, Sullivan & Newton Stations)	172	133	231	536
Webster's Corners	3	1	-	4
White Rock	10	7	15	32
Whonnock (Silverdale & Rolley Lake)	115	92	162	369

- 2 -

PLACE.

MALE. FEMALE. CHILDREN. TOTAL.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT.

Armstrong	3	1	-	4
Brocklehurst	2	-	1	3
Brookmere	4	3	4	11
Coquihalla	1	1	1	3
Kamloops	12	7	14	33
Salmon Arm	4	3	12	19
Tranquille	3	-	-	3

#7 - OKANAFAN VALLEY DISTRICT.

Kelowna	181	95	149	425
Magna Bay	4	-	-	4
Okanagan Centre (Winfield)	16	12	8	36
Peachland	10	4	4	18
Penticton	9	3	3	15
Rutland	7	4	6	17
Summerland (West Summerland)	31	20	25	76
Vernon (Fintry, Larkin, Lavington)	56	32	53	141
Westbank (Westland)	11	4	7	22

#8 - REVELSTOKE DISTRICT.

Field	7	-	-	7
Glacier	17	2	2	21
Revelstoke	8	3	2	13

#9 - KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Arrow Park	1	-	-	1
Canyon	2	1	2	5
Cranbrook	7	1	-	8
Fernie	1	-	-	1
Grand Forks	10	6	11	27
Moyie	1	-	-	1
Nelson	1	-	-	1
Salmo	5	-	-	5

#10 - VANCOUVER ISLAND DISTRICT.

Alert Bay	7	4	6	17
Bamfield	10	6	3	19
Campbell River (Bloedel)	8	5	2	15
Chemainus	83	61	132	276
Clayoquot	10	8	9	27
Comox	-	1	-	1
Coombs	54	16	77	147
Courtenay	6	2	3	11
Cumberland	148	120	147	415
Deep Bay (Bowser)	19	11	18	48
Duncan (Mayo, Hillcrest, Paldi)	211	145	186	542
Englewood	17	5	21	43
Fanny Bay	47	28	45	120
Gabriola Island	1	-	-	1
Ganges	24	14	16	54
Great Central	30	12	27	69
Green Cove	3	1	2	6
Headquarters	5	2	4	11
Kleecoot (Sproat Lake)	13	4	8	25
Lake Cowichan	4	1	-	5
Mayne Island (Port Washington)	33	21	33	87
Nainamo	65	45	68	178
North Galiano (Porlier Pass)	17	6	3	26
Otter Bay	1	-	-	1
Pender Island	1	1	-	2
Port Alberni	80	38	68	186
Port Alice	117	22	54	198
Port McNeil	1	-	-	1
Quathiaski Cove	10	6	8	24
Red Can (Nanoose)	14	8	13	35

- 3 -

OF PLACE	MALE.	FEMALE.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL.
VANCOUVER ISLAND DISTRICT. (Cont'd)				
Sarita Bay	10	2	8	20
Shawnigan Lake	2	2	3	7
Sidney	2	4	3	9
Telegraph Cove	5	3	6	14
Tpfino	25	17	26	68
Ucluelet	77	49	105	231
Union Bay	5	4	3	12
Victoria (Cordova Bay, Leechtown, Saanich, Sooke and Crofton) ..	99	95	80	274
#11 - WEST COAST OF B.C. (Mainland) and "UNEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.				
Allison Harbour	16	1	-	17
Bella Bella	2	1	-	3
Bella Coola	1	-	-	1
Egmont	5	1	-	6
Howe Sound Points.				
Bowen Island	4	1	-	5
Britannia Beach	48	16	24	88
Garibaldi	2	-	-	2
Gibsons Landing	2	1	6	9
Hillside	1	-	-	1
Woodfibre	218	42	100	360
Knight Inlet Points.				
Knight Inlet	8	4	4	16
O'Brian Bay	19	4	-	23
Simoon Sound	16	4	3	23
Namu	10	6	14	30
Naas River Points.				
Arrandale Cannery	10	2	8	20
Mill Bay Cannery	12	1	4	17
Ocean Falls	226	59	114	409
Pender Harbour	5	4	1	10
Powell River (Powell Lake)	12	4	3	19
Premier	11	1	1	13
Prince Rupert	85	62	59	206
Queen Charlotte Islands.				
Cumshewa Inlet	1	2	-	3
Jedway	2	-	-	2
Queen Charlotte City	4	2	-	6
Rose Harbour	2	-	-	2
Read Island	3	3	2	8
Redonda Bay	4	1	3	8
Rivers Inlet Points.				
Beaver Cannery	3	1	-	4
Boswell Cannery	1	1	-	2
Brunswick Cannery	3	2	-	5
Good Hope Cannery	1	1	4	6
Goose Bay Cannery	3	2	1	6
Kildala Cannery	1	-	-	1
Provincial Cannery	1	-	-	1
Wadhams Cannery	4	1	-	5
Salmon Bay (Toba Inlet)	4	1	-	5
Sechelet	4	4	-	8
Skeena River Points.				
Carlisle Cannery	16	8	9	33
Cassiar Cannery	8	4	3	15
Claxton Cannery	34	22	-	56
Inverness Cannery	28	14	16	58
Humpback Bay	3	-	-	3
North Pacific Cannery	20	13	25	58
Oceanie Cannery	6	2	4	12
Osland, Smith's Island	9	3	6	18
Port Essington	46	27	36	109
Sunnyside Cannery	19	8	12	39

- 4 -

OF PLACE	MALE.	FEMALE.	CHILDREN.	TOTAL
Gillwater	32	-	-	32
Smithers (Northern Interior)	5	1	2	8
Wilson Creek	25	4	15	44

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JAPANESE RESIDENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

DISTRICT	MALE.	FEMALE.	CHILDREN.	TOTALS.
#1 - VANCOUVER.			Approx.	8770
#2 - STEVESTON.	1048	732	893	2673
#3 - NEW WESTMINSTER.	307	245	378	870
#4 - NORTH SHORE.	91	47	59	197
#5 - FRASER VALLEY.	1178	943	1349	3470
#6 - KAMLOOPS.	29	15	32	76
#7 - OKANAGAN VALLEY.	325	174	255	754
#8 - REVELSTOKE.	32	5	4	41
#9 - KOOTENAY.	28	8	13	49
#10 - VANCOUVER ISLAND.	1264	769	1187	3220
#11 - WEST COAST OF THE MAINLAND AND THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.	1025	351	479	1855

TOTALS -	5327	3289	4589	21975
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15-1-42.

"E" DIVISION.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

L.H. 6.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
(C. H. Hill)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

SECRET

DIV. FILE No.

H. Q. FILE No.

AIR MAIL.Vancouver, B.C.
January 29, 1942.The Commissioner,
R.C.M. Police,
OTTAWA, Ont.

Sir:

Re: Defence of Canada Regulations.

This will acknowledge receipt of your air mail memorandum of January 27th, 1942, with which was enclosed copy of Order-in-Council P.C. 365, dated 16th January, 1942, amending paragraph 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. This amendment has been very carefully studied.

2. I attach hereto, in duplicate, a geographic synopsis of the Japanese population in this province, from which you will note many points which will come within the restricted area have numerous Japanese residents. It seems to me, after careful consideration, that the G.O.C. in C. Pacific Coast, should have absolute power to request total or partial evacuation for Military purposes of any zone in which for defence purposes a foreign population would be detrimental. For example, I would refer to Ucluellet, an important air base on Vancouver Island, situated within what will be the restricted area. This village has a population of 231 Japanese persons, some of whom are Canadian born, some naturalized and some Alien Enemies. It is known that all services wish this entire Japanese population removed from that point.

3. In my opinion, a Civilian Committee should be set up to organize the mechanics of evacuation, on the recommendation of the G.O.C. in C. This Force should only come into the picture to issue permits to individuals who, by reason of remaining, do not constitute a menace. In my opinion, this whole question of evacuation is one which can only be considered from a defence standpoint and therefore the defence authorities must assume responsibility of stating from what areas and places Japanese should be removed.

4. It is my understanding, from members of the Standing Committee who attended the conference in Ottawa recently, that an organization was to be set up to deal with this matter as suggested in paragraph 3 hereof, but apparently this is not now being considered.

CHH/G
Encl.

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

JAN 31 1942

"E" DIVISION.

SECRET

Vancouver, B.C.
January 29, 1942.

AIR MAIL.

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

Sir:

Re: Defence of Canada Regulations.

This will acknowledge receipt of your air mail memorandum of January 27th, 1942, with which was enclosed copy of Order-in-Council P.C. 365, dated 16th January, 1942, amending paragraph 4 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. This amendment has been very carefully studied.

2. I attach hereto, in duplicate, a geographic synopsis of the Japanese population in this province, from which you will note many points which will come within the restricted area have numerous Japanese residents. It seems to me, after careful consideration, that the G.O.C. in C. Pacific Coast, should have absolute power to request total or partial evacuation for Military purposes of any zone in which for defence purposes a foreign population would be detrimental. For example, I would refer to Ucluelet, an important air base on Vancouver Island, situated within what will be the restricted area. This village has a population of 231 Japanese persons, some of whom are Canadian born, some naturalized and some Alien Enemies. It is known that all services wish this entire Japanese population removed from that point.

3. In my opinion, a Civilian Committee should be set up to organize the mechanics of evacuation, on the recommendation of the G.O.C. in C. This Force should only come into the picture to issue permits to individuals who, by reason of remaining, do not constitute a menace. In my opinion, this whole question of evacuation is one which will be considered from a defence standpoint and therefore the defence authorities must assume responsibility of stating from what areas and places Japanese should be removed.

4. It is my understanding, from members of the Standing Committee who attended the conference in Ottawa recently, that an organization was to be set up to deal with this matter as suggested in paragraph 3 hereof, but apparently this is not now being considered.

(SOD)

CHH/g
Encl.

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

1028: JAN 29 1942

Not Yet Decided On Location for B.C. Japs

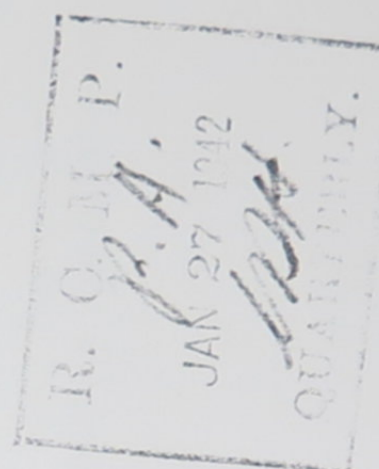
Pensions Minister Mackenzie told the House of Commons today no definite decision had yet been made on the point where Japanese moved from British Columbia coast areas will be located after evacuation.

Grote Stirling (Con., Yale) had asked if any government statement could be made of Japanese labor thus being moved.

Mr. Mackenzie said actual negotiations as to use of their labor came under the Labor Department, while evacuation would be in charge of Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Mr. Mackenzie said he had received a letter from Vernon, B.C., board of trade indicating 1,500 men could be used in fruit picking operations.

Able bodied men of military age would be moved first, the minister said, and perhaps it would be necessary to move able-bodied men above 45 years also.





UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

OTTAWA, January 29th, 1942.

Mr. F. Mead,
Assistant Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
O t t a w a .

Dear Commissioner Mead:-

The attached copy of secret and confidential memorandum is self explanatory and is forwarded for your information please.

Yours sincerely,

A. MacNamara
A. MacNamara,
Acting Chief Commissioner

January 27, 1942.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum to Mr. Robertson

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

At the request of the Honourable Ian Mackenzie I attended a meeting at his office at five o'clock this afternoon, in which the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell also participated.

Mr. Mackenzie referred to the public statements being issued by Mayor Hume in regard to action which the Standing Committee proposes to take in regard to the handling of the Japanese problem in British Columbia. Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that the Committee had no power to decide on matters of this nature and that it was quite improper for Mayor Hume to make such statements at all, much less to make them publicly.

I informed Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mitchell that we had been wondering whether it might not now be appropriate to dissolve the Standing Committee. The Government has decided on its policy in relation to the Japanese in British Columbia and is taking over direct control of the situation. This being the case, the *raison d'être* for the Committee rather seems to have disappeared. I explained that in the opinion of the interested members of this Department it would be much better to dissolve the Committee rather than to enter into prolonged discussions, in regard to its reconstitution, and into a debate over its functions. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mitchell both agreed that it would be very desirable to dissolve the Committee at this time. It was agreed that I should draft a letter for the Prime Minister's signature, thanking Mayor Hume and the other members of the Committee for their assistance, and explaining that in the new circumstances the Government would accept direct responsibility for handling the situation in British Columbia.

Mr. Mackenzie then referred to the points made in the memoranda which he had received during the last day or two in regard to the application of compulsion to the Canadian nationals among the

.....

Japanese population of British Columbia. He pointed out that many of the British Columbia members and other residents of the coastal area feel very strongly that the Canadian Japanese, as well as the Japanese nationals, must be moved out of the protected area.

After some discussion it was agreed that:

- (a) that the Japanese nationals would be moved, by compulsion if necessary, as soon as possible;
- (b) that the Canadian nationals would be allowed and encouraged to enlist in the civilian corps, and that all reasonable steps would be taken to see that such enlistment would be made as attractive as possible to them;
- (c) that, if in the event it developed that the Canadian nationals did not enlist in large numbers, the whole situation would have to be reviewed and the question of the application of compulsion considered.

Mr. Mackenzie approved the programme for the transfer of enemy aliens from prohibited areas as outlined in the memorandum from the Department of Labour dated January 24th. It was agreed, however, that the words

"with a view of satisfying itself that there will be no objection from the Province"

should be omitted from paragraph 2 of the memorandum.

Mr. Mackenzie stated that after further consideration he had come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to have Colonel Macgregor Macintosh associated with the civilian corps, as the antipathy of the Japanese to Colonel Macintosh would greatly lessen their enthusiasm for enlistment. Mr. Mitchell agreed, and added that it was expected that Colonel Mullaly would shortly reach Ottawa for consultation in regard to this matter.

Mr. Mackenzie expressed the hope that the Prime Minister would find it possible to make a statement to the House of Commons in regard to the situation on the Coast and that in the statement he would avoid any commitment which would make it impossible to apply compulsion to the Canadian nationals if this should eventually be found necessary. I stated that in working on a draft for submission to the Prime Minister I would endeavour to include a statement which would meet Mr. Mackenzie's point.

*Evidence
to the
Commission
on
the
subject*

January 28, 1942.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING,
H. C. P. POLICE,
"E" DIVISION,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Re: Evacuation of Enemy Aliens from West
of Cascade Mountain, B. C.

1. Enclosed herewith please find copy of a proposed questionnaire and notice in connection with the coming evacuation of Enemy Aliens at present residing in the above noted area.
2. The questionnaire and notice is self-explanatory, and the intention is to forward both in sufficient quantities to all Registrars and Reporting Officials in B. C. for completion by the Enemy Aliens concerned.
3. Before approval is given for the publication of these documents, I would like your opinion as to whether or not you consider them sufficiently embracing or whether additional pertinent questions occur to you, such as, for example "whether or not relief would be required in case of evacuation".
4. Please let me have your opinion and any suggestions or recommendations you may have by return airmail.

(S. T. Wood)

Registrar General of Enemy Aliens.

Cope to Acad. Comm. Fair.

White sand.

Sept. 1900

for mining & communications.

Pa. e.

(copy).

OTTAWA, January 26th, 1942.

VIA AIR MAIL.

Mr. J.H. McVety,
Pacific Regional Superintendent,
425 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. McVety:

I attach copy of day letter sent you today and I thought I should write to amplify the position.

The policy of the Government, as it has been explained to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, may briefly be summarized as follows:

1. That the policy of the Government is to differentiate clearly between enemy aliens of Japanese, German or Italian nationalities and Canadian nationals of such foreign origins. Only male enemy aliens of military age, unless specially permitted by the R.C.M.P., are required to move or be moved from the protected area. Canadian nationals are not required so to move but many may wish to do so, in addition to those who may wish to enlist in the Civilian Corps.
2. That the Minister of National Defence and Justice were preparing a recommendation to Council defining the protected area.
3. That Commissioner Mead would arrange for a recommendation to Council setting April 1st as the deadline before which Japanese nationals should be required to move or be moved from the protected area.
4. That the R.C.M.P. would be responsible for the selection of those Japanese nationals and other enemy aliens who would be required to move or be moved from the protected area.
5. That the Unemployment Insurance Commission should be responsible for:
 - (a) the placement of Japanese nationals in private employment or work camps outside of the protected area,
 - (b) the placement of Canadian nationals of Japanese origin in private employment within or without the protected area.

In commenting on the foregoing, keep in mind that it is not only the Japanese nationals who will be notified that after a stated date they will not be allowed in the prohibited area (probably April 1st, 1942), but that the order will apply to any enemy aliens whatever their racial origin may be.

No enemy aliens may occupy prohibited area unless they have a permit to do so from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

It is anticipated that those under or over military age, and women and children will be given permits.

- 2 -

The immediate task is to move out of the prohibited area all enemy aliens who will not be given permits to remain by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

We propose to give preference to the movement of Japanese nationals and included in this group will be those who have become naturalized Canadians after the first of January, 1922.

The only prohibition is that these enemy aliens cannot occupy the prohibited area. Apart from this, they are at liberty to accept work anywhere in Canada just so long as they notify the police where they intend to go and register with the police at stated periods in accordance with the police instructions.

Our task is to endeavour to find suitable employment for them.

The Government is very anxious to get the enemy aliens out of the prohibited area at the earliest possible date.

We don't know just how much success we will have in placing them with private employers.

If we can't place them all, we will have to provide work camps for the balance. If you have any ideas on the question of where work camps could be established and what rates should be paid, we will be glad to have them.

Just as soon as the prohibited area is set by Order-in-Council and just as soon as the date is established, we will let you know.

In reference to the Austin Lumber Company, they operate in Dalton and Nicholson, near Chapleau, Ontario. The woods operations are located thirty miles from Nicholson.

The offer is to pay men the same rates as are being paid to others in the camp - namely \$45 per month for general labour and \$50. per month for teamsters and loaders.

The Company expect to have to provide workmen with heavy clothing and anything of this kind provided will have to be paid for out of earnings.

There will be a short period of unemployment between the end of bush operations - which will end late in March - until the start of the sawmills. When the sawmills open up the Company will pay 30¢ to 35¢ an hour for a ten hour day from which board will be deducted at the rate of \$1.00 per day.

Chapleau is on the Canadian Pacific Railway line in Ontario.

The Government, as stated in my day letter, will pay transportation for enemy aliens moved out of the prohibited area.

While we wish to give preference to Japanese nationals for this special work, there is no reason why you should not

- 3 -

place as many Canadians of Japanese racial origin in ordinary employment as opportunity offers, either in the prohibited area or outside it.

In getting the information as to occupations, etc., we will eventually required to have information in regard to enemy aliens of other than Japanese nationality.

We appreciate that you will need to know what the prohibited area is before you can do very much on this.

If you are in doubt in regard to any point, please wire me.

You might maintain close liaison with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and keep them posted as to progress made.

Yours sincerely,

A. MacNamara,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

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REEL / BOBINE
DATE MAR 21 1991

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

MARINE BUILDING
VANCOUVER

B. C.

June 2nd, 1942.

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

" PERSONAL "

My dear Commissioner:

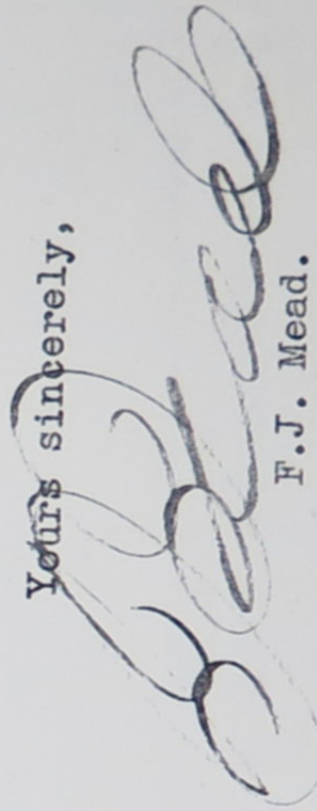
You will recollect that some time ago you wrote to me a personal letter in which you invited my attention to the possibility of continuous trouble among the Japanese in Work Camps, if they were kept from rejoining their families. I replied to your letter and gave you my opinion which was along the lines of your own thoughts on the subject.

The other day, the Commission received a letter from a Japanese by the name of Kinzie Tanaka, who is located in a camp at Red Pass Junction, B.C. It was sent to me through Inspector McGibbon and I forwarded it to the Chairman with a note, copy of which I also attach. We later discussed the matter and Mr. Taylor sent a letter to Mr. MacNamara, copy of which is also attached.

I thought you would be interested in this exchange of ideas and anything that you can do to create the same point of view in the minds of the Government would be appreciated as, if we keep these families separated I feel sure that we will be faced with the problem of interning most of the male Japanese now residing in these Camps. This will have repercussions insofar as the welfare of our own prisoners of War is concerned and the British as well as, the manner in which we are handling this situation is being followed very closely by the Japanese Government, not to speak of the economic waste of man power at a time like this.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



F.J. Mead.

FJM/DR

Date MAY 30th, 1943.

COMMISSIONER MEAD

THE CHAIRMAN

KINZIE TANAKA & CONDITIONS IN WORK CAMPS.

Referring to the attached letter, written by one, Kinzie Tanaka, Inspector McGibbon of the Mounted Police was in my office this morning and mentioned to me that the morale of the Japanese was rapidly deteriorating in the Road Camps in British Columbia. He outlined the causes as:

- (a) SEPARATION FROM THEIR FAMILIES
- (b) NO FUTURE
- (c) LACK OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE PART OF SOME OFFICIALS OF JAPANESE PSYCHOLOGY WHICH LEADS TO FRICTION OVER SMALL MATTERS AND IN THE INTERPRETING OF CAMP REGULATIONS.
- (d) THE TENDENCY OF SOME FORMEN TO THREATEN THE JAPANESE WITH IMPRISONMENT FOR INFRACTION OF THE RULES AND MATTERS OF THIS NATURE.
- (e) THE QUESTION OF PAY HAS CREATED FRICTION AND RECENTLY WHEN A RED CROSS CANVASSER VISITED THE CAMPS HE INFORMED THE INSPECTOR THAT IN SOME CASES THE JAPANESE ENDORSED THEIR PAY CHEQUES AND GAVE THEM TO HIM AND THE HIGHEST ONE WAS FOR TWO DOLLARS.

