23-2-2-7 pt2. Future Japanese Policy

A0027083_1-000522

FILE NO. 23-2-2-7 CENTRAL REGIS[illegible] I-LABOUR

VOLUME No. 2

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FROM MARCH 1, 1945

TO NOVEMBER 1945

CONFIDENTIAL FILE

SUBJECT JAPANESE

SUB-SUBJECT ADMINISTRATION

FILE TITLE FUTURE JAPANESE POLICY

CROSS REFERENCES

CLOSED

THIS COVER MUST NOT BE FOLDED UNDER FILE WHEN IN USE.

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JUN 1 1945	AS REQUESTED	Pammett	Pa	HTP	JUN 2 1945
AUG 8 1945	AS REQUESTED	Pammett	Pa	HTP	AUG 14 1945
SEP 4 1945	BROUGHT FORWARD	Pammett	Pa	HTP	SEP 4 1945
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OCT 15 1945	AS REQUESTED	Pammett	Pa	CJ	OCT 23 1945
NOV 12 1945	AS REQUESTED	Pammett	Pa	HTP	NOV 13 1945
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DEC 20 1945	BROUGHT FORWARD	Pammett	Pa	HTP	DEC 20 1945
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MAR 11 1946	AS REQUESTED	Pammett	Pa	HTP	MAR 15 1946
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OCT 17 1946	AS REQUESTED	Pammett	Pa	HTP	DEC 21 1946

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IMPORTANT—DO NOT FAIL TO NOTIFY RECORDS WHENEVER A FILE IS PASSED DIRECT TO ANOTHER [illegible]

A0027083_2-000523

VOLUME 2

CLOSED

FROM February 19[illegible]

TO November 19[illegible]

A0027083_3-0005

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

A0027083_4-0005

Ottawa, November 28, 1945.

MEMORANDUM ON DECISIONS REACHED DURING CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA ATTENDED BY T. B. PICKERSGILL

1. The travel regulations are to be retained subject to the same controls as in the past.

2. Japanese Nationals not signing for repatriation will be kept at New Denver except

(a) where joining relatives in the East and are, in any event, persons who due to compassionate circumstances would not be deported;

(b) persons going directly to farm employment.

3. We will continue the policy of restricting movement to Vancouver for temporary visits except for cases of emergency, for the time being.

4. Canadian-born Japanese now relocated who have signed for repatriation will not be permitted to return to B.C. until the actual time scheduled for repatriation.

5. Subject to securing further details, tentative approval has been given to guaranteeing a $60 a month minimum rental for four rooms in a large residence in Montreal and to obtain, if possible, Army equipment on purchase or loan for the furnishing of the hostel which is to be operated as a charitable institution.

6. It has been agreed that persons of Japanese origin now resident in Alberta will be permitted to move at their own expense to other employment, B.C. excluded, if they provide satisfactory evidence that they have employment to go to and do not represent a prospective maintenance problem.

6. An effort will be made to obtain agreement from the Lethbridge City Council that people of Japanese origin will be allowed to enter that City for employment during the winter months. If such agreement cannot be obtained, it is understood that an effort will be made to carry out the agreement with the City of Lethbridge.

7. It is agreed that prisoner of war labour will not be sent to farms in Alberta where Japanese are now employed and are available for work during the winter months provided that the said Japanese in question are not making unreasonable demands

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insofar as wages are concerned.

8. Field supervisors to be instructed to see that Japanese outside of B.C. settlements are fully aware of the procedure to apply for family allowances and their right to do so. This should be tied in particularly with families moving out of the settlements to employment.

REPATRIATION PROCEDURE

1. Preparation of nominal rolls be proceeded with immediately as per Mr. Pickersgill's letter to Mr. Lister.

The first nominal roll to be made up for United States authorities will be made up of

(a) single Japanese Nationals and Canadian naturalized men and women who are in the settlements or elsewhere in B.C.;

(b) Japanese National family groups in British Columbia;

(c) Canadian naturalized family groups in British Columbia to include any children who might be outside British Columbia and who might wish to go to Japan;

(d) Canadian naturalized and Japanese National family groups outside of British Columbia;

(e) Canadian-born persons not included in the above, namely, Canadian-born people by themselves who have signed and have not revoked.

2. As far as possible, we should send down to United States as the first consignment on the nominal roll, list of groups made up of (a) and (b).

The present proposals are that six copies of the nominal roll list should come to Ottawa--two of which will be forwarded to Washington--two of which will remain on Department of Labour files and two copies will be ~~forwarded~~ attached to the Minister's Order for deportation to be signed and returned to British Columbia.

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3. Accompanying each of the nominal rolls will be the third copy of the signed declaration form for each person listed.

4. The copy of the declaration form held for the Japanese will only be supplied to them on request.

The fourth copy of the declaration form will be retained in Vancouver until requested.

5. In the settlements the requirements for repatriation will be explained to the Japanese through the supervisors to their committees.

6. Canadian-born now in the settlements who have signed for repatriation and who have subsequently revoked their request will be permitted to remain in the settlements until the other members of their families going to Japanese have been despatched. They will then be told that they must make immediate plans for accepting employment outside of British Columbia and be given a time limit for departure.

7. No interference will be made with plans of Canadian-born Japanese who signed and subsequently revoked, who wish to marry.

8. The Canadian-born wives now in the settlements of internees who will be going to Japan, where such wives have not signed for repatriation and have no intentions of going to Japan with their husbands, will not be required to remain indefinitely in the settlements.

9. An effort will be made to complete arrangements so that certain effects now owned by Japanese who will be going to Japan and where such effects cannot be taken with them at this time, will be shipped to them later at Government expense. It is understood that such effects will be limited to definite maximum weights and cubical contents and will not include furniture other than sewing machines, stoves and large very heavy equipment.

10. Canadian-born Japanese will be told that any request to cancel an application for repatriation will not be considered unless it is received before the order for deportation is signed by the Minister.

A0027083_7-000528

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

MEMORANDUM

November 22, 1945

To: Mr. A. MacNamara

From: B.F. Wood

I am returning herewith Mr. Brown's reports which you forwarded to me.

Following our telephone conversation I discussed with Mr. Brown the advisability of having these reports mimeographed and circulated to the members of the Cabinet Committee and he was quite in accord. Consequently, I am having this done.

B. F. Wood

A0027083_8-0005

Deliver to: G/C B.F. WOOD

Room:

From: A. MacNamara

Room:

Remarks: To note and return.

I don't know whether you would like to have a copy made for your files or not.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

MEMORANDUM to Mr. Mackenzie OTTAWA, ... 19....

I herewith report on further phases of U.S. activities re Japanese

A0027083_10-000

UNITED STATES JAPANESE REALLOCATION PROGRAMME.

Report on Interviews with the U.S. Japanese Reallocation Authorities in Washington, November 15, 1945. Present: Messrs. Myers and others of his staff of Reallocation Branch, Mr. Bailey, State Department, Mr. Morrow, Canadian Embassy, Messrs. Pickersgill and Brown, Dept. of Labour.

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1. Of the initial 118,000 Japanese in Reallocation Centres, there are left on November 15, 1945, only 14,000 held pending outcome of repatriation and deportation proceedings and 2,200 others who will be cleared out in a matter of days.

2. In December 1944 the Reallocation authorities announced a programme of progressive closing of reallocation centres in 1945 and have carried out this programme close to schedule. About 5,000 have gone out this year. In each centre the Japanese have been given a minimum of 3 months' notice of closing of the centre. Any remaining in the centre at or immediately prior to closing date have been given transportation and returned to the place which was their place of residence immediately prior to evacuation. In practice, most of them have moved out voluntarily prior to the cut-off date.

Invalids, mental cases, etc., have been shipped back to country or state institutions in the areas whence they originally came.

This procedure was possible because the U.S. reallocation authorities have never accepted any proposition that the evacuated Japanese had lost any right of return to their places of residence prior to evacuation. No Japanese property was sold during the evacuation period except on consent or request of the owner. Only a limited percentage of property was sold.

3. About half of the evacuees have returned to their former places of residence in the west coast - balance are spread across the country. Prior to 1945 while the west coast was still a protected area, persons moving out of the settlements were in the main the younger and more progressive Japanese. After the west coast was thrown open in 1945 the major trend was still for reallocation elsewhere than on the west coast until confidence was restored in the matter of reception in that area. The trend in more recent months has been strongly the other way - for example in Sept. 1945, 86% of those moving out went to the west coast. The movement to the west coast includes the older age groups who have previously resisted reallocation elsewhere and who are now going back to former activities and residences in the west coast area.

Mr. Myers believes the great majority of those who have reallocated elsewhere than on the west coast will stay there but that there will be probably a drift to the west coast of those who are dissatisfied or who fail to successfully re-establish themselves elsewhere.

A.H. Brown.

A0027083_11-0005

SECRET.

United States Policy and Procedure for Renunciation of U.S. citizenship by persons of enemy origin and for Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

Memorandum on Procedure followed by U.S. Department of Justice on depriving United States citizens of enemy origin of citizenship and in ordering deportation of enemy aliens.

The following information was obtained in course of discussion by Messrs. Brown and Pickersgill of the Department of Labour and Mr. Morrow of the Canadian Embassy with Mr. Rheit of U.S. Attorney General's Department, Washington, on November 16, 1945.

A. Renunciation of U.S. Citizenship.

1. By public law 405-78th Congress (1944) provision is made whereby a U.S. citizen may renounce citizenship by "making in the U.S. a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such office as may be designated by, the Attorney General wherever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defence.

2. The procedure followed by the Attorney General has been to have one of his representatives interrogate each person who has previously applied to renounce citizenship to satisfy himself that the renunciation was made voluntarily and that the person adheres to the same. The major group involved has been persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the west coast of the United States and who were given an opportunity to renounce in 1942.

The legal point which is giving concern is the effect of taking citizenship away in instances where this will leave the person without a nationality. In other words is the procedure effective in order to form a legal basis for deportation under U.S. laws.

B. Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

The Dept. of Justice have established one committee of inquiry to deal with persons who are European enemy nationals, chiefly Nazis, resident in the U.S. and who are considered as prima facie cases for deportation. The number involved is a few hundred only and hearings are fairly well completed. The committee has established in the course of its experience certain criteria in dealing with these cases. Firstly, from the point of view of the extent of anti-American activities

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groups (a) leaders of bund or other active Nazi or Fascist organizations,

(b) active adherents of such organizations,

(c) sympathizers.

In dealing with the groups (b) and (c) other sympathetic considerations are also given weight by the committee such as the man having an American wife or children.

A similar committee has been established to deal with Japanese aliens of whom there are a great many more involved and the committee's procedure will be along similar lines with necessary modifications in the criteria used. The experience has been that such criteria can best be established on the basis of experience in handling a number of cases. The difficulties of the committee handling the considerable number of cases involved is causing some concern.

In the case of both committees hearings are not open to the public but the alien, after preliminary study of his file, appears before the committee for statement and is permitted to bring a friend who is questioned apart from the alien.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

BY MESSENGER

OTTAWA. November 20, 1945.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. B. F. Wood.

Herewith copy of report on recent conversations in Washington of members of the Department with United States Government officers with reference to repatriation of Japanese in Canada on United States' troop transports.

Enc.

Deputy Minister.

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SECRET.

United States Policy and Procedure for Renunciation of U.S. citizenship by persons of enemy origin and for Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

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A.H. Brown.

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Secret.

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE.

Report of meetings on November 14, 1945, in United States Provost Marshall's office, Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy, Col. Rogers and Capt. Diamond of Transport Division, U.S. Army, Mrs. Hawley and Mr. Clattenburg of U.S. State Dept. were present; and of November 15, 1945, in State Department offices at Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown and T.B. Pickersgill of Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, Mr. G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy and Mrs. Hawley of U.S. State Dept. were present.

Subject: Return to Japan of persons of Japanese race resident in Canada.

1. The Canadian Dept. of Labour representatives stated that a group of approximately 5,000 Japanese nationals (including therein 2,000 Canadian-born children under 16 years of age) had applied to be repatriated to Japan and that an additional group of 3,300 naturalized Canadians of Japanese race (including their Canadian born children) and 2,400 Canadian born persons of Japanese race over 16 years of age had applied to be sent to Japan and that the Canadian Government proposed to proceed with the repatriation of the Japanese national group in the first instance as soon as arrangements to this end could be made, together with such numbers of the other groups as continued to adhere to their request to be sent to Japan; and that the final action to be taken with respect to the remainder was still under consideration but that decision thereon would probably be made at a comparatively early date. Therefore the minimum number for immediate return to Japan would be approximately 5,000 of whom some 4,000 are in British Columbia. It was proposed that the initial movement of Japanese for shipment would be from the settlements in British Columbia administered by the Dept. of Labour, by rail to Seattle, or via rail to Vancouver and boat from Vancouver to Seattle.

2. In the discussion following the United States representatives set out the following conditions and arrangements which will govern the transportation of persons of the Japanese race from Canada to Japan via United States troop transports sailing from United States West Coast ports:

(i) The U.S. Army Transport Division at Washington, D.C., to be furnished by Canada with nominal rolls covering the firm group of Japanese available for shipment containing the following information with age and physical condition of each person listed

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(1) single men (unattached), (2) single women (unattached) (3) family groups (this to include persons in good health only) (4) women and children unaccompanied by men (5) sick persons (6) mental cases. Women pregnant 7 months or more not accepted for shipment.

(ii) The U.S. Army Transport Division proposes that to the extent that space is available from time to time in troop transports moving from Port of Seattle to Japan, they will fill such space from the nominal rolls of Japanese to be repatriated from U.S. and Canada. As troop ship movements from this port are very fluid at present, they are unable to give specific information at the moment as to how many persons would make up the average shipment, or how many may be transported within a specific period or the minimum period of advance notice they can give. Moreover, they are prepared to go ahead as soon as they are furnished with firm nominal rolls covering those to be shipped and upon the lodging with U.S. authorities of necessary requests by Canadian authorities set out hereafter.

(iii) It is proposed that Col. Mast, Deputy Director, Troop Movement Division, Seattle Port of Embarkation, using the information in the nominal rolls of Japanese furnished will, as space is available from time to time, advise the Canadian Government representative at Vancouver (Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour) of the number and types of Japanese required to fill available space in a specific ship and of the sailing date. Shipping preference will be given to U.S. repatriates to the extent that these are ready for shipment.

(iv) U.S. Army shipping regulations will restrict baggage to 175 lbs. personal belongings for adults with a scaling down for children plus handbag luggage - no furniture or household equipment permitted.

The Canadian authorities will also be required to furnish standard health certificates for each person shipped and all

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such persons will require to have been immunized against small pox, typhoid, tetanus, typhus fever.

Copies of baggage and health regulations covering above to be forwarded to Ottawa within a day or two.

(v) Canadian Government will send the groups for shipment from the British Columbia settlements in bond, by rail to Seattle dockside or by rail to Vancouver and by boat from Vancouver to Seattle. The U.S. Immigration authorities at Vancouver will give formal blanket clearance for each group crossing into U.S. territory for shipment.

(vi) Canadian Government will send a civilian supervisor on the ship with each shipment of Japanese, who will act as liaison and Welfare Officer. Arrangements for return of such supervisors from Japan will require to be made with the U.S. War Department through U.S. State Department.

(vii) The U.S. authorities express a desire that the military guard personnel travelling on shipboard with each group to be furnished by Canada. Their regulations require 1 officer and 25 other ranks per 1100 adults. In each instance an officer is necessary regardless of the number of other ranks involved.

(viii) Delivery will be made of those shipped to the U.S. Area Commandant Japan by Canada upon reaching the point of destination, Japan. It was emphasized that the U.S. authorities will not take delivery at Seattle on account of the possible legal and other complications.

(ix) Repatriates may carry only $10 American funds - remaining funds to be carried in U.S. travellers' cheques payable without restriction as to place. Upon reaching Japan the U.S. army authorities will take over these cheques and give a receipt therefor which may be exchanged at U.S. army pay centres for Japanese currency at a standard rate of exchange (at present unknown). In the event that travellers' cheques as above cannot be purchased in Canada and it being necessary to purchase same in U.S. it will be necessary to clear with U.S. Treasury through U.S. State Department.

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3. The U.S. group of repatriates consists of some 2600 Japanese nationals who have been in internment and other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation and are decided to go through with same. In addition there are some 6,000 other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation, whose repatriation is presently tied up in legal difficulties arising out of their requests for revocation of prior requests for repatriation, and citizenship status and who will probably not be ready for deportation for some months. To be added to this group are some 7,000-8,000 dependents.

U.S. army transport authorities are waiting receipt of nominal rolls covering the 2600 U.S. repatriates and concerning whom there are some details still to be cleared.

4. The U.S. authorities have no information on what arrangements have been made by U.S. army authorities in Japan for reception and turning over of repatriates to Japanese Govt.

SUMMARY

5. In summary the following steps have to be taken by Canadian authorities as a condition precedent to the transportation of persons of Japanese race from Canada to Japan on U.S. transports

(i) Letter to U.S. State Dept. from Can. Embassy for benefit of U.S. Customs and Immigration authorities outlining in general terms the proposed method of movement of repatriates on board ship at Seattle (draft copy of letter attached has been settled with Canadian Embassy of which they have a copy, and which they will forward upon request from Ottawa).

(ii) Formal request through Canadian Military Director of Movement (Army) to British Army Staff, Washington (attention Col. Fisher) who will put same before Combined Shipping Board requesting the allocation of "X" number of spaces for transportation from west coast of North America to Japan of persons of Japanese race presently resident in Canada. Such letter to include reference to fact that Gen. McArthur has already notified U.S. War Department of willingness to accept delivery of any number of such persons.

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(iii) Transmission to U.S. army authorities, Washington, of nominal rolls in form outlined above covering the persons to be sent to Japan. The delivery of this list to U.S. army authorities will constitute the basis for issue of all necessary administrative orders by U.S. army to get the shipping movement under way.

(iv) Clearance by Can. army authorities with U.S. army authorities re arrangements for Canadian military guards for ships. It may be that as a result of such discussion the U.S. army authorities may be prepared to waive their request for use of Canadian guards and use their own personnel.

(v) Local shipping arrangements to be completed on west coast between Col. Mast, U.S. Army, Seattle, and Canadian Government representative (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour, 360 Homer St. Vancouver).

(vi) External Affairs to authorize Canadian Embassy to give to U.S. State Dept. a guarantee for payment of costs of transportation of our Japanese to Japan.

Basis of cost will require to be settled later. Since it is stated that the U.S. army authorities will bill the U.S. Dept. of Justice for transportation costs of U.S. repatriates, this basis of billing may be used in the case of Canada.

(vii) Arrangements re transfer of funds of Canadian repatriates to be checked.

A.H. Brown.

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COPY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 16, 1945.

No.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to conversations which recently took place between representatives of the State and War Departments, the Canadian Department of Labour and the Canadian Embassy on the subject of repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin from North America to Japan.

The conversations dealt mainly with the arrangements to be made to carry out the kind offer of the State and War Departments to transport the Japanese persons who are to be returned and who are now resident in Canada. In accordance with a request for a statement of the method proposed by Canada to transport the repatriates from their present places of residence to the point of embarkation, I am directed by the Canadian authorities to convey the following information. Lists of repatriates divided into categories and in the form requested by the War Department will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared. It is proposed to concentrate the repatriates available for immediate movement as near Vancouver as possible in order to reduce the length of notice which will be required. The initial movement is planned to take place from the Interior Housing settlements in British Columbia administered by the Department of Labour. On receipt of advice that shipping is available the repatriates will be moved in bond by rail or ship, depending on the length of time available, directly to the ship-side. They can then proceed to embark without the necessity of having living accommodation provided for them at the point of embarkation.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

The repatriates will, prior to departure from Canada, have received the necessary immunization, and a final inspection for infectious diseases will be made immediately prior to their departure for the point of embarkation. The regulations and instructions laid down by the War Department and other United States authorities with respect to possession of currency, valuables, prohibited articles and amount of baggage will be observed so that no inspection will be required on the arrival of the repatriates at the ship-side. In this regard I am to request that, in view of the proposed arrangements, the Department of State will give favourable consideration to requesting that no Customs or Immigration inspection will be required.

I am to suggest that it would be desirable to have detailed arrangements for each movement co-ordinated between representatives of the War Department and the Canadian Department of Labour. The War Department has furnished the name of the officer who will be in charge of the movement and I am to inform you that the appropriate Canadian officer who will coordinate the movement in Canada is Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. B. PEARSON.

GH:ch

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WASHINGTON
MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Prior notice for shipment ⊗
2. Shipping Procedure
3. Personal Property Regulations
4. Handling of funds ⊗
5. Necessities for voyage
6. Accompanying personnel
7. Reception in Japan
8. Financial costs of movement

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WASHINGTON
MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Prior notice for shipment

2. Shipping Procedure

3. Personal Property Regulations

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6. Accompanying personnel

7. Reception in Japan

8. Financial costs of movement

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November 19 45.

re Repatriation of Japanese

1. Attached is report on result of discussions in Washington with United States authorities for the repatriation of Japanese. Copies of this report are to be furnished to the Department of External Affairs with an extra copy for the information of the Canadian Embassy at Washington.

2. The requirements of the U.S. Army Shipping Regulations are fairly stiff in view of the fact that the transportation will be in boats carrying U.S. Army personnel. Both the limitation on baggage and health regulations may occasion some difficulties. On the other hand, it is possible that discussions at a local level at the West Coast between Army Transport authorities at Seattle and our Canadian Government people at Vancouver may result in some easing of baggage regulations.

3. Considerable preliminary work at a local level will be required particularly for compliance with health regulations.

4. It is clear that before movement of Japanese from our interior settlements for shipping purposes can be actually initiated we must have an order specifying the classes of persons who are liable to transportation and clothing the repatriation officers with necessary legal authority to carry through such repatriation. A permissive order approving of financial arrangements with those whom they wish to be repatriated is not adequate for this purpose.

Att: A. H. Brown.

A0027083_27-000

Secret.

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE.

Report of meetings on November 14, 1945, in United States Provost Marshall's office, Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy, Col. Rogers and Capt. Diamond of Transport Division, U.S. Army, Mrs. Hawley and Mr. Clattenburg of U.S. State Dept. were present; and of November 15, 1945, in State Department offices at Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown and T.B. Pickersgill of Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, Mr. G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy and Mrs. Hawley of U.S. State Dept. were present.

Subject: Return to Japan of persons of Japanese race resident in Canada.

1. The Canadian Dept. of Labour representatives stated that a group of approximately 5,000 Japanese nationals (including therein 2,000 Canadian-born children under 16 years of age) had applied to be repatriated to Japan and that an additional group of 3,300 naturalized Canadians of Japanese race (including their Canadian born children) and 2,400 Canadian born persons of Japanese race over 16 years of age had applied to be sent to Japan and that the Canadian Government proposed to proceed with the repatriation of the Japanese national group in the first instance as soon as arrangements to this end could be made, together with such numbers of the other groups as continued to adhere to their request to be sent to Japan; and that the final action to be taken with respect to the remainder was still under consideration but that decision thereon would probably be made at a comparatively early date. Therefore the minimum number for immediate return to Japan would be approximately 5,000 of whom some 4,000 are in British Columbia. It was proposed that the initial movement of Japanese for shipment would be from the settlements in British Columbia administered by the Dept. of Labour, by rail to Seattle, or via rail to Vancouver and boat from Vancouver to Seattle.

2. In the discussion following the United States representatives set out the following conditions and arrangements which will govern the transportation of persons of the Japanese race from Canada to Japan via United States troop transports sailing from United States West Coast ports:

(i) The U.S. Army Transport Division at Washington, D.C., to be furnished by Canada with nominal rolls covering the firm group of Japanese available for shipment containing the following information with age and physical condition of each person listed

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(1) single men (unattached), (2) single women (unattached) (3) family groups (this to include persons in good health only) (4) women and children unaccompanied by men (5) sick persons (6) mental cases. Women pregnant 7 months or more not accepted for shipment.

(ii) The U.S. Army Transport Division proposes that to the extent that space is available from time to time in troop transports moving from Port of Seattle to Japan, they will fill such space from the nominal rolls of Japanese to be repatriated from U.S. and Canada. As troop ship movements from this port are very fluid at present, they are unable to give specific information at the moment as to how many persons would make up the average shipment, or how many may be transported within a specific period or the minimum period of advance notice they can give. Moreover, they are prepared to go ahead as soon as they are furnished with firm nominal rolls covering those to be shipped and upon the lodging with U.S. authorities of necessary requests by Canadian authorities set out hereafter.

(iii) It is proposed that Col. Mast, Deputy Director, Troop Movement Division, Seattle Port of Embarkation, using the information in the nominal rolls of Japanese furnished will, as space is available from time to time, advise the Canadian Government representative at Vancouver (Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour) of the number and types of Japanese required to fill available space in a specific ship and of the sailing date. Shipping preference will be given to U.S. repatriates to the extent that these are ready for shipment.

(iv) U.S. Army shipping regulations will restrict baggage to 175 lbs. personal belongings for adults with a scaling down for children plus handbag luggage - no furniture or household equipment permitted.

The Canadian authorities will also be required to furnish standard health certificates for each person shipped and all

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such persons will require to have been immunized against small pox, typhoid, tetanus, typhus fever.

Copies of baggage and health regulations covering above to be forwarded to Ottawa within a day or two.

(v) Canadian Government will send the groups for shipment from the British Columbia settlements in bond, by rail to Seattle dockside or by rail to Vancouver and by boat from Vancouver to Seattle. The U.S. Immigration authorities at Vancouver will give formal blanket clearance for each group crossing into U.S. territory for shipment.

(vi) Canadian Government will send a civilian supervisor on the ship with each shipment of Japanese, who will act as liaison and Welfare Officer. Arrangements for return of such supervisors from Japan will require to be made with the U.S. War Department through U.S. State Department.

(vii) The U.S. authorities express a desire that the military guard personnel travelling on shipboard with each group to be furnished by Canada. Their regulations require 1 officer and 25 other ranks per 1100 adults. In each instance an officer is necessary regardless of the number of other ranks involved.

(viii) Delivery will be made of those shipped to the U.S. Area Commandant Japan by Canada upon reaching the point of destination, Japan. It was emphasized that the U.S. authorities will not take delivery at Seattle on account of the possible legal and other complications.

(ix) Repatriates may carry only $10 American funds - remaining funds to be carried in U.S. travellers' cheques payable without restriction as to place. Upon reaching Japan the U.S. army authorities will take over these cheques and give a receipt therefor which may be exchanged at U.S. army pay centres for Japanese currency at a standard rate of exchange (at present unknown). In the event that travellers' cheques as above cannot be purchased in Canada and it being necessary to purchase same in U.S. it will be necessary to clear with U.S. Treasury through U.S. State Department.

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3. The U.S. group of repatriates consists of some 2500 Japanese nationals who have been in internment and other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation and are decided to go through with same. In addition there are some 6,000 other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation, whose repatriation is presently tied up in legal difficulties arising out of their requests for revocation of prior requests for repatriation, and citizenship status and who will probably not be ready for deportation for some months. To be added to this group are some 7,000-8,000 dependents.

U.S. army transport authorities are waiting receipt of nominal rolls covering the 2500 U.S. repatriates and concerning whom there are some details still to be cleared.

4. The U.S. authorities have no information on what arrangements have been made by U.S. army authorities in Japan for reception and turning over of repatriates to Japanese Govt.

SUMMARY

5. In summary the following steps have to be taken by Canadian authorities as a condition precedent to the transportation of persons of Japanese race from Canada to Japan on U.S. transports

(i) Letter to U.S. State Dept. from Can. Embassy for benefit of U.S. Customs and Immigration authorities outlining in general terms the proposed method of movement of repatriates on board ship at Seattle (draft copy of letter attached has been settled with Canadian Embassy of which they have a copy and which they will forward upon request from Ottawa).

(ii) Formal request through Canadian Military Director of Movement (Army) to British Army Staff, Washington (attention Col. Fisher) who will put same before Combined Shipping Board requesting the allocation of "X" number of spaces for transportation from west coast of North America to Japan of persons of Japanese race presently resident in Canada. Such letter to include reference to fact that Gen. McArthur has already notified U.S. War Department of willingness to accept delivery of any number of such persons.

.....

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(iii) Transmission to U.S. army authorities, Washington, of nominal rolls in form outlined above covering the persons to be sent to Japan. The delivery of this list to U.S. army authorities will constitute the basis for issue of all necessary administrative orders by U.S. army to get the shipping movement under way.

(iv) Clearance by Can. army authorities with U.S. army authorities re arrangements for Canadian military guards for ships. It may be that as a result of such discussion the U.S. army authorities may be prepared to waive their request for use of Canadian guards and use their own personnel.

(v) Local shipping arrangements to be completed on west coast between Col. Mast, U.S. Army, Seattle, and Canadian Government representative (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour, 360 Homer St. Vancouver).

(vi) External Affairs to authorize Canadian Embassy to give to U.S. State Dept. a guarantee for payment of costs of transportation of our Japanese to Japan.

Basis of cost will require to be settled later. Since it is stated that the U.S. army authorities will bill the U.S. Dept. of Justice for transportation costs of U.S. repatriates, this basis of billing may be used in the case of Canada.

(vii) Arrangements re transfer of funds of Canadian repatriates to be checked.

A.H. Brown.

A0027083_32-000553

COPY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 16, 1945.

No.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to conversations which recently took place between representatives of the State and War Departments, the Canadian Department of Labour and the Canadian Embassy on the subject of repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin from North America to Japan.

The conversations dealt mainly with the arrangements to be made to carry out the kind offer of the State and War Departments to transport the Japanese persons who are to be returned and who are now resident in Canada. In accordance with a request for a statement of the method proposed by Canada to transport the repatriates from their present places of residence to the point of embarkation, I am directed by the Canadian authorities to convey the following information. Lists of repatriates divided into categories and in the form requested by the War Department will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared. It is proposed to concentrate the repatriates available for immediate movement as near Vancouver as possible in order to reduce the length of notice which will be required. The initial movement is planned to take place from the Interior Housing settlements in British Columbia administered by the Department of Labour. On receipt of advice that shipping is available the repatriates will be moved in bond by rail or ship, depending on the length of time available, directly to the ship-side. They can then proceed to embark without the necessity of having living accommodation provided for them at the point of embarkation.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

The repatriates will, prior to departure from Canada, have received the necessary immunization, and a final inspection for infectious diseases will be made immediately prior to their departure for the point of embarkation. The regulations and instructions laid down by the War Department and other United States authorities with respect to possession of currency, valuables, prohibited articles and amount of baggage will be observed so that no inspection will be required on the arrival of the repatriates at the ship-side. In this regard I am to request that, in view of the proposed arrangements, the Department of State will give favourable consideration to requesting that no Customs or Immigration inspection will be required.

I am to suggest that it would be desirable to have detailed arrangements for each movement co-ordinated between representatives of the War Department and the Canadian Department of Labour. The War Department has furnished the name of the officer who will be in charge of the movement and I am to inform you that the appropriate Canadian officer who will coordinate the movement in Canada is Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. B. PEARSON.

CM:eh

A0027083_34-000555

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

A0027083_35-000

re Repatriation of Japanese

1. Attached is report on result of discussions in Washington with United States authorities for the repatriation of Japanese. Copies of this report are to be furnished to the Department of External Affairs with an extra copy for the information of the Canadian Embassy at Washington.

2. The requirements of the U.S. Army Shipping Regulations are fairly stiff in view of the fact that the transportation will be in boats carrying U.S. Army personnel. Both the limitation on baggage and health regulations may occasion some difficulties. On the other hand, it is possible that discussions at a local level at the West Coast between Army Transport authorities at Seattle and our Canadian Government people at Vancouver may result in some easing of baggage regulations.

3. Considerable preliminary work at a local level will be required particularly for compliance with health regulations.

4. It is clear that before movement of Japanese from our interior settlements for shipping purposes can be actually initiated we must have an order specifying the classes of persons who are liable to transportation and clothing the repatriation officers with necessary legal authority to carry through such repatriation. A permissive order approving of financial arrangements with those whom they wish to be repatriated is not adequate for this purpose.

A. H. Brown.

Att:

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November 19 45.

re Repatriation of Japanese

1. Attached is report on result of discussions in Washington with United States authorities for the repatriation of Japanese. Copies of this report are to be furnished to the Department of External Affairs with an extra copy for the information of the Canadian Embassy at Washington.

2. The requirements of the U.S. Army Shipping Regulations are fairly stiff in view of the fact that the transportation will be in boats carrying U.S. Army personnel. Both the limitation on baggage and health regulations may occasion some difficulties. On the other hand, it is possible that discussions at a local level at the West Coast between Army Transport authorities at Seattle and our Canadian Government people at Vancouver may result in some easing of baggage regulations.

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4. It is clear that before movement of Japanese from our interior settlements for shipping purposes can be actually initiated we must have an order specifying the classes of persons who are liable to transportation and clothing the repatriation officers with necessary legal authority to carry through such repatriation. A permissive order approving of financial arrangements with those whom they wish to be repatriated is not adequate for this purpose.

Att:

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_37-000558

TOP SECRET

This Report is the Property of
the Government of Canada

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Report of meetings on November 14, 1945, in United States Provost Marshall's office, Washington, D. C. at which Messrs. A.H. Brown, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy, Col. Rogers and Capt. Diamond of Transport Division, U.S. Army, Mrs. Hawley and Mr. Clattenburg of U.S. State Dept. were present; and of November 15, 1945, in State Department offices at Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown and T. B. Pickersgill of Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, Mr. G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy and Mrs. Hawley of U. S. State Dept. were present.

Subject: Return to Japan of persons of Japanese race resident in Canada.

1. The Canadian Dept. of Labour representatives stated that a group of approximately 5,000 Japanese nationals (including therein 2,000 Canadian-born children under 16 years of age) had applied to be repatriated to Japan and that an additional group of 3,300 naturalized Canadians of Japanese race (including their Canadian born children) and 2,400 Canadian born persons of Japanese race over 16 years of age had applied to be sent to Japan and that the Canadian Government proposed to proceed with the repatriation of the Japanese national group in the first instance as soon as arrangements to this end could be made, together with such numbers of the other groups as continued to adhere to their request to be sent to Japan; and that the final action to be taken with respect to the remainder was still under consideration but that decision thereon would probably be made at a comparatively early date. Therefore the minimum number for immediate return to Japan would be approximately 5,000 of whom some 4,000 are in British Columbia. It was proposed that the initial movement of Japanese for shipment would be from the settlements in British Columbia administered by the Dept. of Labour, by rail to Seattle, or via rail to Vancouver and boat from Vancouver to Seattle.

2. In the discussion following the United States representatives set out the following conditions and arrangements which will govern the transportation of persons of the Japanese race from Canada to Japan via United States troop transports sailing from United States West Coast ports:

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(i) The U. S. Army Transport Division at Washington, D.C., to be furnished by Canada with nominal rolls covering the firm group of Japanese available for shipment containing the following information with age and physical condition of each person listed

(1) single men (unattached), (2) single women (unattached) (3) family groups (this to include persons in good health only) (4) women and children unaccompanied by men (5) sick persons (6) mental cases. Women pregnant 7 months or more not accepted for shipment.

(ii) The U. S. Army Transport Division proposes that to the extent that space is available from time to time in troop transports moving from Port of Seattle to Japan, they will fill such space from the nominal rolls of Japanese to be repatriated from U. S. and Canada. As troop ship movements from this port are very fluid at present, they are unable to give specific information at the moment as to how many persons would make up the average shipment, or how many may be transported within a specific period or the minimum period of advance notice they can give. Moreover, they are prepared to go ahead as soon as they are furnished with firm nominal rolls covering those to be shipped and upon the lodging with U. S. authorities of necessary requests by Canadian authorities set out hereafter.

(iii) It is proposed that Col. Mast, Deputy Director, Troop Movement Division, Seattle Port of Embarkation, using the information in the nominal rolls of Japanese furnished will, as space is available from time to time, advise the Canadian Government representative at Vancouver (Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour) of the number and types of Japanese required to fill available space in a specific ship and of the sailing date. Shipping preference will be given to U.S. repatriates to the extent that these are ready for shipment.

(iv) U. S. Army shipping regulations will restrict baggage to 175 lbs. personal belongings for adults with a scaling down for children plus handbag luggage - no furniture or household equipment permitted.

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The Canadian authorities will also be required to furnish standard health certificates for each person shipped and all such persons will require to have been immunized against small pox, typhoid, tetanus, typhus fever.

Copies of baggage and health regulations covering above to be forwarded to Ottawa within a day or two.

(v) Canadian Government will send the groups for shipment from the British Columbia settlements in bond, by rail to Seattle dockside or by rail to Vancouver and by boat from Vancouver to Seattle. The U. S. Immigration authorities at Vancouver will give formal blanket clearance for each group crossing into U. S. territory for shipment.

(vi) Canadian Government will send a civilian supervisor on the ship with each shipment of Japanese, who will act as liaison and Welfare Officer. Arrangements for return of such supervisors from Japan will require to be made with the U. S. War Department through U. S. State Department.

(vii) The U. S. authorities express a desire that the military guard personnel travelling on shipboard with each group to be furnished by Canada. Their regulations require 1 officer and 25 other ranks per 1,100 adults. In each instance an officer is necessary regardless of the number of other ranks involved.

(viii) Delivery will be made of those shipped to the U.S. Area Commandant Japan by Canada upon reaching the point of destination, Japan. It was emphasized that the U.S. authorities will not take delivery at Seattle on account of the possible legal and other complications.

(xi) Repatriates may carry only $10 American funds - remaining funds to be carried in U. S. travellers' cheques payable without restriction as to place. Upon reaching Japan the U. S. army authorities will take over these cheques and give receipt therefor which may be exchanged at U. S. army pay centres for Japanese currency at a standard rate of exchange (at present unknown). In the event that travellers' cheques as above cannot be purchased in Canada and it being necessary to purchase same in U. S. it will be necessary to clear with U. S. Treasury through U. S. State Department.