I must say that I am impressed with Tanaka's letter and his statements should be given serious consideration.

F.J. MEAD - Commissioner.

M/DR

AIR MAIL

May 30, 1942.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Associate Deputy Minister of Labor,
OTTAWA, CANADA

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I wish you would read the enclosed copy of letter from Kinzie Tanaka and copy of co-Commissioner F. J. Mead's memorandum to me carefully. There is a lot of food for thought in this letter and memorandum, whether we like it or not.

In my opinion, if trouble does not develop in these camps before winter it certainly will when the cold weather sets in and the only solution to this unfortunate situation is the promise of reuniting married men with their families in the winter time and then send them to the road camps in the summer time. This may not be entirely practical, nevertheless it is possible.

We would have to reduce to some extent the present congestion in our interior towns. This, however, might be obviated by redistribution in the event of your securing sufficient Indian schools so that married people could be reunited. Also, it could be remedied by the plan we submitted May 13th of individual houses on small acreages. To do this, of course, would require more houses than we suggested. Nevertheless the problem is of major importance and must by necessity receive the Government's serious consideration, more especially in view of the delegation that is to review our enemy alien situation, headed by the Spanish consul, the Red Cross, etc., which may have a very far reaching effect on the 115,000 or more prisoners of war we have in the hands of the Japanese. This Commission is to meet the Spanish consul and the group accompanying him early in June and it will undoubtedly be very beneficial to our representative who will accompany this group on a tour of inspection if we are able to advise them that we have a definite plan which will be effected in the next few weeks rather than allow things to be judged as they exist today.

The Government's immediate opinion on the above will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

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

ACT/JM
ENC.

RED PASS JCT., B.C.
May 26, 1942.

B.C. Security Commission,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sirs,

To introduce myself, I am Kinzie Tanaka, No. 12774. I was formerly the 1st Vice President of the Japanese Canadian Citizens League, for further information I refer you to Mr. Thomas Shoyama of the New Canadian.

I do not know whether you will take much notice of this letter, but I would like to stress this point, I am writing in grave sincerity and with a great deal of thought.

To state the point of this letter first, it is this; the rising tide of trouble that exists in these camps on this project between Jasper and Blue River is reaching a point where something is bound to burst in the near future. I don't want to see this happen because I am fully aware of the resulting consequences. I don't want to see this happen because when once started it will only end with sorrow for all concerned. I do not know whether the Commission is fully aware or understands the actual morale, spirit or feeling of the men in these camps, but I stress this that there is none or very little. You who are in authority must realize that men without spirit cannot work effectively, you must realize that men without spirit are always discontented. What does this add up to? I repeat, a rising tide of trouble that is bound to burst.

This trouble may start over something relatively small when looking at it in normal times and conditions, but these are not normal times and conditions. The men living in these camps are not really normal and every small grievance is magnified a hundred-fold in the minds of the men. Once a break occurs it will be very difficult to mend for the surrounding influences will demand force and once force is used that will mean the end of these camps as they were intended. Trouble-makers will be interned, the men of the camp would go on strike and you would have to arrest them all, public opinion would demand that all Japanese be interned, with the result that you would have bitterness, hate and cruelty, the very things that Democratic Canada is fighting against.

You may wonder why I am so sure of the outcome that I have pictured. I have been in these camps for over two months, first at Lempriere and then at Red Pass. I have seen the same signs in both camps. Besides these observations I have knowledge of reports of similar signs all up and down the line of camps. These signs are becoming more apparent every day and they will continue to grow until it will eventually break somewhere.

- 2 -

You will wonder what is causing this unrest. I repeat again, have no spirit. The general run of the grievances are usually trivial, every one of these grievances adds up to a sum total and it will continue till the camp will have to be made by the authorities, then it will flare to all the camps with the result that the whole project would have to be placed under strict military guard. Every camp has a few trouble-makers. They are by far in the minority but they could set this off. You may say - "intern the trouble-makers" if you did that and the men of the camp disagreed with that procedure, that would be sufficient to set it off. Trouble-makers must be isolated, I agree, but if you don't give the men something to look forward to, you will always have trouble-makers. Even level headed men in normal times and conditions become a little distorted in their outlook and they would support the trouble-makers for the simple reason that they are in the same boat and therefore consider it necessary to stick together.

I firmly believe that the Security Commission is trying to do a very difficult job in the best way they are capable of and that is why I am taking the trouble to write this letter. I firmly believe that you are fairminded and open-minded and would welcome any insight to the conditions that exist and any suggestions for a possible solution.

When the camps were first organized and the men were set to building their bunkhouses, etc., they had an interest in life, but that job is practically completed. Now they are out doing road construction which is hard manual labour, all they see ahead is this hard work which looms in their minds as lifeless drudgery. They look ahead a little and see the cold long winter that is usually severe in these mountain regions. They see several months of lifeless living with very little to distract their minds, no entertainment, no travelling, no wife or children, no happiness. How can it be possible for men to work with spirit, with incentive, with hope when such a picture is before them? That is the underlying reason for all the surface troubles that exist in these camps. Until that is rectified, trouble will continue to grow and grow. You cannot forcibly separate a man from his family and expect him to be a willing worker - alien or otherwise. Give the men something to look and work forward to, give the men their families, give them a little happiness as you will make these men a benefit to Canada. When these men are separated from their families they cannot help but worry about them, it would not be human otherwise. And you must surely realize that men cannot work with any degree of efficiency when under such mental duress.

Mind you, I fully realize that Canada is at war with Japan and certain hardships must be suffered, but surely it is not impossible to bring these families together. I am sure there are many places in Canada where communities can be set up, where the men can build homes however small and do farming and other work. There are places outside of the defence area where timber is available, let them set up a small sawmill to cut lumber for these homes. Let them be self-sustaining in every way possible. Give them a new interest in life after the upheaval of removal. These communities would be an asset to Canada, they could grow their own food and perhaps supply Canada with the surplus products, they could grow sugar beets to help alleviate the sugar shortage. They could build their own schools and churches. They could have their own stores and services. In fact once established they would be self-sustaining. You may say that public opinion would want to send all Japanese back to Japan at the conclusion of the war. Whether this would be so I could not

- 3 -

know, but these communities would still be an asset to Canada for placing the returned men. In the meantime you would be making several thousand relatively happy and they would be doing much to help Canada, consciously or unconsciously. Look at the Japanese that went to the beet fields, it wasn't because they were going to an easy occupation or a more lucrative one, no, it was because the family was together. That is the most important point. Any plan that does not take that point into consideration will ultimately result in failure and perhaps in undesired consequences.

You may say that these road camps are now already completed and a great deal of money would be wasted, I agree. What I should suggest is this. Let the married men go to these communities and in their stead bring in the young single men of Canadian or alien birth and let them work here. Give them machinery and pay them higher wages, make foremen and timekeepers out of them (they are quite capable), let the girls work in the offices as stenographers and in the field hospitals as nurses. Let them be chairmen and rodmen and axemen to assist the Engineers, in other words give them a little incentive to work and you would get much better results than what is now being accomplished in these camps by disgruntled men. Pay these men enough wages that they could go to their parents homes in the communities during the winter months. I am sure if such a plan were projected much of the trouble that is now forever looming up will quickly dissipate. Some of the young men who are married or who would get married could build their own small cabins near the camps, there is plenty of native timber up and down the line. I understand that there is a small sawmill lying idle down at Blue River which could be rented for \$30 a day. With that they could cut all the lumber that was required and all they would need is the hardware

These are some of the ideas that I have studied while I have been in these camps. They may not be entirely practical, but I firmly believe they are a basis to work from.

I sincerely hope that you will take this letter in the spirit that have intended and that is the spirit of cooperation and the helping to solve a difficult problem.

Yours respectfully,

(sgd.) KINZIE TANAKA.



Ottawa, June 9th, 1942.

Honourable L. S. St. Laurent,
Minister of Justice,
Justice Building,
O t t a w a .

My dear Colleague:-

Enclosed for your information is
a summary of the Japanese evacuation situation as
at this date.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. L. White

Memorandum Covering Japanese Movement Pacific Coast

(Figures revised to May 30th, 1942)

Estimated Number of Japanese in Pacific Coast Defence Area
(as at May 28th, 1942) yet to be evacuated:

NOTE: This estimate was provided the B. C. Security Commission by the R.C.M.P., and includes those housed at Hastings Park Manning Pool.

(a) Clear all families off Vancouver Island and other "Vulnerable" locations at once.

(b) Use Hastings Park Exhibition Grounds Vancouver as a clearing station -- feeding depot and hospital.

(c) Place 4000 male Japanese Nationals in Road Camps in interior of British Columbia.

As at May 28th, 1942, the following numbers had been evacuated to the underlisted projects:-

- 2 -

Road Camps:

Blue River - Yellowhead Project.....	1265
Revelstoke - Sicamous Project.....	444
Hope-Princeton Project.....	262
Ontario Camps.....	188
	<u>2159</u>

Road camps are ready for men in Ontario and more progress has not been made because Canadian born are objecting to going to Ontario because it means separation from their families. They say they would rather be interned. Space in internment camps will be available June 17th so that the issue will be forced and men will either go to Ontario or to internment camps from then on. Because of large demands on internment facilities for accommodation of men from other sources the issue cannot be forced immediately simply because internment camps were not available.

- (e) Repair buildings in abandoned towns of Kaslo, Greenwood, Slokan City and Sandon for housing 4000 women and children.

A total of 1787 individuals have been evacuated to Interior Housing Projects, made up as follows:

Greenwood, B.C.	897
Slokan, B.C.	147
Sandon, B.C.	22
Kaslo, B.C.	721

The town of Greenwood is now full to capacity. At Slokan, B.C., it is estimated a further 650 persons can be accommodated. It is planned to evacuate another 1200 individuals to Sandon, B.C., and it is estimated that 100 more can be evacuated to Kaslo.

- (f) Place families on sugar beet fields in Alberta - Manitoba and single men with agricultural experience in Ontario.

As at May 28th, Sugar Beet Projects had absorbed a total of 2125 persons, made up as follows:-

Alberta	2053
Manitoba	920
Ontario	162

It is estimated that not more than a further 200 individuals can be sent to Alberta and, possibly, 75 additional persons to Manitoba.

The Sugar Beet Farmers of Ontario have put in a request for 500 employable persons. 162 of the total number requested have been sent from the Road Project at Schreiber, Ontario, but we are very doubtful of being able to supply the balance on the terms specified by the prospective employers.

This movement has not resulted in placement anticipated because Farmers in Alberta and Manitoba have not been able to accommodate the families promised and the Canadian born object to going to Ontario.