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3. The U. S. group of repatriates consists of some 2,800 Japanese nationals who have been in internment and other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation and are decided to go through with same. In addition there are some 6,000 other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation, whose repatriation is presently tied up in legal difficulties arising out of their requests for revocation of prior requests for repatriation, and citizenship status and who will probably not be ready for deportation for some months. To be added to this group are some 7,000-8,000 dependents.

U. S. army transport authorities are waiting receipt of nominal rolls covering the 2,800 U. S. repatriates and concerning whom there are some details still to be cleared.

4. The U. S. authorities have no information on what arrangements have been made by U. S. army authorities in Japan for reception and turning over of repatriates to Japanese Government.

SUMMARY

5. In summary the following steps have to be taken by Canadian authorities as a condition precedent to the transportation of persons of Japanese race from Canada to Japan on U. S. transports.

(i) Letter to U. S. State Dept. from Can. Embassy for benefit of U. S. Customs and Immigration authorities outlining in general terms the proposed method of movement of repatriates on board ship at Seattle (draft copy of letter attached has been settled with Canadian Embassy of which they have a copy and which they will forward upon request from Ottawa).

(ii) Formal request through Canadian Military Director of Movement (Army) to British Army Staff, Washington (attention Col. Fisher) who will put same before Combined Shipping Board requesting the allocation of "X" number of spaces for transportation from west coast of North America to Japan of persons of Japanese race presently resident in Canada. Such letter to include reference to fact that Gen. McArthur has already notified U. S. War Department of willingness to accept delivery of any number of such persons.

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(iii) Transmission to U. S. army authorities, Washington, of nominal rolls in form outlined above covering the persons to be sent to Japan. The delivery of this list to U. S. army authorities will constitute the basis for issue of all necessary administrative orders by U. S. army to get the shipping movement under way.

(iv) Clearance by Can. army authorities with U. S. army authorities re arrangements for Canadian military guards for ships. It may be that as a result of such discussion the U. S. army authorities may be prepared to waive their request for use of Canadian guards and use their own personnel.

(v) Local shipping arrangements to be completed on west coast between Col. Mast, U. S. Army, Seattle, and Canadian Government representative (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour, 360 Homer St., Vancouver).

(vi) External Affairs to authorize Canadian Embassy to give to U. S. State Dept. a guarantee for payment of costs of transportation of our Japanese to Japan.

Basis of cost will require to be settled later. Since it is stated that the U. S. army authorities will bill the U.S. Dept. of Justice for transportation costs of U. S. repatriates, this basis of billing may be used in the case of Canada.

(vii) Arrangements re transfer of funds of Canadian repatriates to be checked.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_42-000

C O P Y

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November , 1945.

No.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to conversations which recently took place between representatives of the State and War Departments, the Canadian Department of Labour and the Canadian Embassy on the subject of repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin from North American to Japan.

The conversation dealt mainly with the arrangements to be made to carry out the kind offer of the State and War Departments to transport the Japanese persons who are to be returned and who are now resident in Canada. In accordance with a request for a statement of the method proposed by Canada to transport the repatriates from their present places of residence to the point of embarkation, I am directed by the Canadian authorities to convey the following information. Lists of repatriates divided into categories and in the form requested by the War Department will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared. It is proposed to concentrate the repatriates available for immediate movement as near Vancouver as possible in order to reduce the length of notice which will be required. The initial movement is planned to take place from the Interior Housing settlements in British Columbia administered by the Department of Labour. On receipt of advice that shipping is available the repatriates will be moved in bond by rail or ship, depending on the length of time available, directly to the ship-side. They can then proceed to embark without the necessity of having living accommodation provided for them at the point of embarkation.

The repatriates will, prior to departure from Canada, have received the necessary immunization, and a final inspection for infectious diseases will be made immediately prior to their departure for the point of embarkation. The regulations and instructions laid down by

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the War Department and other United States authorities with respect to possession of currency, valuables, prohibited articles and amount of baggage will be observed so that no inspection will be required on the arrival of the repatriates at the ship-side. In this regard I am to request that, in view of the proposed arrangements, the Department of State will give favourable consideration to requesting that no Customs or Immigration inspection will be required.

I am to suggest that it would be desirable to have detailed arrangements for each movement co-ordinated between representatives of the War Department and the Canadian Department of Labour. The War Department has furnished the name of the officer who will be in charge of the movement and I am to inform you that the appropriate Canadian officer who will coordinate the movement in Canada is Mr. T.B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. B. PEARSON.

GM:eh

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TOP SECRET

This report is the property of the Government of Canada.

United States Policy and Procedure for Renunciation of U.S. citizenship by persons of enemy origin and for Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

Memorandum on Procedure followed by U.S. Department of Justice on depriving United States citizens of enemy origin of citizenship and in ordering deportation of enemy aliens.

The following information was obtained in course of discussion by Messrs. Brown and Pickersgill of the Department of Labour and Mr. Morrow of the Canadian Embassy with Mr. Rhett of U.S. Attorney General's Department, Washington, on November 16, 1945.

A. Renunciation of U.S. Citizenship.

1. By public law 405-78th Congress (1944) provision is made whereby a U.S. citizen may renounce citizenship by "making in the U.S. a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such office as may be designated by, the Attorney General wherever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defence.

2. The procedure followed by the Attorney General has been to have one of his representatives interrogate each person who has previously applied to renounce citizenship to satisfy himself that the renunciation was made voluntarily and that the person adheres to the same. The major group involved has been persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the west coast of the United States and who were given an opportunity to renounce in 1942.

The legal point which is giving concern is the effect of taking citizenship away in instances where this will leave the person without a nationality. In other words is the procedure effective in order to form a legal basis for deportation under U.S. laws.

B. Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

The Dept. of Justice have established one committee of inquiry to deal with persons who are European enemy nationals, chiefly Nazis, resident in the U.S. and who are considered as prima facie

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cases for deportation. The number involved is a few hundred only and hearings are fairly well completed. The committee has established in the course of its experience certain criteria in dealing with these cases. Firstly, from the point of view of the extent of anti-American activities group (a) leaders of bund or other active Nazi or Fascist organizations,

(b) active adherents of such organizations,

(c) sympathizers.

In dealing with the groups (b) and (c) other sympathetic considerations are also given weight by the committee such as the man having an American wife or children.

A similar committee has been established to deal with Japanese aliens of whom there are a great many more involved and the committee's procedure will be along similar lines with necessary modifications in the criteria used. The experience has been that such criteria can best be established on the basis of experience in handling a number of cases. The difficulties of the committee handling the considerable number of cases involved is causing some concern.

In the case of both committees hearings are not open to the public but the alien, after preliminary study of his file, appears before the committee for statement and is permitted to bring a friend who is questioned apart from the alien.

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This Report is the Property of the Government of Canada

UNITED STATES JAPANESE REALLOCATION PROGRAMME.

Report on Interviews with the U.S. Japanese Reallocation Authorities in Washington, November 15, 1945. Present: Messrs. Myers and others of his staff of Reallocation Branch, Mr. Bailey, State Department, Mr. Morrow, Canadian Embassy, Messrs. Pickersgill and Brown, Dept. of Labour.

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1. Of the initial 118,000 Japanese in Reallocation Centres, there are left on November 15, 1945, only 14,000 held pending outcome of repatriation and deportation proceedings and 2,200 others who will be cleared out in a matter of days.

2. In December 1944 the Reallocation authorities announced a programme of progressive closing of reallocation centres in 1945 and have carried out this programme close to schedule. About 5,000 have gone out this year. In each centre the Japanese have been given a minimum of 3 months' notice of closing of the centre. Any remaining in the centre at or immediately prior to closing date have been given transportation and returned to the place which was their place of residence immediately prior to evacuation. In practice, most of them have moved out voluntarily prior to the cut-off date.

Invalids, mental cases, etc., have been shipped back to country or state institutions in the areas whence they originally came.

This procedure was possible because the U.S. reallocation authorities have never accepted any proposition that the evacuated Japanese had lost any right of return to their places of residence prior to evacuation. No Japanese property was sold during the evacuation period except on consent or request of the owner. Only a limited percentage of property was sold.

3. About half of the evacuees have returned to their former places of residence in the west coast - balance are spread across the country. Prior to 1945 while the west coast was still a protected area, persons moving out of the settlements were in the main the younger and more progressive Japanese. After the west coast was thrown open in 1945 the major trend was still for

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reallocation elsewhere than on the west coast until confidence was restored in the matter of reception in that area. The trend in more recent months has been strongly the other way - for example in Sept. 1945, 86% of those moving out went to the west coast. The movement to the west coast includes the older age groups who have previously resisted reallocation elsewhere and who are now going back to former activities and residences in the west coast area.

Mr. Myers believes the great majority of those who have reallocated elsewhere than on the west coast will stay there but that there will be probably a drift to the west coast of those who are dissatisfied or who fail to successfully re-establish themselves elsewhere.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_48-000

Ottawa, Ontario,
November 19, 1945.

It is suggested that provision should be made for the deportation of the following classes of persons of the Japanese race:

1. Japanese Nationals who have applied for repatriation plus all nationals in internment (all requests for repatriation by this group to be deemed irrevocable).

2. Dependents of the Japanese Nationals to be repatriated as above which shall be deemed to include the wife and the children up to sixteen years of age of each of such Nationals unless

(1) the wife is a Canadian-born Japanese who has not applied for repatriation or who having applied for repatriation has, prior to a specified date, revoked her request for repatriation; or

(2) the Canadian-born children of such Japanese National where the wife of such National is not herself either subject to deportation or alternately is not going voluntarily.

3. The above provisions relating to Japanese Nationals shall also apply with respect to Naturalized Canadians of Japanese race and their dependents.

4. All persons of the Japanese race irrespective of nationality who want to go voluntarily will be permitted to go.

5. Adult Canadian-born Japanese to be given a further opportunity within a limited specified period in which to apply for revocation of their request for repatriation. Any persons who have not taken advantage of this further opportunity for revocation will not be given a further opportunity to revoke and will be deported on the basis of their application for repatriation.

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, 21st November, 1945

Referred from the Office of the
Prime Minister for the information
of Mr. A.H.Brown.

(R.G.Robertson)
Secretary.

A0027083_50-000

CANADIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON

November 17, 1945.

No. 2690

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your teletype Ex-3867 of November 8 and despatch No. 1249 of October 30 concerning discussions with United States authorities on the subject of repatriation of Japanese from Canada to Japan and relocation of Japanese in Canada.

2. Messrs. Brown and Pickersgill attended a meeting arranged for them to discuss the subject of repatriation. The meeting was attended by representatives of the various Divisions of State and War Departments, as well as by a representative of this Embassy. In addition an appointment was arranged with the Director of the War Relocation Authority to discuss relocation of Japanese in Canada and in the United States. A third meeting to discuss the legal problems involved in both of these subjects was arranged with an officer in the Department of Justice.

3. Mr. Brown was requested to supply you with a copy of his report and an additional copy for transmission to me for my records.

4. Certain documents and forms are expected from the War Department for the use of the Department of Labour and will be forwarded as soon as received. In the interval I am enclosing copy of Public Law No. 405 which provides for loss of United States nationality under certain circumstances and is the authority under which American citizens of Japanese racial origin were permitted to renounce their citizenship. Mr. Brown has been given one copy of this Act.

5. With respect to the enquiry as to documents contained in your despatch, it was discovered during the course of the meeting with Mr. Myer that a weekly statement of movement of Japanese in the United States is prepared. This statement will be discontinued by the end of the year by reason of the expected closing of all relocation centres by that time. However, arrangements were made to have back copies of this statement furnished for purposes of comparison with the Canadian experience.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. STONE.

For the Ambassador.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

10/12/45

GH:eh

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Draft

to

No.

Washington, D.C.

November 16, 19 45.

No.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to conversations which recently took place between representatives of the State and War Departments, the Canadian Department of Labour and the Canadian Embassy on the subject of repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin from North America to Japan.

The conversations dealt mainly with the arrangements to be made to carry out the kind offer of the State and War Departments to transport the Japanese persons who are to be returned and who are now resident in Canada. In accordance with a request for a statement of the method proposed by Canada to transport the repatriates from their present places of residence to the point of embarkation, I am directed by the Canadian authorities to convey the following information. Lists of repatriates divided into categories and in the form requested by the War Department will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared. It is proposed to concentrate the repatriates available for immediate movement as near Vancouver as possible in order to reduce the length of notice which will be required. On receipt of advice that shipping is available the repatriates will be moved in bond by rail or ship, depending on the length of time available, directly to the ship-side. They can then proceed to embark without the necessity of having living accommodation provided for them at the point of embarkation.

The repatriates will, prior to departure from Canada, have received the necessary immunization, and a final inspection for infectious diseases will be made immediately prior to their departure for

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Draft

to

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the point of embarkation. The regulations and instructions laid down by the War Department and other United States authorities with respect to possession of currency, valuables, prohibited articles and amount of baggage will be observed so that no inspection will be required on the arrival of the repatriates at the ship-side. In this regard I am to request that, in view of the proposed arrangements, the Department of State will arrange that no Customs or Immigration inspection will be required.

I am to suggest that it would be desirable to have detailed arrangements for each movement coordinated between representatives of the War Department and the Canadian Department of Labour. The War Department has furnished the name of the officer who will be in charge of the movement and I am to inform you that the appropriate Canadian officer who will coordinate the movement in Canada is Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. B. PEARSON.

GM:eh

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(4) This report is the property of the Government of Canada

10

UNITED STATES JAPANESE REALLOCATION PROGRAMME.

Report on Interviews with the U.S. Japanese Reallocation Authorities in Washington, November 15, 1945. Present: Messrs. Myers and others of his staff of Reallocation Branch, Mr. Bailey, State Department, Mr. Morrow, Canadian Embassy, Messrs. Pickersgill and Brown, Dept. of Labour.

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1. Of the initial 118,000 Japanese in Reallocation Centres, there are left on November 15, 1945, only 14,000 held pending outcome of repatriation and deportation proceedings and 2,200 others who will be cleared out in a matter of days.

2. In December 1944 the Reallocation authorities announced a programme of progressive closing of reallocation centres in 1945 and have carried out this programme close to schedule. About 5,000 have gone out this year. In each centre the Japanese have been given a minimum of 3 months' notice of closing of the centre. Any remaining in the centre at or immediately prior to closing date have been given transportation and returned to the place which was their place of residence immediately prior to evacuation. In practice, most of them have moved out voluntarily prior to the cut-off date.

Invalids, mental cases, etc., have been shipped back to country or s-tate institutions in the areas whence they originally came.

This procedure was possible because the U.S. reallocation authorities have never accepted any proposition that the evacuated Japanese had lost any right of return to their places of residence prior to evacuation. No Japanese property was sold during the evacuation period except on consent or request of the owner. Only a limited percentage of property was sold.

3. About half of the evacuees have returned to their former places of residence in the west coast - balance are spread across the country. Prior to 1945 while the west coast was still a protected area, persons moving out of the settlements were in the main the younger and more progressive Japanese. After the west coast was thrown open in 1945 the major trend was still for reallocation elsewhere than on the west coast until confidence was restored in the matter of reception in that area. The trend in more recent months has been strongly the other way - for example in Sept. 1945, 86% of those moving out went to the west coast. The movement to the west coast includes the older age groups who have previously resisted reallocation elsewhere and who are now going back to former activities and residences in the west coast area.

Mr. Myers believes the great majority of those who have reallocated elsewhere than on the west coast will stay there but that there will be probably a drift to the west coast of those who are dissatisfied or who fail to successfully re-establish themselves elsewhere.

A.H. Brown.

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Top Secret.

REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE.

Report of meetings on November 14, 1945, in United States Provost Marshall's office, Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown, Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy, Col. Rogers and Capt. Diamond of Transport Division, U.S. Army, Mrs. Hawley and Mr. Clattenburg of U.S. State Dept. were present; and of November 15, 1945, in State Department offices at Washington, D.C., at which Messrs. A.H. Brown and T.B. Pickersgill of Dept. of Labour, Ottawa, Mr. G. Morrow of Canadian Embassy and Mrs. Hawley of U.S. State Dept. were present.

Subject: Return to Japan of persons of Japanese race resident in Canada.

1. The Canadian Dept. of Labour representatives stated that a group of approximately 5,000 Japanese nationals (including therein 2,000 Canadian-born children under 16 years of age) had applied to be repatriated to Japan and that an additional group of 3,300 naturalized Canadians of Japanese race (including their Canadian born children) and 2,400 Canadian born persons of Japanese race over 16 years of age had applied to be sent to Japan and that the Canadian Government proposed to proceed with the repatriation of the Japanese national group in the first instance as soon as arrangements to this end could be made, together with such numbers of the other groups as continued to adhere to their request to be sent to Japan; and that the final action to be taken with respect to the remainder was still under consideration but that decision thereon would probably be made at a comparatively early date. Therefore the minimum number for immediate return to Japan would be approximately 5,000 of whom some 4,000 are in British Columbia. It was proposed that the initial movement of Japanese for shipment would be from the settlements in British Columbia administered by the Dept. of Labour, by rail to Seattle, or via rail to Vancouver and boat from Vancouver to Seattle.

2. In the discussion following the United States representatives set out the following conditions and arrangements which will govern the transportation of persons of the Japanese race from Canada to Japan via United States troop transports sailing from United States West Coast ports:

(i) The U.S. Army Transport Division at Washington, D.C., to be furnished by Canada with nominal rolls covering the firm group of Japanese available for shipment containing the following information with age and physical condition of each person listed

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(1) single men (unattached), (2) single women (unattached) (3) family groups (this to include persons in good health only) (4) women and children unaccompanied by men (5) sick persons (6) mental cases. Women pregnant 7 months or more not accepted for shipment.

(ii) The U.S. Army Transport Division proposes that to the extent that space is available from time to time in troop transports moving from Port of Seattle to Japan, they will fill such space from the nominal rolls of Japanese to be repatriated from U.S. and Canada. As troop ship movements from this port are very fluid at present, they are unable to give specific information at the moment as to how many persons would make up the average shipment, or how many may be transported within a specific period or the minimum period of advance notice they can give. Moreover, they are prepared to go ahead as soon as they are furnished with firm nominal rolls covering those to be shipped and upon the lodging with U.S. authorities of necessary requests by Canadian authorities set out hereafter.

(iii) It is proposed that Col. Mast, Deputy Director, Troop Movement Division, Seattle Port of Embarkation, using the information in the nominal rolls of Japanese furnished will, as space is available from time to time, advise the Canadian Government representative at Vancouver (Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour) of the number and types of Japanese required to fill available space in a specific ship and of the sailing date. Shipping preference will be given to U.S. repatriates to the extent that these are ready for shipment.

(iv) U.S. Army shipping regulations will restrict baggage to 175 lbs. personal belongings for adults with a scaling down for children plus handbag luggage - no furniture or household equipment permitted.

The Canadian authorities will also be required to furnish standard health certificates for each person shipped and all

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such persons will require to have been immunized against small pox, typhoid, tetanus, typhus fever.

Copies of baggage and health regulations covering above to be forwarded to Ottawa within a day or two.

(v) Canadian Government will send the groups for shipment from the British Columbia settlements in bond, by rail to Seattle dockside or by rail to Vancouver and by boat from Vancouver to Seattle. The U.S. Immigration authorities at Vancouver will give formal blanket clearance for each group crossing into U.S. territory for shipment.

(vi) Canadian Government will send a civilian supervisor on the ship with each shipment of Japanese, who will act as liaison and Welfare Officer. Arrangements for return of such supervisors from Japan will require to be made with the U.S. War Department through U.S. State Department.

(vii) The U.S. authorities express a desire that the military guard personnel travelling on shipboard with each group to be furnished by Canada. Their regulations require 1 officer and 25 other ranks per 1100 adults. In each instance an officer is necessary regardless of the number of other ranks involved.

(viii) Delivery will be made of those shipped to the U.S. Area Commandant Japan by Canada upon reaching the point of destination, Japan. It was emphasized that the U.S. authorities will not take delivery at Seattle on account of the possible legal and other complications.

(ix) Repatriates may carry only $10 American funds - remaining funds to be carried in U.S. travellers' cheques payable without restriction as to place. Upon reaching Japan the U.S. army authorities will take over these cheques and give a receipt therefor which may be exchanged at U.S. army pay centres for Japanese currency at a standard rate of exchange (at present unknown). In the event that travellers' cheques as above cannot be purchased in Canada and it being necessary to purchase same in U.S. it will be necessary to clear with U.S. Treasury through U.S. State Department.

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3. The U.S. group of repatriates consists of some 2600 Japanese nationals who have been in internment and other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation and are decided to go through with same. In addition there are some 6,000 other persons of Japanese race who have applied for repatriation, whose repatriation is presently tied up in legal difficulties arising out of their requests for revocation of prior requests for repatriation, and citizenship status and who will probably not be ready for deportation for some months. To be added to this group are some 7,000-8,000 dependents.

U.S. army transport authorities are waiting receipt of nominal rolls covering the 2600 U.S. repatriates and concerning whom there are some details still to be cleared.

4. The U.S. authorities have no information on what arrangements have been made by U.S. army authorities in Japan for reception and turning over of repatriates to Japanese Govt.

SUMMARY

5. In summary the following steps have to be taken by Canadian authorities as a condition precedent to the transportation of persons of Japanese race from Canada to Japan on U.S. transports

(i) Letter to U.S. State Dept. from Can. Embassy for benefit of U.S. Customs and Immigration authorities outlining in general terms the proposed method of movement of repatriates on board ship at Seattle (draft copy of letter attached has been settled with Canadian Embassy of which they have a copy and which they will forward upon request from Ottawa).

(ii) Formal request through Canadian Military Director of Movement (Army) to British Army Staff, Washington (attention Col. Fisher) who will put same before Combined Shipping Board requesting the allocation of "X" number of spaces for transportation from west coast of North America to Japan of persons of Japanese race presently resident in Canada. Such letter to include reference to fact that Gen. McArthur has already notified U.S. War Department of willingness to accept delivery of any number of such persons.

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(iii) Transmission to U.S. army authorities, Washington, of nominal rolls in form outlined above covering the persons to be sent to Japan. The delivery of this list to U.S. army authorities will constitute the basis for issue of all necessary administrative orders by U.S. army to get the shipping movement under way.

(iv) Clearance by Can. army authorities with U.S. army authorities re arrangements for Canadian military guards for ships. It may be that as a result of such discussion the U.S. army authorities may be prepared to waive their request for use of Canadian guards and use their own personnel.

(v) Local shipping arrangements to be completed on west coast between Col. Mast, U.S. Army, Seattle, and Canadian Government representative (Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Dept. of Labour, 360 Homer St. Vancouver).

(vi) External Affairs to authorize Canadian Embassy to give to U.S. State Dept. a guarantee for payment of costs of transportation of our Japanese to Japan.

Basis of cost will require to be settled later. Since it is stated that the U.S. army authorities will bill the U.S. Dept. of Justice for transportation costs of U.S. repatriates, this basis of billing may be used in the case of Canada.

(vii) Arrangements re transfer of funds of Canadian repatriates to be checked.

A.H. Brown.

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COPY

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 19, 1945.

No.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to conversations which recently took place between representatives of the State and War Departments, the Canadian Department of Labour and the Canadian Embassy on the subject of repatriation of persons of Japanese racial origin from North America to Japan.

The conversations dealt mainly with the arrangements to be made to carry out the kind offer of the State and War Departments to transport the Japanese persons who are to be returned and who are now resident in Canada. In accordance with a request for a statement of the method proposed by Canada to transport the repatriates from their present places of residence to the point of embarkation, I am directed by the Canadian authorities to convey the following information. Lists of repatriates divided into categories and in the form requested by the War Department will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared. It is proposed to concentrate the repatriates available for immediate movement as near Vancouver as possible in order to reduce the length of notice which will be required. The initial movement is planned to take place from the Interior Housing settlements in British Columbia administered by the Department of Labour. On receipt of advice that shipping is available the repatriates will be moved in bond by rail or ship, depending on the length of time available, directly to the ship-side. They can then proceed to embark without the necessity of having living accommodation provided for them at the point of embarkation.

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The repatriates will, prior to departure from Canada, have received the necessary immunization, and a final inspection for infectious diseases will be made immediately prior to their departure for the point of embarkation. The regulations and instructions laid down by the War Department and other United States authorities with respect to possession of currency, valuables, prohibited articles and amount of baggage will be observed so that no inspection will be required on the arrival of the repatriates at the ship-side. In this regard I am to request that, in view of the proposed arrangements, the Department of State will give favourable consideration to requesting that no Customs or Immigration inspection will be required.

I am to suggest that it would be desirable to have detailed arrangements for each movement coordinated between representatives of the War Department and the Canadian Department of Labour. The War Department has furnished the name of the officer who will be in charge of the movement and I am to inform you that the appropriate Canadian officer who will coordinate the movement in Canada is Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, Japanese Division, Department of Labour, 360 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

L. B. PEARSON.

GM:eh

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This report is the property of the Government of Canada

SECRET.

8

United States Policy and Procedure for Renunciation of U.S. citizenship by persons of enemy origin and for Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

Memorandum on Procedure followed by U.S. Department of Justice on depriving United States citizens of enemy origin of citizenship and in ordering deportation of enemy aliens.

The following information was obtained in course of discussion by Messrs. Brown and Pickersgill of the Department of Labour and Mr. Morrow of the Canadian Embassy with Mr. Rhoff of U.S. Attorney General's Department, Washington, on November 16, 1945.

A. Renunciation of U.S. Citizenship.

1. By public law 405-78th Congress (1944) provision is made whereby a U.S. citizen may renounce citizenship by "making in the U.S. a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such office as may be designated by, the Attorney General whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defence.

2. The procedure followed by the Attorney General has been to have one of his representatives interrogate each person who has previously applied to renounce citizenship to satisfy himself that the renunciation was made voluntarily and that the person adheres to the same. The major group involved has been persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the west coast of the United States and who were given an opportunity to renounce in 1942.

The legal point which is giving concern is the effect of taking citizenship away in instances where this will leave the person without a nationality. In other words is the procedure effective in order to form a legal basis for deportation under U.S. laws.

B. Deportation of Enemy Aliens.

The Dept. of Justice have established one committee of inquiry to deal with persons who are European enemy nationals, chiefly Nazis, resident in the U.S. and who are considered as prima facie cases for deportation. The number involved is a few hundred only and hearings are fairly well completed. The committee has established in the course of its experience certain criteria in dealing with these cases. Firstly, from the point of view of the extent of anti-American activities

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grq (a) leaders of bund or other active Nazi or Fascist organizations,

(b) active adherents of such organizations,

(c) sympathizers.

In dealing with the groups (b) and (c) other sympathetic considerations are also given weight by the committee such as the man having an American wife or children.

A similar committee has been established to deal with Japanese aliens of whom there are a great many more involved and the committee's procedure will be along similar lines with necessary modifications in the criteria used. The experience has been that such criteria can best be established on the basis of experience in handling a number of cases. The difficulties of the committee handling the considerable number of cases involved is causing some concern.

In the case of both committees hearings are not open to the public but the alien, after preliminary study of his file, appears before the committee for statement and is permitted to bring a friend who is questioned apart from the alien.

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U.S. SHIPPING FOR JAPANESE

It was suggested that we proceed as follows:

1. Say that we would like approval of a tentative allotment of 10,000 spaces on U.S. troop transports proceeding from Seattle to Japan.

2. We would like to proceed with an initial shipment of five or six hundred people preferably single in order to determine the feasibility of the arrangements for family shipments or for shipments in larger groups.

Our difficulty at the moment is that the shipping regulations, particularly relating to limitations on baggage and certain of the health regulations relating to immunization may present some difficulties as well as the movement of family groups in mid-winter weather from the Interior Settlements of B.C.

Subject to the initial experience being satisfactory, it would be proposed to proceed thereafter with the shipping of the balance. From our point of view, we would like to limit the maximum shipments at one time to not more than 1,000 people.

3. It is also important from our point of view that we should be furnished with the tentative sailing schedule over the next three months' period from Seattle together with some estimate of the space available on such ships. It is understood that such a schedule would probably be subject to later revision but it would give us some basis on which to formulate our plans. Under winter conditions we will want a minimum of one month's notice for shipments if possible.

4. It is proposed that we would forward, at an early date, nominal rolls covering the first thousand people selected for shipment and that other nominal rolls would follow in due course.

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MEMORANDUM

Office of the Prime Minister

Ottawa, November 8, 1945.

Referred from the Office of the Prime Minister to the Department of Labour.

(R. G. Robertson),
Secretary.

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ONE SIGNED COPY ONLY OF THIS MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TO ROOM 309 — EAST BLOCK

IMMEDIATE (X)
CYPHER ( )
EN CLAIR ( )

TELETYPE MESSAGE

File No.....

No. EX-3867

To: **THE CANADIAN AMBASSADOR - WASHINGTON**

From: **THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - OTTAWA**

PLEASE USE DOUBLE SPACING WHEN TYPING THE MESSAGE BELOW

Following for | From | Begins:

Reference your Teletype WA.5668 of November 6th, discussions with United States authorities concerning Japanese.

Mr. A. H. Brown, of the Department of Labour, and Mr. T. B. Pickersgill, the Commissioner of Japanese Placement, will proceed to Washington, by plane, on Tuesday, November 13th. They would appreciate it if you could make the necessary hotel reservations for them for the two or three days that they will be there

Ends.

(If further space is required please use a second page)

Date Nov. 8, 1945 Room No. 216 Bldg. East Block Local 4211

Name of Sender R. G. Robertson (Typewritten) Authority (Signature of person authorizing

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
CANADA

Department of Labour

6

To:

DRAFT LETTER
HANDLE
COMMENTS
PLEASE
SIGN
FORWARD

Ottawa, 7th November, 1945.

Arthur MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of Teletype WA-5668 of November 6th from Washington, concerning discussions to be had by a representative of your department with the United States authorities concerning the repatriation of persons of Japanese origin from Canada.

Earlier this morning I sent a copy of this Teletype to Mr. Brown, but I understand that you have been speaking to Mr. Wrong about it, so you may wish to have a copy yourself.

Yours sincerely,

R.G. Robertson

(R.G.Robertson)
Secretary.

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COPY

TELETYPE

From The Canadian Ambassador to the United States

To: The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada.

Washington, November 6th, 1945.

IMMEDIATE
CYPHER
TELETYPE
WA-5668

WA-5668. Your despatch No. 1249, October 30th, and EX-3841, November 5th, repatriation and re-settlement of Japanese.

1. I have discussed with State Department your suggestion that a representative of the Department of Labour proceed to Washington to discuss these problems, and found the suggestion most acceptable to the State Department.

2. I have made a definite appointment for a meeting to be held Wednesday, November 14th, 2:30 p.m. at Provost Marshal General's office to discuss repatriation of Japanese, and I have made a tentative appointment the following day with War Relocation Authority through State Department to discuss re-settlement problems.

3. For the prior information of the representative from Labour Department, the following appears to be the situation at the moment. The War Department and other authorities are most anxious to arrange for the repatriation of Japanese at the earliest possible date, but would naturally prefer to remove those in the United States before allotting space to Japanese held by Canada. Transportation is still a major factor, particularly in view of the number of troops proceeding to the Far East as replacements. I would point out that the State Department was obviously disappointed on finding that Canada could not offer any assistance in the way of transportation.

4. Apart from the Japanese in the special category, there are some 2,800 who can be sent without difficulty. The main problem is the existence of two additional categories:
(a) Approximately 10,000 internees who have renounced their American citizenship; and (b) Approximately 2,000 internees who object to repatriation to Japan.

It is impossible to get a ruling from the Department of Justice on these two categories because under category (a) the validity of the renunciation is questioned, and this matter is now before the courts; and, in respect to category (b) the right to repatriate internees, under an old Enemy Alien Act, is questioned, and this problem is also before the courts. Because of these difficulties and the uncertainty as to when they may be settled, the War Department is hesitant about setting up a continuing repatriation scheme.

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It is, therefore, essential for them to know the number and categories of the Japanese held in Canada, and if these can be supplied, together with the other information requested in my WA-5628 of November 2nd, it may be possible for the Canadian-held Japanese to be accepted for repatriation sooner than would otherwise be the case.

5. I would appreciate being informed of the name of the representative from the Department of Labour so that arrangements can be made as soon as possible for hotel and train reservations.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR

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Mr Abbott

O t t a w a
November 7, 1945.

My dear Colleague:

You will be interested in attached copy of wire from the Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

We will arrange for someone to keep the appointment on Wednesday, November 14.

If we can get ahead of the American move I will be very pleased and we will strive for this objective.

Yours sincerely,

Honourable Ian Mackenzie,
Minister of Veterans' Affairs,
O t t a w a

AM/LV

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CANADA

Privy Council Office

Cabinet Secretariat — Ottawa, Canada

TOP SECRET

November 6, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

I am enclosing minutes of the second meeting of the Special Committee of the Cabinet appointed to consider the repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

B. F. Wood,
Secretary of Special Committee.

Encl.

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MOST SECRET THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

This document on loan from the
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE-CANADA
Nov 6 1945

TOP SECRET

Copy #1.

A meeting of the Special Committee of the Cabinet appointed to consider the repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race in Canada was held in the Privy Council Chamber on Monday, November 5th, 1945, at 11.30 a.m.

Present:

The Minister of Labour,
(Mr. Mitchell) - Chairman

The Minister of Veterans Affairs,
(Mr. Mackenzie)

The Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Wrong).

The Secretary (Mr. B. F. Wood), Privy Council Office.

Also present:

Deputy Minister of Labour,
(Mr. MacNamara)

Mr. A. H. Brown,
Department of Labour

Captain Arthur Randles,
Department of Transport

Brigadier H. J. B. Keating,
Department of National Defence

Mr. R. G. Robertson,
Department of External Affairs.

I. TRANSPORTATION FOR REPATRIATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE.

1. The Minister of Labour stated that the Canadian Ambassador in Washington had asked the Canadian Government if he could offer United States authorities any assurance of assistance in the provision of transportation for the repatriation of persons of Japanese race.

2. Captain Randles and Brigadier Keating stated that no Canadian shipping was available unless some of our Victory ships were converted for passenger service.

3. The Committee, after discussion, agreed that:

(a) before any action was taken to convert Victory ships, a representative of the Canadian Government

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should be sent to Washington to explore the availability of American shipping, and to advise the Canadian Ambassador and American authorities of the number and categories to be repatriated;

(b) the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs would ask the Canadian Ambassador in Washington to arrange the necessary meetings between appropriate United States officials and the Canadian representative.

II. LEGISLATION.

4. Mr. Brown stated that the Department of Labour had prepared a draft Order for deportation of those to be repatriated, and that the Secretary of State had prepared a draft Order for revocation of citizenship rights of deportees.

5. Mr. Wrong stated that officials of his department had suggested certain changes in these Orders in Council which would meet most of the objections which had been raised regarding this legislation.

6. The Committee, after discussion, agreed that:

(a) a sub-committee of representatives from the Departments of Justice, Labour, External Affairs, and the Secretary of State should be appointed to draft the necessary Orders in Council;

(b) immediate action be taken on the legislation necessary to provide transportation and financial provision for repatriates;

(c) the first Orders in Council on deportation and revocation of citizenship rights should cover Japanese nationals and voluntary repatriates.

The meeting adjourned at 12.10 p.m.

B. F. Wood,
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, November 5, 1945.

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...partment of Labour

Mr. Brown

CANADA

Privy Council Office

Cabinet Secretariat

Ottawa, Canada

TOP SECRET

November 6, 1945.

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

Dear Mr. MacNamara:-

I am enclosing minutes of the second meeting of the Special Committee of the Cabinet appointed to consider the repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

Relative to Item I, I have asked the Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to communicate with Washington to arrange the necessary meetings between our representative and American officials.

With regard to Item II, I presume that Mr. Brown will be the representative from the Department of Labour. I have asked the other departments to give me the names of their nominees as soon as possible in order that there may be no delay in preparing the necessary legislation.

Yours sincerely,

B. F. Wood,
Secretary of Special Committee.

Encl.

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MOST SECRET
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TOP SECRET

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A meeting of the Special Committee of the Cabinet appointed to consider the repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race in Canada was held in the Privy Council Chamber on Monday, November 5th, 1945, at 11.30 a.m.

Present:

The Minister of Labour,
(Mr. Mitchell) - Chairman

The Minister of Veterans Affairs,
(Mr. Mackenzie)

The Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Wrong).

The Secretary (Mr. B. F. Wood), Privy Council Office.

Also present:

Deputy Minister of Labour,
(Mr. MacNamara)

Mr. A. H. Brown,
Department of Labour

Captain Arthur Randles,
Department of Transport

Brigadier H. J. B. Keating,
Department of National Defence

Mr. R. G. Robertson,
Department of External Affairs.

I. TRANSPORTATION FOR REPATRIATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE.

1. The Minister of Labour stated that the Canadian Ambassador in Washington had asked the Canadian Government if he could offer United States authorities any assurance of assistance in the provision of transportation for the repatriation of persons of Japanese race.

2. Captain Randles and Brigadier Keating stated that no Canadian shipping was available unless some of our Victory ships were converted for passenger service.

3. The Committee, after discussion, agreed that:

(a) before any action was taken to convert Victory ships, a representative of the Canadian Government

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should be sent to Washington to explore the availability of American shipping, and to advise the Canadian Ambassador and American authorities of the number and categories to be repatriated;

(b) the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs would ask the Canadian Ambassador in Washington to arrange the necessary meetings between appropriate United States officials and the Canadian representative.

II. LEGISLATION.

4. Mr. Brown stated that the Department of Labour had prepared a draft Order for deportation of those to be repatriated, and that the Secretary of State had prepared a draft Order for revocation of citizenship rights of deportees.

5. Mr. Wrong stated that officials of his department had suggested certain changes in these Orders in Council which would meet most of the objections which had been raised regarding this legislation.

6. The Committee, after discussion, agreed that:

(a) a sub-committee of representatives from the Departments of Justice, Labour, External Affairs, and the Secretary of State should be appointed to draft the necessary Orders in Council;

(b) immediate action be taken on the legislation necessary to provide transportation and financial provision for repatriates;

(c) the first Orders in Council on deportation and revocation of citizenship rights should cover Japanese nationals and voluntary repatriates.

The meeting adjourned at 12.10 p.m.

B. F. Wood,
Secretary.

Privy Council Office,
Ottawa, November 5, 1945.

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AGENDA FOR MEETING
SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE CABINET ON JAPANESE

Nov. 5 1945

1. Report on negotiations with U.S. authorities and General MacArthur.

2. Report on availability of shipping.

3. Up-to-date report on numbers involved in repatriation programme and the numbers revoking previous applications for repatriation.

4. Discussion on deportation procedure:

   (a) what dependents of a man liable for deportation either by reason of having been interned or by reason of having applied for repatriation, shall be held liable for deportation along with such man? It is suggested that these might include:

      (i) all children up to 18 years of age;

      (ii) wives of such persons unless separated or living apart. In this connection, should any distinction be made between Canadian-born wives of such persons and others?

   (b) discussion on the proposal that each person deported, 18 years of age and over be given a grant of $200 plus $50 for each child under 18 years of age to the extent that the person himself has not this amount of funds.

   (c) arrangements for transfer of funds of deportees.

   (d) provision for reception in Japan.

   (e) legal authority necessary to carry out deportation.

5. The extent of the provision which should be made for review by a tribunal of cases of persons liable for deportation, either as an internee or as having applied for repatriation.

6. The extent to which decisions relative to deportation will be made known in Parliament at this time and a decision as to whether a statement on the matter should be made in the Parliament in the near future and, if so, by whom and under what circumstances?

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Mr. MacNamara

Cabinet meeting on Japanese Monday morning has been changed from 11 o'clock to 11:30.

MC

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Mr Brown

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Mr. MacNamara

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SECRET

CANADA

Privy Council Office

Cabinet Secretariat

Ottawa, Canada

November 1st, 1945.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell, M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr.Mitchell:

Of the items dealt with at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, the following are of particular interest to you:

Veterans Affairs; Civil Service preference

A report from the Cabinet Committee on Demobilization and Re-establishment on veterans preference in the Civil Service (Cabinet Document 100) was considered, it being agreed:

(a) that no change be made at present in the existing preference in respect of employment of veterans in the Civil Service; and

(b) that, in this connection, the phrase "active service" be considered to mean the same as the definition contained in paragraph 2, sub-section (h) of the War Service Grants Act, it being understood that the Minister of Veterans Affairs would make an announcement to this effect.

Repatriation of persons of Japanese race in Canada

It was reported that approval had been received from General MacArthur for the repatriation of persons of Japanese race, subject to the provision of shipping for this purpose.

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After discussion, it was agreed that the provision of shipping for the repatriation of persons of Japanese race in Canada be referred to the special committee of the Cabinet on repatriation and re-location of Japanese in Canada for consideration and report.

Would you be good enough to let me know when you are ready to report on this matter.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Baldwin

J.R. Baldwin,
Acting Secretary to the Cabinet.

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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Ottawa, October 25, 1945.

SECRET

Honourable Paul Martin,
Secretary of State,
West Block,
O t t a w a.

My dear Colleague: Re: Repatriation of Japanese

With further reference to your letter of October 1st enclosing draft submission to Council dealing with the above subject, I may say that, on consideration of this submission, it has been suggested by the officers of this Department that subsection (a) of section one of the Order should be amended to include "any person in Canada who is a British subject by reason of naturalization in Canada" and that the date of the termination of citizenship rights should probably be the date of deportation rather than the date of the making of the order for deportation.

Any orders for deportation which are made will probably be orders of a general nature to apply to groups of persons rather than to individual persons.

We will be sending over to you, for consideration, a draft Order covering the matter of deportation itself and the two orders will probably be considered together.

Yours sincerely,

(SIGNED) HUMPHREY MITCHELL

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

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23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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From

Referred by direction of The Secretary of State for External Affairs

To The Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour

OCT 24 1945

To:

FOR INFORMATION AND ANY NECESSARY ACTION

ANSWER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

Also referred to: State.

N. A. ROBERTSON

Ottawa October 23, 1945.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

JER/MB

A0027083_87-000

Ottawa, October 22, 1945.

Dear Mr. St. Laurent -

In your letter of October 5, you transmitted Mr. Martin's letter to you of October 1, Mr. Mitchell's letter to Mr. Martin of September 5, and a draft Submission to Council designed to deprive persons, who are being deported to countries with which Canada has been at war, of their status as British subjects or as Canadian nationals under Canadian laws. You later sent me Mr. Martin's letter to you of October 6, enclosing the draft Submission with a minor change in wording. I am returning this herewith.

An examination of the draft Submission to Council raises certain points which should be brought to your attention, some of them being mere drafting points, while the others involve important questions of policy.

The first point is one of drafting, and it concerns the meaning of the words "for deportation" in paragraph I(a). It might be argued that deportation meant deportation under existing laws, and it might be confined to persons who could be deported under the provisions of the Immigration Act. This point might be clarified by inserting the following words between "deportation" and "to":

"whether under the authority of the Immigration Act or under any other lawful authority".

These words would make it clear that the provisions would be operative in case of deportation under a new law, whether an Act of Parliament or an Order under the War Measures Act, or similar statutory authority.

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

... 2.

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The second point is one of substance. In the earlier Order, the person in question was to "cease to be a British subject" "as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation". There would be much to be said for putting similar timing in the present Order. The person in question ought to cease to be a British subject or Canadian national, but there is no good reason for imposing this very hard provision upon him before he actually leaves the country. It might well be that a person would be included in an order for deportation, and subsequently released. It would be a very grave hardship upon him to have lost his national status through no fault of his own. The reason for cancelling the order might well be that the individual in question was a loyal Canadian citizen whose inclusion in the original Order was due solely to a mistake on the part of those charged with administration.

A further question arises as to whether the Submission to Council should be extended so as to cover deportation as well as loss of national status. From paragraph two of the preamble to the recommendation, it would appear that the order was intended to cover deportation, but, in fact, as now drawn, it does not do this. The provisions for deportation under the Immigration Act are so restricted that it is clear that a new and special provision is going to be needed to carry out the deportation that the government has in mind. The necessary new power for deportation could either be included in the present order, or be provided for in a concurrent order. The power should, at any rate, be established and defined so as to make clear the compass of the present order.

This Department has not any very strong views on the question as to whether the arrangements for a Loyalty Commission, arrangements for loss of national status, and arrangements for authority to deport, should be included in a single Order. On the other hand, there appear to be very strong grounds for considering the three matters together, and it is difficult to make any very firm observations on this Submission, without seeing the texts of the other two.

... 3.

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Accordingly, I venture to suggest that this Submission should be examined along with the other Orders, to ensure that there is no conflict.

Yours sincerely,

H. H. Wrong.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

Ottawa, October 6, 1945.

My dear Colleague,-

To carry out the recent decision of Council concerning the deportation of persons of the Japanese race, it appears necessary to amend the Order made on the 26th November, 1942, (P.C. 10773), for depriving any person, who had applied for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application was at war with Canada, of the status of a British subject and the status of a Canadian national under Canadian laws.

The original Order was passed with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. I am therefore enclosing a draft of another Order to meet the present situation. Our colleague, the Minister of Labour, has urged that the Order should be made at as early a date as possible.

Will you be kind enough to indicate if you will be agreeable to concurring in the draft recommendation.

Yours sincerely,

"Paul Martin"

The Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C., LL.D.,
Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs,
O t t a w a.

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COPY/MB

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

The undersigned has the honour to report that by Order of Your Excellency in Council dated 26th November, 1942, (P.C. 10773) provision was made under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, for depriving any person, who had applied for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application was at war with Canada, of the status of a British subject and the status of a Canadian national under Canadian laws;

The undersigned has the honour further to report that, with the termination of active hostilitied in Europe and in the Pacific, it is expedient to make provision for the deportation of persons who, during the course of the war, have manifested their sympathy with or support of the enemy powers and have by such actions shown themselves to be unfit for permanent residence in Canada;

The undersigned has the honour to report further that these persons comprise the following three categories:

(a) nationals of the enemy states;

(b) former nationals of an enemy state who have been naturalized in Canada;

(c) persons who, by reason of birth in Canada, have under Canadian statutes, the status of natural born British subjects and also the status of Canadian nationals, including many who, under the laws of one of the enemy countries are deemed, by that enemy country, to be nationals of that country.

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The undersigned has the honour to recommend, therefore, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, that, under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Your Excellency in Council may be pleased to make an Order as follows:

I (a) Any person in Canada who is a British subject by reason of marriage or by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, concerning whom an Order is made for deportation to any country with which Canada is at war or with which Canada has been at war at any time since the 10th September, 1939, shall, as and from the date of the order for deportation having been made, cease to be a British subject and, if such person is a Canadian national, shall, as from the date of the making of the order for deportation, cease to be a Canadian national;

(b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause shall, if they are included in the order for deportation, cease to be British subjects as and from the date of the making of the order for deportation;

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15 of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, a minor child of a person who ceases to be a British subject and a Canadian national by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause shall not cease to be a British subject and a Canadian national by reason only that his parent has

ceased to be a British subject and Canadian national unless he is included in the order of deportation of the parent.

II The Secretary of State shall publish in the Canada Gazette the names of all persons who have lost their status as British subjects or as Canadian nationals by virtue of this Order in Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Secretary of State.

Ottawa, , 1945.

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

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H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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23-2-2-7

Ottawa, October 5, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Comments on Secret Memorandum outlining Proposed Future Policy re Japanese.

I am sorry that we have delayed in replying to your letter of September 24th.

In my opinion, you should continue your present policy of permitting Japanese Nationals in the group you describe to relocate. It seems to me that we have very little to lose by doing so.

Insofar as movement to P.E.I. is concerned the only remark we would like to make is that where Japanese are being introduced into an area for the first time, it would be preferable that such Japanese should be Canadian citizens rather than Nationals.

With respect to the lists which you are preparing, I should think that if these lists were available by November 1st, it would be satisfactory. It is possible that we may be asking for lists of Naturalized Japanese who have signed for repatriation before that time with a view to the revocation of their naturalization status.

At the present time, we are awaiting advice from the Far Eastern Command as to how soon they will be ready to accept repatriated Japanese and I believe the Government will be prepared to go ahead as soon as the signal from that end is received.

Copies to 23-2-3-2 12/104
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-17-1

A. H. Brown.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA. October 3, 1945.

MEMORANDUM To: Mr. A.H. Brown:

Re: Future Policy Memorandum and Mr. Pickersgill's comments thereon.

1. Re: Movement East of Japanese Nationals who did not sign - As the memorandum recommends that the Loyalty Commission might permit Japanese Nationals to stay in Canada on compassionate grounds, we might continue to permit aged Japanese Nationals who are dependent upon Canadian children who wish to relocate, to go with their children to Eastern placements. I feel that it would be as well to stop movement of employable Japanese Nationals to Eastern farm employment for six months, during which period they will not be needed to any great extent anyhow.

2. Japanese Discharged Veterans - As mentioned before, I feel that for the present these should not be permitted to reside in the protected area but should be given a special permit enabling them to move around anywhere else in Canada without having to obtain an individual travel permit each time they make a journey.

3. Lists of persons signing for Repatriation - As Mr. Pickersgill asks for a deadline on completing these lists, we might ask to have them completed and sent forward by November 1 or 15 at the latest.

H.T. Pammett.

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October 3, 1945.

To: Mr. A.H. Brown

Re: Future Policy Memorandum and
Mr. Pickersgill's comments thereon.

1. Re: Movement East of Japanese Nationals who did not sign - As the memorandum recommends that the Loyalty Commission might permit Japanese Nationals to stay in Canada on compassionate grounds, we might continue to permit aged Japanese Nationals who are dependent upon Canadian children who wish to relocate, to go with their children to Eastern placements. I feel that it would be as well to stop movement of employable Japanese Nationals to Eastern farm employment for six months, during which period they will not be needed to any great extent anyhow.

2. Japanese Discharged Veterans - As mentioned before, I feel that for the present these should not be permitted to reside in the protected area but should be given a special permit enabling them to move around anywhere else in Canada without having to obtain an individual travel permit each time they make a journey.

3. Lists of persons signing for Repatriation - As Mr. Pickersgill asks for a deadline on completing these lists, we might ask to have them completed and sent forward by November 1 or 15 at the latest.

H.T. Pammett.

HTP/RS/BC

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Ottawa, September 28, 1945.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Tom:

I have yours of September 25th with reference to the meeting of Directors, October 29th to 31st.

If we get a decision with respect to repatriation or in the event of this being indefinitely postponed and it is decided to proceed in the meantime with the establishment of the Loyalty Commission, we would probably want you to come down to discuss the programme to be carried out and I should imagine that this might very well fit in, as you suggest, at a time to enable you to attend your committee meeting.

We will know better what to expect on this point when we receive a reply to inquiries which already have been set afoot with respect to repatriation. I should think that we might know better in the course of another two weeks' time. Just as soon as we have more information, I will write you further.

Yours sincerely,

A. H. Brown.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Department of Labour

SEP 27 1945

To: .....

- [ ] DRAFT LETTER
- [ ] YOU HANDLE
- [ ] YOUR COMMENTS
- [ ] SEE ME PLEASE
- [ ] NOTE & RETURN
- [ ] GET FILE FOR ME

AIRMAIL.

25th September 1945.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL.

A.H. Brown Esq.,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Dear Arthur,

I am enclosing copy of letter received from Mr. L.B. Thomson, President of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. This is an organization of graduates in agriculture. Mr. Thomson is Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current.

I was appointed Chairman of a Committee at the 1944 Convention of our society, to conduct an investigation into the comparative salary scales paid to agricultural graduates in Canada. Our Committee has just recently completed the investigation and has submitted a report.

While it is not absolutely necessary that I attend this meeting, because there is another member of the Committee in Ottawa, it did occur to me that if future policy concerning the Japanese problem becomes further clarified during the next few weeks, it might be advantageous for me to go to Ottawa for discussions with you and Mr. MacNamara.

In the meantime I have replied to Mr. Thomson saying that I was not at all sure that I could be in Ottawa at that time, but as there was another member of our Committee living in Ottawa, he could well attend the meeting as our representative.

After you have had an opportunity to reply, I can write more definitely to Mr. Thomson.

Yours sincerely,

T.B. PICKERSGILL.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 24th September 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL.

A.H. Brown Esq.,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: COMMENTS ON SECRET MEMORANDUM OUTLINING PROPOSED FUTURE POLICY RE JAPANESE.

I was most interested to receive your confidential memorandum of September 17th attaching copy of proposed programme which is being submitted to a sub-committee of the Cabinet for consideration.

There are one or two questions that occur to us on which we wonder what our policy should be, in light of recommendations made.

The first is, should we permit the transfer East on relocation of any more Japanese nationals, in view of the fact that it is recommended that all Japanese nationals be sent back to Japan except those who may be allowed to remain on compassionate grounds. As you know, since our meeting in Ottawa this spring we have restricted the movement East of Japanese nationals. This has been limited to those who have not signed for repatriation, who have nothing on their record that we consider would be of significance to the Loyalty Tribunal, and who may be joining immediate relatives in the East. Immediate relatives have been wives or husbands, sons or daughters. On the suggestion of Mr. MacNamara, we have also permitted a number of Japanese nationals to relocate East when they were accepting farm employment. Is it in order for us to continue the relocation of Japanese nationals on this restricted basis or should this be discontinued until a decision on the recommendation is made?

Mr. Mactavish has written us a memorandum, copy of which was sent to you, about the placement of a Japanese national family on a farm in Prince Edward Island. We have advised Mr. Mactavish that an answer to his memorandum is being delayed until we hear from you. Shall we still permit Japanese nationals to relocate East if they go directly to permanent farm employment or to join immediate relatives?

I presume that the recommendation made in paragraph 11 on page three of the memorandum, will answer the question submitted the other day concerning the status of Japanese Veterans of this war and the last. There were two discharged men in the

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office the other day and it was explained to them that the question of their status is under immediate consideration and in the meantime they would be re-registered and issued with R.C.M.P. permits for return to their last permanent address before enlisting.

We are having prepared, just as quickly as possible, typewritten lists, by family groups, of all those who have signed for repatriation. This is a very big task and just could not be started until the registration had been completed East of the Rockies and all the signed forms returned and placed on their various files. This list will show the names of all members of individual families where any member of the family has signed for repatriation. The list will indicate members of families who have not requested repatriation when in most cases the majority of the members of the family did sign. The list will also show the present location of all members of the family. This will indicate that in many cases where a certain member of the family did not sign and the balance of the family did, that he or she had separated from the family to relocate East or accept employment, and was not residing with the other members.

There will be cases however, where some members of the family did sign and others did not, even though they all resided together as a family unit.

Nov. 1st? →

I presume this list will be needed in the very near future, if you plan an early beginning on actual repatriation. I wonder if you could indicate a final date when this list should be received at Ottawa?

We are now in the process of bringing all individual Japanese files right up to date so that we may be prepared to assist the Loyalty Commission whenever it is established and begins its work.

We will appreciate a reply to the question of Japanese nationals relocating East just as quickly as possible.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

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CANADA

Privy Council Office

Cabinet Secretariat

Ottawa, Canada

September 20th, 1945.

The Honourable H. Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The following item dealt with by Cabinet at the meeting of September 19th, 1945, is of direct interest to you.

Repatriation and re-location of persons of Japanese race -

Approval was given to the recommendations of the special Cabinet committee (Cabinet Document No. 65), and it was agreed that action be taken accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

A.D.P. Heeney,
Secretary.

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MEMORANDUM

Privy Council Office

Ottawa September 20th, 1945.

Mr. MacNamara

For your information.

A.D.P. Heeney.

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Ottawa, September 17, 1945.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

In order that you may be personally kept aware of the development policy relative to Japanese, I am enclosing copy of a secret memorandum which the Minister has submitted to Cabinet and which is now subject to consideration by a sub-committee of the Cabinet.

Immediate steps are being taken to ascertain just how soon the Allied authorities in Japan will permit the repatriation of Japaneses from this country. The disposition here is to get rid of all those who have signed for repatriation just as soon as possible.

My personal opinion is that Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized Canadian Japanese who signed for repatriation but have applied for revocation thereof prior to September 2nd, 1945, may have their status reviewed by the Loyalty Commission as and when established. Aside from this limited group all other requests for repatriation will be treated as irrevocable.

A. H. Brown.

Enc.

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MEMORANDUM ON PROGRAMME FOR REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA.

A. Introduction.

In view of the sudden end of the war with Japan, it is necessary that immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependents under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible: firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be chiefly Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the war and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B. Policy for Repatriation of Japanese Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation:

(1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including dependent children, up to at least sixteen years of age, of the declarant father - or mother if father deceased.

(2) Where Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but have filed within a specified time limit (possibly the date of the Japanese surrender in August 1945) applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation,

.....

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such applications may be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission, in making its inquiry, may recommend that withdrawal of the declaration for repatriation be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada during the war. If application for revocation not filed within the specified time limit, the declaration for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation and an order for deportation may be made, if necessary, by the responsible Minister.

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour with the assistance of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the earliest possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by December first.

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deportation, if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

(6) To the same end the Departments of Government responsible for allocation of shipping - and including naval services - to be asked to arrange for high priority for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty and, to the same end, the Immigration Department to be asked to give assistance.

(7) Financial Provision for Repatriates.

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and issue receipts therefor pending transfer and, at the request of the repatriate, to take over any real property of these repatriated persons in instances where such funds or property cannot be immediately transferred or realized on - as the case may be - upon or prior to repatriation, and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon as possible.

(9) Persons repatriated or deported upon their own declaration - or as part of a general group - as distinguished from persons deported for cause, to be provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation of Two Hundred Dollars each plus Fifty

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Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

All Japanese nationals who are not otherwise subject to deportation by reason of having declared for repatriation to be subject to deportation and to be deported unless, upon the application of any national made within a prescribed time, the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada upon compassionate grounds.

(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and cases of alleged disloyalty as, for example, interned men and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

(b) Cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race, other than internees, whose record indicated a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission may recommend deportation and loss of citizenship.

(c) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

(d) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. The Commission to have power to recommend that any such person may stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

In view of the fact that some four hundred and twenty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

(13) Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization, of Japanese race of their

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British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered as open to debate are:

(a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?

(b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation, even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the war, as is proposed?

(c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their own election to stay in Canada as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation on grounds of disloyal attitude, lack of co-operation with Government authorities during the war, or as otherwise undesirable?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volume of cases to dispose of as follows:

(a) Cases of interned Japanese and other cases of alleged disloyalty of naturalized or Canadian-born persons.

(b) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.

(c) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

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Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or controls orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.

2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.

3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.

4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

C. Future Policy Covering Re-establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious

that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property as applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the West Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese. It is recommended that the Minister of Labour be given authority to prohibit or limit movement to any area.

As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

(1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the repatriation programme and advising that, while the Government proposes to retain for a reasonable time adequate controls over the movement of Japanese persons in Canada to prevent an unreasonable number of Japanese from settling in any one community and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, it looks forward to removing other restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.

(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(4) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(5) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.

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File

CANADA

Privy Council Office

Cabinet Secretariat

Ottawa, Canada

TOP SECRET

September 12th, 1945.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

I am enclosing the Minutes of the first meeting of the Cabinet Committee to consider the repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race. This subject is on the agenda for the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Yours very truly,

B. F. Wood

B. F. Wood,
Secretary to the Committee.

Encl.

A0027083_114-000

TOP SECRET Ottawa, September 12th,1945.

SPECIAL CABINET COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Special Committee of the Cabinet appointed on September 5th, 1945 to consider the memorandum from the Department of Labour on the repatriation and re-location of persons of Japanese race in Canada was held in the Privy Council Chamber on Wednesday, September 12th, 1945, at 10.00 a.m.

Present:

The Minister of Labour (Mr.Mitchell), in the Chair,
The Minister of Veterans Affairs (Mr. Mackenzie),
The Minister of National Defence (Mr. Abbott),
The Solicitor General of Canada (Mr. Jean)

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Robertson),
The Secretary to the Cabinet (Mr.Heeney),
The Deputy Minister of Labour (Mr. MacNamara),
The Deputy Commissioner, R.C.M. Police (Commissioner Mead),
Mr. A.H. Brown, Department of Labour,
Mr. E.W. Mundell, Department of Justice,
Mr. R.G. Robertson, Department of External Affairs
Mr. B.F. Wood, Privy Council Office.

Repatriation and re-location of persons of Japanese race

1. The Minister of Labour stated that the Committee had been appointed by the Cabinet to consider and report upon a memorandum submitted by the Department of Labour on questions relating to repatriation and re-location of persons of Japanese race in Canada. It was important that decisions thereon be reached at an early date.

(The following is a summary of the Department's memorandum:

(a) Introduction. The necessity for immediate decision on future policy relative to persons of Japanese race in Canada.

(b) Policy of repatriation for Japanese who have signed for repatriation.

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(i) Declarations by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese to be considered as final.

(ii) Declarations of Canadian-born Japanese subject to review if they have expressed desire to revoke declarations.

(c) Financial provision for repatriates.

(i) Free transportation with permission to transfer their funds.

(ii) Custodian of Enemy Property to manage funds and real property on behalf of repatriates.

(iii) Repatriates to be provided with maintenance grant of $200 plus $50 for dependent children - all to be charged against their own funds.

(d) Deportation of Japanese nationals - all Japanese nationals not otherwise subject to deportation to be deported.

(e) Japanese veterans not subject to restrictions.

(f) Loyalty Commission to be established to pass on all doubtful cases.

(g) All repatriates to be divested of Canadian citizenship.

(h) Early removal of restrictions over movement and purchase of property for those remaining in Canada with authority given to Minister of Labour to prohibit or limit movement to any area.

Proposals

(1) Early announcement of government policy with provinces invited to co-operate.

(2) Government statement to include undertaking to reimburse provinces for cash expenditures, including medical services and old age pensions.

(3) Redistribution on provincial quota basis considered impracticable.

(4) Letter from Prime Minister to Provincial Premiers inviting co-operation with discussion at November meeting of co-ordinating committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

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(5) Refusal by British Columbia to accept any evacuated persons might result in similar action by other provinces.)

(Department of Labour memorandum, undated - Cabinet Document No.47).

2. The Committee, after considerable discussion, agreed to recommend to the Cabinet as follows:

(1) that the Department of External Affairs communicate immediately with the Supreme Allied Commander in Japan (General MacArthur), through the appropriate channel, stating that the government wished to repatriate, as soon as possible, some 10,000 Japanese and enquiring how soon conditions would be such that this movement could be made;

(2) that, upon receipt of information from the Supreme Allied Commander in reply to the telegram mentioned above, immediate steps be taken to effect the repatriation of:

(a) all persons of Japanese race who had requested repatriation, with the exception of Canadian citizens who had made application for revocation of their request for repatriation prior to midnight, September 1st, 1945; and

(b) all persons of Japanese race who were interned under the Defence of Canada Regulations;

(3) that immediate action be taken to revoke the status as Canadian citizens and British subjects of all persons of Japanese race who would be repatriated under the procedure recommended in the preceding paragraph;

(4) that the proposals for financial provision for repatriates set out in paragraphs (7), (8) and (9) of the memorandum submitted by the Department of Labour be approved; and

(5) that the remaining questions dealt with in the said memorandum, including proposals for the establishment and procedure of a "Loyalty Commission" and relocation of Japanese in Canada be deferred for further consideration.

B.F. Wood,
Secretary.

A0027083_117-000

23-2-2-7

September 11, 45

To: Mr. B.F. Wood

The Minister would like you to call a meeting of the Cabinet Subcommittee in connection with Japs for Wednesday at 10:00 a.m.

A. MacNamara.

AM:LH

c.c. to Mr. A.H. Brown.

"committee"
"subcommittee"
"Japs"

File
23-2-2-7

17/9/45

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

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Deliver to: Mr. A. H. Brown

Room: File

From: A. MacNamara

Room:

Remarks: To note

A0027083_120-000

September 8,

To: G/C B. F. Wood

I attach copy of letter from Mr. E. D. P. Heeney.

Please see that Mr. Brown and I are notified of meetings so we may attend.

A. MacNamara

AH/LL

A0027083_121-000

Ottawa, September 7, 1945

Mr. A.D.P. Heeney,
Clerk of the Privy Council
and Secretary to the Cabinet,
East Block,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Heeney:

I have cleared with the Minister in regard to Group Captain Wood, and Group Captain Wood is to see you on Monday.

The idea of appointing him Secretary also of the Cabinet Sub-Committee regarding Japanese is quite satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

AM/[illegible]

A0027083_122-000

Department of Labour,
RECEIVED
SEP 7 1945
Secretary to Minister.

CANADA

Privy Council Office

Cabinet Secretariat

Ottawa, Canada

TOP SECRET

September 6th, 1945.

The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet the report from your department containing recommendations with respect to repatriation and re-location of persons of Japanese race was submitted. Previously copies of this report had been circulated as Cabinet Document No. 47.

After discussion, it was agreed that the proposals of your department be referred for consideration and report to a special committee consisting of:

The Minister of Labour (Chairman)
The Minister of Veterans Affairs
The Minister of National Defence
The Solicitor General

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

I assume that you will take the initiative in calling the Committee together, and in this connection I am asking G/C Wood of your department to get in touch with you also with a view to his acting as secretary of the Committee. Wood, under an arrangement which I have made with your Deputy Minister, is being loaned to the Cabinet Secretariat and it seemed to me appropriate that he should undertake this duty and prepare whatever report may be decided upon

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by the Committee for the Cabinet's consideration.

I am sending copies of this letter to the other members of the Committee and to your Deputy Minister.

Yours very truly,

A. D. P. Heeney,
Secretary to the Cabinet.

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CABINET WAR COMMITTEE

Ottawa, Sept. 6th, 1945.

TO: Mr. A. MacNamara.

Copy for your information.

A.D.P.H.

A0027083_125-000

Department of Labour
SEP 7 1945
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

TOP SECRET

September 6th, 1945.

A. MacN.

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Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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by the Committee for the Cabinet's consideration.

I am sending copies of this letter to the other members of the Committee and to your Deputy Minister.

Yours very truly,

A. D. P. Heeney,
Secretary to the Cabinet.

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TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F.

A0027083_128-000

Original sent to Mr Brown (A.H.)

September 6th, 1945.

TOP SECRET

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Minister of Labour,
O t t a w a, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:-

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The Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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I am sending copies of this letter to the other members of the Committee and to your Deputy Minister.

Yours very truly,

A. D. P. Heeney,
Secretary to the Cabinet.

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8/45

MEMORANDUM ON PROGRAMME FOR REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA.

A. Introduction.

In view of the sudden end of the war with Japan, it is necessary that immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependents under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible: firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be chiefly Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the war and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B. Policy for Repatriation of Japanese Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation:

(1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including dependent children, up to at least sixteen years of age, of the declarant father - or mother if father deceased.

(2) Where Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but have filed within a specified time limit (possibly the date of the Japanese surrender in August 1945) applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation,

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such applications may be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission, in making its inquiry, may recommend that withdrawal of the declaration for repatriation be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada during the war. If application for revocation not filed within the specified time limit, the declaration for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation and an order for deportation may be made, if necessary, by the responsible Minister.

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour with the assistance of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the earliest possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by December first.

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deportation, if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

(6) To the same end the Departments of Government responsible for allocation of shipping - and including naval services - to be asked to arrange for high priority for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty and, to the same end, the Immigration Department to be asked to give assistance.

(7) Financial Provision for Repatriates.

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and issue receipts therefor pending transfer and, at the request of the repatriate, to take over any real property of these repatriated persons in instances where such funds or property cannot be immediately transferred or realized on - as the case may be - upon or prior to repatriation, and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon as possible.

(9) Persons repatriated or deported upon their own declaration - or as part of a general group - as distinguished from persons deported for cause, to be provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation of Two Hundred Dollars each plus Fifty

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Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

All Japanese nationals who are not otherwise subject to deportation by reason of having declared for repatriation to be subject to deportation and to be deported unless, upon the application of any national made within a prescribed time, the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada upon compassionate grounds.

(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and cases of alleged disloyalty as, for example, interned men and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

(b) Cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race, other than internees, whose record indicated a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission may recommend deportation and loss of citizenship.

(c) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

(d) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. The Commission to have power to recommend that any such person may stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

In view of the fact that some four hundred and twenty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

(13) - Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization, of Japanese race of their

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British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered as open to debate are:

(a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?

(b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation, even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the war, as is proposed?

(c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their own election to stay in Canada as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation on grounds of disloyal attitude, lack of co-operation with Government authorities during the war, or as otherwise undesirable?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volume of cases to dispose of as follows:

(a) Cases of interned Japanese and other cases of alleged disloyalty of naturalized or Canadian-born persons.

(b) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.

(c) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

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Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or controls orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.

2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.

3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.

4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

C. Future Policy Covering Re-establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious

that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property as applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the West Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese. It is recommended that the Minister of Labour be given authority to prohibit or limit movement to any area.

As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

(1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the repatriation programme and advising that, while the Government proposes to retain for a reasonable time adequate controls over the movement of Japanese persons in Canada to prevent an unreasonable number of Japanese from settling in any one community and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, it looks forward to removing other restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.

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(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(4) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(5) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.

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MEMORANDUM ON PROGRAMME FOR REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA.

A. Introduction.

In view of the sudden end of the war with Japan, it is necessary that immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependents under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible: firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be chiefly Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the war and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B. Policy for Repatriation of Japanese Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation:

(1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including dependent children, up to at least sixteen years of age, of the declarant father - or mother if father deceased.

(2) Where Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but have filed within a specified time limit (possibly the date of the Japanese surrender in August 1945) applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation,

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such applications may be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission, in making its inquiry, may recommend that withdrawal of the declaration for repatriation be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada during the war. If application for revocation not filed within the specified time limit, the declaration for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation and an order for deportation may be made, if necessary, by the responsible Minister.

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour with the assistance of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the earliest possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by December first.

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deportation, if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

(6) To the same end the Departments of Government responsible for allocation of shipping - and including naval services - to be asked to arrange for high priority for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty and, to the same end, the Immigration Department to be asked to give assistance.

(7) Financial Provision for Repatriates.

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and issue receipts therefor pending transfer and, at the request of the repatriate, to take over any real property of these repatriated persons in instances where such funds or property cannot be immediately transferred or realized on - as the case may be - upon or prior to repatriation, and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon as possible.

(9) Persons repatriated or deported upon their own declaration - or as part of a general group - as distinguished from persons deported for cause, to be provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation of Two Hundred Dollars each plus Fifty

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Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

All Japanese nationals who are not otherwise subject to deportation by reason of having declared for repatriation to be subject to deportation and to be deported unless, upon the application of any national made within a prescribed time, the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada upon compassionate grounds.

(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and cases of alleged disloyalty as, for example, interned men and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

(b) Cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race, other than internees, whose record indicated a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission may recommend deportation and loss of citizenship.

(c) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

(d) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. The Commission to have power to recommend that any such person may stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

In view of the fact that some four hundred and twenty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

(13) Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization, of Japanese race of their

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British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered as open to debate are:

(a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?

(b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation, even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the war, as is proposed?

(c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their own election to stay in Canada as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation on grounds of disloyal attitude, lack of co-operation with Government authorities during the war, or as otherwise undesirable?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volume of cases to dispose of as follows:

(a) Cases of interned Japanese and other cases of alleged disloyalty of naturalized or Canadian-born persons.

(b) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.

(c) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

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Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or controls orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.

2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.

3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.

4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

C. Future Policy Covering Re-establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious

that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property as applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the West Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese. It is recommended that the Minister of Labour be given authority to prohibit or limit movement to any area.

As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

(1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the repatriation programme and advising that, while the Government proposes to retain for a reasonable time adequate controls over the movement of Japanese persons in Canada to prevent an unreasonable number of Japanese from settling in any one community and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, it looks forward to removing other restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.

(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(4) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(5) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.

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VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION SURVEY OF JAPANESE IN CANADA 1945.

(Results at August 31, 1945)

	Total Number of Japanese	No. Wishing to Go To Japan	%
BRITISH COLUMBIA:			
Japanese Nationals	3,980	2,614	65.7
Naturalized Canadians	2,228	1,336	60.0
Canadian-born	8,680	4,991 (β)	57.5
Total	14,888	8,941	60.1

(β--of these, 3,129 are minor children under 16 years of age who did not sign themselves but go with their parents)

ALBERTA:			
Japanese Nationals	790	176	22.3
Naturalized Canadians	432	46	10.6
Canadian-born	2,462	349	14.2
	3,684	571	15.4

(β--of these, 173 are minor children as above)

SASKATCHEWAN:			
Japanese Nationals	33	1	3.3
Naturalized Canadians	37	1	2.7
Canadian-born	90	0	0.0
	160	2	2.7

MANITOBA:			
Japanese Nationals	230	93	40.4
Naturalized Canadians	164	63	38.4
Canadian-born	757	249 (β)	32.9
	1,151	405	35.2

(β--of these, 130 are minor children as above)

ONTARIO:			
Japanese Nationals	653	40	6.1
Naturalized Canadians	335	14	4.2
Canadian-born	2,412	271 (β)	11.2
	3,400	325	9.5

(β--of these, 52 are minor children as above)

QUEBEC:			
Japanese Nationals	111	4	3.6
Naturalized Canadians	73	0	0.0
Canadian-born	469	14	3.0
	653	18	2.7

MARITIME PROVINCES:			
Japanese Nationals	3	0	0.0
Naturalized Canadians	0	0	0.0
Canadian-born	7	0	0.0
	10	0	0.0

YUKON & N.W. TERR:			
Japanese Nationals	5	0	0.0
Naturalized Canadians	10	0	0.0
Canadian-born	14	0	0.0
	29	0	0.0

INTERNEES AT ANGLER:			
Japanese Nationals	169	93	55.0
Naturalized Canadians	44	14	31.8
Canadian-born	208	109	52.4
	421	216	51.4

CANADA:			
Japanese Nationals	5,805	3,020	52.0
Naturalized Canadians	3,279	1,474	44.9
Canadian-born	14,891	5,903 (β)	39.6
	23,975	10,397	43.3

(β--of these, 3,484 are minor children under 16 years of age who did not sign themselves but go with their parents.)

5903
348.4
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Figures re Repatriation

A total of some 6900 persons 16 years of age or over have applied requesting to be sent to Japan. These requests were received on the forms from April to August 1941 inclusive.

In addition to the above there were some 3600 children under 16 years of age whose parents are included in the above group. This makes a total of some 10500 persons in the above group.

The breakdown of this group is as follows.

Japanese Nationals

Adults
- men 1700
- women 1200
- accompanying children 2100

5000

Naturalized Canadians

adults 1500
accompanying children 2100

3600

Canadian born adults

- husband-dependent wife 2100
- wife dependent 400
- accompanying children 400

2900

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Of the above total of 10,500.
these are distributed by provinces
as follows:

British Columbia	9000
Alberta	600
Man.	450
Ontario + West	450
	10,500

Of the total Japanese National group
of 5000, approx. 4000 are in B.C.

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FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-2-7.....

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_147-000

Ottawa, August 29, 1945.

Mr. A. D. P. Heeney,
Clerk of the Privy Council,
East Block,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Heeney: Re: Programme for Repatriation and for Relocation of Persons of the Japanese Race now in Canada.

I am enclosing herewith twelve copies of a memorandum on the above subject which I should like to have placed before Council for consideration as soon as possible.

I have already forwarded copies of this memorandum to the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Yours sincerely,

Enc.

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FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-2-7.....

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_149-000

OTTAWA, August 27th, 1945.

Urgent and Confidential

My dear Colleague:-

I enclose herewith, for your consideration, copy of a memorandum on a proposed programme for repatriation and relocation of persons of the Japanese race in Canada which I am suggesting to Mr. A.D.P. Heeney shall be brought up for consideration of Cabinet at an early date.

Yours sincerely,

Honourable Paul Martin,
Secretary of State,
O t t a w a .

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672037

OTTAWA, August 27th, 1945.