- 3 -

2) Place individuals and families by special permit where employment is available and where the local opposition is overcome.

The number evacuated to Supervised Employment (by Special Permits) in various parts of Canada total 862 individuals. It is estimated a further 500 individuals will be found employment and evacuated on this basis.

(h) Provide accommodation for families and individuals who are financially able to support themselves if a location is provided. Accommodation is being arranged at Christina Lake - Bridge River and Minto.

Through Self-Supporting Projects a total of 809 individuals have been evacuated. At the time of writing we have in view two or three other properties which may be taken over by well-to-do Japanese on a self-supporting basis. The total we could expect to place in such locations would not exceed 150 persons.

(i) Miscellaneous Placements

In addition to the foregoing 18 homeless children have been evacuated to a Mission School in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and 50 persons have been employed by a logging company in Nicholson, Ontario.

(j) A townsite at Nichola is being expropriated and will house 350.

The expropriation of Nichola Townsite, British Columbia, is being proceeded with. It is estimated 350 persons will eventually be evacuated to Nichola.

(k) Indian Residential Schools are being taken over from Department of Mines and Resources with the intention that the church organizations presently operating them will continue to do so.

In Alberta two schools will be taken over (a) The Edmonton Residential School and farm of 850 acres which is owned by the Dominion and operated by the United Church Home Mission and (b) The Youville School at St. Albert owned by the Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns) will be bought; property has 1150 acres and is valued at approximately \$300000. This will give two fairly large institutions within three miles of each other and nine miles of Edmonton with a total of 2000 acres. In addition to these accommodated in the existing building families will be located on the land in small portable houses. In Manitoba the Elkhorn Indian School owned by the Dominion and operated by the Church of England will be taken over. A school in British Columbia will be taken over. It is roughly estimated that these four properties can be developed to accommodate 4000 individuals.

- 4 -

Summary of Individuals Moved:Sugar Beet Projects:

Alberta.....	2053	
Manitoba.....	920	
Ontario.....	162	
		<u>3135</u>

Interior Housing Projects:

Greenwood.....	897	
Slocan.....	147	
Sandon.....	22	
Kaslo.....	721	
		<u>1787</u>

Special Permits (those who have been evacuated to various parts of Canada to miscellaneous employment).....

	<u>862</u>
--	------------

Self-Supporting Projects:

Christina Lake.....	96	
Bridge River and Minto City.....	529	
Lillooet.....	135	
MacGillivray Falls.....	49	
		<u>809</u>

Hastings Park Manning Pool: (temporarily housed at).....

	<u>2635</u>
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Assinibois, Sask. Mission School: (for homeless children).....

	<u>18</u>
--	-----------

Industrial Projects

Nicholson, Ontario.....	<u>50</u>
-------------------------	-----------

Immigration Building, Vancouver:

	<u>165</u>
--	------------

Evacuated to Internment Camps:

	<u>297</u>
	<u>11,917</u>
	<u>=====</u>

- 5 -

Comparison between number to be evacuated and number to be located by plans under development.

Total number to be evacuated.....	23480
Road camps will accommodate, say....	6000
Interior towns.....	4000
Sugar beet fields.....	3600
Special permits.....	1400
Bridge River etc. self-supporting.....	1000
Miscellaneous.....	200
Nichols.....	350
Indian schools.....	4000

20550

20550

Plans still to be worked out for, say.....

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Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
JUN 6 1942
Secretary to Minister.

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, June 5, 1942.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for your letter of the 2nd instant regarding the Japanese camps in British Columbia.

I visited Commissioner Wood and he was kind enough to explain the situation fully. I admit the situation is not as bad as it might be, but there is one thing that the officials are not sufficiently posted on, and that is the intense and continuing unrest among the populace of the Interior about the presence of these camps.

They are worried about the large number of Japanese with practically no guards and also about the proximity of the camps to important points on the railways, as the blowing up on one bridge would cut off British Columbia entirely from Eastern Canada, and both railways and the public highway crosses a certain bridge.

I am told that the important railway bridges

-2-

are guarded, but by what would seem to be mere form. For instance, a Japanese camp is guarded by three men who are either on duty only during the day time and go to bed at night, or they have a twenty-four hour service, which means only one man on duty at a time. Now, one man on duty in a penitentiary is sufficient for the moment because he is in a tower on top of a wall, where he cannot be rushed, and the sound of his first shot would bring a dozen guards to his assistance. That is not the way it is done in these camps. The guard is more of a camp watchman, and they might be apparently legitimately enough standing all around him and, at the right moment, one of them could stab him, and that would give them the control of the camp.

I would urge with all the earnestness I can, and expressing I am sure the views of many, many people in that district, that you should concede at least this, that the camp and important bridges be connected by telephone to headquarters in some central spot, and that orders be given that a phone call comes through, say every two hours, from the camp to the central office so that, if the call was lacking, the office would know there was trouble, and be

-3-

able to take action, whereas at present it might be twenty-four hours or longer before the knowledge reached them. A delay, which might be disastrous.

I have no doubt that the camps all have phones and, if they don't, they could easily have them at a small expense. I would also like to see at least six men on guard in each camp. It may be said that this would add considerably to the cost. It would take an awful lot of guards to cost as much as the blowing up of one bridge, let alone the loss of life, which is supposed to be of value and, of course, if there were an outbreak at one camp, it would not stop there. It would probably spread down the road or railway track doing damage and murdering people by the hundreds.

I don't think I can be described as being an alarmist, but I do know what our people think of the situation, and the cost of a few extra guards is nothing as compared to the security of life and property and to the security of the women in these Interior towns whose husbands are away in the army, and who are left alone with families.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. Neill.

A. W. Neill

COPY.

MINISTER OF LABOUR, CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 2, 1942.

My dear Colleague,

A situation has developed which has given me some concern and which is discussed in my letter of May 27th to the Minister of National Defence and in a reply from the Acting Minister.

Representations have been made by the Officer Commanding the Military District in British Columbia, that establishment of work camps along the line of the Canadian National Railway for the Japanese creates a danger, the fear being that some of them will do damage to the transportation lines or bridges.

Before these camps were established, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police gave the opinion that the danger would not be great and also arranged for patrol of the rights of way of the railways and other important points.

At the time the project was decided upon the National Defence Department was urging the project be undertaken as a Defence measure and the decision to place the Japanese in work camps along the line of the rights of way was well known to the Defence Department.

We feel considerable concern, first that the matter is being brought up at this late date and, second that a demand to move the Japanese again at this time would create a most embarrassing and difficult situation, apart from the expense involved.

You will note that Mr Macdonald suggests that the Mounted Police prepare a report which might be submitted to the Defence Board when the question is discussed this month.

I would appreciate it very much if some arrangements could be made to have a special inspection carried out and a thorough report submitted.

It might quite well be that an inspection would result in the conclusion that the guarding should be increased. On the other hand, it might be felt that the present precautions are sufficient. In any event, it would provide a report which would be ready for the Defence Board.

If you agree, I would appreciate it if the matter could be given immediate attention.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Humphrey Mitchell

Honourable Mr Justice St Laurent
Minister of Justice,
OTTAWA.

3
COPY.

Minister of National Defence,

OTTAWA, June 1, 1942.

Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Colleague,

I have your letter of May 27th enclosing copy of Commissioner Wood's letter to you of the 23rd regarding certain Japanese evacuee camps near the C.N.R. and C.P.R. main lines in British Columbia.

I note that these camps are working smoothly and that any radical change would put your Department to a good deal of inconvenience. As you realize, however, we cannot risk any interruption on these vital lines of communication.

For your information I may say that the Americans have expressed a good deal of concern at the proximity of certain camps to the railway lines and we cannot trust to chance or the good behaviour of these people.

In my opinion it is necessary that these Japanese be closely watched and I consider that any possibility of their committing sabotage should be thoroughly investigated by the R.C.M.P. and a report rendered which will give assurance that police measures are entirely sufficient to prevent any such occurrence.

I believe it is correct that the matter is coming before the Permanent Joint Board on Defence at its next regular meeting, probably some time in June, and I am bringing this correspondence to the attention of the Army representatives.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) A.M. Macdonald
Acting Minister of
National Defence.

COPY.

OTTAWA, May 27, 1942.

Honourable J. L. Ralston,
Minister of National Defence,
OTTAWA.

My dear Colleague,

I am informed that the Officer Commanding Pacific Command, Major-General R. O. Alexander, has made representations to the British Columbia Security Commission questioning the advisability of allowing Japanese evacuated from the coastal area to be employed in work camps, operated by the Mines and Resources Department, which are located close to the C.N.R. and C.P.R. main lines.

Before these camps were established the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were asked to review the situation and advise us as to the danger, or otherwise, and we were told that the R.C.M.P. would undertake to guard the railway lines and to exercise control over the Japanese labourers.

The camps are now well established and the work is well organized. Apparently what is occurring is that the passengers see the Japanese close to the railway lines and are expressing concern.

I fully appreciate that anything which is of national danger must be adequately offset, and it might quite well be that a review of the arrangements by the Mounted Police should be made. But I do not feel that there is sufficient information before us to suggest that the camps should be condemned. . .

Commissioner Wood writes us under date of May 23rd as per copy attached.

I believe the matter is to come before the Defence Board and my purpose in writing you is to ask that your representative on the Board be informed as to the situation.

If it can be avoided, we certainly do not desire to have to move these folks again.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) Humphrey Mitchell.

C.11-19-2-9.

June 8th, 1942

My dear Mr. St. Laurent:

1. With reference to the question of Japanese evacuee camps in the vicinity of transcontinental railway lines in British Columbia, I understood that in the beginning of these camps were not located in the vicinity of the railway lines from choice but due to the necessity of completing the Trans-Canada Highway, which was considered necessary by the Department of National Defence.

2. Such being the case, it was considered that the Department of National Defence and our own department appreciated and were willing to take the necessary risks in locating these Japanese camps in the vicinity of the railway main lines. Our Officers have not felt that there was any great danger from the Japanese located in these camps as they are volunteers from amongst the Japanese enemy aliens who realize their predicament.

3. However, I must record the fact that as time goes on, these Japanese are becoming restless; there are signs of discontent due to separation from their families, realization that the War may last a considerable time, worry over loss of property and business, and dissatisfaction over the nature of their employment for which in some cases they are not suitable. Under the above circumstances, the risk is greater.

4. While the R.C.M. Police have lately increased guards on the railway lines and bridges in the vicinity of the camps, this will in no way relieve the apprehension of passengers, troops, and railway officials who daily see the Japanese working on the highway alongside the tracks, and it is expected that complaints will continue to be received.

5. Instructions have been issued to increase the number of guards where necessary, but I do not feel that any guard system offsets the risk involved, nor would it in any way relieve the apprehension of those mentioned above.

6. This Force has no information of the magnitude of troop movements or war materials over these lines in the vicinity of

The Honourable Louis St. Laurent,
P.C., K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

.....

-2-

11-19-2-9

8-6-42

the Japanese camps, and the only stand we can take is that if this movement is to continue on a large scale, the Japanese camps should be removed.

7. I feel that the danger of any subversive activities on the part of these Japanese would be removed were their families permitted to join them, even if they lived in tents for the Summer months, as I take it that this work is seasonable. It is to be remembered that these Japanese are not detained or interned; therefore, officials should not expect to find the camps surrounded by barbed wire and elaborate system of guards. If it were considered that anyone of these Japanese employed in the camps was dangerous, the British Columbia Security Commission and the Police would have recommended his internment.

8. The question seems to hinge on whether the building of this highway is a military necessity and therefore of sufficient importance to justify using Japanese labour.

9. Without knowledge of the importance of completing the highway as a military project and without knowledge of the magnitude of the movements of troops and war materials over the railway lines in the vicinity of the camps, it is difficult to assess the danger and one is inclined to play safe and recommend that the Japanese camps in the vicinity of the railway main lines be closed.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner.

June 5th, 1942.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. MacNamara,

I understand from Mr. Rive that he informed you in a telephone conversation of certain observations made by the Spanish Consul General as representative of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests in connection with the evacuation of Japanese subjects from the restricted zones of the Pacific Coast. A memorandum of the conversation which Mr. Rive had with the Spanish Consul General is attached.

As you are aware, this Department has officially notified the representative of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests that no discrimination is being exercised against Japanese subjects because of their race and that the measures affecting them apply equally to enemy aliens of other nationality. This step was taken as it is felt that to make a racial distinction in the treatment of enemy nationals would be likely to be used as an excuse for reprisals by the Japanese against Canadian nationals in their hands.

A great deal of publicity has been given to the evacuation of Japanese from the coastal zone, but no reference has been made to enemy aliens of other nationalities. In the circumstances I think it must be admitted that there is some foundation for the Spanish Consul General's complaint. In order to forestall formal representations by the Spanish Consul General on behalf of the Japanese authorities and possible retaliatory measures by the Japanese Government against Canadians in their hands, the recommendation made in the concluding paragraph of the attached memorandum should, I believe, be acted upon. You will note that the Spanish Consul General particularly called the attention of this Department to the statement made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour. Probably the best way to deal with this question at the moment would be for the Minister to make a supplementary statement

A. J. MacNamara, Esq.,
Associate Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

File

CONFIDENTIAL

C-11-19-2-9
PLEASE QUOTE:
331500 JUN 6 1942

By direction of the Secretary of State for External Affairs
the attached letter No. of June 5th 1942
to the Associate Deputy Minister of Labour
is referred to the Minister of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

FOR RECORD

Referred also to:

Minister of Pensions and National Health,
Deputy Minister of Labour
Under Secretary of State of Canada

PA. 2 C

Ottawa June 5th 1942

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

- 2 -

soon as possible. It may be that he will have occasion to address the House within the next few days on some aspect of the same subject and if so he might consider it desirable to include a paragraph to the effect that the evacuation order applies to enemy aliens of all nationalities. If, in fact, a number of German and Italian nationals have been moved from the restricted zones, it would be useful to say so. Further it should be made clear that the evacuation of Japanese is not from the province of British Columbia but from restricted zones in the province of British Columbia and that the reasons are military and not racial or economic. This action is in accord with the practice of belligerents in this and all other wars.

If a suitable opportunity is not likely to arise within the next few days for such a statement by the Minister, consideration might be given to having some member ask the Government whether the movement of enemy aliens from the coastal zone of the Pacific Coast applies only to Japanese or if German and Italian nationals are also being evacuated. Such a question would provide an opportunity for the sort of statement required.

Copies of this letter are also being referred to the Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Deputy Minister of Labour, the Under Secretary of State of Canada and to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Yours sincerely,

N. A. ROBERTSON

Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

May 30/42

RE: Evacuation of Enemy Aliens from the Military Zone on the Pacific Coast.

The Spanish Consul General during his visit yesterday said that he had been given to understand by this Department that the evacuation of enemy aliens from the military zone on the Pacific Coast was not directed solely against Japanese but applied to enemy aliens of all nationalities. I assured him that this was so. He then said that he would like to call to my attention a statement made in the House by the Minister of Labour about two weeks ago from which it appeared that only Japanese subjects were being evacuated. He said he felt that if the evacuation orders were in fact effective only against Japanese, he would be forced to make a protest to the Canadian Government on the grounds of discrimination. It would be difficult, he felt, to explain to his Government why an order of this sort, which he had been assured was being generally applied, was in fact affecting only enemy aliens of one nationality. He said he would appreciate it if we could inform him definitely that enemy aliens of other nationalities had in fact been ordered to leave the military zone.

I repeated that the regulations applied to all enemy aliens in that area, that either they had to leave or secure permission to remain there and that any enemy aliens not evacuated, whether Japanese subjects or of other nationality, must have secured this permission. The Consul General still seemed to feel that if exemptions from the evacuation order were automatically granted by the authorities to say, Germans and Italians, there was in fact discrimination against Japanese subjects. He again referred to the Hansard report of the statement of the Minister of Labour and said that it certainly gave the impression that only Japanese were being evacuated. The conversation on this subject ended there but it is evident that the Consul General will bring it up again in writing or orally.

Since this conversation with the Consul General, I have ascertained definitely that the order by the Minister of Justice of February 5th from the evacuation of enemy aliens from the military zone on the Pacific Coast, definitely applied to all enemy aliens. I called Commissioner Wood of the R.C.M.P. on the telephone this morning and learned from him that some Germans and Italians have been ordered to leave the military area. He is not sure how many but can secure this information for us from British Columbia.

I think it is desirable to forestall the Consul General by a statement in the House which will correct the impression given by the Minister of Labour's statement referred to. This can be done either by suggestion to the Minister of Labour that he make a further statement in which a definite reference is made to the movement of enemy aliens other than Japanese, or if this is not convenient I suggest that arrangements be made for a question to be asked about the evacuation of Germans and Italians from the military zone, and that the Minister in his reply make it clear that not only are they subject to the Minister's order of Feb. 5th but that in fact a number have been forced to leave.

A.V.R.

L. H. 3A

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE NO. W. 900-7AH. Q. FILE NO. C.11-19-2-9Winnipeg, Man. April 29th, 1942.

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

264237 MAY-442

Re: JAPANESE - Manitoba.

Japanese arriving from British Columbia are being housed in the Immigration Building at Winnipeg pending their despatch to farms in Manitoba.

2. Arrangements as to locating of Japanese on farms are being attended to by Mr. C.E. Graham, Representative of the British Columbia Security Commission for Manitoba. Mr. Graham advised me that he was instructed by the Commissioner of the B.C. Security Commission that in the event of him requiring any assistance from this Force to get in touch with myself. These Japanese families are arriving here about twice a week and pending arrangements being made for their shipping out to places in the country have to remain at the Immigration Hall. In view of Mr. Graham's request of a member of this Force to assist him and to be around the Immigration Hall in the day time to keep the public away from that part occupied by the Japanese families, one Constable has been detailed for this duty. As to how long such assistance will be required is problematical.

3. I note P.C. Order 1665 paragraph 5 (2) "The Commission may utilize the services of any officer, servant or employee of any department of the Government of Canada loaned by the Minister thereof". In view of this I take it there will be no objection to giving this assistance to the representative of the B.C. Security Commission in Winnipeg.

PHT/B

T.V. Sandys-Gunsch
T.V. Sandys-Gunsch, Asst/Comm'r.,
Commanding "D" Division.

C-11-19.2-9

Hill
Apr 9

R.C.M.P.

(C.I.B.)

SECRET.

M.J. 21.

Vancouver, B.C. April 9th,
1942.

Original on C5129-1-5

Detention of Japanese under PC1665

The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

1. Reference is made to my airmail communication to you of March 26th, 1942, to which was attached a list of Canadian-born Japanese who refused to comply with the order issued by the British Columbia Security Commission to entrain for Schreiber, Ontario, on March 25th.
2. On March 28th these delinquents, who had been apprehended and held in custody at the Immigration Building, Vancouver, were interviewed by Mr. Austin Taylor, Chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, who received from them a promise to proceed to Schreiber, Ontario, on the 29th. They were part of the group numbering 132, whose departure from here I communicated to you by my telegram of March 30th. It might be stated that even though their promise had been given to Mr. Taylor, eight failed to show up, and we were told by our various Japanese contacts that those who had appeared were more or less forced to do so by their parents.
3. It was hoped that in dealing leniently with this group the Canadian-born Japanese would see fit to co-operate, and that further opposition to removal would not occur.
4. However, on April 7th a further group, numbering 271, was supposed to leave, but of that group only 96 actually left, as conveyed to you by my telegram of April 8th. Thus, we have at present a further group of 175 Canadian-born delinquents.

- 2 -

B.C. Ref: M.J. 21.

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

5. It was apparent at this Office that unless some drastic action were taken in respect of these people the situation would deteriorate and, possibly, get completely out of hand. With that in view, I sent a personal and urgent communication to the Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, copy of which is attached for your information. I received a reply from the Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, copy of which is also attached for your information.

6. You will see that the Commission decided that the delinquents should be apprehended by us under the authority of the British Columbia Security Commission Order No. 5, copy of which is attached, to be dealt with by the Commission at a later date. To date we have succeeded in apprehending 15 of these delinquents.

7. It will be understood that these Canadian-born Japanese are not amenable to discipline as are the Japanese Nationals, with whom we have experienced very little difficulty. When they fail to report for the purpose of entraining, they naturally go into hiding. We notice that their attitude is changing, and that they will resist the evacuation procedure as much as is possible.

8. These Canadian-born subjects feel that their status entitles them to preferential treatment, and, although under the scheme of evacuation they are getting preferential treatment, they are unwilling to realise it. It is true that their policy of opposition was at first inspired by a small group, but I am afraid that the insubordination is now widespread. This can best be illustrated by describing a meeting which took place day before yesterday in Vancouver, and which was covered by S/Cst. Upton.

9. At this meeting, which was attended by some 1700 persons, chiefly Nisei, speakers urged co-operation with the B.C. Security Commission and with the Police, but received a very lukewarm reception. On the other hand, when an opportunity was given one of the crowd to speak and he stated that though he was Canadian-born he had lost his radio, his camera, his boat, his automobile and his property, and was obliged to leave this area under the same conditions almost as an alien and urged the gathering to resist, he was acclaimed in a most hysterical manner.

- 3 - B.C. Ref: M.J. 21.

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

10. It is realised that the removal of such a large group of people from this area is decidedly a difficult task, and there necessarily must be some cases of injustice and some unavoidable hardships on a few of those affected. Each case of hardship, however, is made much of by the Nisei, who, unfortunately, lack both discipline and mature judgment.

11. When this movement first started, as you know, we relied to a considerable degree on a committee of Japanese composed of Mr. Morii, Mr. Nishiguchi and Mr. Nishio. The first two are naturalised Canadians, but the last named is a Japanese National. All three wield considerable influence amongst the Japanese community generally. A short time ago the Commission considered it advisable to seek the assistance of certain Nisei, and with this object in view Messrs. Shoyama, Kunio Shimizu and Miss Uchita were asked to form a committee on behalf of the Nisei. It was apparent that an appointment of this Committee, representing the Nisei, divided the Japanese community into hostile camps, and as a consequence of that the older Committee has been obliged to withdraw almost discredited in the eyes of the Japanese community. The difficulties we are now experiencing with the Nisei appear to date from that time.