Urgent - Confidential

My dear Colleague:-

Re: Programme for repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

I enclose herewith copy of a memorandum which I propose to submit to Cabinet for consideration and decision just as soon as possible.

The proposals contemplate the use of the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the programme and also contemplate the taking of authority under the War Measures Act for deportation and revocation of Canadian citizenship rights in certain circumstances. I would appreciate it if you would have the memorandum studied by your officers to determine whether the proposals are in general feasible from a legal point of view. I would also appreciate the benefit of your consideration and comments as to policy before placing the memorandum before Cabinet.

Yours sincerely,

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

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672036

FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-2-7.....

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_154-000

OTTAWA, August 27th, 1945.

Urgent and Confidential

Dear Mr. Robertson:-

Re: Programme for repatriation and relocation of persons of Japanese race in Canada.

I am enclosing herewith copy of memorandum on the above matters which the Minister has sent forward to the Clerk of the Privy Council suggesting that the same be brought up for early consideration of Council. He has, at the same time, sent a copy of the memorandum to the Minister of Justice asking that it be reviewed by the officers of the Department of Justice.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

N. A. Robertson, Esq.,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
East Block, O t t a w a .

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MEMORANDUM ON PROGRAMME FOR REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA.

A. Introduction.

In view of the sudden end of the war with Japan, it is necessary that immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependents under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible: firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be chiefly Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the war and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B. Policy for Repatriation of Japanese Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation:

(1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including dependent children, up to at least sixteen years of age, of the declarant father - or mother if father deceased.

(2) Where Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but have filed within a specified time limit (possibly the date of the Japanese surrender in August 1945) applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation,

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such applications may be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission, in making its inquiry, may recommend that withdrawal of the declaration for repatriation be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada during the war. If application for revocation not filed within the specified time limit, the declaration for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation and an order for deportation may be made, if necessary, by the responsible Minister.

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour with the assistance of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the earliest possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by December first.

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deportation, if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

(6) To the same end the Departments of Government responsible for allocation of shipping - and including naval services - to be asked to arrange for high priority for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty and, to the same end, the Immigration Department to be asked to give assistance.

(7) <u>Financial Provision for Repatriates.</u>

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and issue receipts therefor pending transfer and, at the request of the repatriate, to take over any real property of these repatriated persons in instances where such funds or property cannot be immediately transferred or realized on - as the case may be - upon or prior to repatriation, and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon as possible.

(9) Persons repatriated or deported upon their own declaration - or as part of a general group - as distinguished from persons deported for cause, to be provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation of Two Hundred Dollars each plus Fifty

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Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

All Japanese nationals who are not otherwise subject to deportation by reason of having declared for repatriation to be subject to deportation and to be deported unless, upon the application of any national made within a prescribed time, the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada upon compassionate grounds.

(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and cases of alleged disloyalty as, for example, interned men and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

(b) Cases of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race, other than internees, whose record indicated a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission may recommend deportation and loss of citizenship.

(c) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the war. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

(d) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. The Commission to have power to recommend that any such person may stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

In view of the fact that some four hundred and twenty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

(13) Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization, of Japanese race of their

British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered as open to debate are:

(a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?

(b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation, even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the war, as is proposed?

(c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their own election to stay in Canada as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation on grounds of disloyal attitude, lack of co-operation with Government authorities during the war, or as otherwise undesirable?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volume of cases to dispose of as follows:

(a) Cases of interned Japanese and other cases of alleged disloyalty of naturalized or Canadian-born persons.

(b) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.

(c) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

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Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or controls orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.

2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.

3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.

4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

C. Future Policy Covering Re-Establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious

that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property as applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the West Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese. It is recommended that the Minister of Labour be given authority to prohibit or limit movement to any area.

As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

(1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the repatriation programme and advising that, while the Government proposes to retain for a reasonable time adequate controls over the movement of Japanese persons in Canada to prevent an unreasonable number of Japanese from settling in any one community and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, it looks forward to removing other restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.

(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(4) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(5) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.

A0027083_163-000

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-2-7

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.P.

at present date

A0027083_164-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, August 25 19 45

MEMORANDUM Mr. A. Brown:

(

With reference to your memorandum re the repatriation of Japanese, I have read this over carefully. The plan seems to me to be very fair. Maybe too fair.

See 1, Page 6 I would say here that " It is recommended the Minister be given authority to prohibit or limit movement to any city, town or municipality".

See 2, Page 6 I think this paragraph should be changed to say that sufficient control over movement shall be maintained to prevent an unreasonable number of Japs from settling in any one community.

See 3, Page 7 This seems like waving a club. I would leave it out.

See 4, Page 8 I think I would avoid a scrap and be content with item 1 above.

See 5, Page 8 I would be inclined to keep this club in the cupboard for the present.

Will you please make changes as suggested, then:-

(a) Write letter to Mr. Heeney suggesting the plan be brought up for consideration -- to be signed by the Minister.

(b) Send copy to Minister of Justice and ask that it be reviewed.

(c) Send copies to Robertson & say proposals are being sent Mr. Heeney for Council consideration.

(d) Ditto Mr. Martin.

A. MacNamara

A0027083_165-000

FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-27

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_166-000

Mr. A. Brown:

With reference to your memorandum re the repatriation of Japanese, I have read this over carefully. The plan seems to me to be very fair. Maybe too fair.

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See 2, Page 6 I think this paragraph should be changed to say that sufficient control over movement shall be maintained to prevent an unreasonable number of Japs from settling in any one community.

See 3, Page 7 This seems like waving a club. I would leave it out.

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A. MacNamara

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FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-27

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_168-000

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

PERSONAL.

24th August 1945.

A.H. Brown Esq.,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Re: STATUS OF PEOPLE OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

I received your personal letter of August 22nd and wish to thank you for the information contained. It is helpful to us to have some idea what the Government may have in mind for the future so far as the regulations governing people of Japanese origin are concerned.

I realise of course however, that your letter is unofficial.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, August 23rd, 1945.

MEMORANDUM - Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Re: Japanese.

Herewith for consideration of the Minister and yourself draft of Memorandum for Cabinet Consideration on Repatriation Policy for Japanese to Japan and for Relocation in Canada.

While the two matters can be considered separately, in my opinion it will be wiser to have them discussed together. I am not too well satisfied with the section dealing with Future Policy for Re-Establishment in Canada, but it is admittedly rather difficult to attempt to crystallize at present.

My suggestion is that when revised in the light of discussion here, the Minister send advance copies to the Minister of Justice and Mr. Robertson for early comment before sending forward to Council. The Secretary of State Branch is also involved and copy might be sent to Mr. Martin.

If Japanese nationals are to be deported "en masse" subject to exceptions in compassionate cases and are to be given the opportunity to apply to stay in Canada on such grounds and each case is to be subject to review, then the process will take a long time and the disposition of these people - either for deportation or resettlement - will be suspended until spring. If it is possible to define types of cases which will be considered on a compassionate basis, this process could be speeded up. However, it will be difficult to do this.

A.H. Brown.

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

Re: Japanese.

Herewith for consideration of the Minister and yourself draft of Memorandum for Cabinet Consideration on Repatriation Policy for Japanese to Japan and for Relocation in Canada.

While the two matters can be considered separately, in my opinion it will be wiser to have them discussed together. I am not too well satisfied with the section dealing with Future Policy for Re-Establishment in Canada, but it is admittedly rather difficult to attempt to crystallize at present.

My suggestion is that when revised in the light of discussion here, the Minister send advance copies to the Minister of Justice and Mr. Robertson for early comment before sending forward to Council. The Secretary of State Branch is also involved and copy might be sent to Mr. Martin.

If Japanese nationals are to be deported "en masse" subject to exceptions on compassionate cases and are to be given the opportunity to apply to stay in Canada on such grounds and each case is to be subject to review, then the process will take a long time and the disposition of these people - either for deportation or resettlement - will be suspended until spring. If it is possible to define types of cases which will be considered on a compassionate basis, this process could be speeded up. However, it will be difficult to do this.

A.H. Brown.

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MEMORANDUM ON PROGRAMME FOR REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION OF JAPANESE

A. Introduction

In view of the sudden end of the War with Japan, it is necessary that immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependents under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible:- Firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be chiefly Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; Secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the War and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B. Policy for Repatriation of Japanese Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation.

(1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including ~~the wife (unless she is an occidental British subject) and~~ the dependent children of the declarant under 16 years of age

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(2) Where Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but have filed within a specified time (it is suggested this should be the date of the order approving deportation) applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation, such applications ~~will~~ may be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission in making its inquiry may recommend that revocation of the declaration for repatriation be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada during the period of the war. If revocation not filed within the specified time the declaration for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation and an order for deportation may be made if necessary by the responsible Minister.

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour with the assistance of the Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. at the earliest possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by December first.

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deportation, if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

(6) To the same end the Departments of Government responsible for allocation of shipping and including naval services to be asked to arrange for high priority for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty. And to the same end the Department of Immigration be asked to give assistance.

(7) <u>Financial Provision for Repatriates</u>.

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and issue receipts therefor pending transfer and at the request of the repatriate to take over any real property of these repatriated persons in instances where

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(10) All Japanese nationals who are not otherwise subject to deportation by reason of having declared for repatriation shall be subject to deportation and shall be deported upon the recommendation of the Japanese Loyalty Commission which before or the opinion of the Commission any such person has ~~shown~~ ~~demonstrated~~ a disloyal attitude ~~towards~~ to Canada during the period of the war with Japan or has failed to cooperate reasonably with the Government of Canada during the period of the war with Japan or is otherwise an undesirable person to remain in

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10A. All persons of Japanese race presently in ~~internment~~ internment to be ~~deported~~ subject to deportation and to be deported except where upon cause being shown by an ~~alie~~ internee why he should not be deported the Loyalty Committee recommend that he be permitted to remain in Canada.

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such funds or property cannot be immediately transferred or realized on - as the case may be - upon or prior to repatriation, and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon as possible.

(9) All persons repatriated or deported ~~(upon their own declaration, as distinguished from persons deported on grounds of disloyalty,)~~ to be provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation of Two Hundred Dollars each plus Fifty Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

All Japanese nationals ~~not having declared for repatriation~~ to be deported ~~or sent where~~ upon the application of a national the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

(10A)
(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

(a a)
(b) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the War. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

(c) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. In view of the fact that some four hundred and forty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.C. 5687 of August 16, 1945, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

(a a) cases of Canadian born persons of Japanese race other than internees whose record indicates a disloyal attitude to Canada during the course of the war. The Commission may recommend deportation and loss of Canadian citizenship in such cases.

(a a) cases of all internees of the Japanese race who apply to remain in Canada. The Commission may recommend that any such persons be permitted to remain in Canada.

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(1. Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalisation, of Japanese race of their British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered debatable are:

(a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?

(b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the War, as is proposed?

(c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their will as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volumb of cases to dispose of as follows:

(1) Cases of 440 interned Japanese

(1A) cases of naturalized canadians or canadian-born Japanese who have subsequently

(2) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number.

(3) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

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Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalized persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or control orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry Out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.

2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.

3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.

4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of

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British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

C. Future Policy Covering Re-Establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property as applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the West Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese. It is recommended that the Minister of Labour be given authority to prohibit Oriental movement to any area in Canada. As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

(1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the repatriation programme and advising that while controls over the movement of the Government proposes to retain adequate

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Japanese persons in Canada will be temporarily restrained in their own interest and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, nevertheless the Government looks forward to removing these restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.

(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It could be intimated in the statement that the only alternative to the foregoing in the event of the Government being unable to obtain the co-operation of the provinces will be that upon expiry of existing controls following the end of the war persons of the Japanese race will be free to receive the rights possessed by other Canadian citizens as to freedom of choice of occupation and place of abode.

(4) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(5) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(6) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.

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~~(7)~~ (6) With the end of the War with Japan and the revocation of the Defence of Canada Regulation establishing the British Columbia coast area as a protected area, the existing prohibition against entry of Japanese into that area will disappear. A Government decision will therefore be necessary as to advisability of continuance of this policy under placement controls exercised under P.C. 946. It is recommended that this Defence of Canada Regulation stand temporarily as it is pending result of further approaches to provinces, and that the British Columbia coast be left as a protected area during that time but that when the Regulation is repealed the coastal area of British Columbia be open to Japanese to the same extent as other parts of Canada.

~~(8)~~ (7) (6) If the response of the provinces to the Dominion proposal shows the impossibility of progress being made, the Government may consider it advisable to appoint a Royal Commission to consider and make recommendations relative to the placement of Japanese in this country who were evacuees from the protected area of British Columbia. This will, of course, open up the matter of compensation for displacement of these people and for the forced sale of their property which will, in justice to these people, probably have to be considered in any event in due course.

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MEMORANDUM ON PROGRAMME FOR REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION OF JAPANESE

A. Introduction

In view of the sudden end of the War with Japan, it is necessary that immediate decisions on future policy re persons of Japanese race in Canada be made and given effect to by the Government.

While returns from the survey made of the Japanese in Canada who are recording declarations of intention to repatriate to Japan are not complete, a total of nine to ten thousand persons (including in the count their dependents under sixteen years of age) have so signified. While this group are mainly Japanese nationals with dependent Canadian-born children, there are included therein a considerable number of naturalized Japanese Canadians and Canadian-born persons over sixteen years of age. A limited number of these persons have since signified their desire to revoke or withdraw their declarations for repatriation. Probably many more may do likewise subsequently if they believe such revocation will be effective.

It is important that repatriation of persons to be returned to Japan should be proceeded with as soon as possible:- Firstly because the disposition of this group will, it is believed, enable the Government to undertake thereafter the early removal of restrictions on the remaining Japanese in this country who will be chiefly Canadians by birth or naturalization with substantial public support for so doing; Secondly because the existing leases which the Department of Labour holds on the settlement properties in British Columbia, where ten or eleven thousand Japanese are presently housed, expire six months after the end of the War and it is therefore necessary to dispose of the great majority of the people in these settlements before that time if possible.

B. Policy for Repatriation of Japanese Who Have Signed for Repatriation

The following measures are proposed for repatriation or deportation of persons of Japanese race to Japan who have signed declarations for repatriation.

(1) All declarations made by Japanese nationals and naturalized Canadian Japanese for repatriation to Japan to be treated as final and as including the wife (unless she is an occidental British subject) and dependent children of the declarant.

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(2) Where Canadian-born Japanese have declared for repatriation but file within a specified time applications for revocation of their declarations for repatriation, such applications will be reviewed by the Loyalty Commission. The Commission in making its inquiry may recommend that revocation of the declaration for repatriation be permitted or may recommend to the contrary and for the consequent repatriation of the applicant to Japan on the grounds of disloyalty to Canada. If revocation not filed within the specified time the declaration for repatriation to be regarded as final and irrevocable.

(3) Persons who have declared for repatriation shall be liable for deportation and an order for deportation may be made if necessary by the responsible Minister.

(4) Repatriation or deportation to Japan of persons who have applied for repatriation to be undertaken under the direction of the Minister of Labour at the earliest possible date with the objective of completing such repatriation from Canada by December first.

(5) To this end the Minister of Labour to be given necessary authority by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to proceed with repatriation or deportation, if necessary, and the Department of External Affairs to undertake immediately the completion of arrangements with the Japanese Government to accept repatriates and deportees of Japanese race from Canada.

(6) To the same end the Departments of Government responsible for allocation of shipping and including naval services to be asked to arrange for high priority for necessary shipping space prior to repatriation and services of personnel of the Department of National Defence to be available if necessary for transport duty.

(7) <u>Financial Provision for Repatriates.</u>

Repatriates and deportees to be given free transportation for themselves and their effects and permitted to transfer their funds to Japan by arrangements to be made by the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the Custodian of Enemy Property.

(8) The Custodian of Enemy Property to be authorized to hold funds and issue receipts therefor pending transfer and at the request of the repatriate to take over any real property of those repatriated persons in instances where

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such funds or property cannot be immediately transferred or realized on - as the case may be - upon or prior to repatriation, and to arrange for transfer of such funds to the repatriates as soon as possible.

(9) All persons repatriated or deported upon their own declaration, as distinguished from persons deported on grounds of disloyalty, to be provided with a maintenance grant upon repatriation of Two Hundred Dollars each plus Fifty Dollars for dependent children which will be charged against their own funds for transfer in this country insofar as these extend.

(10) Deportation of Japanese Nationals.

All Japanese nationals not having declared for repatriation to be deportedbe except where upon the application of a national the Loyalty Commission recommend that he be permitted to stay in Canada on compassionate grounds.

(11) Japanese veterans of the last War and this War.

All restrictions relative to movement and property purchase to be removed in the case of veterans of the last war and this war and their dependents.

(12) Establishment of Loyalty Commission.

A Loyalty Commission to be established at once to review -

(a) Applications by Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who apply to revoke declarations previously made by them for repatriation to Japan and to have power of final decision to recommend for deportation to Japan.

or cases of Canadian born persons charged with disloyalty.

(b) Cases of naturalized Canadians of Japanese race who have not applied to go to Japan but whose records indicate a disloyal attitude to Canada during the War. The Commission to have the power of final decision in recommending revocation of naturalization and deportation of such persons.

(c) Cases of all Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation and who apply to stay in Canada. (d) In view of the fact that some four hundred and 20 forty Japanese, including Japanese nationals, naturalized Canadians and Canadian-born Japanese, are being retained in internment at the present time under P.C. 5637 of August 16, 1945, it is necessary that the Loyalty Commission should be established at an early date in order to initiate early consideration of these persons with a view either to deportation or release.

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(1. Revocation of Canadian Citizenship Rights.

Provision to be made by Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to divest Canadian citizens, either by birth or naturalization, of Japanese race of their British citizenship rights in Canada and their Canadian national status upon either repatriation or deportation in those instances in which this is not already provided for in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942. This could be framed in form similar to P.C. 10773 as being applicable to repatriates or deportees to countries which have been at war with Canada rather than as limited only to persons of Japanese race.

Comments

(1) The policy proposals outlined above which may be considered debatable are:

(a) Should a naturalized Canadian who wants to revoke his declaration for repatriation be denied right of review by the Loyalty Commission as is proposed?

(b) Should a Canadian-born Japanese be deprived of Canadian citizenship and sent to Japan except upon his own request for repatriation even if guilty of disloyal acts and interned during the War, as is proposed?

(c) Should Japanese nationals as a group and subject to exceptions on compassionate grounds, be deported against their will as proposed rather than limiting deportation to those who have shown cause for deportation?

(2) The Loyalty Commission when established, if the proposals outlined above are approved, will have a large volumb of cases to dispose of as follows:

(1) Cases of 420 interned Japanese

(2) All applications for revocation of declarations for repatriation by Canadian-born Japanese - not possible to estimate as to number or cases of Canadian born charged with disloyalty.

(3) Applications to stay in Canada by Japanese nationals who have not applied for repatriation but who are liable for deportation. Assuming that they all applied, this would involve from 2400 - 3000 applications to dispose of.

(4)

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Except in the case of the internees, the evidence available to the Commission inquiring into disloyalty of Canadian-born Japanese or naturalised persons will be largely limited to (1) a paper record built up from intercepted letters, unless acts of non co-operation with the police or the Department of Labour administrative officers re employment or control orders are regarded as such, (2) declarations for repatriation to Japan even though subsequently revoked. This would apply also in the case of Japanese nationals if deportation is to be limited to cases where cause is shown.

Legal Machinery Necessary to Carry Out the Foregoing.

1. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act providing (1) that all declarations made for repatriation are deemed final and irrevocable subject to right of review by Loyalty Commission in certain types of cases; (2) providing that persons declaring for repatriation are liable to deportation and giving necessary powers for deportation and prohibiting later entry to Canada except with the consent of the Immigration authorities.

2. An Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act to supplement P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942, in providing for revocation of citizenship rights in Canada of naturalised Canadians or Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are ordered deported; (3) providing for transfer of funds and payment of grant.

3. An Order-in-Council establishing Loyalty Commission, defining its duties and clothing it with authority to make final recommendations as to deportation of persons of Japanese race in specified classes and revocation of citizenship rights of such persons.

4. Order-in-Council No. 1 above will also include provision for deportation of all Japanese nationals who are not being repatriated at their own request unless recommendation to the contrary is made by the Loyalty Commission.

The Legal Position

Assuming that the foregoing policy proposals are approved, the Department of Justice should be asked to consider whether they may be legally implemented under the War Measures Act. The proposals requiring particular examination are those for the deportation and coincident revocation of

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British citizenship and Canadian national rights of Canadian-born persons of Japanese race.

C. Future Policy Covering Re-Establishment of Persons of Japanese Race Remaining in Canada.

Assuming that repatriation of Japanese to Japan is carried through on the scale now contemplated, the great majority of persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada will be Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization. It seems obvious that the existing wartime restrictions over movement and purchase of property as applicable to this group cannot be maintained for long in the face of public opinion and without the raising of considerable legal objections thereto nor without the necessity of fairly extensive legal enforcement proceedings. The removal of Selective Service controls, which have to date assisted greatly in the control over the movement of Japanese without the necessity of relying on the special Japanese regulations, will of course make it necessary to rely in the near future entirely on the special Japanese controls and will probably increase the difficulties of enforcement. Moreover, in the repeal of the Defence of Canada Regulations relating to protected areas, a Government decision will have to be made with respect to returning Japanese to the West Coast and the enforcement of any restrictive policy will have to be carried out under special orders issued relating to the Japanese.

As redistribution of Japanese on a permanent basis can only be carried through if the Japanese are permitted to purchase property and to go into business in the areas where they are presently located, it is important that the existing restrictions on property purchase and leases should be relaxed as soon as possible.

The foregoing considerations make necessary early action on the part of the Dominion Government to dispose of the existing restrictive agreements with the provinces relating to the settlement of Japanese therein and the agreement of the provinces to co-operate in the permanent relocation of Japanese remaining in this country.

The following proposals are therefore advanced for consideration -

(1) Rather than attempt initially to deal with the provinces individually, the Government to make a statement at an early date outlining the repatriation programme and advising that while controls over the movement of

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Japanese persons in Canada will be temporarily retained in their own interest and to implement the declared Government policy of relocation across Canada, nevertheless the Government looks forward to removing these restrictions and discriminatory legislation at an early date. To enable the Government to carry out the policy, the provinces are invited to co-operate with the Dominion Government by the revocation of any existing restrictive agreements entered into during the war period and by agreeing to accept reasonable numbers of Japanese without discrimination in matters of education or business activities. The Dominion Government will retain movement controls temporarily with a view to avoiding undue concentration of Japanese in any area.

(2) The Government statement to include, also, an undertaking on the part of the Dominion to reimburse the provinces for cash expenditures made for maintenance and welfare (including medical services and old age pensions) made by the province over the next ten-year period.

(3) It could be intimated in the statement that the only alternative to the foregoing in the event of the Government being unable to obtain the co-operation of the provinces will be that upon expiry of existing controls following the end of the war persons of the Japanese race will be free to receive the rights possessed by other Canadian citizens as to freedom of choice of occupation and place of abode.

(4) It is not considered that the Dominion Government could agree to any proposals for redistribution on a provincial quota basis as this would be impractical in the matter of resettlement and could not be enforced.

(5) Following upon such statement, letter to go from the Prime Minister to each Provincial Premier inviting acceptance of and co-operation in implementing Government policy as so stated or the matter to be discussed at the November meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

(6) An attitude on the part of the British Columbia Government refusing acceptance of any evacuated persons of the Japanese race will probably result in a similar attitude being taken by Alberta and possibly some other interested provinces.

.....

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(7) With the end of the War with Japan and the revocation of the Defence of Canada Regulation establishing the British Columbia coast area as a protected area, the existing prohibition against entry of Japanese into that area will disappear. A Government decision will therefore be necessary as to advisability of continuance of this policy under placement controls exercised under P.C. 946. It is recommended that this Defence of Canada Regulation stand temporarily as it is pending result of further approaches to provinces, and that the British Columbia coast be left as a protected area during that time but that when the Regulation is repealed the coastal area of British Columbia be open to Japanese to the same extent as other parts of Canada.

(8) If the response of the provinces to the Dominion proposal shows the impossibility of progress being made, the Government may consider it advisable to appoint a Royal Commission to consider and make recommendations relative to the placement of Japanese in this country who were evacuees from the protected area of British Columbia. This will, of course, open up the matter of compensation for displacement of those people and for the forced sale of their property which will, in justice to those people, probably have to be considered in any event in due course.

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FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-27.....

file, please.

H. T. P.

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Ottawa, August 22, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Present Status of People of Japanese Origin

We have your letter of August 17th on this subject.

The provisions of P.C. 946 are still applicable and will continue to apply at least until the date when an official proclamation ending the war is issued by the Government which will not be for some time to come. Some people are under the misapprehension that the capitulation of an enemy government constitutes the end of the war - this of course is not correct.

I may say that it is anticipated that the Government may have to carry forward some of its emergency powers presently exercised under the War Measures Act into the post-war transition period which would still be regarded as a period of national emergency. It may be necessary to carry forward as one of these measures the existing war emergency powers in relation to Japanese. However, this is a matter which we don't need to consider in the immediate present. I would anticipate that over the period of the next several months and until we get the repatriation group out of the way and the situation clarified before permanent relocation of the balance, it may be necessary, in view of relaxation of other manpower controls which

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have helped us in the control of Japanese, to rely on the controls provided for in P.C. 946 to an increasing extent.

A. H. Brown.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

JAPANESE DIVISION

Department of Labour
AUG 20 1945
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOUR HANDLE
YOUR REFERENCE
INITIAL

360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
17th August 1945.

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

Re: PRESENT STATUS OF PEOPLE OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

I had a telephone call this-morning from Mr. George Carter of Vernon, stating that a number of Japanese employed on the farms in the Vernon district had stated that now that the war was over, they no longer were subject to the rules and regulations of the Department of Labour, and were refusing to continue with their work.

Mr. Carter is Secretary of the special committee which was appointed at Vernon to assist in the distribution of Japanese labour to fruit farms in the area. This committee has operated for the past two or three years and has been of great assistance to our administration.

I told Mr. Carter that people of Japanese origin were most definitely still under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government and would be until we received advice to the contrary from Ottawa. I also told Mr. Carter that he could advise them that I considered it would be in their own best interests not to give us trouble at this time.

I am merely bringing this to your attention so that you may advise us if the above information to the Japanese is not correct.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-27

file, please.

H. T. P.

at respective Date

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File

COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Minutes of a meeting held in Room 453, Justice Building, on Thursday, August 9, 1945. The following were present:

R. Forsyth, Dept. of Justice.
D. W. Mundell, Dept. of Justice.
H. A. Robertson, Dept. of External Affairs.
G. P. Glazebrook, Dept. of External Affairs.
Dr. E. H. Coleman, Dept. of the Secretary of State.
Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead, R.C.M.Police.
Supt. Rivett/Carnac, R.C.M.Police.
Lt. Com. Tottenham, Dept. of National Defence.
Brigadier Nolan, Dept. of National Defence.
Lt. Col. Collinson, Dept. of National Defence.
Group Captain Barclay McPherson, Dept. of National
Flt. Lt. Masson, Dept. of National Defence.(Defence.
A. H. Brown, Dept. of Labour.

The Committee assembled at 10:00 a.m. with Mr. Forsyth presiding in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Varcoe. The function of the Committee is to deal with the problem of relocation in Canada of persons of the Japanese race deemed to be loyal to Canada and the ultimate deportation of those considered to be disloyal and those who have voluntarily requested repatriation to Japan. Of the latter some are naturalized Canadians and some Canadian born.

Mr. Brown outlined the position with regard to the situation generally and it appears that there are some 24,971 persons affected, distributed by province as follows:

	Japanese Nationals	Naturalized	Canadian Born.
British Columbia	3,990	2,242	8,738
Alberta	790	432	2,450
Saskatchewan	33	37	83
Manitoba	227	162	742
Ontario	640	321	2,300
Quebec	106	69	443
Maritime Provinces	1		
Yukon & Northwest Territories	4	10	13

The question of the agreements, which were entered into with certain provinces at the time the evacuation first commenced, to receive the Japanese removed from the protected area in British Columbia was discussed at length.

Copies in 23-2-2-14
23-2-17-1
23-2-3-1

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Though the various provinces concerned were assured at the time that the measure was only of a temporary nature it was agreed that there was a question of the right of a province to refuse to receive a Canadian citizen, of whatever racial origin, and it was felt that the point should be pursued further, as the matter was not now wholly one of security.

It was decided that the Committee recommend that regulation 39E of the Defence of Canada Regulations be revoked and its provisions, with any necessary changes, be incorporated into the Order respecting Japanese placement now administered by the Dept. of Labour.

This Committee is of opinion that regulation 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations should not now be amended to apply only to persons of the Japanese race as this would in effect be a discrimination against persons who might otherwise be loyal to Canada. It was felt however, that a measure of control should be maintained over the movement of persons of the Japanese race and suggestion was made that the regulation be left as it is until arrangements could be worked out whereby machinery could be established under the Immigration Act to provide for the detention of objectionable persons of the Japanese race until their deportation to Japan could be arranged.

It was agreed that a sub-committee be set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Coleman to consider this question. The membership of this sub-committee is as follows:

Mr. M. H. Wershof, Dept. of External Affairs.
Mr. D.W. Mundell, Dept. of Justice.
Mr. A. L. Joliffe, Dept. of Mines and Resources.
Mr. A. H. Brown, Dept. of Labour.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. to meet again on the call of the Chairman.

Robert Wright

Chairman.

August 11, 1945.

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A :MC

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, July 17, 1945

Copies re 23-2-2-9

Mr. N. R. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
O t t a w a

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am obliged for your letter of July 9 on the Japanese.

The total number signing for repatriation will probably run between nine and ten thousand which means that the number east of the Rockies who sign will be apparently limited. It is pretty difficult to make any guess on the percentage who have signed who will later request cancellation. Insofar as Japanese nationals are concerned, I would not anticipate a large number of requests unless there was some indication that they would be allowed to return to the Coast or at any rate, to stay in B.C. There may be a considerable number of Japanese Canadians signed up who will request cancellation. Here again the development of a permanent re-settlement programme for Japanese Canadians would be a determining factor.

We are not indicating that any consideration will be given to a request that repatriation application already made may be withdrawn. This attitude may have to be changed but I should think we should stand firmly on "no change insofar as Japanese nationals are concerned".

The work of the Japanese Loyalty Commission will, as you suggest, be materially cut down by reason

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of the number of voluntary repatriation applications which have been received. We see no reason why this commission should not commence operations immediately the segregation now going on in the settlements in B.C. is completed. The Commission, I suggest, could deal with the following cases:

(a) All cases of Japanese Canadians or naturalized Canadians submitted by the R.C.M.P. on the basis of disloyal activities.

(b) All Japanese nationals other than those applying for repatriation. The Government would be obliged to give the Commission a policy directive in considering this group and we recommend it be "all Japanese nationals to be returned to Japan except those recommended by the Commission to be permitted to remain here on compassionate grounds".

(c) Review of status of Japanese Canadians who have signed application for repatriation and then cancelled same. This review not to be undertaken at any early date.

On the matter of the Japanese being permitted to return to the Coast, our judgment is that it would be impracticable to attempt this before the end of the war with Japan and probably for a long time to come. I do not believe the situation in the United States is a parallel one. In the first place the property of Japanese on the United States west coast wasnot sold except with the consent of the owner. Secondly Japanese Americans are more thoroughly Americanized and have established a good war status by reason of the outstanding efforts of the Japanese American Division in Italy and thirdly, the rights of an American citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution are more firmly established in the public consciousness than in this country. I would think that the return to the coast would only be practicable for Japanese Canadians after the wartime control measures had elapsed.

The matter of quotas is difficult to discuss in a letter. A rigid quota basis opens up a lot of future

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administrative difficulties. Probably it could be agreed that the only group to be involved in re-settlement would be Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals recommended to be permitted to remain in this country on compassionate grounds. The provinces could be asked to agree to permanent relocation of a reasonable number of Japanese without any rigidity as to quota, on the undertaking of the Dominion to be responsible for reimbursement of relief and other welfare advances made by the province, and to continue to exercise during the war and post-war emergency period control of movement and of the issue of property purchase permits so as to avoid undue concentrations.

Undoubtedly the British Columbia Government will not want to and might not consider they are able to make any commitments at this time but unless they are prepared to do so, other provinces will hardly go along. Possibly if we are unable to make definite progress in discussion with the provinces it may be necessary to consider appointing a Royal Commission to consider the whole matter of re-settlement and compensation for displaced Canadians.

As you suggest, a meeting between the two Departments and the R.C.M.P. along with the Department of Justice would be useful and if you will let us know whom you wish to represent you I will arrange to call a meeting.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

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DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

CANADA

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, Ontario,
July, 14, 1945.

Mr. N.R. Robertson,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
East Block,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I am obliged for your letter of July 9th on the Japanese.

The total number signing for repatriation will probably run between nine and ten thousand which means that the number east of the Rockies who sign will be apparently limited. It is pretty difficult to make any guess on the percentage who have signed who will later request cancellation. In so far as Japanese nationals are concerned, I would not anticipate a large number of requests unless there was some indication that they would be allowed to return to the Coast or at any rate, to stay in B.C. There may be a considerable number of Japanese Canadians signed up who will request cancellation. Here again the development of a permanent re-settlement programme for Japanese Canadians would be a determining factor.

We are of the opinion that the only requests for cancellation of the application for repatriation which should be open for reconsideration are those of Japanese Canadians.

The work of the Japanese Loyalty Commission will, as you suggest, be materially cut down by reason of the number of voluntary repatriation applications which have been received. We see no reason why this commission should not commence operations immediately the segregation now going on in the settlements in B.C. is completed. ~~This should be by the end of August.~~ The Commission, I suggest, could deal with the following cases:

(a) All cases of Japanese Canadians or naturalized Canadians submitted by the R.C.M.P. on the basis of disloyal activities.

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(b) All Japanese nationals other than those applying for repatriation. The Government would be obliged to give the Commission a policy directive in considering this group and we recommend (i) "all Japanese nationals to be returned to Japan except those recommended by the Commission to be permitted to remain here on compassionate grounds," ~~or (ii) Japanese nationals to be dealt with on same basis as Canadian Japanese, that is deportation only on basis of hostile attitude or action or~~ (iii) Japanese nationals to be deported ~~on bases of (ii) or~~ because judged incapable ~~of economic~~ assimilation in a Canadian ~~community or~~ otherwise unlikely to be a good citizen. ~~I would suggest alternative (i) should be the policy.~~

(c) Review of status of Japanese Canadians who have signed application for repatriation and then cancelled same. This review not to be undertaken at any early date.

On the matter of the Japanese being permitted to return to the Coast, our judgement is that it would be impracticable to attempt this before the end of the war with Japan and probably for some time thereafter ~~at least~~. I do not believe the situation in the United States is a parallel one. In the first place the property of Japanese on the United States west coast was not sold except with the consent of the owner. Secondly Japanese Americans are more thoroughly Americanized and have established a good war status by reason of the outstanding efforts of the Japanese American Division in Italy and thirdly, the rights of an American citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution are more formly established in the public consciousness than in this country. I would think that the return to the coast would only be practicable for Japanese Canadians after the wartime control measures had elapsed.

The matter of quotas is difficult to discuss in a letter. A rigid quota basis opens up a lot of future administrative difficulties. Probably it could be agreed that the only group to be involved in re-settlement would be Japanese Canadians and Japanese nationals recommended to be permitted to remain in this country on compassionate grounds. The provinces could be asked to agree to permanent relocation of a reasonable number of Japanese without any rigidity as to quota, on the undertaking of the Dominion to be responsible for reimbursement of relief and other welfare advances made by the province, and to continue to

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exercise during the war and post-war emergency control of movement and of the issue of property purchase permits so as to avoid undue concentrations.

Undoubtedly the British Columbia Government will not want to and might not consider they are able to make any commitments at this time but unless they are prepared to do so, other provinces will hardly go along. Possibly if we are unable to make definite progress in discussion with the provinces it may be necessary to consider appointing a Royal Commission to consider the whole matter of re-settlement and compensation for displaced Canadians.

As you suggest, a meeting between the two Departments and the R.C.M.P. along with the Department of Justice would be useful and if you will let ~~us have some reasonable prior notice of the meeting, we will endeavour to work up some suggestions in the meantime.~~ who you wish to represent you I will arrange to call a meeting.

Yours sincerely,

A. MacNamara.

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Miss Collings

Rewrite

X1 to read,

We are not indicating ~~that~~ any consideration will be given to a request that repatriation application already made may be withdrawn. This attidue may have to be changed but I should think we should ~~be~~ ~~[illegible]~~ stand ~~on the~~ firmly on " no change insofar as Japanese nationals are concerned.

Send full + Hon
Mitchell + note + please
return

Anna

DEPARTMENT OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CANADA

REPLY TO BE ADDRESSED TO:
THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA

Department of Labour
JUL 11 1945
To:.....
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
[illegible] & RETURN
[illegible] FILE FOR ME

Ottawa, July 9, 1945.

Secret and Personal

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I wish to thank you for having sent to me, from time to time during the past two months, copies of the reports made to you by Mr. T.B. Pickersgill concerning the results obtained by the special R.C.M.P. detachment taking applications for repatriation from persons of Japanese origin in British Columbia. I was particularly interested to notice the overall figures thus far received, which were included in the report dated June 29th. In view of the fact that 8,676 persons out of 15,101 have signed applications for repatriation, it seems clear that there will be quite a large group to be removed from Canada on a voluntary basis at the conclusion of hostilities. While the survey has not yet covered all Japanese persons in Canada, I assume that the percentage in favour of repatriation will be much lower among those Japanese who have moved from the resettlement camps in British Columbia and settled elsewhere in Canada. Accordingly, it would probably be an error to assume that the final figure for voluntary repatriates will be as high a proportion of the total Japanese population as the present figure is of the Japanese in British Columbia. I would be interested to have your views as to what the final figure is likely to be and as to the extent to which there are likely to be applications to withdraw requests for voluntary repatriation.