12. With the open violation of constituted authority, as evidenced by the fact that two-thirds of those who were slated to go to various work camps on April 7th failed to appear, it is clearly apparent that, unless some drastic steps are taken to deal with the situation, Police prestige must necessarily suffer, and our task of enforcing the regulations made increasingly difficult.

13. I will keep you advised of developments from time to time.

(SGD)

(C.H. Hill)
Asst. Commissioner,
Commanding "E" Division.

CHH/M.

ENCLS: 3.

611-19-2-9



CHIEF OF POLICE FOR ONTARIO

ONTARIO

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
TORONTO

CONFIDENTIAL

March 23, 1942.

Brigadier S.T. Wood,
Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Commissioner:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant in connection with the proposed transfer of Canadian born and Naturalized Japanese residents of British Columbia to road camps on the Trans-Canada Highways, situated between Schreiber and White River in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Algoma, Ontario.

In reply, I might state that today I have conferred with the Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, Mr. Cecil L. Snyder, K.C., Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. R.M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, in connection with this matter.

I am advised that the first group of Japanese, comprising of about 100 men, will leave Vancouver on the night of the 23rd instant by Canadian Pacific Railway. On arrival at Winnipeg on the night of the 25th instant, the coaches containing the Japanese will be transferred to Train No.8, which leaves Winnipeg at 6:50 p.m. on the 25th instant. Train No.8 is due at Schreiber at 10:25 a.m. on the 26th instant. On arrival at Schreiber a yard engine will be attached to the coaches containing the Japanese passengers and following the departure of No.8 will take the Japanese

W.C.

1942 MAR 24 12
REFER TO FILE
H.Q.

- 2 -

to a point about three miles east of Schreiber where they will detrain to the camp, which is quite close to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Two days later another group of about 150 Japanese will leave Vancouver for the same destination.

The Japanese, I understand, will be employed as labourers on the construction of the unfinished portion of the Trans-Canada Highway between Schreiber and White River, a distance of about 108 miles. The only camp available for occupation at the moment is the one situated three miles east of Schreiber, but other camps on this highway, some of which are partially constructed, will be available for occupancy later. I am sending you, under separate cover, for your information and retention a plan showing the entire road project between these two points and which you will find self-explanatory.

Handwritten:
C. J. R. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

I am of the opinion that as the district in which the Japanese will be placed is very sparsely settled, most of it still in its natural and primitive state, no difficulty should be experienced from the people living therein who might be considered hostile to their presence. Residents of that district consist mainly of railroad and pulp workers and some commercial fishermen and Indians. As you are aware, there are two Internment camps for Prisoners of War, ideally situated for that purpose, in the district, one at Neys and the other at Angler, both on the Canadian Pacific Railway, forty miles and fifty-two miles, respectively, east of Schreiber. No complaints have been made about the location of these camps and none would be expected due to the presence of the Japanese who will be in the same area.

As in all probability many of the Japanese about to enter Ontario come from coastal regions in British Columbia, supervising officers should have knowledge of the waterways and location of the

small fishing villages along the north shore of Lake Superior, particularly those at Rossport, fourteen miles west of Schreiber, and Jackfish, Caldwell, and Heron Bay, situated east of Schreiber. Boats capable of crossing Lake Superior to the United States and owned by local fishermen are reported to be at these points, but the fishermen have, so I understand, since the arrival of the Prisoners of War, taken special precautions to prevent thefts of their equipment.

I have given careful consideration to the question of adequate police protection and I am of the opinion that at least nine Royal Canadian Mounted Police Special Constables, working on the basis of three men to an eight hour shift, should be detailed to supervise the first company of Japanese arrivals at Schreiber. This opinion is based on the close proximity of the vital main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the local Internment camps in which are confined sympathetic German Prisoners of War, and huge and essential Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission plants situated on the Nipigon River, about sixty-five miles west of Schreiber.

The uncertainty of the conduct of the Japanese while in this area would make it imperative that every precaution be taken by strong and effective guarding arrangements which will ensure that no outbreak or breach of the peace occurs.

If there is anything further which you might consider helpful in this matter, do not hesitate to again communicate with me.

Yours faithfully,

William D. Bringer

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
FOR ONTARIO.

National Archives Canada / Archives Nationales Canada

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RG 18 VOLUME 3563
 MG VOLUME 2
 FILE / DOSSIER C-11-19-2-9
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MAR 2 1991

RG-18, Vol 3568,
file C3125-1-5

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE,

OTTAWA, Ontario,

May 1st 1942.

C.3129-1-5.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Doctor Macneilyside,

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - R.C.

Further to my letter of the 13th of

April last:

2. I enclose copy of a report received from our Officer Commanding in British Columbia, indicating increasing opposition of the Nisei to the breaking up of families in the course of evacuation from the protected areas.

3. The policy in the United States is to evacuate entire families, and my personal opinion is that our policy of evacuating the males to WFF camps, and thus breaking up the family, is a mistake, and will lead to increasing unrest, if not trouble, in the camps already established.

Yours very truly,

Doctor H.L. Macneilyside,
Department of External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

(Sgd)
(S.T. Wood)
Commissioner.

C.3129-1-5. The D.C.I. C. Security
1. To note.

STW/PLS

OTTAWA 1-5-42.

(S.T. Wood)
Commissioner.

May 1/42

Wood
Gowan
Muir
Gowan

Eno.

A. Mac
Deputy
Deputy
O.T.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

VISION

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

(C. I. B.)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

DIV. FILE No. M.J. 21 (Pt. 3).

Vancouver, B.C. April 28th,

1942.

H. Q. FILE No.

25743 APR 30 42

The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.Please refer to my airmail communication
to you under the above heading dated April 9th.

2. Evidence of organised resistance to the scheme, whereby persons of Japanese racial origin were to be evacuated from this Protected Area, continues to come to hand. It is felt at this Office that the ringleaders of this organised resistance are a fairly small group of Nisei and Naturalised Canadians who choose to call themselves the "Nisei Mass Evacuation Group". This group has made representations to the B.C. Security Commission from time to time, sometimes through Denis Murphy, a local barrister, and while those representations might appear to be reasonable, it is felt at the same time the whole movement is definitely aimed at hindering the work of the B.C. Security Commission in its task of evacuating these people from the Protected Area.

3. The consideration which has been given to this group by the members of the B.C. Security Commission does not appear in any way to have served any purpose except to harden the resistance of this group. The leaders of this group would appear to use their contact with the Security Commission for the purpose of enhancing their prestige with their Nationals, and at the same time to carry on their sinister operations for the purpose of creating trouble and arousing dissension generally. A movement of this magnitude must, of course, bring many problems which have to be overcome, and whilst consideration to individual cases is, no doubt, necessary, at the same time this should not be allowed to hamper or delay the main issue,

minerals
their ties

minerals

Sec. Sec.
Vancouver

W

- 2 - B.C. Ref: M.J. 21 (Pt.3)

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

namely the speedy evacuation of all members of Japanese racial origin from the Protected Area, [which latter has been deemed necessary for the safety of the State. In this connection it might be noted that there are no people more astute than the average Oriental to take advantage of anything which they might consider weakness, and the troubles which have attended the evacuation might perhaps be due to a lack of firmness in handling the whole question.

Stenotype

where the policy?

4. On March 7th I communicated by airmail with you under the heading "The New Canadian" - B.C. Ref: 954/1-17, and in Paragraph 3 gave you seven names of individuals who appeared at that time to be responsible, at least in part, for the resistance to the evacuation movement. Since then it has been found that these individuals look to Bunji HISAOKA for leadership. Hisaoka is subject of a report dated April 27th, 1942 - B.C. Ref: 935-647, submitted by S/Constable Upton, being forwarded to you concurrently. For convenience a copy of this report is attached hereto.

I think I have the right document

5. HISAOKA spends a considerable amount of his time at the office of the "Continental Daily News", which is known to be the meeting place of the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group. Hisaoka is a naturalised Canadian, and it appears quite significant that he should be chosen by the Consul, Mr. KAWASAKI, to take care of the interests of Japanese Nationals here after Mr. Kawasaki's departure.

6. On April 25th sixty Canadian citizens of Japanese racial origin held a demonstration at the Immigration Detention Building, Vancouver, where they insisted on internment sooner than comply with the order of the B.C. Security Commission to leave this area. This is dealt with in a separate communication under the heading "Internment of Japanese (Other than Nationals)" - B.C. Ref: 269 G.9-1-1.

*Apr 25 -
demon B
Jimm. Billy*

7. I wish to draw to your attention that immediately following this demonstration a mimeographed sheet appeared in the streets in the Japanese quarter, put out by the Nisei Mass Evacuation Group. While, as yet, there is no proof of it, it is strongly suspected this sheet was prepared and mimeographed in the office of the "Continental Daily News". Your particular attention is drawn to the wording of this leaflet, especially the last paragraph. It may be stated the leaflet has also appeared in the Japanese language.

420101468

- 3 - B.C. Ref: M.J. 21.

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B.C.

8. It can readily be seen that the distribution of inflammatory leaflets of this nature will only serve to aggravate the present situation, and if it can be conclusively proved that these leaflets originate from the office of the "Continental Daily News" a prosecution might be instituted. However, in view of the difficulties and the probable length of time necessary to secure such evidence, it would appear in the best interest to have this place and all other printing establishments operated by Japanese closed immediately.

9. Further, it is to be noted that all news of the many delinquents who have failed to report has been sedulously kept out of the papers, but it is not to be assumed that such facts are not known. Signs are not lacking of an undercurrent of impatience at the length of time taken to get rid of the Japanese, and yesterday there was a report of a sit-down strike which took place at the Manning Pool at Hastings Park, which was headlined by the "Daily Province" in last evening's issue. If there was any open demonstration against evacuation, and this is a grave possibility, and if the situation is not handled firmly, it can readily be seen that the public in British Columbia may be again aroused and demand immediate and speedy action by the Government.

10. I will keep you advised of developments.

JKB/M.

ENCLS:

CHH:11

(C.H. Hill)
Asst. Commissioner,
Commanding "E" Division.

RG-18, NR 3568,
April 25th, 1942. file C3 129-1-5

sel:

use as
quintessence
pulsing
chapter

Yesterday, 103 Canadians of Japanese origin went into internment camp opposing to the last for an ideal, for humanity and for you. To-day, 66 Canadian boys in whose veins run the blood of a proud people have given themselves up for voluntary interment as a protest against the Commission's refusal of our plan for mass evacuation in family groups. They have sacrificed themselves for the weak, women and children, and the aged. Give them credit for their daring! Take your hats off to what they have in their hearts! Be not ashamed of your tears if you weep for them! They deserve it all.

FLASH

We have just had word that Mr. Taylor of the Security Commission has gone to interview the boys at the Immigration Building. According to statement made by him, the boys have been refused detention. No definite reason was given to them for refusal.

FLASH

The boys are sitting down at the Immigration Building until they have further word from the Security Commission, and the latest news is that they have forced their way in for an interview.

NISEI MASS EVACUATION GROUP

200 to 600 Block Powell.