In connection with this matter I have no doubt that you may have been giving some thought to the desirability of having the Japanese problem placed before the Provincial authorities when they are here for the Dominion - Provincial Conference next month. It is my recollection that, when the Dominion - Provincial Conference was in contemplation something over a year ago, the Prime Minister was of the opinion that it would not be desirable to have the Japanese question put on the agenda of the Conference, since it might complicate discussion on other Dominion - Provincial questions. However, I believe he inclined to the view that it would be useful to have the question discussed by the Federal and Provincial

Arthur MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

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authorities immediately after the Conference, whenever it was held. I think it is highly desirable to reach an understanding with the Provinces as soon as possible and, consequently, it might be advisable if we were to try to draw up certain draft proposals for consideration by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

As a preliminary to discussion with the Provincial authorities, one point to consider is whether to proceed with the Commission that the Prime Minister contemplated in his statement of last year. If all of those Japanese persons who have signed applications for repatriation are to be sent to Japan, the need for the Commission will be very much less than had originally been thought. However, it might still be advisable to have it appointed to examine some or all of the cases of those who have not signed. It would seem rather doubtful, however, in view of the large number of signatures, whether the Commission would be likely to recommend the repatriation of any very large additional number. Perhaps the best procedure would be to have the Commission consider only cases of doubtful Japanese persons which might be submitted to it by your Department, the Department of Justice, or the R.C.M.P. In addition possibly it should consider the cases of Japanese who have signed for voluntary repatriation and then have applied to withdraw their signatures. I should like to have your views on this question of the operation of the Commission and of the desirability of going ahead with it.

So far as the general approach to the provinces is concerned, the prospect of agreement should be much improved in view of the probability that we can contemplate a post war reduction in the Japanese population of around 9,000 to 10,000. This would leave a total Japanese population in the country of around 14,000, and of these I suppose something in the vicinity of 4,000 to 5,000 can already be considered to be more or less definitely settled in other parts of the country than British Columbia, assuming that satisfactory agreements can be reached with the Provincial Governments. If these figures are approximately correct, it would leave a possible residue of about 9,000 Japanese who might be likely to want to return to British Columbia. You will be able, from your records, to give much more accurate figures than these, and I am simply using those that are available here to assist consideration of the general problem.

If the probable post war Japanese population of Canada is in the vicinity of 14,000 to 15,000, it seems to me that it might be reasonable to approach the Provinces on the basis of allowing about

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50 percent of the Japanese to reside in British Columbia, while the remaining 50 percent would be distributed among the other provinces. This would mean a reduction of something like 15,000 in the Japanese population of British Columbia. It would still leave them with a larger part of the Japanese population than any other province, but I think that this is not unreasonable in view of the pre-war position. It should not be too difficult to arrange agreements with the other eight provinces to receive the remaining 50 percent. Perhaps the number of the Japanese now relatively well settled in other Provinces would already come fairly close to this figure.

Assuming that a general agreement on numbers and proportions can be reached, there will be a number of details that will have to be considered. A preliminary question will, of course, be the cancellation of the agreements that were entered into with certain of the provinces calling for removal of relocated Japanese at the end of the war. In the case of all Provinces it would be necessary to go into the question of allowing land purchases. In addition, it would be desirable to ensure that municipalities should not withhold business and other licences from Japanese persons simply on racial grounds. A further matter would be the details of any financial agreement that should be made involving Federal responsibility for the indigence of resettled Japanese within a given period. This could, I assume, be done under the terms of the Order in Council that was passed a few months ago giving general authority for such agreements to the Minister of Labour. There are undoubtedly a great many other details in addition that would have to be investigated.

A further question that would have to be dealt with would be whether to allow Japanese persons to return to the Pacific Coast during the war, or to require them to remain at interior camps until the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. In view of the length of the war, the remoteness of operations from the Coast area, and the policy that has been adopted in the United States, I think it would be desirable to secure agreement in favour of allowing Japanese to return to the Coast as soon as possible after examination and vetting. We might, perhaps, adopt a plan similar to that applied in the United States. There, as I understand it, applications for return to the Coast are received, the persons are investigated and, if passed, they are allowed to return to their homes. If they are not passed for return to the Coast, they may still be eligible for resettlement in other parts of the country. In this way it would be possible to achieve a division of the Japanese during the war into those who could settle freely in British Columbia and those who would be required to go to other provinces.

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A great deal of this letter is made up of speculation and "thinking aloud". However, I think it is important that we should try, as soon as possible, to draw up some proposals to be considered by the Prime Minister in advance of the Conference, which opens on August 6th and I should appreciate it if I could have your views and comments. Perhaps it would be useful for our Departments, along with Justice and R.C.M.P., to have a meeting in the next week or so to go into the question.

Yours sincerely,



Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

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COPY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, June 29, 1945.

MEMORANDUM Honourable H. Mitchell.

The point of this memo of Mr. Brown is the question of whether Japanese are to be released from the internment camp on the authority of the Minister of Justice; or on the authority of the Minister of Justice "after consultation with the Minister of Labour"; or that the Minister of Justice "with the concurrence of the Minister of Labour".

The Justice Department are rather insistent on the last mentioned, namely that the Minister of Justice "with the concurrence of the Minister of Labour" may order the release.

It does not seem to me that it makes a great deal of difference.

It is rather important to the Department of Labour that the Japanese be not released without your approval.

I should think you might feel inclined to adopt the Recommendation of the Justice Department, namely that the release is effected by both the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour approving.

If you agree will you kindly o.k. this memorandum and oblige.

(Sgd.) A. MacNamara.

Original re 23-2-10-2

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COPY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, June 27, 1945.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

At the request of the Deputy Minister of Justice, I attended, on behalf of this Department, committee meetings last week engaged in revision of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

It was the desire of the committee to recommend the repeal of Section 21 which is the section under which civilians in this country, whether of enemy origin or otherwise, are interned and the powers are pretty drastic. The only group of internees whose continued internment is justified by the Japanese war are the Japanese who are interned at Neys to the number of about 440. In these circumstances, it was suggested that in order to take care of this situation and at the same time enable the repeal of Section 21 a new section should be added to our own Order in Council dealing with Japanese, P.C. 946 of February 5th, 1943, which would have the effect of retaining in internment the Japanese already there. I agreed, on behalf of the Department, to this proposal but took objection to a proposed provision whereby the release of any of the interned Japanese would be made upon the order of the Minister of Labour. I took the stand that the Minister of Justice is the proper authority to make the final decision on matters of this nature and suggested that the provision might read that the Minister of Justice after consultation with the Minister of Labour may release .....

Mr. Anderson of the Department of Justice is, however, of the opinion that the provision should at least read that the two Ministers should be jointly responsible for release of internees so that the section would read that the Minister of Justice with the concurrence of the Minister of Labour may order the release.

While I stated that we are not prepared to go along with this, I am inclined to think that we have sufficient interest in the handling of these internees to warrant our agreement to this latter provision. Anderson asked further consideration of the matter.

There is a possibility that the Minister of Justice would release the whole group and put them on our doorstep.

(Sgd.) A. H. Brown.

A0027083_212-000

FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-2-7 (Future policy)

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_213-000

May 21, 1945.

to Mr. MacNamara.

Re: Closing of Kaslo

Mr. Pickersgill reports that in order that the segregation of those Japanese in the settlements who desire to repatriate may be carried out between now and the end of the summer, it will be necessary to provide accommodation additional to that available in New Denver for upwards of 500 Japanese who are not in the segregation group and that in order to provide this accommodation, it will be necessary to keep open the Kaslo project for some time rather than close this project almost immediately as has been the present plan and in fact, considerable progress towards closing the project has already been made.

As I see it, the alternatives are rather to leave some of the Japanese Canadians in the segregation projects until they can be relocated elsewhere or to provide additional accommodation by building new huts in the New Denver area.

The Kaslo project is costing us somewhere around $10,000 per month to operate. My own view is that we should not close the Kaslo project in the immediate future until the segregation programme is further advanced and the movement of dependents of Japanese working outside B.C. is facilitated by an easing of the regulations enabling the Japanese in Eastern Canada to acquire residential property of their own.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_214-000

May 21, 1945.

to Mr. MacNamara.

Re: Closing of Kaslo

Mr. Pickersgill reports that in order that the segregation of those Japanese in the settlements who desire to repatriate may be carried out between now and the end of the summer, it will be necessary to provide accommodation additional to that available in New Denver for upwards of 500 Japanese who are not in the segregation group and that in order to provide this accommodation, it will be necessary to keep open the Kaslo project for some time rather than close this project almost immediately as has been the present plan and in fact, considerable progress towards closing the project has already been made.

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A. H. Brown.

A0027083_215-000

Ottawa, May 18, 1945.

Deputy Commissioner F. J. Mead,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
O t t a w a.

I have your letter of May 14th, your reference No. C 315-36-3 with respect to the canvass of Japanese in the Prairie Provinces and the balance of Canada outside the Rockies.

I have asked Mr. Pickersgill to be prepared to discuss this matter further at the time of your visit to the coast.

In the meantime, I hope your trip will give you sufficient opportunity for relaxation from your strenuous duties.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_216-000

Ottawa, May 18, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Voluntary Repatriation of Japanese

Following discussions here, we wrote, on the 9th instant, to Commissioner Mead stating that, in the view of this Department, Japanese in Canada outside of the Rockies should be individually canvassed by members of the R.C.M.P. staff to obtain a definite statement from them as to whether or not they wish to repatriate to Japan. In our opinion, such canvass is necessary because the Japanese outside of British Columbia have not been disposed to make any response one way or the other to the letter which was sent out through the Commission Placement Offices to them.

It is our view that the whole matter of election for repatriation should be cleared up throughout Canada. With this in mind, we wrote Commissioner Mead suggesting that plans for such canvass be worked out between Mr. Pickersgill and Superintendent Gray in Vancouver, and that these be submitted for confirmation here and then put into effect. Commissioner Mead has replied as per attached copy.

We wish you would make it a point to see that, when Commissioner Mead arrives at the coast, this matter is taken up with him with a view to arriving at an early decision as to the procedure to be followed and methods to be used in completing the canvass and that the necessary steps be taken to complete the same as soon as possible.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_217-000

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 15th May 1945.

Attention: Mr. A.H. Brown.

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

Re: CANCELLATION OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP.

You suggested that I should send to you an exact copy of all statements we have made in writing to the Japanese Committees concerning the time when the Canadian citizenship of those signing voluntary applications might be cancelled.

The following are exact copies of statements which we have made.

LEMON CREEK JAPANESE COMMITTEE:

1. "I have received advice from Ottawa that no immediate action is contemplated to change the present Canadian citizenship of naturalized Canadians or Canadian-born who sign voluntary applications for repatriation on the official form designed for that purpose. This is consistent with the following clauses taken from Order-in-Council P.C. 10773, dated at Ottawa the 26th November, 1942:

"1. (a) Any person who is a British subject by reason of marriage, or by reason of birth or naturalization in Canada, or by reason of the birth or naturalization of his father in Canada, and who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a British subject, and any person who is a Canadian national but not a British subject, who makes application for repatriation to any country which at the time of the application is at war with Canada, shall, as from the date of his departure from Canada for repatriation, cease to be a Canadian national.

(b) The wife and minor children of any person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall, if they are included in that person's application for repatriation, cease to be British subjects as from date of their departure from Canada.

A0027083_219-000

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15 of the Naturalization Act, Chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, a minor child of a person who ceases to be a British subject by virtue of paragraph (a) of this clause, shall not cease to be a British subject by reason only that his parent has ceased to be a British subject, unless he is included in his parent's application for repatriation and actually departs from Canada."

9. "As stated in No. 1, there is no immediate action contemplated to change the Canadian citizenship of those signing voluntary applications until actual departure for Japan. For this reason, it is unlikely that there would be any change in the eligibility to receive the Old Age Pension by virtue of signing the voluntary application for repatriation."

TO SUPERVISOR, NEW DENVER, FOR TRANSMISSION TO JAPANESE COMMITTEE:

3. "I have been advised from Ottawa that no immediate action is contemplated on revoking the present citizenship of Japanese Canadians signing voluntary applications for repatriation on the special form designed for this purpose. This advice is consistent with the following clauses in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, 26th November, 1942:"

(Clause 1, (a), (b) and (c) of P.C. 10773 quoted here, as in letter to Lemon Creek Japanese Committee.)

TO TASHME JAPANESE COMMITTEE:

2. "We have already wired to Ottawa for clarification of this point. We have received a reply that no immediate action is contemplated on revoking the present citizenship of Japanese Canadians who apply to go to Japan if their applications are made through signing the voluntary declaration forms now being used by the R.C.M.P. Detachment. This advice has been given to us and is consistent with the following clause in Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 dated at Ottawa, 26th November, 1942:"

(Clause 1, (a), (b) and (c) of P.C. 10773 quoted here, as above.)

"It seems to us that this should remove any fears that you have on the various points you raise in question No. 2."

You will recall, during our discussions in Ottawa, that I was very much concerned over my misinterpretation of the Order-in-Council. It would certainly be most helpful to us here, and to our future relations with the Japanese Canadians who have signed voluntary applications, if you could see that the Department of the Secretary of State takes no action to cancel their present Canadian citizenship until the time of repatriation.

A0027083_220-000

I am afraid that if this is done prior to that time, they will accuse us of deception and will use this as an argument to support requests for cancellation of voluntary applications.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

A0027083_221-000

Ottawa, May 14, 1945.

AIR MAIL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner, Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

I enclose two copies of the revised memorandum covering the various aspects of future Japanese policy, as decided after our conferences in Ottawa from April 30 to May 4, 1945. This has been referred to Deputy Commissioner Head, who states that it is entirely satisfactory and "a most reasonable treatment of current problems".

If you have any comments to make on the memorandum would you please send them along to us. We will await with interest your reports as various phases of this future policy are developed in practice.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

RTP/BB

Enc.

A0027083_222-000

FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-2-7.....

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_223-000

Ottawa, May 14, 1945.

AIR MAIL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner, Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

I enclose two copies of the revised memornadum covering the various aspects of future Japanese policy, as decided after our conferences in Ottawa from April 30 to May 4, 1945. This has been referred to Deputy Commissioner Mead, who states that it is entirely satisfactory and "a most reasonable treatment of current problems".

If you have any comments to make on the memorandum would you please send them along to us. We will await with interest your reports as various phases of this future policy are developed in practice.

Yours very truly,

HTP/RS

A. MacNamara.

Enc.

A0027083_224-000

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED:-
THE COMMISSIONER
R. C. M. POLICE
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OTTAWA

REF. No. [redacted]

May 14th, 1945.

Attention: Mr. A. H. Brown, O.B.E.

1. Replying to your letter of the 9th inst., in which you advise that Mr. MacNamara is of the opinion that it would be advisable to expedite the canvass of the Japanese in the Prairie Provinces. As agreed at the time of our conference on this subject, I communicated with the Officer Commanding this Force at Lethbridge, for the purpose of securing an opinion at first-hand as to the best time and method, and I attach a copy of his reply.

2. I am leaving on an inspection trip to Western Canada, and will be in Vancouver at the end of the present month. I think it might be advisable to leave questions of detail in abeyance until I am able to discuss the matter further with the Officers Commanding the Police in Manitoba and Alberta, and with Mr. Pickersgill and Supt. Gray in Vancouver.

3. I am not so sure that the individual canvass is the best method to adopt, but after I am able to have a talk with Mr. Pickersgill and Supt. Gray, I shall be able to advise you what, in our opinion, is the best system to follow. Could this matter be left until that time?

F. J. Mead,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

A0027083_225-000

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED
THE COMMISSIONER.
R. C. M. POLICE.
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO. [redacted] Vol.6.

OTTAWA, CANADA May 12, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, O T T A W A.

Attention: Mr. A. H. Brown.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of your letter dated the 10th instant enclosing a copy of a memorandum on future Japanese policy which has been read with interest.

2. Insofar as those portions of the memorandum which relate to the duties to be performed by this Force are concerned, the policy stated is in line with our discussions of recent date and is entirely satisfactory from our point of view. The balance of the memorandum bearing on matters pertaining to maintenance, family allowances, segregation and relocation seems a most reasonable treatment of current problems and I cannot suggest any improvement on the policy you have formulated.

(F. J. Mead),
Deputy Commissioner.

A0027083_226-000

K-M-140 Lethbridge, Alta. May 10/45

S/D File: [redacted]

The O.C. "K" Division,
R.C.M.P., EDMONTON.

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

1. With reference to the Deputy Commissioner's memorandum bearing date of May 2nd, 1945, in the above connection.

2. In reviewing the matter of canvassing the Japanese in the southern part of Alberta who are mostly employed in the beet growing industry, it would not be advisable to undertake the canvass of the Japanese regarding repatriation until after they are well into their beet work. Most of them have their contracts signed now, therefore, if the canvass is left until the month of July, or August, or both of these months, it should bring the desired results. It is their slackest time and they have sufficient work already done that they could not afford to do anything that would hinder the continuance of the beet work until the harvest is completed when they get their full remuneration.

3. Regarding the undertaking of the canvass, it is felt that it is desirable that members of this Force undertake same, the main reason being that the Japanese here in southern Alberta have a very co-operative attitude towards the Force, furthermore, we have Detachments in the areas where most of these Japanese are located. I am of the opinion that we have sufficient men in the Sub-Division to assist the Detachments in this work once a suitable plan is adopted for the canvass.

A0027083_227-000

Re: Repatriation of Japanese in Canada.

4. I do not think it would be wise to leave the canvass until after the beet crop because then they commence looking for work in other districts and difficulty would be experienced in locating them whereas during the months of July and August they will have time and they can be easily located, and have ample opportunity to declare their intentions.

5. Regarding the deadline, while I think perhaps it would be wise for a deadline to be set by the Department, I am rather doubtful if it would be a good policy to let the Japanese know of the date until after they have had the opportunity to declare themselves because there would be a tendency to leave it to the last minute, to see if anything happens that might change their status or affect them in any way regarding their declaration. After the canvass is made, a further time could be given for ones that happen to be missed or wish to change their minds, as it were, and this deadline published accordingly.

Inspr.

"E. D. Fryett"
Commanding Lethbridge Sub-Division.

F/A

The Commissioner,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Air-Mail

Sir: Forwarded for your information.
STILL UNDER INVESTIGATION

Edmonton
11-5-45
EP/HA

J.D. BIRD, Supt.,
i/c "K" Division, C.I.D.

A0027083_228-000749

FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-27.....

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_229-000

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, May 10, 1945

Mr. F.J. Mead,
Deputy Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Justice Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mead:

The attached memorandum has been drawn up following the conferences which we held with Mr. Pickersgill last week on various aspects of future Japanese policy.

I believe that this is a clear statement of the decisions we reached after discussing these matters, and I would appreciate any comments you care to make on any part of the memorandum.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

Encl.
HTP/MML.

A0027083_230-000

FILE ROOM

Place attached on

23-2-27.....

file, please.

H. T. P.

A0027083_231-000

IFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM ON FUTURE JAPANESE POLICY AS DECIDED AFTER CONFERENCES BETWEEN MESSRS. MACNAMARA, BROWN, PICKERSGILL, AND PAMMETT OF THIS DEPARTMENT, AND AFTER CONSULTATION WITH DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MEAD OF THE R.C.M. POLICE AND MR. RIVE AND STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, APR. 30 to MAY 4, 1945.

I. Maintenance

(a) Can we refuse maintenance where voluntary repatriates in the settlements have refused employment which we have to offer?

Answer: If persons capable of doing work in connection with the operation of segregation camps refuse to take such work, they may be required to use up their own assets before being given maintenance even beyond the minimum repatriation reserve, or in appropriate cases may be given maintenance lower than the scale otherwise applicable. This applies only to the person who refuses the work, and other members of the family will get regular maintenance.

Voluntary repatriates as a general rule will not be allowed to leave B.C. to take work. They will not be required to take private employment in B.C., but will be permitted and encouraged to do so.

(b) Will the earnings of a member of a family who is not the family head be budgetted at two-thirds as heretofore, in the case of repatriate families, all of whom sign applications?

Answer: Employed persons who are not family heads, if working in B.C., should be required to help maintain their families up to two-thirds of their earnings even if not living with the family. If such refuse to assist their families in the settlements, they should be assessed a reasonable part of their wages and maintenance for the family should be cut down accordingly. Non-family heads who have signed for repatriation and who are working East of the Rockies should not be compelled to assist their families in the settlements, but should be encouraged to do so as in the past.

(c) Will all signing applications who are on maintenance or subsequently are placed on maintenance receive the 10% increase?

Answer: It is suggested that the present policy and scale should be continued in respect to the 10% increase for maintenance, but a generous interpretation should be placed on the special need for this increase.

(d) Where a family head is not living at the project, but working in B.C., would he or she be expected to contribute part of their earnings to the maintenance of the family?

Answer: The family head should contribute to the support of the family whether actually residing in the settlement or engaged in private employment in B.C. If the family head is engaged in private employment outside of B.C. when the family continue to reside in the settlement, he should be urged to contribute what he can to the support of the family.

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(e) If Japanese Canadians not signing applications refuse to accept suitable employment, should all of their assets be used before maintenance is provided, or should the minimum rehabilitation reserve be maintained?

Answer: The minimum rehabilitation reserve is not to be disturbed.

(f) Should payment owed for rent be taken from assets of Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications but who refuse to accept suitable employment outside of B.C.?

Answer: We cannot draw on the assets of Japanese Canadians for the collection of rents which they owe to us.

(g) Should we continue the policy of requiring a wage earner who has signed for repatriation to pay for his or her own medical care and hospitalization, if engaged in private employment?

Answer: The wage earner should continue to pay from current earnings expenses for medical care and hospitalization.

(h) As relocation East grows in volume the number of maintenance cases may rise considerably. At present we have no arrangements with the provinces, except Manitoba and Alberta, for provision of maintenance. If it is not considered advisable at the present time to negotiate administrative arrangements with the provinces to provide relief, we should have full details of relief rates in all provinces, to assure that maintenamce given directly by the Commission will not be out of line with the prevailing provincial rates.

Answer: Mr. Mactavish is checking to see what the Ontario and Quebec relief scales are, and an approach can be made after June to see if the welfare officials of these provinces will handle Japanese relief cases and bill this Department for same. This is the procedure now in effect in Alberta and Manitoba. For other provinces, arrangements can be made when the need arises.

II. Family Allowances:

(a) Discussion of proposed letter to Mr. Brown, outlining thoughts on payment of family allowances.

(b) Check with Family Allowance Administration to determine what is being done in each province in regard to registration of Japanese families to receive family allowances. Check by Japanese administration to ensure that Japanese file applications for family allowances.

(c) It is suggested that payment of family allowances to those actually residing in the settlements operated by the Commission should be made via the Head Office, Vancouver. It will then be possible to make certain adjustments so as to avoid duplication of services in accordance with the Family Allowance Act. It is suggested that payment should be made direct to all families of Japanese origin engaged in self-supporting employment and not residing in settlements operated by the Commission.

Answer: At the suggestion of Mr. Brown this question will be studied further as discussions will have to be held with the Department of Health and Welfare. The Vancouver Office is to furnish to Head Office information on services now supplied Japanese in settlements and what charges are made to employed Japanese for services provided.

A0027083_233-000

III. Segregation of Those Signing For Repatriation

(a) Discussion of question of privilege in applying for cancellation of requisitions made on new official form. Refer to letter from Deputy Commissioner R.C.M.P., to O.C. "E" Division, stating that those wishing to cancel applications made on official form are to write this application on the back of the copy of the form which is sent to each Japanese signing.

Answer: Persons seeking to cancel applications for repatriation, whether made previously or on the new official form, will be told to put it in writing and send it to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver, either directly or through the R.C.M.Police. This statement will be held on the individual's file for consideration by the Loyalty Tribunal. In the meantime the individual's application for repatriation will remain valid.

(b) In view of apparent large proportion signing for voluntary repatriation the whole question of allocation and disposition should be discussed. It appears as if at least three settlements will be required to accommodate those signing for repatriation. In view of the assurance already given that those signing for voluntary repatriation will be permitted to continue in self-supporting employment, poses a problem concerning concentration in particular settlements of those signing for repatriation.

Answer: It is proposed that Tashme, Lemon Creek and Slocan area with accommodation for about 6,900, will be used to house voluntary repatriates. We will endeavour as quickly as possible to shift the Japanesepopulation so that this may be accomplished. The New Denver area will be used as a settlement for Japanese Nationals not signing applications and for Japanese Canadians whom we are unable for various reasons to relocate.

With respect to transfer between settlements this should be voluntary if at all possible, and completed by the latter part of August at the latest. Those who refuse to move may be cut off if on maintenance, and Commissioner's Orders should be used only if absolutely necessary to transfer these people.

(c) Discussion of citizenship status of those signing for repatriation.

Answer: In view of the statements made to Japanese Committees with respect to interpretation of P.C. 10773, applications for renunciation of citizenship by naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese will not be for the present forwarded for action by the Secretary of State and will be held at Vancouver pending further advice from Ottawa.

(d) Discussion of future educational policy in settlements containing none but who have signed for voluntary repatriation.

Answer: In the settlements housing exclusively those who have signed for voluntary repatriation, we should still continue the same provincial curriculum and teach in English, with a proviso that a portion of the day (say one hour at the close of the day) could be used for the teaching of Japanese under the direction of the Japanese Committee ~~Committee~~ with their own teachers. This would

mean in effect that our school day would be cut by one hour if the local parent-teachers association desired this. This will not be put into effect before next September and is a tentative decision only, subject to confirmation next August.

Teachers who themselves have not signed for voluntary repatriation will be the only ones employed in those settlements housing Japanese who did not sign. Teachers who signed for repatriation will be used in the segregation centres and should be permitted to attend the summer school session this summer. Teachers who have not signed for repatriation may be used in the repatriation centres.

. . . . . .

IV. Relocation

(a) Re: Status of Japanese Nationals who do not sign voluntarily for repatriation.

Answer: The approach to this matter is based on the probability that Japanese Nationals will be repatriated to Japan. Therefore there will be no canvass or encouragement for these persons to take employment outside British Columbia. The only Japanese Nationals who should be permitted to take employment outside B.C. are special cases on compassionate grounds or those who have shown since 1941 a marked degree of cooperation with the Canadian authorities--persons who would be probably permitted to stay in this country in any event as exceptions to any decision for general return of Japanese Nationals to Japan. Also permitted to move East of the Rockies might be elderly Japanese Nationals who are dependents of loyal Japanese Canadian families and who have no ties in Japan.

This policy should be adhered to rather strictly pending appointment of the Loyalty Tribunal. No Japanese National will be moved to an employment opening East of the Rockies while a Japanese Canadian is available to fill same, and Japanese Canadians should be given priority in moving to all the better jobs in Eastern Canada.

(b) Discussion of application form for purchasing or leasing real property by people of Japanese origin.

Answer: The suggested form appears to be satisfactory. The procedure is to be the same as heretofore, for the present, but on the standardized form.

(c) For those who go East for employment and for a temporary period after they have entered such employment, continue to reside at the hostel, should placement allowance be withheld until they have actually found living accommodation of their own?

Answer: The placement allowance should be withheld until the person in question leaves a hostel operated by us.

A0027083_235-000

V. Staff

(a) Discussion of certain staff problems.

Answer: This question was discussed with Mr. Black and Civil Service Commission representatives and difficulties ironed out. Adjustments have been secured for three out of four cases discussed. One request was rejected.

(b) Check with Beaudet of Montreal re his transportation problem.

Answer: Checking with Mactavish.

(c) Discuss status of Halonen at Fort William.

Answer: It is agreed that Ernst at Winnipeg will supervise the Manitoba and Northern Ontario area and his territory will extend as far east as Sault Ste. Marie, to include any matters connected with Angler Internment Camp. Mr. Halonen will operate the Branch Placement Office at Fort William under Mr. Ernst's direction, with the rank of Placement Officer. Placement opportunities in this district will be discussed with Mr. Ernst at Winnipeg.

. . . . . .

VI. Project Difficulties

(a) Construction repairs necessary for New Denver Sanatorium. Copy of estimate from Supervisor.

Answer: It appears that a substantial repair job will be necessary to the foundation and footings at the Sanatorium at New Denver. Our suggestion is that a qualified construction man should be asked to advise what is necessary.

(b) Electric lighting problem at Slocan.

Answer: Our deisel lighting plant at Slocan is now overloaded, and there is danger of a serious breakdown if we continue much longer as at present. We are presently negotiating with the Town of Slocan for the town to establish its own hydro plant and we would purchase electric power from the town, paying for this service at a cost no higher than the present expense in operating our own plant. The operating expenditure of our own plant is about $900 per month.

(c) Establishment of special housing accommodation for aged and infirm women having no relatives.

Answer: It is proposed that we establish an Old Folks Home at New Denver for aged and infirm women who have no relatives to look after them. We already maintain an Old Mans Home at New Denver.

A0027083_236-000

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, May 10, 1945

Mr. F.J. Mead,
Deputy Commissioner,
R. C. M. Police,
Justice Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Mead:

The attached memorandum has been drawn up following the conferences which we held with Mr. Pickersgill last week on various aspects of future Japanese policy.

I believe that this is a clear statement of the decisions we reached after discussing these matters, and I would appreciate any comments you care to make on any part of the memorandum.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara.

Encl.
HTP/EML

A0027083_237-000

(e) If Japanese Canadians not signing applications refuse to accept suitable employment, should all of their assets be used before maintenance is provided, or should the minimum rehabilitation reserve be maintained?

Answer: Japanese Canadians not signing for repatriation and refusing to accept suitable employment offered East of the Rockies should not be given work in B.C. They should be required to live on their own assets down to the minimum reserve ($260 per adult, etc.) and then the family should be given maintenance, but not the head if he still persists in refusal.

(f) Should payment owed for rent be taken from assets of Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications but who refuse to accept suitable employment outside of B.C.?

Answer: We cannot draw on the assets of Japanese Canadians for the collection of rents which they owe to us.

(g) Should we continue the policy of requiring a wage earner who has signed for repatriation to pay for his or her own medical care and hospitalization, if engaged in private employment?

Answer: The wage earner should continue to pay from current earnings expenses for medical care and hospitalization.

(h) As relocation East grows in volume the number of maintenance cases may rise considerably. At present we have no arrangements with the provinces, except Manitoba and Alberta, for provision of maintenance. If it is not considered advisable at the present time to negotiate administrative arrangements with the provinces to provide relief, we should have full details of relief rates in all provinces, to assure that maintenance given directly by the Commission will not be out of line with the prevailing provincial rates.

Answer: Mr. Mactavish is checking to see what the Ontario and Quebec relief scales are, and to see if the welfare officials of these provinces will handle Japanese relief cases and bill this Department for same. This is the procedure now in effect in Alberta and Manitoba. For other provinces, arrangements can be made when the need arises.

II. Family Allowances:

(a) Discussion of proposed letter to Mr. Brown, outlining thoughts on payment of family allowances.

(b) Check with Family Allowance Administration to determine what is being done in each province in regard to registration of Japanese families to receive family allowances. Check by Japanese administration to ensure that Japanese file applications for family allowances.

(c) It is suggested that payment of family allowances to those actually residing in the settlements operated by the Commission should be made via the Head Office, Vancouver. It will then be possible to make certain adjustments so as to avoid duplication of services in accordance with the Family Allowance Act. It is suggested that payment should be made direct to all families of Japanese origin engaged in self-supporting employment and not residing in settlements operated by the Commission.

Answer: At the suggestion of Mr. Brown this question will be studied further as discussions will have to be held with the Department of Health and Welfare.

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III. Segregation of Those Signing For Repatriation

(a) Discussion of question of privilege in applying for cancellation of requisitions made on new official form. Refer to letter from Deputy Commissioner R.C.M.P., to O.C. "E" Division, stating that those wishing to cancel applications made on official form are to write this application on the back of the copy of the form which is sent to each Japanese signing.

Answer: Persons seeking to cancel applications for repatriation, whether made previously or on the new official form, will be told to put it in writing and send it to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement at Vancouver, either directly or through the R.C.M. Police. This statement will be held on the individual's file for consideration by the Loyalty Tribunal. In the meantime the individual's application for repatriation will remain valid.

(b) In view of apparent large proportion signing for voluntary repatriation the whole question of allocation and disposition should be discussed. It appears as if at least three settlements will be required to accommodate those signing for repatriation. In view of the assurance already given that those signing for voluntary repatriation will be permitted to continue in self-supporting employment, poses a problem concerning concentration in particular settlements of those signing for repatriation.

Answer: It is proposed that Tashme, Lemon Creek and Slocan area with accommodation for about 6,900, will be used to house voluntary repatriates. We will endeavour as quickly as possible to shift the Japanese population so that this may be accomplished. The New Denver area will be used as a settlement for Japanese Nationals not signing applications and for Japanese Canadians whom we are unable for various reasons to relocate.

With respect to transfer between settlements this should be voluntary if at all possible, and completed by late August at the latest. Those who refuse to move may be cut off if on maintenance, and Commissioner's Orders should be used only if absolutely necessary to transfer these people.

(c) Discussion of citizenship status of those signing for repatriation.

Answer: In view of the statements made to Japanese Committees with respect to interpretation of P.C. 10773, applications for renunciation of citizenship by naturalized and Canadian-born Japanese will not be for the present forwarded for action by the Secretary of State, and will be held at Vancouver pending further advice from Ottawa.

(d) Discussion of future educational policy in settlements containing none but who have signed for voluntary repatriation.

Answer: In the settlements housing exclusively those who have signed for voluntary repatriation, we should still continue the same provincial curriculum and teach in English, with a proviso that a portion of the day (say one hour at the close of the day) could be used for the teaching of Japanese. This

under the direction of the Japanese committee with their own

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would mean in effect that our school day would be cut by one hour if the local parent-teachers association desired this. This will not be put into effect before next September and is a tentative decision only subject to confirmation next June.

Teachers who themselves have not signed for voluntary repatriation will be the only ones employed in those settlements housing Japanese who did not sign. Teachers who signed for repatriation will be used in the segregation centres and should be permitted to attend the summer school session this summer. Teachers who have not signed for repatriation may be used in the repatriation centres.

. . . . . .

IV. Relocation

(a) Re: Status of Japanese Nationals who do not sign voluntarily for repatriation.

Answer: The approach to this matter is based on the probability that Japanese Nationals will be repatriated to Japan. Therefore there will be no canvass or encouragement for these persons to take employment outside British Columbia. The only Japanese Nationals who should be permitted to take employment outside B.C. are special cases on compassionate grounds or those who have shown since 1941 a marked degree of cooperation with the Canadian authorities--persons who would be probably permitted to stay in this country in any event as exceptions to any decision for general return of Japanese Nationals to Japan. Also permitted to move East of the Rockies might be elderly Japanese Nationals who are dependents of loyal Japanese Canadian families and who have no ties in Japan.

This policy should be adhered to rather strictly pending appointment of the Loyalty Tribunal. No Japanese National will be moved to an employment opening East of the Rockies while a Japanese Canadian is available to fill same, and Japanese Canadians should be given priority in moving to all the better jobs in Eastern Canada.

(b) Discussion of application form for purchasing or leasing real property by people of Japanese origin.

Answer: The suggested form appears to be satisfactory. The procedure is to be the same as heretofore, for the present, but on the standardized form.

(c) For those who go East for employment and for a temporary period after they have entered such employment, continue to reside at the hostel, should placement allowance be withheld until they have actually found living accommodation of their own?

Answer: The placement allowance should be withheld until the person in question leaves a hostel operated by us.

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V. Staff

(a) Discussion of certain staff problems.

Answer: This question was discussed with Mr. Black and Civil Service Commission representatives and difficulties ironed out. Adjustments have been secured for three out of four cases discussed. One requested was rejected.

(b) Check with Beaudet of Montreal re his transportation problem.

Answer: Checking with Mactavish.

(c) Discuss status of Halonen at Fort William.

Answer: It is agreed that Ernst at Winnipeg will supervise the Manitoba and Northern Ontario area and his territory will extend as far east as Sault Ste. Marie, to include any matters connected with Angler Internment Camp. Mr. Halonen will operate the Branch Placement Office at Fort William under Mr. Ernst's direction, with the rank of Placement Officer. Placement opportunities in this district will be discussed with Mr. Ernst at Winnipeg.

. . . . . .

VI. Project Difficulties

(a) Construction repairs necessary for New Denver Sanatorium. Copy of estimate from Supervisor.

Answer: It appears that a substantial repair job will be necessary to the foundation and footings at the Sanatorium at New Denver. Our suggestion is that a qualified construction man should be asked to advise what is necessary.

(b) Electric lighting problem at Slocan.

Answer: Our deisel lighting plant at Slocan is now overloaded, and there is danger of a serious breakdown if we continue much longer as at present. We are presently negotiating with the Town of Slocan for the town to establish its own hydro plant and we would purchase electric power from the town, paying for this service at a cost no higher than the present expense in operating our own plant. The operating expenditure of our own plant is about $900 per month.

(c) Establishment of special housing accommodation for aged and infirm women having no relatives.

Answer: It is proposed that we establish an Old Folks Home at New Denver for aged and infirm women who have no relatives to look after them. We already maintain an Old Mans Home at

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Conference with Mr Pickersgill a/m 30/45.

Defence Centres — Tashme, Lemon Creek + Slocan

	Accomodation		Regist	Unfit
Tashme	2400	Tashme	1648	779
Lemon Creek	1750	Kaslo	320	200
Slocan		L. Creek	1464	166
Popoff	2700	Popoff	394	142
Ward		Ward	308	82
	6850	Slocan	289	149
			4423	1518

M.D. - 5-4 m/o
P. - 5-4 m/o

I Make them work in camps
II Put them into camps in B.C. intended camps
III Not required to work in assets unless they are out of maint
IV Be discharged.

Movement — voluntary if possible
— finished by August
— Cdn. Order if necessary
— out of maintenance

Agent from last off centres of requests for repatriation to Europe off + U.S. Consul

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS FOR DISCUSSION ON FUTURE POLICY AND PRELIMINARY COMMENTS FOR DISCUSSION WITH MR. MACNAMARA, THURSDAY, MAY 3rd.

1. Future policy regarding maintenance:

(a) Can we refuse maintenance where voluntary repatriates in the settlements have refused employment which we have to offer?

Ans: If a person capable of doing essential work in the settlement refuses, he or she should be deprived of maintenance, but not dependent members of the family. A person cannot be required to take private employment in B.C. but will be permitted and encouraged to do so.

As a general rule voluntary repatriates should not be allowed to leave B.C.

(b) Will the earnings of a member of a family who is not the family head be budgetted at two-thirds as heretofore, in the case of repatriate families, all of whom sign applications?

Ans: A uniform policy should be maintained in respect to non-family heads contributing from their earnings to the support of other members of the family. It is suggested that unless the non-family head in question lives in the settlement as a member of the family unit the said person should not be expected to contribute from their earnings.

(c) Will all signing applications who are on maintenance or subsequently are placed on maintenance receive the 10% increase?

Ans: It is suggested that the present policy and scale should be continued in respect to the 10% increase for maintenance, but a generous interpretation should be placed on the special need for this increase.

(d) Where a ~~member of a family~~ family head is not living at the project, but working in B.C., would he or she be expected to contribute part of their earnings to the maintenance of the family?

~~(1) Family head?~~
~~(2) Not family head?~~

Ans: The family head should contribute to the support of the family whether actually residing in the settlement or engaged in private employment in B.C. If the family head is engaged in private employment outside of B.C. when the family continue to reside in the settlement, the said family head should be encouraged to contribute to the support of the family. As suggested in 1.(b) the non-family head should contribute to the support of the family if residing with the family in the settlement.

(e) If Japanese Canadians not signing applications refuse to accept suitable employment, should all of their assets be used before maintenance is provided, or should the minimum rehabilitation reserve be maintained?

Ans: If Japanese Canadians who do not sign applications for repatriation refuse to accept suitable employment offered to them, they should not be provided with maintenance for themselves or their families so long as they have private means. When all of their assets have been exhausted and they still refuse to accept suitable employment which is offered, they should be deprived of maintenance, but not their dependents.

(f) Should payment owed for rent be taken from assets of Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications but who refuse to accept suitable employment ou outside of B.C.?

Ans: We cannot draw on the assets of Japanese Canadians for the collection of rents.

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(g) Should those signing voluntary applications be denied maintenance if they refuse to accept essential work in the projects?

Ans: Answer to 1 (a) applies.

(h) Should we continue the policy of requiring a wage earner who has signed for repatriation to pay for his or her own medical and hospitalization, if engaged in private employment?

Ans: The wage earner should continue to pay from current earnings expenses for medical care and hospitalization.

(i) As relocation East grows in volume the number of maintenance cases may rise considerably. At present we have no arrangements with the provinces, except Manitoba and Alberta, for provision of maintenance. If it is not considered advisable at the present time to negotiate administrative arrangements with the provinces to provide relief, we should have full details of relief rates in all provinces, to assure that maintenance given directly by the Commission will not be out of line with the prevailing provincial rates.

Ans: Mr. Pammett is checking information which is available on relief rates applicable in various provinces and localities.

(j) For those who go East for employment and for a temporary period after they have entered such employment, continue to reside at the hostel, should placement allowance be withheld until they have actually found living accommodation of their own?

Ans: The placement allowance should be withheld until the person in question leaves a hostel operated by us.

. . . . .

8. Family Allowances:

(a) Discussion of proposed letter to Mr. Brown, outlining thoughts on payment of family allowances.

(b) Check with Family Allowance administration to determine what is being done in each province in regard to registration of Japanese families to receive family allowances.

(c) It is suggested that payment of family allowances to those actually residing in the settlements operated by the Commission should be made via the Head Office, Vancouver. It will then be possible to make certain adjustments so as to avoid duplication of services in accordance with the Family Allowance Act. It is suggested that payment should be made direct to all families of Japanese origin engaged in self-supporting employment and not residing in settlements operated by the Commission.

Ans: At the suggestion of Mr. Brown this question will be studied further as discussions will have to be held with the Department of Health and Welfare.

. . . . .

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Re: Status of Japanese Nationals who do not sign voluntarily for repatriation.

Ans.?

The approach to this matter is upon the basic assumption that all Japanese Nationals will be repatriated to Japan. Therefore there will be no canvass or encouragement for these persons to take employment outside British Columbia. The only Japanese Nationals who should be permitted to take employment outside B. C., are special cases on compassionate grounds (and elderly dependents of Canadian families), or those who have shown since 1941 a marked degree of co-operation with the Canadian authorities -- persons who would be probably permitted in any event to stay in this country as exceptions of the general rule. This policy should be adhered to rather strictly pending appointment of the Loyalty Tribunal. No Japanese National will be moved to an employment opening while Japanese Canadians are available to fill same, and Japanese Canadians should be given priority in moving to all the better jobs.

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15. Re: Status of Japanese Nationals who do not sign voluntarily for repatriation.

Ans. The approach to this matter is upon the basic assumption that all Japanese Nationals will be repatriated to Japan. Therefore there will be no canvass or encouragement for these persons to take employment outside British Columbia. The only Japanese Nationals who should be permitted to take employment outside B. C., are special cases on compassionate grounds (and elderly dependents of Canadian families), or those who have shown since 1941 a marked degree of co-operation with the Canadian authorities -- persons who would be probably permitted in any event to stay in this country as exceptions of the general rule. This policy should be adhered to rather strictly pending appointment of the Loyalty Tribunal. No Japanese National will be moved to an employment opening while Japanese Canadians are available to fill same, and Japanese Canadians should be given priority in moving to all the better jobs.

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(c) Discussion of certain staff problems - ~~memo. to be supplied by Mr. Brown.~~

Ans: This question was discussed with Mr. Black and Civil Service Commission representatives and difficulties ironed out. Adjustments have been secured for three out of four cases discussed. One request was rejected.

(d) Discussion of future educational policy in settlements containing none but who have signed for voluntary repatriation. ~~Memo. to be supplied by Mrs. Booth.~~

Ans: ~~We believe that~~ in the settlements housing exclusively those who have signed for voluntary repatriation, we should still continue the same curriculum and teach in English with a provision that a portion of the day, say one hour, at the end of the day, could be used for the teaching of Japanese. We also suggest that the teachers in the housing settlements for voluntary repatriates should be permitted to attend the summer school session. Naturally, only teachers who themselves have signed for voluntary repatriation, will be employed in these settlements housing ~~exclusively voluntary repatriates.~~ his agrees.

(e) In view of apparent large proportion signing for voluntary repatriation the whole question of allocation and disposition should be discussed. It appears as if at least three settlements will be required to accommodate those signing for repatriation. In view of the assurance already given that those signing for voluntary repatriation will be permitted to continue in self-supporting employment, poses a problem concerning concentration in particular settlements of those signing for repatriation.

Ans: It is proposed that Tashme, Lemon Creek and Slocan area with accommodation for about 6,900, will be used to house voluntary repatriates. We will endeavour as quickly as possible to shift the Japanese population so that this may be accomplished. The New Denver area will be used as a settlement for Japanese Nationals not signing applications and for Japanese Canadians whom we are unable for various reasons to relocate.

With respect to transfer between settlements this should be voluntary if at all possible, and completed by August at the latest. Those who refuse to move may be cut off if on maintenance, and Commissioner's Orders should be used only if absolutely necessary to transfer these people.

(f) Discussion of citizenship status of those signing for repatriation.

Ans: In accordance with Order-in-Council P.C. 10773 there will be no change in the Canadian citizenship of those signing voluntarily applications until actual departure for Japan with the exception of those who may have previously requested through the Spanish Counsel repatriation or ~~for~~ any other assistance.

(g) Discussion of question of privilege in applying for cancellation of requestions made on new official form. Refer to letter from Deputy Commissioner R.C.M.P., to O.C. "E" Division, stating that those wishing to cancel applications made on official form are to write this application on the back of the copy of the form which is sent to each Japanese signing.

Ans: Requesting R.C.M.P. to cancel instructions sent out to O.C. "E" Division which provides for those who wish to cancel requests for repatriation made on official form that they should record this application on the back of the copy of the official form which is returned to them. On recording their wish that the application be cancelled the instructions is that the original form will be returned to the R.C.M.P. We suggest that there should be no official method for receiving requests for cancellation of applications made on the new official forms, but they can be told if they want to write letters that is their own business.

In view the statement made by the Japanese with respect to interpretation of P.C. 10773 explaining for renunciation of citizenship by naturalized and canadian born Japanese will not be issued for the present pending for action by the Secretary of State and will be held pending further advice from

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8. Construction repairs necessary for New Denver Sanatorium. Copy of estimate from Supervisor.

Ans: It appears that a substantial repair job will be necessary to the foundation and footings at the Sanatorium at New Denver. Our suggestion is that a qualified construction man should be asked to advise what is necessary.

9. Electric lighting problem at Slocan.

Ans: Our deisel lighting plant at Slocan is now overloaded, and there is danger of a serious breakdown if we continue much longer as at present. We are presently negotiating with the Town of Slocan for the town to establish its own hydro plant and we would purchase electric power from the town, paying for this service at a cost no higher than the present expense in operating our own plant. The operating expenditure of our own plant is about $900 per month.

10. Discussion of application form for purchasing or leasing real property by people of Japanese origin.

Ans: The suggested form appears to be satisfactory. The procedure is to be the same as heretofore, but on the standardized form.

11. Check with Beaudet of Montreal re his transportation problem.

Ans: Checking with McTavish.

12. Establishment of special housing accommodation for aged and infirm women having no relatives.

Ans: It is proposed that we establish an Old Folks Home at New Denver for aged and infirm women who have no relatives to look after them. We maintain an Old Mans Home at Roseberry.

13. Discuss status of Halonen at Fort William.

Ans: It is agreed Ernst at Winnipeg will supervise the Manitoba area and his territory will extend to Fort William to include any work which has to be done in connection with the internment camp at Angler. He will supervise any work necessary as far east as Sault Ste.Marie.

14. Discuss with Ernst placement opportunities, Fort William to Manitoba boundary

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS FOR DISCUSSION IN OTTAWA.

1. Future policy regarding maintenance:

(a) Can we refuse maintenance where voluntary repatriates have refused employment which we have to offer?

(b) Will the earnings of a member of a family who is not the family head be budgetted at two-thirds as heretofore, in the case of repatriate families, all of whom sign applications?

(c) Will all signing applications who are on maintenance or subsequently are placed on maintenance receive the 10% increase.

(d) Where a member of a family is not living at the project but working in B.C., would he or she be expected to contribute part of their earnings to the maintenance of the family?

(i) Family head?
(ii) Not family head?

(e) If Japanese Canadians not signing applications refuse to accept suitable employment, should all of their assets be used before maintenance is provided, or should the minimum rehabilitation reserve be maintained?

(f) Should payment owed for rent be taken from assets of Japanese Canadians not signing voluntary applications but who refuse to accept suitable employment outside of B.C.?

(g) Should those signing voluntary applications be denied maintenance if they refuse to accept essential work in the projects?

(h) Should we continue the policy of requiring a wage earner who has signed for repatriation to pay for his or her own medical and hospitalization , if engaged in private employment?

(i) As relocation East grows in volume the number of maintenance cases may rise considerably. At present we have no arrangements with the provinces, except Manitoba and Alberta, for provision of maintenance. If it is not considered advisable at the present time to negotiate administrative arrangements with the provinces to provide relief, we should have full details of relief rates in all provinces, to assure that maintenance given directly by the Commission will not be out of line with the prevailing provincial rates.

(j) For those who go East for employment and for a temporary period after they have entered such employment, continue to reside at the Hostel, should placement allowance be withheld until they have actually found living accommodation of their own?

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2. Family Allowances:

(a) Discussion of proposed letter to Mr. Brown, outlining thoughts on payment of Family Allowances.

(b) Check with Family Allowance administration to determine what is being done in each province in regard to registration of Japanese families to receive Family Allowances.

(c) It is suggested that payment of Family Allowances to those actually residing in the settlements operated by the Commission should be made via the Head Office, Vancouver. It will then be possible to make certain adjustments so as to avoid duplication of services in accordance with the Family Allowance Act. It is suggested that payment should be made direct to all families of Japanese origin engaged in self-supporting employment and not residing in settlements operated by the Commission.

3. Discussion of certain staff problems - memo. to be supplied by Mr. Brown.

4. Discussion of future educational policy in settlements containing none but who have signed for voluntary repatriation. Memo. to be supplied by Mrs. Booth.

5. In view of apparent large proportion signing for voluntary repatriation the whole question of allocation and disposition should be discussed. It appears as if at least three settlements will be required to accommodate those signing for repatriation. In view of the assurance already given that those signing for voluntary repatriation will be permitted to continue in self-supporting employment, poses a problem concerning concentration in particular settlements of those signing for repatriation.

6. Discussion of citizenship status of those signing for repatriation.

7. Discussion of question of privilege in applying for cancellation of requests made on new official form. Refer to letter from Deputy Commissioner, R.C.M.P., to O.C. "E" Division, stating that those wishing to cancel applications made on official form are to write this application on the back of the copy of the form which is sent to each Japanese signing.

8. Construction repairs necessary for New Denver Sanatorium. Copy of estimate from Supervisor.

9. Electric lighting problem at Slocan.

10. Discussion of application form for purchasing or leasing real property by people of Japanese origin.

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11. Check with Beaudet of Montreal re/transportation problem.

12. Establishment of special housing accommodation for aged and infirm women having no relatives.

13. Discuss status of Halonen, Fort William.

14. Discuss with Ernst placement opportunities, Fort William to Manitoba boundary.

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COPY

HAND

Ottawa, April 3, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. W. Pickersgill,
Office of the Prime Minister,
East Block,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

I have your letter of March 31st enclosing copy of letter to the Prime Minister from the Premier of Alberta with respect to Japanese evacuees, and am enclosing suggested reply.

The chief difficulties which have arisen in Alberta in connection with the Japanese who were placed in the southern part of this Province on sugar beet farms under the agreement between this Province and the B.C. Security Commission, have been out of the refusal of some of the local school boards in the area to give the Japanese children of high school age admittance to high school without payment of a special monthly fee of from $5.00 to $7.00 a month. The Dominion Government, under its agreement with the Province, has been paying for the costs of public school education of Japanese children brought into the Province at an agreed rate per pupil per year.

A number of Japanese have children of high-school age and want to move to other parts of Canada where high school education is provided without special charge and this has been opposed by the Growers by whom they have been employeed.

Mr. Lister, referred to in Premier Manning's letter, is Assistant Commissioner and he recently met the Japanese Committee in the Lethbridge area to discuss with them their requests with respect to high school fees.

I am enclosing herewith copies of the statements which were issued by the Department last month to the Japanese in the settlements in British Columbia.

Yours very truly,

Corresp. on "Alberta" file

Encs.

A. MacNamara.

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C O P Y

Ottawa, April 3, 1945.

Hon. E. C. Manning,
Premier,
Province of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Premier:

I have your letter of March 26th.

I have not seen the press reports referred to in your letter. I may say, however, that the policy of the Government, with respect to Japanese in Canada, is that enunciated in the statement which I made in Parliament on August 4th of last year, a copy of which is enclosed.

As a preliminary to the establishment of an appropriate tribunal to determine the loyal and disloyal persons of the Japanese race in Canada and which I indicated in my statement would be established, certain assurances have been given by the Government to Japanese making voluntary application for repatriation to Japan for the transfer to Japan of funds lying to their credit in Canada in event of repatriation at the close of the war, and for free passage to Japan.

In view of these assurances, all Japanese are being given the opportunity to make application for repatriation before the R.C.M.P. who in conjunction with the Japanese Administration Division of the Department of Labour, are making contact for this purpose with Japanese in the settlements in British Columbia and in other parts of Canada. When this procedure has been carried through, it will be possible to limit the work of the tribunal to enquire into the status of those Japanese who have not made application for repatriation. At such time as it has been possible to determine in this manner the approximate number of loyal Japanese who will remain in this country and the progress of the war so warrants, the Government will wish to consult with and to obtain the co-operation of the provinces in working out a suitable programme for the re-settlement of this latter group of loyal Japanese across Canada in such a manner as to avoid the undue concentration of Japanese in any province.

In view of the substantial group of Japanese still in the settlements of British Columbia which are administered by the Department of Labour and the employment situation in this country, a specific appeal has been made by the Department of Labour this spring that Canadian-born Japanese in the settlements take useful employment East of the Rockies which is offered to them as evidence of willingness to co-operate with the Govenment. It would seem that

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this appeal had been so interpreted in some quarters as to give rise to a misunderstanding as to the Government's policy which, as I stated previously, is as outlined in my statement last August.

I feel confident that the Government of Alberta along with the governments of other provinces will be prepared to co-operate in the ultimate solution of this very difficult national problem.

In the meantime, as far as I am aware, the provisions of the existing wartime agreement entered into between the Province and the former British Columbia Security Commission are being observed and I understand that the Japanese in the Province have proven a very important factor in maintaining the sugar beet production in the Province over the past three years.

I may say that the Japanese in the settlements in British Columbia have been asking the officers in charge of Japanese Administration what conditions would apply to their re-settlement in other provinces and they have been advised that no definite arrangements have been made with the provinces to this end.

Yours faithfully,

Enc.

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C O P Y

Office of the Prime Minister

Canada

Confidential

Ottawa, March 31, 1945.

Arthur MacNamara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter the Prime Minister has received from the Premier of Alberta, regarding the agreement with respect to Japanese evacuees. I should appreciate your suggestions as to what might appropriately be said in reply to Mr. Manning.

I assume the Prime Minister may wish to have whatever reply is made considered by Council and I should therefore like to have something ready for his consideration on Tuesday morning, April 3, if that were possible.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) J. W. Pickersgill.

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C O P Y

OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
ALBERTA

Edmonton,
March 26, 1945.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

RE: Agreement with respect to Japanese Evacuees.

My attention has been drawn to a Press report appearing one of our Southern newspapers in relation to a Conference between spokesmen for the three thousand evacuees brought into this Province by the British Columbia Security Commission and Mr. J. N. Lister, Chairman of the Commission.

It is reported that under Federal Government policy these Japanese are to be given their choice of remaining East of the Rocky Mountains or being repatriated to Japan.

It seems very strange to me that this Federal Government policy would be announced or publicized or any meetings arranged between spokesmen for the Japanese and the British Columbia Security Commission without the fullest disclosure to the Alberta Government of the complete nature of the Federal Government plans, and also before any consultations have been held with members of the Provincial Government.

As you are aware the agreement between the British Columbia Security Commission and my Government which was approved by the Minister of Labour and concurred in by P.C. 4615 under the War Measures Act, contains the following clause;-

"

"10. The Commission agrees to remove or to have removed from the Province, upon the termination of the state of war now existing between Canada and Japan, the Japanese temporarily placed or maintained within the Province pursuant to the terms of this agreement, as requested so to do by the Province."

The Alberta Government expects the British Columbia Security Commission and the Federal Government to carry out the terms of that agreement to the letter, and will strenuously oppose any attempt on the part of the Commission or the Federal Government to, in any way, depart from the solemn obligation contained in the aforementioned clause of the agreement.

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I would appreciate an explanation from you with respect to the meetings which took place in Lethbridge between the spokesmen for the Japanese and the Chairman of the British Columbia Security Commission, and also your assurance that the British Columbia Security Commission will carry out the terms of its contract, to remove or have removed upon the termination of the state of war, the Japanese temporarily placed or maintained in the Province when requested so to do by the Province.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) ERNEST C. MANNING

Premier

The Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

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INQUIRY OF MINISTRY

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
No. 7, March 27, 1945, page i

QUESTION ASKED BY THE HONOURABLE MEMBER FOR New Westminster

1. Have any representations been made by any province to the Japanese Security Commission or the government regarding the re-allocating of those of Japanese origin or nationality following the end of the war?

2. If so, what provinces have made such representations and what representations have been made?

REPLY OF HONOURABLE HUMPHREY MITCHELL

1. No.

2. Answered by No. 1.

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to Mr. MacNamara.

It seems to me that the attached raises again the whole question of whether the Government wants to try to move Japanese out of British Columbia or whether in fact the policy is to let they stay where they are and keep them employed in B.C. until the war ends.

If the latter is the right policy to follow, and it may be, it will be useful to be so advised.

A. H. Brown.

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Ottawa, March 21, 1943.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Responsibility for Persons of
Japanese Race under P.C. 946

We have yours of March 17th re the above.

We do not accept the views expressed by your Treasury Officer with respect to the interpretation of Section 3 (1) (iii) and we see no necessity for an amendment to P.C. 946 and consequently we do not propose to put forward such an amendment.

The whole matter of requiring Japanese persons in the settlements to resort to their liquid assets for maintenance is one of policy formulated by this Department and it was not made effective until some time in 1943. Prior to that time, under the existing Order-in-Council, maintenance was paid to the Japanese in the settlements without regard to the amount of their assets. Incidentally, we would be glad if you would let us have a statement of just what policy is being followed in this connection at the present time. It is just possible that this is a subject matter which should be reviewed at a comparatively early date.

You might point out to your Treasury Officer, if you wish to do so, that Section 3 (1) (vi) was designed to cover the situation of evacuated Japanese resident outside the settlements in any other part of Canada, whereas Section 3 (1) (iii) was designed to cover the operations of administration in the settlements in B.C.

As the writer drafted the Order in conjunction with the officers of the Department of Justice, the foregoing matters are within his knowledge.

A. H. Brown.

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PERSONAL

Ottawa, March 20, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Thanks for your letters enclosing copies of the notices and press release.

The news emanating from British Columbia would indicate that people out there have gathered the impression that we are embarking on a more extreme policy with respect to exclusion of Japanese from British Columbia than had been previously declared. We, of course, had no thought and had no intention that this impression would be given as actually under any policy of relocation which is pursued, British Columbia will have her full share of Japanese.

We are somewhat fearful of an unfortunate reaction from other provinces and of some action being taken in legislatures or by government policy which will add to the difficulties of placement in these provinces.

At the present time, in view of the housing difficulties in the larger urban centres in Eastern Canada, we feel that prospects of moving families east into urban centres are not too bright and that we cannot expect much progress in this connection. The bulk of family placement can only come from placement of such families on farms as are prepared to take this type of work and as are capable of doing this type of work. The foregoing means that insofar as family movement is concerned, there cannot be any wholesale movement from the settlements east and the families will have to be pretty well earmarked for particular spots before movement to the east will be warranted. We will be able to tell better in a short time to what extent restrictions on employment in B.C. will be necessary in order to fill employment openings in Eastern Canada.

I believe that eastern placement openings can

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be filled without very much interference with employm[redacted] in B.C., and in the meantime, we don't want to put ourselves in a position where we have cut our Japanese from employment in B.C. without being able to find them employment further east.

A. H. Brown.

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Copies of "Minister's Statement" poster and "Commissioner's Notice" poster and press statement sent to A/Hive and R. Robertson of External Affairs 20/3/45 by request.

HP

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Ottawa, March 20, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Family Allowances for Japanese in B.C.

I have your letter of March 17th on the above subject and in the meantime, you have received copy of my memorandum to Dr. Davidson of the same date.

In general, our view is that since other nationalities are not being discriminated against in the matter of family allowances, we should not suggest that the Japanese be discriminated against in the matter of family allowances and we are not sympathetic to your suggestion that allowances be withheld from the families in the settlements merely in order to encourage movement from the settlements. The sooner we can get these people back on a non-discriminatory basis the better. However, we do believe that the matter has to be considered from the point of view of duplication of services.

The Family Allowances Act advises that "where the Governor in Council considers it necessary to prevent duplication, he may by regulation provide for the reduction or withholding of the allowance payable to any person receiving aid from the Government of Canada for the maintenance of a child in respect of whom the allowance is payable under the said Act."

The scale of family allowances is, for each child, five dollars up to six years of age; six dollars from six up to ten years; seven dollars from ten up to thirteen years; eight dollars from thirteen up to sixteen years and the allowance payable in respect of a fifth child shall be reduced by one dollar and in respect of a sixth and seventh child by two dollars and in respect of an eighth child and each

....

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additional child by three dollars.

If all people in the settlements were on maintenance we could, in view of this Department providing maintenance, medical services and housing, heat and light, either arrange for the suspension of the family allowances on the one hand or have the allowances for these people passed through, or, at any rate, recorded by our Vancouver office or in the latter event, have the allowance so paid by way of family allowance and credited against maintenance otherwise provided for the children.

However, we have in the settlements three classes of people:

(1) Those employed outside the settlements in private employment whose families are resident in the settlements.

(2) Those employed in the settlements on a wage basis by the Department and whose families are in the settlements.

(3) Those who are wholly maintained in the settlements by the Department.

With respect to employed persons whose families are in the settlements, the question is what services are now being supplied free of charge which could be considered as a duplication of the family allowances which are designed specifically for the benefit of the children; what justification have we for withholding the issue of family allowances because of the duplicate provision made by the Department; and would we meet this situation better by making a charge for services against the individual family and permitting family allowances to go into the homes in the settlements? Aside from the question of duplicate provision, the matter of administrative convenience also comes into the picture.

We would like to have your further advice when you have had the opportunity to give this matter careful study.

A. H. Brown.

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Ottawa, March 19, 1945.

Mr. M. Friedman,
Office of the Private Secretary,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
West Block,
O t t a w a.

Dear Sir:

As per your request, I am enclosing copy of Notice which Mr. Pickersgill, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, posted in the Japanese settlements with a view to encouraging some movement of the Japanese from the settlements of British Columbia. This notice was issued along with another notice advising of the provision that was being made to take voluntary applications for repatriation from Japanese and advising that those making voluntary application for repatriation would be given the right to transfer their liquid assets to Japan at the close of the war.

Enclosed also is Press Release issued by Mr. Pickersgill at the same time.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Brown,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister.

Encs.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____

to _____ and will take applications at

_____. Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age and over is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

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The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - CANADA

British Columbia Security Commission.

PRESS STATEMENT.

During the next two or three months all persons of Japanese origin sixteen years of age and over, now in British Columbia, will be required to report to a special R.C.M.P. detachment, to signify their intentions concerning repatriation to Japan, it has been announced by the British Columbia Security Commission.

A notice containing a Statement by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has been posted in all the Japanese interior housing projects operated by the Commission, and throughout districts in the Province where Japanese are employed on a self-supporting basis. This notice outlines various forms of assistance which the Government will provide to persons of Japanese origin making voluntary application for repatriation to Japan. Such assistance includes assurance that all proceeds from the disposition of their real or personal property will be secured to them and will be transferred to them to Japan upon repatriation. Those who might go to Japan before the end of hostilities on an agreement of exchange of nationals, will be provided with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds if sold, with a view to securing after the war, the possession of their property or proceeds from its sale. Free passage to Japan for members of the family and such personal effects as they may take with them is guaranteed.

Alongside the notice containing Mr. Mitchell's Statement is posted another notice by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. This emphasizes to all Japanese Canadians evacuated from the Protected Area and not wanting to sign applications for repatriation to Japan, that as

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evidence of their desire to be good Canadians, they should co-operate with the Government and relocate East of the Rocky Mountains.

Failure to agree to resettlement outside of British Columbia by those evacuated Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for voluntary repatriation to Japan may be regarded later by the proposed Loyalty Tribunal, when it is established, as evidence of lack of co-operation with the Government of Canada.

Starting at Tashme about April 9th, a special detachment of the R.C.M.P. will tour the interior housing projects for the purpose of taking applications. While the signing of applications is voluntary, all those of Japanese origin in B.C. sixteen years of age and over, are required to report and signify their intentions. When the six housing projects are completed, the R.C.M.P. detachment will visit all districts in the Province where groups of Japanese are engaged in self-supporting employment. Advance information will be given of the dates when, and places where applications will be taken.

The British Columbia Security Commission will have placement officers accompany the R.C.M.P. detachment to interview evacuated Japanese Canadians not wishing to repatriate, about employment and resettlement on the prairies or in Eastern Canada. A sustenance allowance to be used while in transit will be supplied and a placement allowance based on the number in the family, to provide security while getting established, is part of the relocation assistance. Transportation East will also be provided.

The provisions for repatriation will also extend to those East of the Rockies who make voluntary application.

Vancouver, B.C.
15th March, 1945.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL.

15th March 1945.

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

Re: POLICY OF EMPLOYING SINGLE, CANADIAN-BORN JAPANESE IN B.C. AGAINST EMPLOYMENT EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

I have your memorandum of March 12th in regard to the afore-mentioned subject.

I think the policy we are following now is completely in line with your suggestions. We are trying to exercise common sense in the degree of resistance to allowing single, Canadian-born Japanese to take employment in B.C. Where the skill of a particular individual is obviously difficult to replace, or where an operation is clearly essential, we are compromising. In the main, the employers see our point of view and I think we can handle this question without trouble and at the same time accomplish our chief objective.

Mr. Coles, who acts as liaison officer between this office and Mr. McKinstrey's office, is over here almost every day. We are keeping in close contact with the Employment Service.

T.B. Pickersgill

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

AIRMAIL. VANCOUVER, B.C.

PERSONAL. 16th March 1945.

A.H. Brown Esq.,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

Dear Art,

I received your personal note written March 14th. I wish to assure you most emphatically that we have not thought you too "fussy" making suggestions on our procedure and publicity plans for the repatriation and relocation programme. I don't mind saying that your suggestions will always be welcome for two reasons. First, because they always contain an abundance of common sense and second, because of the manner in which they are made, when it is always a pleasure to receive them.

I referred in my memorandum to you yesterday to the letter to the Japanese Committees, and that after our talk with you by telephone, we changed our decision, thinking you were right.

It is very kind of you to say that you think we have done a satisfactory job in the plans developed for carrying out this programme. It is also most gratifying to know that you and Mr. MacNamara appear to think that we have taken hold of things out here fairly well. I wish to thank you most sincerely for your kind remarks.

Am I to interpret, from the third paragraph of your letter, that you and Mr. MacNamara have decided that you would like me to plan to stay out here on this job? If so, should I begin to make plans for moving my family? I have made no enquiries as yet about housing accommodation and have not even discussed with the Rental Administrator whether I would be permitted to occupy housing accommodation in Vancouver, even if I could locate a place to live, but that is very doubtful.

I wish to say that I have greatly enjoyed my work here to date, but naturally would like to have my family with me, if you are satisfied that this is the place where I should be for the next year or two.

I will be glad to hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

J B Macdougall

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

Department of Labour
MAR 19 1945
To Mr. A. Brown
DRAFT
YOU HAN
YOUR CO
SEE ME
NOTE
VANCOUVER, B.C. FOR

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL.

16th March 1945.

noted and ca

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

Re: PUBLICITY, REPATRIATION AND RELOCATION PROGRAMME.

This-morning I released to the papers here, the press statement which I had already submitted to Ottawa and had approved.

Unfortunately, the headline in the noon edition of the "Vancouver Sun" has not helped us very much. It reads as follows: "All Japanese ordered out of B.C." The sub-heading reads: "East of the Rockies or back to Japan."

I thought I would like to explain to you that I said nothing to the papers which could possibly cause them to draw this inference. One of the reporters on the "Sun" called me shortly after the paper was on the street to ask some further questions. I told him I thought the headline was very unfair and would do damage to the whole cause. He agreed that the headline was an inaccurate interpretation of the statement and promised that it would be modified in subsequent editions.

I was glad to hear over the noon broadcast of the C.B.C. that a very accurate report was given on the news.

We gave a great deal of thought to this question of publicity. We fully realised that the least amount of publicity there could be would be the best, so far as all of the other provinces are concerned. On the other hand, if we had not given material to the press here, they would have received the news second-hand through someone seeing the posters in the projects, or reading what the "New Canadian" had to say. We felt that we would get much more co-operation from the press here by giving them the news first hand.

I do hope that the press and radio publicity today will not make our task more difficult in the other provinces.

T.B. Pickersgill

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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EXCLUSIVE CONNECTION WITH WESTERN UNION CABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

W. M. ARMSTRONG, GENERAL MANAGER
TORONTO

Department of Labour
1945 MAR 16 AM 4 15

MAR 16 1945

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1562

A MACNAMARA=

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR CONFED BUILDING OTTAWA ONT=

DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

NOTICES AND OTHER RELEVENT DOCUMENTY MAILED TO SUPERVISORS WEDNESDAY STOP WILL BE POSTED PROJECTS FRIDAY STOP RELEASING INFORMATION TO PRESS NINE AM FRIDAY MORNING=

T B PICKERSGILL.

FORM 6122

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 15th March 1945.

Attention: Mr. A.H. Brown.

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

We mailed last night to our Supervisors in B.C. and Placement Officers East of the Rockies, memorandum and documents concerning the repatriation and relocation programme.

I am enclosing copy of memorandum which we sent to our Supervisors in B.C. and to our Placement Officers East of the Rockies.

You will note that we have asked Mr. Ernst at Winnipeg to consider his territory for this purpose as extending to Fort William. We will advise Mr. Halonen that Mr. Ernst will go to Fort William to discuss this with him.

Mr. Mactavish was sent two extra copies of the memorandum and enclosures, one for the Toronto Office and one for the Montreal Office.

I received your personal letter suggesting that following our telephone conversation Tuesday, after you had given the matter further consideration, you came to the conclusion that we were right in our idea of sending a letter to the Japanese Committees. This is rather amusing because after we gave this question further consideration following our talk with you over the telephone, we thought you were right. Accordingly, we have converted our proposed letter to the Japanese Committees in B.C. into a statement of points for discussion by the Supervisors with the Committees. We included an extra copy of the statement of these points in our letter to the Supervisor, so that he might give one to the Japanese Committee for them to consider further.

Our Supervisors should have this material by tomorrow or at the latest on Saturday, and the posters will be up in Tashme on Friday. In view of this we have decided to release our statement to the press for Friday's daily papers.

We hope we have not been in error in assuring people of Japanese origin East of the Rockies that if they sign voluntary applications for repatriation, this need not interfere with them continuing with their present employment. We felt this was desirable for two reasons. The first is that it may

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well induce a number to sign voluntary applications who would not otherwise do so. The second is that it would hardly seem wise to move these people to segregation centres where they would have to be maintained at public expense until such time as the repatriation can be arranged, rather than allowing them to continue in self-supporting employment until that time.

Among the enclosures you will note our explanatory letter, to which will be attached copy of Minister's Statement for Eastern Placement Officers to send to the heads of Japanese families and to individuals sixteen years of age and over not residing with their parents. In this letter we have stressed the point that the signing of the voluntary applications need not interfere with their continuing with their present employment.

We are also enclosing final copy of our press statement and letter to the editors of papers. We hope that all the suggestions for revisions which you made on the telephone have been incorporated.

We should have, by the middle of next week, some sort of reaction among the Japanese in the projects to the pending campaign. We will be glad to let you have this just as soon as possible.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir or Madam:-

We attach hereto a copy of NOTICE issued by the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

This Notice outlines various forms of assistance provided by the Government of Canada to persons of Japanese origin who make voluntary application for repatriation to Japan after the end of hostilities.

Specially prepared forms for making voluntary application have been sent to your nearest R.C.M. Police Detachment at
All members of a family sixteen years of age and over who are going to Japan must sign individual forms and these must be signed in the presence of an R.C.M.Police Officer.

The signing of applications by members of a family, or by individuals, need not interfere with their continuing with their present employment until the conclusion of the war, or thereafter until such time as repatriation can be arranged.

You are not obliged to report to the R.C.M.Police unless you are planning to go to Japan after the cessation of hostilities and wish to take advantage of the assistance provided by the Government to all those making voluntary applications.

This assured assistance from the Government, as outlined in the notice, will mean to many who desire repatriation, relief from unnecessary anxiety and it will allow them to plan for their future, and that of their children, along economic, social, and cultural lines which they fear may be denied them were they to remain in Canada.

Very truly yours,

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

T. B. PICKERSGILL
COMMISSIONER

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British Columbia Security Commission

POINTS TO BE DISCUSSED WITH COMMITTEE
BY SUPERVISOR WHEN OUTLINING PROGRAMME.

The following procedure and considerations are set forth for use by the Supervisors in discussing the programme for taking voluntary applications for repatriation and for encouraging relocation.

1. Remind members of Committee of the dates when, and the place where, the R.C.M.P. detachment will visit your project for the purpose of registering applications for repatriation to Japan after the close of hostilities.

2. The signing of the forms is voluntary, but it is required that all persons of Japanese origin sixteen years of age or over, appear before the R.C.M.P. detachment to signify their intention concerning repatriation.

3. Where any person has already requested repatriation, he or she is asked to re-sign the new official form.

4. Those who have previously requested repatriation but do not want to sign the new official form, must realize this will not automatically cancel their previous request. Requests for cancellation of previous applications for repatriation should be referred to the R.C.M.P.

5. All those signing forms for repatriation but who are presently engaged in self-supporting employment, will be able to continue in that employment and will not be required to move from that area until such time as repatriation can be arranged after the end of hostilities. There would, of course, be some exceptions to this, where the work is of a temporary orseasonal nature, or where by previous agreement with a local community, temporary residence in the area concerned of certain people of Japanese origin was assured, or those living in an interior housing project which might be closed or reduced in size.

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6. We draw your special attention to the various forms of assistance outlined by the Minister of Labour to those making application voluntarily for repatriation to Japan. You will note these assurances do not apply to those repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

7. The Government will continue to assume responsibility for the general maintenance and welfare for those signing applications for repatriation. They will still be employed by the Commission for essential work in the projects. In fact, the Supervisors will be asked to give special consideration for employment in the projects to those applying for repatriation. Those signing applications will be assured of adequate maintenance if there is not work available or if they are not employable.

8. Japanese Canadians now living in British Columbia, and who were in the Protected Area at the time of declaration of war with Japan, particularly those living in interior housing projects, who do not want to sign applications, will be expected to make immediate plans for taking employment East of the Rockies. This in conformity with the announced Government policy of not permitting a concentration of people of Japanese origin in British Columbia. This policy was adopted by the Canadian Government fully realizing, that for the future security of loyal Japanese Canadians remaining in Canada, it is in their own best interests and of the country generally, if they do not concentrate in one Province or area. Racial antagonism would surely develop which could not possibly make for happiness or contentment among loyal Japanese Canadians.