1/1 2/15,
4-17-42

RG-18 VR 3568

file C3129-1-5

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO
THE COMMISSIONER
R.C.M. POLICE
OTTAWAROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OTTAWA

REF. NO. C.11-19-2-9.

March 27th 1942.

URGENT.CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Mr St Laurent, Re: Japanese.

1. In connection with the movement of one hundred Japanese from Vancouver to Schreiber, Ontario, to work on the Trans-Canada Highway:
2. A member of the British Columbia Security Commission telephoned me yesterday afternoon that of this party of one hundred who were to have taken the train on the evening of the 25th, eighty-five refused to board the train. This party was made up entirely of British subjects, of Japanese racial origin, who were born or naturalized in Canada. The eighty-five were arrested yesterday and confined in the Immigration Shed. They were given until 5 o'clock last evening to divulge the names of the instigators of this action, and at that hour refused to do so.
3. It was explained to me that the Commission considered that any prosecutions and mass appearance in court would give a bad impression to the public, and further complicate the efforts of the Commission in evacuating the Nisei (British subjects) from the protected area.

4. I was asked if a blanket Order for Internment could be issued for the whole eighty-five Japanese, in order that they might be moved at once to the Internment Camp, as such action would probably have a beneficial effect on the remaining Japanese males, and it is considered that this action is necessary immediately, before any further evacuation could be ordered.

5. I informed the member of the Commission that I would put the matter before you at once, and instructed him that in the interval the names of the eighty-five Japanese were to be obtained and forwarded by air mail.

6. May I have your instructions, please.

Yours faithfully,

The Honourable Louis St Laurent, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

S.T. Wood
(S.T. Wood)
Commissioner.

*Detention be
order can be
made by
R.C. Commission
sions under
11-1 of P.C.
1665
R.H.*

Copy for information of Commissioner Wood
Wood

Ottawa, March 27, 1942.

BY AIRMAIL

Dear Major Taylor:

Confirming telephone conversation in regard to Japanese who do not carry out instructions, I have conferred with the Deputy Minister of Justice and with Commissioner Wood.

Section 11 Order in Council P.C. 1665 gives the Commission power to order the detention of any person of the Japanese race and says "any such order may be enforced by any person nominated by the Commission so to do".

Section 13, Sub-section A provides that the R. C. M. P. will give assistance in "the segregation and concentration".

The opinion is held here that the British Columbia Security Commission has authority to (a) detain, and (b) that the R. C. M. P. will control such detention.

I discussed the situation with the Honourable Mr. Mitchell and we suggest to you that the men in question be temporarily detained in Vancouver either in a building at Hastings Park or elsewhere, and that they be guarded by Mounted Police guards.

If the number of men increases, some arrangement will have to be developed for putting them in a camp and your idea of using a mining camp appears to me as being excellent.

I have conferred with Col. Straight who has charge of Internment Operations, and I am advised that there is no unoccupied accommodation in the internment camps.

..... 2

- 2 -

Therefore if there are to be Japanese detained, the British Columbia Security Commission will not be duplicating existing facilities by making its own arrangements.

As I understand it you will have about 125 men under detention by this evening.

I trust I have made the situation clear and have been helpful.

Yours very truly,

A. MacKenzie,
Associate Deputy Minister.

Major Austin C. Taylor,
Chairman, B.C. Security Commission,
1130 Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

AMacN:AJ

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE.

Ottawa, March 30, 1942.

MEMORANDUM TO:

The Director of Criminal Investigation,
R. C. M. Police,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Sir:

Re: P.C.1665, dated March 4, 1942.

1. Para. 11 (1) reads "The Commission shall have power to-----order the detention of any such person."

2. Para. 13 reads "All departments and agencies of the Government of Canada shall assist the Government by lending to the Commission such personnel and by furnishing such medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of lands, buildings, equipment, utilities and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required by the Commission, and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing there shall be furnished to the Commission, -
(a) assistance by the R. C. M. Police----- in the segregation and concentration of such person."

3. Para. 15 "~~Previous~~ penalties for failure to comply with the regulations by way of summary procedure".

4. Para. 16 indicates that if internment is desired (differentiating from detention) it should be obtained through the regular procedure under regulations 21 or 25, D.O.C.R., as the case may be.

5. From the above it will be seen that the Commission has the power to order the detention of any person of the Japanese race within the Protected Area of British Columbia. The period of time that such detention may be continued is not indicated and although possibly it is intended as a temporary measure it is presumed that detention could involve an indefinite period.

6. Nothing in the Order indicates who shall look after persons whom the Commission has ordered detained. Para. 13 (a) indicates that the R. C. M. Police shall be responsible only for the segregation and concentration of such persons but says nothing about the care of them after they are segregated and concentrated.

7. It would appear that the Commission should, after having ordered the detention of certain persons, call upon the Department of the Secretary of State, Internment Operations to supply the necessities

APR 2 1942

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.....Page 2.

of life as mentioned in and authorized by Para. 13.
The Commission, having done this, should call upon
the R. C. M. Police to detain such persons as it sees
fit and turn them over to Internment Operations for
continued detention.

D. C. Saul Insp.
(D. C. Saul)

For the Registrar General of Enemy Aliens.

DCS/GM

Ottawa 30-3-42.

WMD

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

ORDER NO. 5

WHEREAS under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the British Columbia Security Commission by orders of the Governor-in-Council P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666 both dated the 4th day of March, 1942:

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient for the security and defence of Canada and for the execution of the duties of the British Columbia Security Commission for the said Commission to make Orders directing certain persons of the Japanese race to proceed to places outside the protected area;

AND WHEREAS the British Columbia Security Commission has ordered certain persons of the Japanese race to proceed to points outside the said protected area;

AND WHEREAS certain of said persons of the Japanese race, so ordered to leave the protected area to designated points, have refused to obey said Orders;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority conferred in the Commission it is ordered:-

That any person of the Japanese race who fails to obey any order of the British Columbia Security Commission directing any such person to proceed to any place within or without the protected area, shall be detained until further order of the British Columbia Security Commission.
The Officer Commanding "E" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is hereby nominated and authorized to enforce the provisions of this order.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C., this 27th. day of March, 1942.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR

Chairman
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION.

VISION

R. C. M. P.

P
YVancouver, B.C.,
April 8th, 1942.PERSONAL & URGENTMajor Austin C. Taylor,
B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Japanese.

The following suggestions are submitted to you as a means to overcome the trouble which we are now having with the Nisei, and it is suggested that a notice be immediately published in the "New Canadian" as follows:

1. Owing to resistance now being shown, the Commission has decided that until further notice they will, under no consideration interview or desire to contact delegations from Japanese.
2. No further meetings of Japanese will be permitted anywhere. Any persons convening such meetings will be subject to prosecution.
3. All delinquents who were to report to the train leaving C.P.R. station March 7th, 1942, are to report to R.C.M. Police at Hastings Park forthwith. Failure to comply with this order will mean that all Japanese will be confined to their houses and quarters until further orders.
4. It is apparent that there are numbers of Japanese who desire to co-operate with the Security Commission and leave the Protected Area. Such persons should report to the R.C.M. Police at Hastings Park, prepared to leave within 24 hours.
5. The 72 hour stay of departure is now cancelled, owing to non-co-operation.
2. There is no doubt whatever from reports received from R.C.M. Police contacts that unless drastic action is now taken, organised resistance will continue, and the situation will fast deteriorate, and I am, therefore, submitting the above mentioned suggestions for your consideration.

- 2 -

Re: Japanese.

3. It is felt by us that the delegations of Nisei who have been interviewed by your Commission are not conveying to the Japanese people the Commission's wishes, but their own desires which are definitely not co-operative.

4. It is the considered opinion of the writer that these suggestions be given immediate and careful attention and that they be considered in the way of urgent priority over all other matters.

Yours truly,

(SGD)

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

CHH/ES

COPY

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BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

1130 MARINE BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B.C.

April 8, 1942.

Officer Commanding,
R.C.M. Police,
Vancouver.

Re detention of persons of the Japanese race:

Dear Sir:

1. We enclose herewith copies of Order No. 5, being a Bill passed by the British Columbia Security Commission providing for the detention of any person of the Japanese race who fails to obey any order to proceed to any place within or without the protected area. This Order was passed to cover any situation that might arise when people of this category refuse to report at the train to embark for points outside the protected area.

2. Under Order in Council P.C. 1665, Section 11, Sub-Section 1, this Commission has power to order the detention of any person of the Japanese race and to nominate any person to enforce the order and you are authorized by this Commission, should you see fit, to call upon the chief constable of any city or town in British Columbia as well as the Commissioner of the British Columbia Police to assist you in carrying out the order.

3. The procedure of detention was suggested by the Commission to Mr. MacNamata, Associate Deputy Minister of Labor who conferred with the Deputy Minister of Justice and with Commissioner Wood. They all agree that the procedure as suggested should be followed. At that time the advice from Colonel Straight, who is in charge of internment operations, was to the effect that there was no unoccupied accommodation in internment camps but since that time a telegram has been received by the Commission stating that accommodation for 300 was available at Petawawa, Ontario. Therefore, it is the intention of this Commission to ask that such persons who are detained for disobeying the Commission's orders be sent to Petawawa internment camp. Naturally they would be confined in the Immigration Building here until the military authorities were ready to remove them.

4. This Commission acknowledges the receipt of your letter to the Chairman this morning and has carefully noted the suggestions you put forward for consideration. We realize that the information which we have given to the Japanese from time to time through the press, by poster and in interviews with delegations has been deliberately ignored, misconstrued, or disregarded. We also realize that when these people disobey the orders of the Commission it has a tendency to

copy
signature
L-ACSC
file
him

- 2 -

create confusion among the different departments of Government engaged in assisting in the evacuation of these people. This is unfortunate and the Japanese in disregarding the orders of the Commission are hurting no one but themselves.

5. You realize, as does the Commission, that there is a natural resentment on the part of these people to the orders of evacuation. You will also realize that the evacuation of all persons of the Japanese race from the protected area, except in certain cases such as sickness, etc., must proceed despite opposition of groups.

6. Our present plan visualizes the placement in Alberta and Manitoba of approximately 10,000 persons and we are much concerned over the present opposition to the Commission's orders as, if this becomes known to the Provincial and local authorities in the two Provinces mentioned, we may expect opposition to accepting any of these people there. Steps have been taken by the Commission to see that this unfortunate publicity is not spread. We do, however, feel that certain wishes of the Commission must be made known to the Japanese people through the medium of the New Canadian and we are prepared to assist you in any way possible by the publication of orders through this medium.

7. Referring to suggestion No. 1 in your letter the Commission questions the advisability of following the advice tendered as there may be cases, as were drawn to our attention this morning by Mr. Moriarty, where certain Japanese volunteered to proceed to Schreiber and we are not prepared to accept the theory that all Japanese are hostile to the Commission.

8. We are in agreement with your suggestion in paragraph 2 that further meetings of Japanese be forbidden and an Order will be drawn up and forwarded to you for enforcement. Referring to paragraph 3 this Commission is prepared to take drastic measures against those who refuse to comply with its orders and is inclined to give your advice favorable consideration. It is thought, however, we should consider this matter further before making any definite ruling.

9. Paragraph 4 is a sound suggestion and we think that because there is a desire to co-operate on the part of the people who would report voluntarily their requests for time should be given reasonable consideration although we are in favor of the twenty-four hours maximum provided they can make the necessary preparations within that time. If not, they should be given further consideration.

10. Commenting on paragraph 5, we should like to leave in abeyance for the time being.

C O P Y

* 3 -

11. In order to avoid confusion when groups are being entrained, an Order is being made by the Commission, forbidding persons of the Japanese race from entering on any dock, railway platform or building, except by permission. This Order will be drawn up at once and forwarded to you.

12. Referring back to the question of detention, where the Commission's orders have been disobeyed. It has occurred to us that as you have on file photographs and descriptions of each of the persons who have failed to report, it would be a good idea to have photostats taken of all photographs of this group and have sufficient copies made in order that each Constable of the City Police on duty in the Powell Street area, who is to some extent, familiar with the individual local Japanese, be given copies as well as lists of delinquents. The Commission is prepared to bear the expenditure in this connection and it is suggested that this procedure be followed in future cases.

Yours very truly,

(SGD) Austin C. Taylor,
Chairman,
B.C. Security Commission.

ACT/RM

C O P Y

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

(C. E. B.)

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

SECRET.

DIV. FILE NO. M.J. 21a.....

H. Q. FILE NO.

2199 APR 11 12

Vancouver, B.C. April 9th.
1942.The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

1. Reference is made to my airmail communication to you of March 26th, 1942, to which was attached a list of Canadian-born Japanese who refused to comply with the order issued by the British Columbia Security Commission to entrain for Schreiber, Ontario, on March 25th.

2. On March 28th these delinquents, who had been apprehended and held in custody at the Immigration Building, Vancouver, were interviewed by Mr. Austin Taylor, Chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, who received from them a promise to proceed to Schreiber, Ontario, on the 29th. They were part of the group numbering 132, whose departure from here I communicated to you by my telegram of March 30th. It might be stated that even though their promise had been given to Mr. Taylor, eight failed to show up, and we were told by our various Japanese contacts that those who had appeared were more or less forced to do so by their parents.

3. It was hoped that in dealing leniently with this group the Canadian-born Japanese would see fit to co-operate, and that further opposition to removal would not occur.

4. However, on April 7th a further group, numbering 271, was supposed to leave, but of that group only 96 actually left, as conveyed to you by my telegram of April 8th. Thus, we have at present a further group of 175 Canadian-born delinquents.

S. 41224.13.40

S. 41224.13.40

Copy on C-11-19-2-9.

DC 10
To MR

2199 APR 11 12
Vancouver, B.C. April 9th.
1942.
Copy of this to MRB
Copy sent to MRB
See

- 2 -

B.C. Ref: M.J. 21.

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

5. It was apparent at this Office that unless some drastic action were taken in respect of these people the situation would deteriorate and, possibly, get completely out of hand. With that in view, I sent a personal and urgent communication to the Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, copy of which is attached for your information. I received a reply from the Chairman of the B.C. Security Commission, copy of which is also attached for your information.

6. You will see that the Commission decided that the delinquents should be apprehended by us under the authority of the British Columbia Security Commission Order No. 5, copy of which is attached, to be dealt with by the Commission at a later date. To date we have succeeded in apprehending 15 of these delinquents.

7. It will be understood that these Canadian-born Japanese are not amenable to discipline as are the Japanese Nationals, with whom we have experienced very little difficulty. When they fail to report for the purpose of entraining, they naturally go into hiding. We notice that their attitude is changing, and that they will resist the evacuation procedure as much as is possible.

8. These Canadian-born subjects feel that their status entitles them to preferential treatment, and, although under the scheme of evacuation they are getting preferential treatment, they are unwilling to realise it. It is true that their policy of opposition was at first inspired by a small group, but I am afraid that the insubordination is now widespread. This can best be illustrated by describing a meeting which took place day before yesterday in Vancouver, and which was covered by S/Cst. Upton.

9. At this meeting, which was attended by some 1700 persons, chiefly Nisei, speakers urged co-operation with the B.C. Security Commission and with the Police, but received a very lukewarm reception. On the other hand, when an opportunity was given one of the crowd to speak and he stated that though he was Canadian-born he had lost his radio, his camera, his boat, his automobile and his property, and was obliged to leave this area under the same conditions almost as an alien and urged the gathering to resist, he was acclaimed in a most hysterical manner.

- 3 - B.C. Ref: M.J. 21.

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

10. It is realised that the removal of such a large group of people from this area is decidedly a difficult task, and there necessarily must be some cases of injustice and some unavoidable hardships on a few of those affected. Each case of hardship, however, is made much of by the Nisei, who, unfortunately, lack both discipline and mature judgment.

11. When this movement first started, as you know, we relied to a considerable degree on a committee of Japanese composed of Mr. Morii, Mr. Nishiguchi and Mr. Nishio. The first two are naturalised Canadians, but the last named is a Japanese National. All three wield considerable influence amongst the Japanese community generally. A short time ago the Commission considered it advisable to seek the assistance of certain Nisei, and with this object in view Messrs. Shoyama, Kunio Shimizu and Miss Uchita were asked to form a committee on behalf of the Nisei. It was apparent that an appointment of this Committee, representing the Nisei, divided the Japanese community into hostile camps, and as a consequence of that the older Committee has been obliged to withdraw almost discredited in the eyes of the Japanese community. The difficulties we are now experiencing with the Nisei appear to date from that time.

12. With the open violation of constituted authority, as evidenced by the fact that two-thirds of those who were slated to go to various work camps on April 7th failed to appear, it is clearly apparent that, unless some drastic steps are taken to deal with the situation, Police prestige must necessarily suffer, and our task of enforcing the regulations made increasingly difficult.

13. I will keep you advised of developments from time to time.

CHH/M.

ENCLS: 3.

(C.H. Hill)
Asst. Commissioner,
Commanding "E" Division.

C 3129-1-5.

April 13, 1942.

Copy on 311-39-1.
Canada Pop. Commission Corps.

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Department of External Affairs,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Keenleyside:

Re: Removal of Japanese from Protected
Area - British Columbia.-----

1. I am enclosing herewith, for
your information, copies of:-

- (1) Communication addressed to Major A.C. Taylor
by Assistant Commissioner Hill, dated April 8,
1942.
- (2) British Columbia Security Commission Order
No. 5, dated March 27, 1942.
- (3) Communication addressed to the Officer
Commanding R. C. M. Police, Vancouver by the
Chairman, British Columbia Security Commission,
dated April 8th, 1942.
- (4) Communication addressed to the undersigned
by the Officer Commanding, R. C. M. Police,
Vancouver, dated April 9th, 1942.

2. From a personal visit to these territories
you will note that the situation, as far as the
evacuation of the Nisei is concerned, is
deteriorating to the extent that the prestige of
the police may become seriously affected.

3. It is felt that, had the
recommendation to form a Labour Battalion under
the Department of National Defence to absorb the
Nisei been adopted, much of this trouble would
have been avoided, whereas it now appears
probable that accommodation will have to be made
for the detention of some of these people.

Yours truly,

R. C. M.
P. M.

(S. T. Wood) Comm'r.

Enc.

Ref RG-18 VR 3563
File C-11-19-ION 2-9, Vol 2

C-11-19-2-9.

AIRMAIL

R.C.M.P.

(C.I.B.)

SECRET.

M.J. 21.

Vancouver, B.C. April 9th,
1942.

Original on C-11-19-1-5

Detention of Japanese under PC 146.1

The Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

Note: Under Division
W. NMEG Division?
to show how they were
note taken

1. Reference is made to my airmail communication to you of March 26th, 1942, to which was attached a list of Canadian-born Japanese who refused to comply with the order issued by the British Columbia Security Commission to entrain for Schreiber, Ontario, on March 25th.
2. On March 28th these delinquents, who had been apprehended and held in custody at the Immigration Building, Vancouver, were interviewed by Mr. Austin Taylor, Chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, who received from them a promise to proceed to Schreiber, Ontario, on the 29th. They were part of the group numbering 132, whose departure from here I communicated to you by my telegram of March 30th. It might be stated that even though their promise had been given to Mr. Taylor, eight failed to show up, and we were told by our various Japanese contacts that those who had appeared were more or less forced to do so by their parents.
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B.C. Ref: M.J. 21.

- 2 -

Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

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Re: Removal of Japanese from
Protected Areas - B. C.

10. It is realised that the removal of such a large group of people from this area is decidedly a difficult task, and there necessarily must be some cases of injustice and some unavoidable hardships on a few of those affected. Each case of hardship, however, is made much of by the Nisei, who, unfortunately, lack both discipline and mature judgment.

11. When this movement first started, as you know, we relied to a considerable degree on a committee of Japanese composed of Mr. Morii, Mr. Nishiguchi and Mr. Nishio. The first two are naturalised Canadians, but the last named is a Japanese National. All three wield considerable influence amongst the Japanese community generally. A short time ago the Commission considered it advisable to seek the assistance of certain Nisei, and with this object in view Messrs. Shoyama, Kunio Shimizu and Miss Uchita were asked to form a committee on behalf of the Nisei. It was apparent that an appointment of this Committee, representing the Nisei, divided the Japanese community into hostile camps, and as a consequence of that the older Committee has been obliged to withdraw almost discredited in the eyes of the Japanese community. The difficulties we are now experiencing with the Nisei appear to date from that time.

12. With the open violation of constituted authority, as evidenced by the fact that two-thirds of those who were slated to go to various work camps on April 7th failed to appear, it is clearly apparent that, unless some drastic steps are taken to deal with the situation, police prestige must necessarily suffer, and our task of enforcing the regulations made increasingly difficult.

13. I will keep you advised of developments from time to time.

(SGD)

(C.H. Hill)
Asst. Commissioner,
Commanding "E" Division.

CHH/M.

ENCLS: 3.

COPY

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HOLSON & SHEPPARD

CABLE ADDRESS: "MAYERS"
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BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

G.H. LOCKE, K.C.
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K.L. YULE

703 ROGERS BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B.C.

April 14th, 1942.

A. M. Harper, Esq.,
Barrister,c/o British Columbia Security Commission,
355 Burrard Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Detention of Japanese

I have your memorandum of the 13th instant regarding the right of the Commission to detain Japanese under P.C. 1685.

that:-

Section 11 (1) of that Order provides

"The Commission shall have power to require by Order any person of the Japanese race in any protected area in British Columbia to remain at his place of residence or to leave his place of residence and to proceed to any other place within or without the protected area at such time and in such manner as the Commission may prescribe in such Order or to order the detention of any such person and any such Order may be enforced by any person nominated by the Commission so to do."

I understand that the persons now detained have failed to report at the train for evacuation as ordered and that the Commission has ordered their detention. In my opinion the Commission is vested with power to detain these people who have disobeyed its orders: further if the Commission considers it proper to detain any person of the Japanese race it is empowered to do so and to detain them so long as it considers necessary. I advise against the setting up of an advisory committee of the nature referred to in section 11 (1) of that Order.

W. J. C. T.