9. For these reasons, Japanese Canadians not wishing to sign applications for repatriation are asked to begin immediately making plans to go East of the Rockies. Such action would be evidence of their desire to be good Canadians and co-operate with the Government in this appeal for relocation. Failure to respond to this appeal may be regarded by the proposed Loyalty Tribunal as an indication of non-co-operation with the Government in meeting a very difficult problem

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10. Full details of employment opportunities East of the Rockies provision for transportation expenses for members of family and effects, sustenance allowance while in transit, and a generous placement allowance based on the number in the family, will be made known. Special placement officers with all this information will be located near to the R.C.M.P. detachment taking applications. Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications should see these placement officers for information about relocation opportunities.

11. While it may be true, that certain questions concerning relocation East of the Rockies cannot be answered definitely, how much more uncertain the future of those refusing to relocate, who continue to stay in British Columbia, while employment opportunities in the East are being exhausted.

12. To assist those relocating East of the Rockies, the Japanese Division placement officers and the Employment and Selective Service officers, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this spring to open up suitable employment opportunities.

13. Arrangements are being made by Eastern placement officers for temporary boarding accommodation at a number of points, to accommodate a limited number of families for a few days until they can be satisfactorily placed. Generally speaking, the head of the family should proceed East first and have the family follow a little later, when suitable housing accommodation can be located. At the present time, the best opportunities for family placement are in farm employment and smaller towns.

14. Should any young men or young women wish to have the opportunity of making a selection of employment available after their arrival in the East, arrangements can be made for them to travel to the East in groups and they will be allowed a few days in which to make their selections. Their destinations would however, be limited to any points where temporary boarding accommodation is provided.

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(a) For the young men their choice would have to be made from:

(1) Lumber and logging in Manitoba or Northern Ontario

(2) Heavy or light industrial employment in Montreal or Southern Ontario.

(3) Farm employment: Alberta, Manitoba, Southern Ontario - sugar beet, mixed farms, orchard, small fruit, mushroom, nurseries and market gardens.

(b) Young women:

(1) A certain amount of light industrial employment is available in Montreal, such as dress manufacturing

(2) The majority however, will find it necessary to accept domestic employment, at excellent wages, in homes certified by the Y.W.C.A.

15. It is recommended that immediate contact by letter be made with relatives and friends already in the East, so that every applicant for Eastern employment will be able to state his or her preference for a certain Province or area.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin Now Resident in British Columbia

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returning to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.

2. Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal.

3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.

4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.

5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, will find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.

7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 12th, 1945.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

15th March 1945.

Mr. A.H. Brown,
Assistant to the Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
OTTAWA.

I received your memorandum of March 12th with attached copy of Commissioner's Statement.

I believe the only difference in wording from the Statement which is attached to your letter and the one we have had printed, is in the sixth paragraph of your typewritten Statement and the fifth paragraph of our printed Statement. You have used the word "may find conditions of employment" and we have used the words "will find conditions of employment."

I am quite able to understand your concern about our requiring Japanese to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment. We all feel here however, that if we had not required the Japanese to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment, except those wanting repatriation, we would have had a dismal response.

We note your suggestion about the wisdom of taking applications as early as possible from those interned at Angler. Will the declaration forms for taking these applications be sent from the Ottawa Headquarters of the R.C.M.P. or are these to be sent from here? If so, we would need to be advised as to where they should be sent. I suppose the particular R.C.M.P. Detachment where the forms will be sent will receive the necessary instructions from R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, and not from this Division.

We are pleased to note that you are agreeable to leaving with us the decision as to whether provision should be made for Japanese signing applications prior to the arrival of the R.C.M.P. Detachment for that purpose.

T.B. Pickersgill

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T.B. PICKERSGILL, Commissioner.

Ottawa, March 14, 1945.

AIR MAIL

Mr. T.B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 12th concerning requests for cancellation of previous applications for repatriation.

This question has already been raised by Mr. Trueman and has been discussed with R.C.M. Police officials. I enclose copy of a letter to Mr. Trueman for your information.

As explained over the telephone yesterday, it was decided that the written request for cancellation should be made to the R.C.M. Police, who will forward it for record on the individual's file at Vancouver, and then take any further action required. External Affairs requires only a monthly list of such persons who request cancellation and this might be prepared by your Records Branch and sent forward to me in three or four copies each month to be referred to them.

Yours very truly,

HEP/AS

A. MacNamara.

A0027083_284-000

to Mr. MacNamara.

Herewith, marked (3), is draft of Pickersgill's proposed statement to the Daily Press at Vancouver and (4) statement of proposed letter to editors of local papers in the interior of British Columbia.

In addition, Pickersgill has drafted a very full memorandum to "The New Canadian" marked (2) which presumably will be publicized.

He has also submitted a draft of a letter which he proposes to send to the Japanese committees in the settlements but the purpose of which I think can be covered by having the supervisors in the settlements talk to the committees interested.

I think we have to be careful not to fill people in British Columbia with the idea that we are going to move all of the Japanese out of the province. All we are dealing with, after all, are those who are evacuated from the protected areas. I have marked this.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_285-000

Ottawa, March 13, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Responsibility for persons of Japanese race under P.C. 946

I have your letter of March 6th on the above subject.

If, as you suggest, some non-evacuee Japanese are moved into the segregation settlements, it will be necessary to obtain additional authority under P.C. 946.

We are not satisfied that it is necessary that Japanese who otherwise come under P.C. 946 have to be indigent before the Department is authorized to provide for their welfare. We think that there is authority under Section 3 (1) (iii).

With respect to the payment of costs for other non-evacuees, we may say that we are of opinion that we will have to amend our Order-in-Council P.C. 946 to take care of Japanese who left the protected area at any time after Pearl Harbour. However, we do not think it would be wise to extend our authority to take care of Japanese who were not in the coastal area at the time of Pearl Harbour nor should we assume any responsibility for the placement of these people. It seems to us that we should not assume any wider responsibility with respect to Japanese who were not in the protected area at the time of Pearl Harbour than is absolutely necessary. For example, there is no reason why we should assume responsibility for the movement or control over Japanese who were resident outside the protected area of British Columbia at the time of Pearl Harbour except to the extent that their movements interfere with our control

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of the other Japanese.

Our present view, therefore, is that we should limit our amendments to P.C. 946, firstly, to take care of Japanese who are put in the segregation camps and secondly, to extend our authority under P.C. 946 to cover all Japanese resident in the protected area as at [illegible] Harbour or the date of our declaration of war with Japan.

If you feel that there will be any real difficulties in limiting our amendments to this group, we will be glad to have your further advice.

A. H. Brown.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA March 13 1945.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

Herewith, marked (3), is draft of Pickersgill's proposed statement to the Daily Press at Vancouver and (4) statement of proposed letter to editors of local papers in the interior of British Columbia.

In addition, Pickersgill has drafted a very full memorandum to "The New Canadian" marked (2) which presumably will be publicized.

He has also submitted a draft of a letter which he proposes to send to the Japanese committees in the settlements but the purpose of which I think can be covered by having the supervisors in the settlements talk to the committees interested.

I think we have to be careful not to fill people in British Columbia with the idea that we are going to move all of the Japanese out of the province. All we are dealing with, after all, are those who are evacuated from the protected areas. I have marked this.

A. H. Brown.

I agree with your changes

Changes as marked telephoned to Pickersgill 13/3/45 5:15 pm.

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(1)

D R A F T.

7th March 1945.

Mr. T. Kadonaga,
Chairman of the
Japanese Committee,
TASHME, B.C.

Dear Sir,

We enclose two printed notices which have been issued on the authority of the Minister of Labour on behalf of the Government of Canada. The R.C.M.P. have been sent a number of these posters with instructions that they be displayed in your community.

We were anxious however, that you should receive these notices in advance of the time they are posted, with a letter of explanation and a request for your help and co-operation. We wanted you to be familiar with the context of the notices and the objectives sought so that you might reply to questions from the people, which your Committee represents.

The following procedure and considerations are set forth for your information.

1. From . . . . . to . . . . . an R.C.M.P. detachment will visit Tashme with the necessary official forms for the purpose of registering applications for repatriation to Japan after the close of hostilities. Copies of these forms are enclosed.

2. The signing of the forms is voluntary, but it is required that all persons of Japanese origin sixteen years of age or over, appear before the R.C.M.P. detachment to signify their intention concerning repatriation.

3. Where any person has already requested repatriation, he or she is asked to re-sign the new official form.

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4. Those who have previously requested repatriation but who do not want to sign the new official form, must realize this will not automatically cancel their previous request. ~~Applica-~~ Requests ~~tions~~ for cancellation of previous ~~requests~~ applications for repatriation ~~must~~ should be referred to ~~the Secretary of State, Ottawa.~~ R.C.M. Police

5. All those signing forms for repatriation but who are presently engaged in self-supporting employment, will be able to continue in that employment and will not be required to move from that area until such time as repatriation can be arranged after the end of hostilities. There would of course be some exceptions to this, where the work is of a temporary or seasonal nature, or where by previous agreement with a local community, temporary residence in the area concerned of certain people of Japanese origin was assured, or those living in an interior housing project which ~~was being~~ might be closed or reduced in size.

6. We draw your special attention to the various forms of assistance outlined by the Minister of Labour, provided to those making application voluntarily for repatriation to Japan. You will note these assurances do not apply to those repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

7. The Government will continue to assume responsibility for the general maintenance and welfare for those signing applications for repatriation. They will still be employed by the Commission for essential work in the projects, in fact the Supervisors will be asked to give special consideration for employment in the projects to those applying for repatriation. Those signing applications will be assured of adequate maintenance if there is not work available or if they are not employable.

8. Japanese Canadians now living in British Columbia, and who were in the protected area at the time of the declaration, particularly those living in interior housing projects, who do not want to sign applications, will be expected to make immediate plans for moving ~~with their families and effects~~ East of the Rockies. This in conformity with

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the announced Government policy of not permitting a concentration of people of Japanese origin in British Columbia. This policy was adopted by the Canadian Government fully realizing, that for the future security of loyal Japanese Canadians remaining in Canada, it is in their own best interests and of the country generally, if they do not concentrate in one Province or area. Racial antagonism would surely develop which could not possibly make for happiness or contentment among loyal Japanese Canadians.

9. For these reasons, Japanese Canadians not wishing to sign applications for repatriation are asked to begin immediately making plans to go East of the Rockies. Such action would be evidence of their desire to be good Canadians and co-operate with the Government in this appeal for relocation. Failure to respond to this appeal may be regarded by the Loyalty Tribunal as an indication of non-co-operation with the Government in meeting a very difficult problem.

10. Full details of employment opportunities East of the Rockies, provision for transportation expenses for members of family and effects, sustenance allowance while in transit, and a generous placement allowance based on the number in the family, will be made known. Special placement officers with all this information will be located near to the R.C.M.P. detachment taking applications. Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications ~~will be turned over to~~ should see these placement officers for information about relocation opportunities.

11. While it may be true, that certain questions concerning relocation East of the Rockies cannot be answered definitely, how much more uncertain ~~it will be for~~ is the future of those refusing to relocate, who continue to stay in British Columbia, while employment opportunities in the East are being exhausted. ~~This is particularly true when ultimately they will have to go East of the Rockies as concentration of people of Japanese origin is not to be permitted in British Columbia.~~

12. Employment of Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications will be discouraged East of the Rockies and discouraged in British Columbia. ~~The Department of Labour is sponsoring a new programme in Eastern Canada whereby the support of the Churches has been obtained~~

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to assist ~~in absorbing Japanese Canadians into the economic, religious and social life of the communities.~~

13. Arrangements are being made by Eastern Placement officers for temporary boarding accommodation ~~in cities such as Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton~~ to accommodate a limited number of families for a short time until they can be satisfactorily placed. ~~It would be preferable, however, for~~ Generally the head of the family should proceed East first, get established and have the family follow a little later when suitable housing accommodation can be located. At the present time family accommodation the best opportunities for family placement are on farms employment and smaller towns.

14. Should any young men or young women wish to have the opportunity of making a selection of employment available after their arrival in the East, arrangements can be made for them to travel to the East in groups and they will be allowed a few days in which to make their selections. Their destinations, would however be limited ~~to the cities of Montreal and Hamilton~~ essentially from where there is temporary boarding accommodation.

(a) For the young men their choice would have to be made from:

(1) Lumber and logging in Manitoba or Northern Ontario.

(2) Heavy or light industrial employment in Montreal or Southern Ontario.

(3) Farm employment: Alberta, Manitoba, Southern Ontario - sugar beet, mixed farms, orchard, small fruit, mushroom, ~~and~~ nursery ~~garden.~~ and market gardens.

(b) Young women:

(1) A certain amount of light industrial employment is available in Montreal, such a s dress manufacturing.

(2) The majority however will find it necessary to accept domestic employment, at excellent wages, in homes certified by the Y.W.C.A.

(3) Office work?

15. It is recommended that immediate contact be made by letter with relatives and friends already in the East so that every applicant for Eastern

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employment ~~may immediately~~ will be able to state his or her preference for a certain Province or area ~~if he has definite plans~~.

We are sure your Committee can be counted on to assist us with this programme. We hope you will urge all your people sixteen years of age and over to appear before the R.C.M.P. detachment when it is at Tashme from . . . . . to . . . . . We hope you will point out to all those who feel that life may offer more to them by returning to the land of their origin or forefathers, the provisions in the Minister of Labour's Statement. We hope you will emphasize to Japanese Canadians not wanting to go ~~back~~ to Japan that it is in their best interests, looking to the future, to co-operate with the Government and re-settle East of the Rockies.

Anticipating your help, we thank you.

Yours truly,

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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(2)

DRAFT OF LETTER TO NEW CANADIAN.

1. In conformity with the declaration of policy towards persons of Japanese racial origin in this country, as enunciated by the Prime Minister in his pronouncement last August, the Honourable the Minister of Labour has issued a statement giving assurances as to protection and transference of property interests, as well as guaranteeing free passage to Japan, to all voluntary repatriates.

2. This statement of the Honourable Humphrey Mitchell should erase from the minds of those who wish to return to ~~their homeland~~ the land of their origin, as fore fathers, any fear that restrictions hindering transference of personal property and wealth might be imposed. Free transportation for all members of the family will make it unnecessary for voluntary repatriates to use their own funds to accomplish the voyage home, and this assistance will permit them to retain assets which should contribute to their future security, particularly in the case of large families.

3. So that you may be well informed in connection with the above-mentioned statement, and our consequent procedure, the following documents are enclosed:

(a) The Statement of the Honourable the Minister of Labour to all persons of Japanese racial origin.

(b) The Notice of the Commissioner of Japanese Placement to all persons of Japanese racial origin now residing in B.C.

(c) Copy of press release to newspapers in B.C.

(d) ~~Copy of covering letter to all the Japanese Committees~~ in our projects.

(e) ~~Copy of covering letter to all the Japanese Committees~~ in B.C.

(f) ~~Copy of~~ letter to Japanese Committees outside B.C.

4. Printed copies of the Minister's Statement are being posted in conspicuous places throughout all our projects and in all localities in B.C. in which Japanese are at present residing.

5. The Notice of the Commissioner of Japanese Placement to ~~all persons~~

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~~of Japanese racial origin~~ Japanese Canadians in British Columbia will be posted concurrently and adjacent to that of the Minister. The purpose of this statement is to clarify the position of those persons who do not wish to sign applications for repatriation. It will be of particular interest to those who have not as yet requested, or do not intend to request repatriation. Their early resettlement East of the Rockies will be implemented along the line of individual and family placement which has been pursued in the past.

6. It is ~~suggested~~ requested that you insert, as an advertisement, the notices of the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement in the next issue of the New Canadian, giving them - particularly the former - all possible prominence. We authorize you to use a combined space of three columns, full-page length, for the two statements in the English language, and the same amount of space for publishing them in the Japanese language.

7. It is also requested that 1,000 copies of both notices be printed immediately in the Japanese language, in poster form similar to those already printed in English. This is a rush order and they should be mailed to this office as soon as they are off the press. These notices in Japanese will be mailed to all Japanese Committees and will be posted throughout the Province, following as closely as possible the posting of the English notices. This will eliminate the possibility of misunderstanding or misinterpretation, through language difficulty, on the part of individuals to whom the information should be made known.

Style?

8. The steel engraving of the Coat of Arms of the Dominion Government is being mailed to you under separate cover. This should be returned at the completion of the printing.

9. The proofs in the Japanese language of both posters and advertisements must be returned to Vancouver for censorship. These will be dealt with with the least possible delay and returned to you.

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10. If you wish us to supply paper for the printing please advise us immediately so that the required amount can be forwarded to you without delay.

11. Please render to this office the account for the printing of the notices as well as for their insertion in your publication at your usual advertising rate.

12. Pursuant to the implications in the Notice of the Honourable Minister, immediate action will be taken to obtain the required declarations from all Japanese of sixteen years of age and over in the Province of British Columbia. All persons in this category will be required to report to the R.C.M. Police and signify their intentions concerning repatriation. The R.C.M. Police Detachment will visit the Commission projects on dates enumerated:

one week later now.

Tashme	April 2nd - 7th	New Denver	April 27th - 30th
Kaslo	" 10th - 12th	Rosebery	May 1st - 1st
Lemon Creek	" 14th - 18th	Greenwood	" 3rd - 5th
Popoff Farms	" 19th - 20th	Midway and Grand Forks)	" 6th - 7th
Bay Farms	" 21st - 23rd		
Slocan City	" 24th - 26th		

(280 persons per day.)

Other localities in British Columbia in which Japanese are resident will be examined as soon as possible after the survey of the Interior Towns has been completed.

13. The history of the Interior Housing Projects, as evidenced since their inception in 1942, indicates an apparent unwillingness on the part of a large majority of the inhabitants, to assume responsibility for their own future in this country. The causes are possibly twofold; firstly the natural desire of many to return to their native land and blood relations, and secondly, their inability to confront the difficulties of establishing themselves in normal Canadian life, where there is always the possibility of racial antagonism and hostility.

14. For such persons the offer of the Government of Canada to assist them materially in repatriating at the close of the present hostilities,

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will undoubtedly mean relief from further anxiety and freedom to plan for their future, and that of their children, along economic, social and cultural lines which they fear might be denied to them were they to remain in Canada.

15. For Japanese Canadians not wanting to sign applications for repatriation, the Commissioner's Statement outlines very clearly what is expected of them as evidence of their desire to be good Canadians.

We shall appreciate your usual co-operation in supporting this programme.

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(3)

D R A F T.

PROPOSED PRESS STATEMENT.

During the next two or three months all persons of Japanese origin sixteen years of age and over, now in British Columbia, will be required to report to a special R.C.M.P. detachment, to signify their intentions concerning repatriation to Japan, it was announced Friday by the B.C. Security Commission.

A notice containing a Statement by the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has been posted in all the Japanese interior housing projects operated by the Commission, and throughout districts in the Province where Japanese are employed on a self-supporting basis. This notice outlines various forms of assistance which the Government will provide to persons of Japanese origin making voluntary application for repatriation to Japan. Such assistance includes assurance that all proceeds from the disposition of their real or personal property will be secured to them and will be transferred to them to Japan upon repatriation. Those who might go to Japan before the end of hostilities on an agreement of exchange of nationals, will be provided with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds if sold, with a view to securing after the war, the possession of their property or proceeds from its sale. Free passage to Japan for members of the family and such personal effects as they may take with them is guaranteed.

Alongside the notice containing Mr. Mitchell's Statement is posted another notice by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. This emphasizes to all Japanese Canadians evacuated from the protected areas not wanting to sign applications for repatriation to Japan, that as evidence of their desire to be good Canadians, they should co-operate with the Government and relocate East of the Rocky Mountains. This is in conformity with the policy of the Government as announced last August by the Prime Minister, that after the war the Japanese Canadians remaining in Canada cannot be permitted to concentrate in British Columbia.

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Failure to agree to resettlement outside of British Columbia by those not wanting to sign applications for voluntary repatriation to Japan may be regarded later by the Loyalty Tribunal, when it is established, as evidence of lack of co-operation with the Government of Canada.

Starting at Tashme about April 2nd, a special detachment of the R.C.M.P. will tour the interior housing projects for the purpose of taking applications. While the signing of applications is voluntary, all those of Japanese origin in B.C. sixteen years of age and over, are required to report and signify their intentions. When the six housing projects are completed, the R.C.M.P. detachment will visit all districts in the Province where Japanese are engaged in self-supporting employment. Advance information will be given of the dates when, and places where, applications will be taken. ~~Specially devised forms have been prepared for the purpose.~~

The B.C. Security Commission will have ~~specially qualified~~ placement officers accompany the R.C.M.P. detachment to interview Japanese Canadians not wishing to repatriate, about employment and resettlement on the prairies or in Eastern Canada. ~~Special plans are already under way in the East to arrange for the absorption of these people into useful and permanent employment.~~ Transportation East for members of the family and their effects will be paid for by the Government. A sustenance allowance to be used while in transit will be supplied and a placement allowance based on the number in the family, to provide security while getting established, is part of the relocation assistance.

While people of Japanese origin now East of the Rockies will be informed of the provisions for those making voluntary application to Japan, there will be no organized effort at this time to ~~secure applications outside of British Columbia~~. They will be told where the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment is located, and that forms may be secured and filled out there for repatriation.

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(4)

DRAFT.

PROPOSED LETTER TO EDITORS OF local PAPERS in Interior B.C.

Dear Mr. . . . . .

We have pleasure in enclosing copies of two printed notices issued by the authority of the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Canadian Minister of Labour. We also enclose press statement summarizing the contents of the notices and an outline of the procedure to be followed in British Columbia to implement the intent of the notices.

Also is attached copy of letter we are sending to the Chairmen of all Japanese Committees in our interior housing projects and to the Chairmen of Committees of Japanese people living on a self-supporting basis in various districts of the Province outside the Protected Area.

Please feel free to use our press statement in whole or in part and the other material as you deem fit.

We feel sure our effort in this programme will find favour with your ~~good~~ paper. The object is first to draw to the attention of those people of Japanese origin who feel that life may offer more for them by living in Japan, the various forms of assistance offered by the Government and outlined in the Minister's Statement. Our second desire is to induce those Japanese Canadians evacuated from the protected area wanting to remain in Canada to relocate East of the Rockies.

This is consistent with the Right Honourable the Prime Minister's announcement last August, that concentration of people of Japanese origin in British Columbia after the war, was not in their best interest or the country's interest, and could not be permitted.

We feel that your paper can help us solve this most complicated problem by assisting us to point out to the Canadian Japanese

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evacuated from the prohibited areas

that they are serving their own interests, if they wish to remain in Canada, by co-operating with the Government in relocating outside of British Columbia. We are of the opinion that our efforts would be hindered, not aided, if editorial comment interpreted this programme as a means to rid British Columbia of the Japanese, and emphasized ~~unduly over~~ that fact. Such references would only develop among the Japanese, resistance to our appeals, and add to our difficulties.

I am confident your paper would wish to see this problem met with the least amount of difficulty. ~~and unhappiness to these people who have really had their share of distress and discouragement since the evacuation.~~

Yours very truly,

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(5)

REVISED COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT, AS TAKEN DOWN OVER THE 'PHONE FROM OTTAWA, March 10th, 1945.

1. Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese racial origin who will be returned to Japan, have been informed by notice issued on the authority of the Honourable Minister of Labour, that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return. ~~Those who will be returning to Japan will be assigned to a special settlement so that all those who are in the settlement will consist of persons who are planning to go to Japan when this becomes possible.~~ Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.

2. Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intentions to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal.

3. Failure to accept employment East of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.

4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily East of the Rockies.

5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside of B.C. at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, ~~will~~ may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour and in areas where prospects of suitable employment are best.

7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of the family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

As taken down in shorthand over telephone by Secretary.

TBP

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Ottawa, March 12, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Policy of employing single, Canadian-born Japanese in B.C. against employment east of the Rockies.

We have your letter of February 28th in regard to the above.

After giving this matter a good deal of thought, we are in agreement with the programme you have underway to make a determined effort to move single, Canadian-born Japanese, who are likely to remain in Canada, to employment east of the Rockies.

If, however, we are requiring one of these men to go east and refusing him the right to take or continue in a job in British Columbia, we should be in a position to offer him employment which appears to be reasonably continuous and where the rate of wages is reasonable, say 50¢ per hour. Where jobs of this sort are available, we would have no hesitation in refusing these men the right to take employment in the province and requiring them to go east. On the other hand, we do not believe that in the face of good wages and continuous employment in British Columbia, we could require them, against their own wishes, to take sugar beet or agricultural work at low wages or other low-paid employment.

With respect to the Japanese Canadians who are at present employed, while we consider that these persons should be allowed to leave their present employment to go east on the usual notice where they want to do so, on the other hand, where it is a case of requiring the man to leave

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the employment against his own wishes and against the wishes of the employer if the employment is of an essential nature, it seems to us that this is going to be a difficult matter unless you can provide a substitute Japanese or can make other labour available by co-operation with the Selective Service.

We believe that the whole programme calls for close co-operation with the Employment Service in British Columbia and the question of the work available in B.C., the orders that are in clearance from outside for Japanese and the orders they have on hand, obtained from your own placement officers.

A. MacNamara.

A0027083_304-000825

Ottawa,
March 12, 1945.

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Confirming our telephone conversation Saturday, we now enclose herewith copy of the revised notice form to be issued by the Commissioner with respect to placement in Eastern Canada and which we read to you over the 'phone. This has been approved by the Deputy Minister.

The other notice form containing the statement of the Minister under date of February 13, 1945, is satisfactory subject to the elimination of the words "British Columbia Security Commission" and to the revision of the last sentence in the notice to read "Every person of Japanese origin sixteen years of age and over is required to report, etc."

We were in considerable doubt as to whether the notice containing the Minister's statement should require every person of Japanese origin to report or whether it should be framed simply to provide that every person of Japanese origin who wishes to make application for repatriation should be required to report.

We were rather afraid that in requiring Japanese Canadians to make an election as to return to Japan, this might be made an issue of by those who strongly support the rights of Japanese Canadians who hold full citizenship rights in this country and also that the Japanese Canadians themselves might take strong exception to being required to make an election and that we would not be in a position to force them to do so if they objected. However, in final analysis, it has been decided to accept your recommendation to issue the notice and to agree to the notice form requiring all Japanese to report. If you find that this is going to give rise to

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a great deal of difficulty, it may be necessary to modify the procedure and, in practice, to limit the matter of compulsory requirements to Japanese Nationals. We think, however, that it can be put over with the Japanese Canadians if it is explained that the procedure will give them an opportunity to make a separate election and disassociate themselves from the nationalistic group.

In discussing the matter of procedure with the R.C.M.P. here, we reached the conclusion that steps should be taken to have an R.C.M.P. detachment go into the Internment Camp at Angler and take applications from the internees and that these steps should be taken just as soon after the posting of the notices in the settlements as is practicable.

It is felt that if this were done at once, it would facilitate the completion of applications in the settlements themselves by the dependents and relatives of the internees.

Your plans for the posting of notices in the settlements and the placing of an advertisement in English and Japanese in "The New Canadian" are satisfactory and also your proposals to advise the press of what is involved in the issue of the notices and the programme to be carried out pursuant thereto.

We understand that you decided not to proceed with the placing of an advertisement in the newspapers in the interior of the province.

We understand that you are planning to have your supervisors work with the Japanese committees in the settlements and utilize them as fully as possible in putting over the repatriation procedure and programme in the settlements.

It does occur to us that where Japanese in the settlements express themselves as wanting to make application for repatriation at a date before the special R.C.M.P. detachment visit the settlement, that they should be allowed to make such application before the local R.C.M.P. officer at that time, as otherwise if the appearance of the R.C.M.P. detachment is delayed at all, there may be a change of opinion in the meantime. However, this is a point which we are prepared to leave to your discretion in the light of your observations on the initial reaction of the Japanese in the settlements to the posting of the notices.

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We understand that you propose that where a Japanese appears before the detachment in the settlement and states that he does not want to be repatriated to Japan, he will be asked at that point whether he is willing to relocate outside the province and the nature of the employment he is willing to take and that a written record of his statement will be taken.

Enc.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_307-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

N O T I C E

To all Persons of Japanese Racial Origin

Japanese Nationals and others of Japanese Racial Origin who will be returning to Japan have been informed by Notice issued on authority of the Hon. Minister of Labour that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return.

Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.

Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government Policy of dispersal.

Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.

Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.

Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour and in areas where prospects of suitable employment and successful settlement are best.

The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

A0027083_308-000

CD 2-

CLASS OF SERVICE	
Full Rate	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
Evening and Sunday Message	

Please mark an X opposite the class of service desired.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W. D. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

OTTAWA, March 12, 1945.

T. B. Pickersgill
Commissioner of Japanese Placement
Department of Labour
360 Homer Street
Vancouver, B.C.

FIRST SENTENCE SHOULD READ QUOTE JAPANESE NATIONALS AND OTHERS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN WHO WILL BE RETURNING TO JAPAN HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY NOTICE ISSUED ON AUTHORITY OF THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF LABOUR THAT PROVISION HAS BEEN MADE FOR THEIR RETURN AND FOR THE FILING OF AN APPLICATION FOR SUCH RETURN STOP THOSE WHO WILL BE RETURNING TO JAPAN WILL BE ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL SETTLEMENTS SO THAT ALL THOSE IN SUCH SETTLEMENTS WILL CONSIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE PLANNING TO GO TO JAPAN WHEN THIS BECOMES POSSIBLE UNQUOTE

Charge to: Dept. of Labour.

A. H. Brown

A0027083_309-000

D. L. HOWARD, Assistant to General Manager, Montreal

E. H. GOODFELLOW, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.
R. R. BACON, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.
H. S. INGRAM, Supt., Toronto, Ont.
W. S. EMERY, Supt., Montreal, Que.
C. W. MACDONALD, Supt., Saint John, N.B.

W. M. THOMPSON, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.
P. G. McLEAN, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.
L. A. RAYMOND, Supt., Calgary, Alta.
T. H. HOLMES, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.
A. J. CLARK, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH TELEGRAPH AND CABLE MESSAGES SHALL BE TRANSMITTED ARE PRESCRIBED BY ORDER No. 49274 DATED DECEMBER 5th, 1932, OF THE BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA, AND PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA GAZETTE.

It is agreed between the sender of the message, on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FULL RATE TELEGRAM

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT TELEGRAM

Accepted up to 2 a.m. at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date at places where the Company's offices are open on Sundays, and on the morning of the next ensuing business day at places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the ten-word day telegram rate for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less.

Day letters may be forwarded by the Company as a deferred service, and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate telegrams.

Day Letters may be delivered by the Company by telephoning the same to the addressees and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Company to deliver.

Day Letters are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate telegrams under the conditions named above.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2 a.m. for delivery on the morning of the next day after their date at places where the Company's offices are open on Sundays, and on the morning of the next ensuing business day at places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, at rates still lower than its standard night telegram rates as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less.

Night Letters may, at the option of the Company, be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night-Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

EVENING AND SUNDAY MESSAGE

An expedited service admitting up to 40 words at the same rate as a 10 word full rate telegram, each additional 10 or a lesser number of words is charged at the rate of 1/5 of the cost for the initial 40 word telegram. Evening and Sunday messages may be filed at any hour where circumstances permit and will be delivered on week days after 7 p.m. point of origin or destination time whichever provides for earlier delivery. The service is also available all day Sunday. If the message should require a reply and the sender prepays same at the time of filing the reply will be charged at 50% of the normal rate for an Evening and Sunday telegram. If the reply exceeds 40 words, each additional ten or a lesser number of words will be charged at 1/5 of the reply paid telegram rate.

A0027083_310-000831

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

World Wide Communications

W.O. NEIL, GENERAL MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS, MONTREAL

45 VR GB 57 NL GB 6 EX,

VANCOUVER BC MCH 10TH

A. H. BROWN ~~268~~

ASSISTANT TO THE DEPUTY MINISTER DEPT OF LABOUR OTTAWA ONT. (PLEASE PHONE RESIDENCE AFTER TEN AM)

DOUBTFUL ABOUT EXACT WORDING FIRST SENTENCE COMMISSIONERS STATEMENT AS TAKEN BY SECRETARY IN SHORTHAND STOP SHOULD WORDING OF FIRST SENTENCE BE QUOTE WHO WILL BE RETURNED TO JAPAN UNQUOTE OR QUOTE WHO WISH TO BE RETURNED TO JAPAN UNQUOTE WE THINK WORD WISH WOULD BE PREFERABLE STOP PLEASE ADVISE BY WIRE.

T. B. PICKERSGILL

COMMISSIONER

415PM.

1945 MAR 11 AM 10 07

PHONED

By ..... Time .....

A0027083_311-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA March 10, 1945.

MEMORANDUM To: Mr. A. H. Brown

I have given careful consideration to the matter of moves re Japanese as suggested by Mr. Pickersgill.

I would say:

Proposal for Notice and Notice itself regarding terms available for Japs who intend going to Japan is O.K.

I would have them all brought before the R.C.M.P. to state their intentions but I would have the opportunity open permitting of an application being made before the date the R.C.M.P. offer is to be at the center.

I suggest the R.C.M.P. Officer should say: "Why have you not filed your statement - you are a Japanese national and we have believed you are going back?" - or - "You applied to go some time ago".

In regard to the second notice I suggest it be made somewhat as per attached.

I would let Mr. Pickersgill have his way re publicity. It cannot do much harm.

amacN

A. MacNamara.

A0027083_312-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

N O T I C E

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin

Japanese National and others of Japanese Racial Origin who will be returning to Japan have been informed by Notice issued on authority of the Hon. Minister of Labour that provision has been made for their return and for the filing of an application for such return.

Those who will be returning to Japan will be assigned to Special Settlements so that all those in the settlement will consist of persons who are planning to go to Japan when this becomes possible.

Conditions in regard to property and transportation have been made public.

Japanese Canadians who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves East of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government Policy of dispersal.

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To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour and in areas where prospects of suitable employment and successful settlement are best.

The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance

A0027083_313-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA March 10 1945

MEMORANDUM Mr. A.H. Brown:

With reference to the attached file. The crux of this whole matter is "have we any orders for single men in eastern Canada which are on a twelve-month basis?

As far as I know the orders are for sugar beet and agriculture workers.

If we have nothing else I am not convinced that we should refuse single men who were born in Canada employment that may be available in British Columbia at a considerably higher rate than is the case in Ontario.

If, on the other hand, we have jobs in Ontario where they will take single men and where the rate of wages is reasonable -- say 50¢ per hour -- and where the employment is reasonably continuous I would ~~take~~ use our authority to direct the men to these jobs rather than allow them to go to work in British Columbia.

I think it is a case of consulting with the Employment Service in British Columbia

(a) on the question as to the work that is available in British Columbia and

(b) on the question of what orders are in clearance for men of Japanese race and descent or

(c) what orders are on hand obtained by B.C. Security Commission agents.

As I have stated above the whole plan of re-allocating in the east hinges on what jobs you have to offer. So far we have offered jobs that were not attractive.

If the job we have to offer in Eastern Canada is a reasonably good job, I would not hesitate to use our authority and direct the man and refuse to allow him to take a job in British Columbia.

A. MacNamara

A0027083_314-000

March 10, 45.

To: Mr. A. H. Brown

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I would say:

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I would have them all brought before the R.C.M.P. to state their intentions but I would have the opportunity open permitting of an application being made before the date the R.C.M.P. offer is to be at the center.

I suggest the R.C.M.P. Officer should say: "Why have you not filed your statement - you are a Japanese national and we have believed you are going back?" - or - "You applied to go some time ago".

In regard to the second notice I suggest it be made somewhat as per attached.

I would let Mr. Pickersgill have his way re publicity. It cannot do much harm.

A. MacNamara.

AM/LL.

A0027083_315-000

Ottawa, March 8, 1945.

MEMORANDUM:

Conference Re: Future Policy on Segregation and Relocation

DATE: March 7, 1945.

PRESENT:	R.C.M.P.	LAbour Department
	Deputy Commissioner F.J. Mead	A. M. Brown
	Superintendent Rivett-Carnac	H. T. Pannett
	Sergeant Jones	

(1) Compulsion - on all sixteen years and over to indicate whether or not they wish to volunteer for repatriation, as recommended by Japanese administration.

Objections: (a) No authority to compel declaration or decision, although we have authority to compel appearance before detachment.
(b) Unfair to force Japanese Canadian citizens to declare themselves for or against repatriation, especially Canadian born.
(c) It might stir controversy and put the Minister under criticism.

Decision: Better to keep on voluntary plane for Japanese Canadians although Japanese Nationals may be required to state decision.

(2) Use of Japanese Committees - Arrange to have Japanese Committee in each project call a public meeting of heads of families where Supervisor and R.C.M.P. Officer will explain the system of applications before arrival of special detachment.

(3) Advertising in District Newspapers - The merits and demerits of this were discussed but no conclusion arrived at. Circular letters be sent to all scattered families and groups of workers outside projects.

(4) B. C. Provincial Police - In remote areas R.C.M.P. to seek their aid if deemed necessary.

(5) Proposals that Japanese Division Officials accompany R.C.M.P. detachment around projects to promote relocation of those refusing to volunteer for repatriation. Since we are not resorting to compulsion for Japanese Canadians, this action can be taken subsequent to visit of special detachment in any project.

(6) Movement - Of internees families Kaslo to Tashme Segregation Centre. As Kaslo is to be closed, and as Japanese National families of internees had already applied for repatriation, it was decided to leave this in the hands of the Commissioner. Any Japanese Canadian children sixteen years and over could indicate intention separately later.

A0027083_316-000

(7) Relocation - Of single Japanese Canadian men- question of refusing these employment in B. C. to compel relocation versus need for their labour in essential B. C., especially logging.

Decision: (a) to leave those already employed in essential B. C. work, (b) to permit any if they desire to leave this work to relocate East, (c) to refuse work in B. C. to any unemployed single Japanese Canadian Men.

H. T. P.

HTP/VH

A0027083_317-000

Ottawa, March 8, 1945.

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A0027083_318-000

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H. T. P.

HTP/VH

A0027083_319-000

1.Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age or over is required to appear before the RCMP detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation to Japan or relocation in Canada.

2.Every person of Japanese origin 16 years of age or over who wishes to make application for repatriation or to reaffirm a previous application for repatriation should report to the RCMP detatchment on one of these dates for this purpose.

3.Every Japanese National 16 years of age or over is required to report to the RCMP detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation, and every other person of Japanese origin 16 years of age or over is advised to report to signify his or her intention for the same purpose or for relocation in Canada.

A0027083_320-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

Department of Labour
MAR 9 1945
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
FILE NO.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

OTTAWA, Canada, ~~March 8th, 1945.~~ Mar 9 N.

MEMORANDUM to: Mr. Arthur MacNamara,

from: L.E. Westman.

Mr. Pickersgill gave me the impression that the best thing to do with the Japanese was to make them an offer on the cessation of the war whereby those who would leave Canada for good might be placed in the Pacific area with definite remuneration for their undertaking.

I take it that he thought we might dispose of those who were not Canadian citizens or Canadian born or those who would go in that way at a cost of a million or two, and that the only thing to do with the balance would be to accept them as Canadians with the feeling that they would eventually become entirely free agents within Canada.

I think we might as well take a firm hand with B.C. employers of Japanese, and decide that they will not have this labour. The position is that after five o'clock the Japanese should not be in B.C. but up until that hour the economic factor rules.

I would not listen too much to protests from employers about diverting the single Canadian born Japanese from essential operations in B.C. to essential operations elsewhere in Canada.

Mr. Brown suggests that we cannot force them to terminate their employment in order to take employment in eastern Canada. I do not know the Japanese regulations although I would go along with Mr. Brown when he says perhaps we cannot make it stick but let us give it a try.

LEW/p

L.E. Westman.

L.E. Westman

A0027083_321-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA March 6th 19 45.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE
RECEIVED
1945 MAR 7 AM 10:12

Please note the matter raised by Mr. Pickersgill in paragraph marked "X" of his attached letter.

It seems to me that insofar as Japanese Canadians, who are at present essentially employed in B.C., are concerned, we cannot force them to terminate their employment to take employment in Eastern Canada. All that can be done is to point out the policy for relocation and put it up to them to take advantage of the present opportunities for eastern employment and be prepared to release from present employment in B.C., any Japanese Canadians eligible for relocation who want to go East to take a job.

With respect to Japanese who lose their employment in B.C., or who are unemployed, we possibly could direct them to employment in Eastern Canada and refuse them the right of employment in B.C., but having regard for our past experience, I am skeptical of the success of this procedure.

On the other hand, the labour situation in Eastern Canada will not be as favourable for placement again as it is now and during the coming summer season. Perhaps we should get tough and refuse the right of employment in B.C. to these Canadian Japanese who are now or subsequently become unemployed and make them take advantage of the eastern openings. Even if we don't make it stick in all cases, it may have a good effect.

I would appreciate your views as to what we should advise Pickersgill.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_322-000

Delive: to: MR. WESTMAN

[redacted]: .....

From: A. MACNAMARA

Room: .....

Remarks: I WISH YOU WOULD LOOK THIS OVER AND LET ME HAVE YOUR VIEWS.. PROMPTLY AND OBLIGE WITH RETURN OF SAME.....

A0027083_323-000

to Mr. MacNamara.

Mr. Pickersgill has forwarded for final approval attached proofs of the notices to be posted in the settlements outlining the terms of application for repatriation to Japan and the matter of relocation in Canada.

In conjunction with the foregoing, Mr. Pickersgill proposes to have a statement prepared for the Press in Vancouver and to meet some of the Press representatives and explain the programme as otherwise it is his view that the Press may obtain a wrong impression of what is involved in the programme.

In addition to posting these notices in the settlements, he also proposes to have the two notices inserted as advertisements in the weekly papers circulating in the districts in which Japanese are located in British Columbia, such as Kamloops, Kelowna, Vernon and Nelson.

He proposes that the insertion would be in one issue only of the paper and that with the advertisement there would go forward a copy of the press statement which had been prepared at Vancouver.

His view is that wide publicity is going to be given, in any event, to these statements and that it will be better to control the publicity so far as possible than to leave it to the papers to draw their own conclusions.

I would appreciate your view on the foregoing.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_324-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, March 5th, 1945.

Department of Labour
MAR 5 1945
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

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I would appreciate your view on the foregoing.

A. H. Brown.

A0027083_325-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTICE

To All Persons of Japanese Racial Origin

1. On February 13th, a statement was issued by the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, giving certain assurances as to property interests to persons of the Japanese race making voluntary application for return to Japan.

2. Japanese Canadians in the projects who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal. This policy was made clear by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, in his announcement to members of the House of Commons, August 4th, 1944.

3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.

4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.

5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment and successful settlement are best.

7. The Department will also provide free transportation to Eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 8th, 1945.

A0027083_326-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

HAVING REFERENCE TO MAKING APPLICATION FOR VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.
2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.
3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour.

The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at

_____ from _____

to _____ and will take applications at

_____ And other _____. Every person of Japanese origin ~~over~~ sixteen years of age is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

T. B. PICKERSGILL,
COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT

Vancouver, B. C.
March 8th, 1945.

A0027083_327-000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, March 3, 1945.

Department of Labour
APR 5 1945
To: Mr A Brown
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME
FILE FOR

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

With reference to attached, ~~I should think~~ I suggest that any statement on the matter should be made from Vancouver. What is your view?

I would also like to have the Minister sign the revised statement of policy which is attached. This varies only from the statement previously signed in that the last sentence has been modified to read:

> "These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis."

The original statement read:

> "These assurance may not be extended to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis."

The change is in accordance with the recommendation of our people at Vancouver who feel that a more positive statement will encourage voluntary applications.

A. H. Brown.

Recommended
Please return
amacell

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to Mr. MacNamara.

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A. H. Brown.

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

S T A T E M E N T .

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.

2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

3. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA. March 2, 1945.

MEMORANDUM to: Mr. A. H. Brown

Re: Employment of Japanese in British Columbia

Concerning the attached letter, I would suggest that the following rules be applied not only to Canadian-born Japanese, but also to all single Japanese Canadians and possibly even to young married Japanese Canadians:

(1) Those already employed in British Columbia to be allowed to retain their present jobs.

(2) Any who leave their present jobs in British Columbia to be required to take work in eastern Canada.

(3) Any not now employed in British Columbia to be refused permission to take jobs in British Columbia and required, if employable, to take jobs in eastern Canada.

I have mentioned eastern Canada because I feel that relocation should be concentrated on Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes during the next season. Saskatchewan might take a few people, but Alberta already has more than its quota and Manitoba has about enough, in proportion to population.

H. T. Pammett.

H. T. Pammett.

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

Department of Labour
MAR 2 1945
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HAVE
YOUR
SEE
GET

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

AIRMAIL. VANCOUVER, B.C.

28th February 1945.

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

Re: POLICY OF EMPLOYING SINGLE, CANADIAN-BORN JAPANESE IN B.C. AGAINST EMPLOYMENT EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

I would like to express a few thoughts on this question and would very much appreciate having your comments and advice.

As you know, we are making a determined effort to discourage employment in B.C. of single, Canadian-born Japanese who are likely to remain in Canada and whom we want to see east of the Rockies.

The other day we received an urgent request from Burns Lumber and Coal Company of Passmore, B.C., to re-employ a number of single, Canadian-born Japanese in their logging and lumbering operations.

Mr. Dalton of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was in to the office to support this request. Mr. Dalton maintained that this was a very essential operation as this firm was cutting lumber for the manufacture of crates for automotive equipment being supplied to the Army. Mr. Dalton stated that he had just returned from Ottawa and that the Timber Controller had emphasised the vital importance of this operation continuing.

We explained to Mr. Dalton that we were doing our utmost to locate other Japanese for this firm so that these single, Canadian-born could be kept off ~~the~~ B.C. payrolls. Mr. Dalton argued that many of the single, Canadian-born being requested were highly skilled in difficult operations and just could not be replaced.

We discussed by telephone with Mr. Aydon, our Placement Officer in the Slocan area, if there was any possibility that he might find replacements for these men. We urged him to do this even if he had to take men off our own woods operations for the replacements.

As this firm wishes to begin operations almost immediately and in view of the urgency of the need, we have agreed that where Mr. Aydon is just not able to find replacements we will allow some of the single, Canadian-born to be taken back on the payroll but on a two months temporary Selective Service permit. The company will be advised that in two months they must be prepared to release these men and replace them with other help. In the meantime they can be training others to take over the highly

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skilled jobs. We felt that it was only sensible to compromise in this particular incident, as it was quite evident that strong pressure would be brought to bear if we did not.

It does, however, make our task much more difficult, getting these people to go to eastern Canada, if we continue to permit certain ones to accept private employment in B.C. Every time we do this all the others take the attitude of "wait and see."

We are raising this question because it will undoubtedly become magnified when we commence our repatriation and relocation programme. When we begin asking the single, Canadian-born Japanese if they wish to sign an application to return to Japan and they refuse, we are immediately presenting to them the alternative of accepting employment east of the Rockies. What is our position going to be with single, Canadian-born now employed on essential operations in B.C.? If we listen to the protests from employers, which are bound to be made, our success in getting people to go to eastern employment may be greatly reduced.

We think this whole question is of great importance to our future programme and we would appreciate the benefit of your advice.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

AIRMAIL. VANCOUVER, B.C.

1st March 1945.

Attention: Mr. Brown.

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

Re: SEGREGATION AND RELOCATION.

I wish to thank you for the speedy reply to our memorandum of February 22nd. Your comments are very helpful to us and as soon as we receive copy of the revised Statement of the Minister from you, we will have the printing done.

I had thought that I might try to visit the interior housing projects before this publicity went out, but on further reflection I thought it might be wise to wait until the publicity was out into the interior housing projects and then we could go through to sense the general reaction, meet the Japanese committees and discuss with them any questions that they might have in mind.

While we are not anticipating it, it has been suggested by people here who know the Japanese a lot better than I do, that they just might refuse to appear before the R.C.M.P. detachment to indicate whether or not they wish to sign the declaration. If this were likely to be the case, by a substantial number, we might have to revise our general technique.

In the meantime we do feel that it would be most useful to this programme if we got our supervisors of the interior housing projects to come into Vancouver next week for a full discussion of this programme. We feel that it is most essential that they are fully familiar with the objectives of the programme and that there is a common effort to get the best results.

I am also advised that the supervisors never have been invited to Vancouver for a meeting and that it might be a very appropriate way for me to meet them the first time. We will time the meeting of the supervisors so that the posters will be all ready for mailing when they leave here and the publicity will not be released into the interior housing projects until they return to the projects.

We would appreciate having your advice as to when an announcement of this programme should be released to the

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press and whether you would wish that this announcement be made here or be made from Ottawa.

We suggest that a general announcement could be made to the press and time its release so that it would coincide with the time when the posters arrive at the interior housing projects. The newspapers will certainly get the story as soon as that occurs and it might be better if a carefully prepared press announcement was made so that there would be no misinterpretation of the general object of this programme.

Do you think it might be well for us to call in the representatives of the newspapers here and the Canadian Press on the day when the posters will reach the projects, provide them with copies and discuss the programme in general with them? Perhaps you would prefer that this be done at Ottawa and if so we could advise you by wire on the day when our posters will reach the projects.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

360 Homer Street,

AIRMAIL. VANCOUVER, B.C.

22nd February 1945

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

Re: SEGREGATION AND RELOCATION.

We received your letter of February 13th with the various enclosures.

We have conferred here for two days on your proposals and have consulted at length with Superintendent Gray of the R.C.M.P.

The following comments are offered.

I. SEGREGATION FOR REPATRIATION.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

a. We would like to urge strongly that provision be made for paying a settlement grant to families or individuals volunteering for repatriation, where the proceeds from the disposition of their real and personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of $250.00 each for man and wife and $100.00 for each child in the family. The amount of such grant would be the difference between the proceeds from the sale of their real and personal property and the amount calculated as above.

It is felt here that this would have a very marked effect on many families with little or no assets who would hesitate to apply for repatriation because they would arrive in Japan with no capital.

A rough estimate worked out here places the cost of this at no more than half a million dollars. If the desire is to remove objections that may retard requests for repatriation, we believe that our proposal would be effective in accomplishing this result.

There may however, be reasons not familiar to us, why this is not considered desirable at Ottawa. Should however, it be considered favourably, we suggest that in the Minister's Statement, present paragraph No. 3 become No. 4 and a new No. 3 would read as follows:

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"In the case of both No. 1 and No. 2, where the proceeds from the disposition of real or personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of $250.00 for each adult and $100.00 for each child under sixteen years of age in that family which volunteers for repatriation, the Canadian Government will add the difference to their credit, for transfer by them to Japan."

b. We agree with the wording of present paragraphs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for purposes of the poster.

c. The third last paragraph refers to those already making application in "satisfactory form." We suggest all over sixteen years of age be required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment and that all be asked to fill out a new form, even though they may previously have made requests for repatriation to the Spanish Consul or the Department of External Affairs or the R.C.M.P. or ourselves.

Signing a new application will remove doubt as to the validity of previous requests, and will provide us with a uniform application form for all repatriate requests.

In cases where these persons do not wish to reaffirm their request and now want to remain in Canada, the refusal would be noted, with the reasons given, and these could be taken into account later when their cases were being considered by the Loyalty Commission. In the meantime their original request for repatriation would not be considered as having been cancelled.

We had considerable discussion about whether we should insist that all be required to indicate their intentions concerning repatriation. We came to the conclusion that if this were not done the programme would be very disappointing in its result. The opinion is held here that if it were left up to the people themselves to decide whether or not they wanted to make this request, the vast majority would just not appear before the R.C.M.P. detachment. This of course applies only to the organized effort in B.C., and particularly in the interior housing projects.

d. You may have particular reasons for leaving this in doubt, but we would recommend that the second last paragraph should read: "This assurance will not . . . . ." instead of "This assurance may not . . . . .". We believe this would strengthen our position considerably.

e. We suggest that the following should be printed below the Minister's signature, outlining the procedure for taking applications:

"The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at (name of town) from (date) to (date) and will take applications at (building).

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Every person of Japanese origin over sixteen years of age is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation."

Between now and the time the posters are printed the whole schedule will be worked out, including dates when the R.C.M.P. Detachment will be at the various places, and the information will be written in, in the above blanks.

II. PUBLICITY.

a. You have not indicated whether you wish us to do the printing here or whether this will be done in Ottawa after receiving these comments. It might save time if we could have it done here, and we will immediately proceed, once we hear from you concerning the aforementioned suggestions for revision in the Minister's Statement.

b. We suggest the Commissioner's Statement should also be printed as a poster.

c. The posters should be printed in both English and Japanese.

d. In addition to advertisements in the 'New Canadian', we think that announcements should be carried in all local papers circulating in the areas of the interior towns and also in districts where there are Japanese in private employment.

e. In conjunction with the advertising of the Minister's Statement, we believe that announcements should also be made within B.C. concerning the question of relocation with particular emphasis being directed to the employable people now in the interior housing projects.

f. We suggest that an announcement should be made in the press serving areas east of the Rockies, quoting the Minister's Statement and outlining where application forms for repatriation may be filled out. If we do not do this there may be a complaint from the Japanese that they were not advised of the programme for voluntary repatriation. In other words, we are of the opinion that merely sending details of the procedure to our supervisors and representatives east of the Rockies would not be adequate. Naturally publicity east of the Rockies would make no reference to the fact that all persons must report to signify their intentions, as we suggest should be done in B.C.

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g. We think it would be a good plan to send a full outline of the procedure for segregation and relocation to the Japanese Committees in B.C., and an outline of the procedure for making application for repatriation to Japanese Committees east of the Rockies.

III. PROCEDURE FOR TAKING APPLICATIONS.

a. We suggest that three weeks should lapse between the time when the posters are released until the R.C.M.P. Detachment begins its work at Tashme. This will allow sufficient time for full discussion of the matter among the Japanese themselves and time for them to communicate with immediate relatives located elsewhere. Successively longer periods would lapse between the time the posters are released and the time the R.C.M.P. Detachment begins its work at other points.

b. There will inevitably be a large number of requests from immediate relatives outside of the housing centres working in other provinces or in other districts of B.C., to come back to the housing centres to confer with parents or wives about whether they should sign or not. We had a lengthy discussion on this point.

It is felt here that these should be discouraged as much as possible but some latitude will have to be given. Many are likely to say that they just are not in a position to sign an application until they have conferred with fathers, mothers, sons or daughters, wives or husbands.

In the interest of securing as many applications as possible, we think where arrangements can be made with Selective Service and employers for temporary separation from employment, and where our supervisors or representatives are satisfied that the applicant genuinely wishes to return to a housing centre to discuss this question seriously with his or her immediate relatives, we probably should grant a permit for them to go. They will of course have to pay all their own expenses and their travel permit would only be temporary.

We shall be glad to have your thought on this.

c. Detailed arrangements will be worked out with the various supervisors so that applications can be taken as quickly as possible and with the minimum of disruption of essential employment.

d. In taking applications, a record will be kept of those not wishing to sign and those suitable for relocation will be immediately contacted with regard to eastern employment.

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e. We do not see any reason why those who do sign for repatriation should not continue to engage in outside employment in B.C.

f. With reference to your letter of February 16th concerning the question of maintenance, we were under the impression that Nationals and repatriates could not be cut off maintenance if they refused to accept employment in the projects. The opinion is held here however that the majority would work if cash incentive were provided.

Our Comptroller is of the opinion that it would be much more satisfactory to pay maintenance to all in the segregation centres who are not engaged in private employment, with an incentive wage to those employed by us in camp maintenance. The scale would be so calculated that the gross remuneration would not exceed the present wage rates.

Naturally, those who reside in the settlements but who are engaged in outside employment would support their own families.

With the commencement of the payment of family allowances, this whole question of maintenance will have to be re-examined.

g. In your paragraph No. 7, page 2 of your letter, we are not quite clear as to what is meant by the suggestion that application forms, when completed by the R.C.M.P., will be returned to R.C.M.P. Headquarters at Vancouver for recommendation and then turned over to us for signifying approval. We just cannot see what there is to recommend or approve after an application is signed. We wonder if what is meant is that the applications would be sent to Vancouver for checking as to correct names, spelling and numbers, and that the correct applications would be turned over to us for final signature.

h. With the exception of necessary segregation which must be done in proceeding with our plan to close Kaslo, we think it would be better to slow up segregation, until the canvass has been completed in the interior housing projects.

IV. RELOCATION.

a. We believe the publicity to be used in B.C. to encourage relocation should be released simultaneously with the publicity about repatriation. The Japanese people would then be presented at the same time with the idea that the two are alternatives.

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As our programme will be carried out first in the interior housing projects, those on self-supporting employment in B.C. would be left until the last. Thus employment opportunities in the East would first be available to those not now on self-supporting employment.

b. Our plan is to select two of our men likely to get the best results from the relocation effort and have them accompany the R.C.M.P. Detachment from town to town and area to area. In this way uniform and systematic effort will be made to relocate those not signing applications.

c. The question of policy concerning the issuing of licences to acquire business property is an extremely important one in the relocation programme. We do not think, however, anything should be included on this in our publicity or any statements be made to the Japanese until the policy is definitely settled and the details clear. When a policy is defined, if such licences were given only to those relocating east of the Rockies, it would certainly facilitate the programme.

d. We agree that efforts to relocate the Japanese nationals should be restricted to those who in all probability will be declared eligible to remain in Canada by the Loyalty Commission.

e. With reference to the Church plan, we suggest that not too much emphasis be given to farm employment but the variety should be as extensive as possible. The opinion here is that the largest proportion of potential relocatees are just not suitable for heavy work on farms but could be placed in lighter industry throughout the towns.

f. Arrangements should be completed as soon as possible for hostel accommodation to house families while satisfactory placement is being effected.

g. We believe that the present advance of $12.00 per month is inadequate. We concur with the rates you propose, namely $35.00 for an adult, $60.00 for a married couple, but that there should be $12.00 for each child, regardless of the number. We suggest that this should not be considered as an advance on maintenance but rather a relocation grant to provide some security until the family becomes established in the new employment.

h. It is proposed that payment of the afore-mentioned grant be by Post Office Money Order drawn on the point of destination or by some other similar method. Naturally they would be provided with a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit.

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V. SUGGESTED REVISIONS - COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

a. First paragraph - We suggest deletion of the last sentence as we would not want to discourage any Canadian-born Japanese from applying for repatriation.

b. Second paragraph - The following is suggested as a substitute:

> "Japanese in the projects who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal. This policy was made clear by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King in his announcement to members of the House of Commons, August 4th, 1944."

c. We suggest deleting the quotations from the Prime Minister's statement. We are dubious concerning the reference in his statement to co-operation with the provinces. If this reference is made we are certain to be asked pointed questions about that co-operation and if the provinces have agreed Japanese can remain where they re-establish, acquire property and go into business. The recent statement by Acting Premier Fallow of Alberta, namely - "after the war these birds have got to get out" - has already created considerable disturbance.

d. Third paragraph - The following is proposed as the third paragraph and is substituted for the eighth paragraph in your draft:

> "Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal."

e. Fourth paragraph - We propose the sixth paragraph in your draft should be the fourth and read as follows:

> "Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies."

f. Fifth paragraph - Your seventh paragraph is now suggested as our fifth and will read as you have it - "Those who do not . . . . . future by delay."

g. Sixth paragraph - We recommend that your fifth paragraph become the sixth and read as you have it - "To assist those . . . . . settlement are best."

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h. We suggest that your second last paragraph be deleted because we think the idea should not be conveyed that only Canadian-born Japanese are to re-establish east of the Rockies if they do not sign an application for repatriation.

i. Seventh paragraph - We propose this should read as follows:

> "The Department of Labour, through this administration, recognizes a continuing responsibility for the welfare of those who have left or leave the projects and move into employment east of the Rockies. The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a relocation grant which will increase in total amount with the number in the family.

We are attaching two copies each of the revised Minister's Statement and Commissioner's Statement, embodying our suggestions.

I wonder if you would have these checked and indicate approval or disapproval of our proposed changes.

If you wish the printing of the posters to be done here, if these could be returned by airmail, we will proceed immediately.

T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

TBP/EG

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PROPOSED MINISTER'S STATEMENT - REVISED.

The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the way, or sooner where this can be arranged:

1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.

2. In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

3. In the case of both No. 1 and No. 2, where the proceeds from the disposition of real or personal property do not equal an amount representing the total of $250.00 for each adult and $100.00 for each child under sixteen years of age in that family which volunteers for repatriation, the Canadian Government will add the difference to their credit, for transfer by them to Japan.

4. Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances will not be extended to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

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The special R.C.M.P. Detachment for taking applications will be at (name of town) from (date) to (date) and will take applications at (building). Every person of Japanese origin over sixteen years of age is required to report to the R.C.M.P. Detachment on one of these dates to signify his or her intention concerning repatriation.

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PROPOSED COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT - REVISED.

1. On February 13th, a statement was issued by the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, giving certain assurances as to property interests to persons of the Japanese race making voluntary application for return to Japan.

2. Japanese in the projects who want to remain in Canada should now re-establish themselves east of the Rockies as the best evidence of their intention to co-operate with the Government policy of dispersal. This policy was made clear by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, in his announcement to members of the House of Commons, August 4th, 1944.

3. Failure to accept employment east of the Rockies may be regarded at a later date as lack of co-operation with the Canadian Government in carrying out its policy of dispersal.

4. Several thousand Japanese have already re-established themselves satisfactorily east of the Rockies.

5. Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

6. To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment and Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment and successful settlement are best.

7. The Department of Labour, through this administration, recognizes a continuing responsibility for the welfare of those who have left or leave the projects and move into employment east of the Rockies. The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, sustenance allowance to be used while in transit and a ~~relocation grant~~ which will increase in total amount with the number in the family.

Vancouver, B.C.
March _____ 1945.

COMMISSIONER OF JAPANESE PLACEMENT.

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to Mr. MacNamara.

Herewith letter going forward to Mr. Pickersgill enclosing Minister's Statement and outlining procedure to be followed in taking applications for repatriation.

This letter has been drafted following discussion with Commissioner Head and I thought you would be interested in reading it before we sent it out.

I should think that in applying a policy of segregation of persons returning to Japan and discouraging eastern relocation of the majority of Japanese Nationals, we will have to change our maintenance policy so as to provide maintenance for these persons without recourse to their own assets. The only circumstances under which maintenance would be withheld in the segregation settlements would be in the case of those employed on camp maintenance or those who refuse to undertake the employment assigned to them in connection with camp maintenance.

If we are agreed on this policy and are in a position to make it known in the settlements at this time, such policy would, I think, give some encouragement to voluntary applications for repatriation.

Encs. A. H. Brown.

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Air Mail February 13, 1945.

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

You will by now have had a chance to study the Cabinet Minute of February 2, 1945, approving our repatriation and relocation plans. Our proposals on the present implementation of these plans are outlined herewith, and I would be obliged if you would proceed to put them into effect as soon as possible where you agree, and send us your views on any sections requiring further consideration and consultation:

SEGREGATION FOR REPATRIATION:

1. A signed copy is attached of the Minister's Statement, of this date, explaining the assurances to be given re property to those persons 16 years of age and over who volunteer to go to Japan.

2. We suggest the best way of handling this is for you to prepare a printed Poster along lines of attached draft, incorporating the Minister's Statement as well as an advice for the taking of Applications. This Poster should be displayed on Offices and street-corners in every Project, and in a full-page paid Advertisement inserted in the "New Canadian" to give wider coverage.

3. You should in the meantime consult with the Officer Commanding RCMP at Vancouver, to arrange for the Special Detachment of the RCMP which will tour the Relocation Centres in British Columbia, starting as soon after the display of posters as considered practicable. Arrangements will have to be made to enable those persons in isolated areas in British Columbia, including lumber camps and self-supporting projects, to complete Applications either before the Special Detachment or at the nearest RCMPolice or B.C. Provincial Police Office. We would assume that the settlements could be covered over a few weeks time following the initial call at Tashme.

4. A closing date for Applications, say April 30, 1945, is suggested as advisable to obtain an early decision from the Japanese, but may be extended if necessary later.

5. You will appreciate the dangers involved in any effort at undue pressure to sign up.

6. The actual procedure for taking Applications to be worked out by RCMP Hq here with the Officer Commanding RCMP at Vancouver, who will consult with you. The general procedure will be on the lin

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letter and memorandum of December 11, 1944. We are getting a rush job done on printing the six Application Forms as desired by the RCMP, seven thousand copies of each except Form No. JND, of which we are getting 16,000 copies. The RCMPolice here wish to keep a few hundred copies of each, and the balance will be shipped to you express at the end of this week.

7. As the Application Forms are completed by the RCMPolice, they will be sent at once to RCMPolice Headquarters at Vancouver for recommendation, then turned over to you for signature signifying approval. Each will be completed in four copies, of which one will be returned to the applicant, one copy kept on the Vancouver Record file, and the other two sent to the Registration of Enemy Aliens Branch at RCMPolice Headquarters, Justice Building, Ottawa. With these should come forward from time to time four copies of tabulated lists, as mentioned in Section 9 of our Dec. 11 memorandum, containing particulars of each applicant in a summarized form.

8. We believe it may be advisable to complete the initial canvass of the settlements to obtain a fair estimate of the total numbers for voluntary return to Japan before initiating the actual transfer of these families to segregation centres and the corresponding transfer of Japanese Canadian families out of the segregation centres. It may be moreover that an earlier movement to segregate before that time may discourage voluntary applications from those who are reluctant to move. On the other hand, early transfer of Japanese Canadians from Tashme may stimulate eastern movement among them. We believe you are in a better position to make an informed decision on this than we are and are simply raising the above for your consideration.

Our maintenance policy with respect to Japanese in the segregation centres will probably have to be revised so as to provide maintenance without recourse to their own assets or outside employment but with the necessity of undertaking employment in the settlement as required. A policy of this nature will probably help the segregation programme. You might discuss this and let us have your views in due course on it.

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3. We don't believe any organized effort should be taken to obtain applications for the Japanese now east of the Rockies until British Columbia has been covered as no immediate problem of segregation or relocation is involved. In any event, we would not think it wise to treat this group without distinction from the group in British Columbia. However in order that applications for repatriation will be available and may be completed by those outside B.C. who want to do so, all placement offices should be advised in due course of the procedure, furnished with necessary forms and arrangements made so that applications may be completed at the nearest R.C.M.P. detachment.

RELOCATION:

1. We suggest that coincident with the taking of applications for return to Japan, the Japanese Canadians in the settlements should be definitely advised that in view of the declared Government policy of dispersal they should take advantage of the employment opportunities east of the Rockies which are offered and that failure to do so may be regarded as evidence of a lack of co-operation or desire to re-establish themselves in Canada.

The issue of a statement by the Commissioner with appropriate publicity in settlements through the "New Canadian" and otherwise at a date shortly after the issue of Poster with the Minister's Statement would probably cover this. Attached draft is for your consideration for this purpose.

2. We would think that at a fairly early date the arrangements for transfer of authority over the issue of licences will be sufficiently advanced to enable us to lay down the policy which will be followed in dealing with such applications. This will be along the lines of restricting the issue of such licenses for the present to Japanese Canadians who by getting out into employment east of the Rockies have shown their acceptance of the policy of relocation and suitability for same.

3. I believe we are agreed that present efforts for relocation of Japanese Nationals should be limited to such as you would reasonably expect woul not be recommended for repatriation by a 'Loyalty

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Commission as for example those who have displayed an exceptional degree of co-operation with the Government during and since evacuation and have been long term resident or those who on compassionate grounds such as having a mature Canadian born family, definitely want to remain with the family in Canada.

4. The plan for Church-sponsored farm settlement in Ontario, of which Mr. Truemen has no doubt advised you direct and on which we have also written you, will, we hope, absorb some of these prospective relocatees in farming employment and small-town industry. If good results are obtained we will look forward to extending same in other areas.

You will appreciate that our suggestions have to be considered by you in the light of the intimate knowledge of the psychology of the Japanese in the settlements which your administration have and their present attitude.

Will you let us have progress reports on the programme as it is proceeded with.

A. MacNamara.

P.S. Suggest you consider what other provision on publicity might reasonably be put into effect to encourage eastern movement. For example, is our present advance of one month's maintenance to such persons at $12.00 per month adequate or would an increase to say $35.00 per single person, $60.00 for married couple and $12.00 per child with sliding scale up to say $85 or $90 help out and be warranted.

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N O T I C E

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY IN CANADA

The Minister of Labour for Canada has authorized publication of the following

S T A T E M E N T

"The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

(1) The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at the time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.

(2) In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of the war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

(3) Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances ~~may not be extended~~ do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 13th day of February, 1945.

(Facsimile signature)

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour for
Canada."

Follow with appropriate particulars of the facilities and procedure for completion and filing of applications in the settlements.

(Facsimile signature)

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement,
Department of Labour.

Vancouver, B.C.,
February , 1945.

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Air Mail

February 13, 1945.

Dear Mr. Pickersgill:

You will by now have had a chance to study the Cabinet Minute of February 2, 1945, approving our repatriation and relocation plans. Our proposals on the present implementation of these plans are outlined herewith, and I would be obliged if you would proceed to put them into effect as soon as possible where you agree, and send us your views on any sections requiring further consideration and consultation:

SEGREGATION FOR REPATRIATION:

1. A signed copy is attached of the Minister's Statement, of this date, explaining the assurances to be given re property to those persons 16 years of age and over who volunteer to go to Japan.

2. We suggest the best way of handling this is for you to prepare a printed Poster along lines of attached draft, incorporating the Minister's Statement as well as an advice for the taking of Applications. This Poster should be displayed on Offices and street-corners in every Project, and in a full-page paid Advertisement inserted in the "New Canadian" to give wider coverage.

3. You should in the meantime consult with the Officer Commanding RCMP at Vancouver, to arrange for the Special Detachment of the RCMP which will tour the Relocation Centres in British Columbia, starting as soon after the display of posters as considered practicable. Arrangements will have to be made to enable those persons in isolated areas in British Columbia, including lumber camps and self-supporting projects, to complete Applications either before the Special Detachment or at the nearest RCMPolice or B.C. Provincial Police Office. We would assume that the settlements could be covered over a few weeks time following the initial call at Tashme.

4. A closing date for Applications, say April 30, 1945, is suggested as advisable to obtain an early decision from the Japanese, but may be extended if necessary later.

5. You will appreciate the dangers involved in any effort at undue pressure to sign up.

6. The actual procedure for taking Applications to be worked out by RCMP HQ here with the Officer Commanding RCMP at Vancouver, who will consult with you. The general procedure will be on the lines of my

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letter and memorandum of December 11, 1944. We are getting a rush job done on printing the six Application Forms as desired by the RCMP, seven thousand copies of each except Form No. JND, of which we are getting 16,000 copies. The RCMPolice here wish to keep a few hundred copies of each, and the balance will be shipped to you express at the end of this week.

7. As the Application Forms are completed by the RCMPolice, they will be sent at once to RCMPolice Headquarters at Vancouver for recommendation, then turned over to you for signature signifying approval. Each will be completed in four copies, of which one will be returned to the applicant, one copy kept on the Vancouver Record file, and the other two sent to the Registration of Enemy Aliens Branch at RCMPolice Headquarters, Justice Building, Ottawa. With these should come forward from time to time four copies of tabulated lists, as mentioned in Section 9 of our Dec. 11 memorandum, containing particulars of each applicant in a summarized form.

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Our maintenance policy with respect to Japanese in the segregation centres will probably have to be revised so as to provide maintenance without recourse to their own assets or outside employment but with the necessity of undertaking employment in the settlement as required. A policy of this nature will probably help the segregation programme. You might discuss this and let us have your views in due course on it.

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RELOCATION:

1. We suggest that coincident with the taking of applications for return to Japan, the Japanese Canadians in the settlements should be definitely advised that in view of the declared Government policy of dispersal they should take advantage of the employment opportunities east of the Rockies which are offered and that failure to do so may be regarded as evidence of a lack of co-operation or desire to re-establish themselves in Canada.

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3. I believe we are agreed that present efforts for relocation of Japanese Nationals should be limited to such as you would reasonably expect woul not be recommended for repatriation by a Hearing

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Commission as for example those who have displayed an exceptional degree of co-operation with the Government during and since evacuation and have been long term resident or those who on compassionate grounds such as having a mature Canadian born family, definitely want to remain with the family in Canada.

4. The plan for Church-sponsored farm settlement in Ontario, of which Mr. Trueman has no doubt advised you direct and on which we have also written you, will, we hope, absorb some of these prospective relocatees in farming employment and small-town industry. If good results are obtained we will look forward to extending same in other areas.

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A. MacNamara.

P.S. Suggest you consider what other provision on publicity might reasonably be put into effect to encourage eastern movement. For example, is our present advance of one month's maintenance to such persons at $12.00 per month adequate or would an increase to say $35.00 per single person, $60.00 for married couple and $12.00 per child with sliding scale up to say $85 or $90 help out and be warranted.

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N O T I C E

TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY IN CANADA

The Minister of Labour for Canada has authorized publication of the following

S T A T E M E N T

"The Minister of Labour has been authorized by the Government of Canada to make known the following decisions made with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry, now resident in Canada, who make voluntary application to go to Japan after the war, or sooner where this can be arranged:

(1) The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at the time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.

(2) In the case of persons sent to Japan under any agreement for exchange of Nationals between Canada and Japan before the close of the war, under which agreement the amount of personal property and funds carried by the repatriates is limited, the Custodian of Enemy Alien Property will be authorized, on the advice of the Department of External Affairs, to provide such Japanese repatriates with receipts showing the property left behind in Canada, or net proceeds of same if sold, with a view to their being permitted to secure possession of their property or the net proceeds thereof after the end of hostilities.

(3) Free passage will be guaranteed by the Canadian Government to all repatriates being sent to Japan, and all their dependents who accompany them, and including free transportation of such of their personal property as they may take with them.

The above assurances will apply to such persons as have already made written application in satisfactory form to the Government of Canada to go to Japan, or who make written application hereafter for that purpose to the Government of Canada within the period of time fixed by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement for the completion and filing of applications.

These assurances may not be extended to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis.

Dated at Ottawa this 15th day of February, 1945.

(Facsimile signature)

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour for
Canada."

Follow with appropriate particulars of the facilities and procedure for completion and filing of applications in the settlements.

(Facsimile signature)

Commissioner of Japanese
Placement,
Department of Labour.

Vancouver, B.C.,
February , 1945.

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Draft Material for Commissioner's Statement re Re-settlement

On February 15th, a statement was issued by the Honourable Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Labour, giving certain assurances as to property interests to persons of the Japanese race making voluntary application for return to Japan. This statement has particular application and interest to persons who were born in Japan.

Canadian-born persons of Japanese ancestry in the settlements, who want to re-establish themselves in Canada and who are capable of taking employment east of the Rockies, should do so in their own best interests and as the best evidence of their intentions to do so in conformity with the Government in its policy of dispersal and re-settlement, as enunciated by the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King, in the House of Commons at Ottawa on August 4, 1944:

> "There is little doubt that, with co-operation on the part of the provinces, it can be made possible to settle the Japanese more or less evenly throughout Canada. They will have to settle in such a way that they must be able to pursue the settled lives to which they are entitled, and that they do not present themselves as an unassimilable bloc or colony which might again give rise to distrust, fear and dislike. It is the fact of concentration that has given rise to the problem.
>
> The sound policy and the best policy for the Japanese Canadians themselves is to distribute their numbers as widely as possible throughout the country where they will not create feelings of racial hostility."

To assist those who want to re-establish themselves in Canada, the Japanese Division Placement Offices and the Employment & Selective Service Offices, with the assistance of local Advisory Committees, are making special efforts this Spring to open up suitable employment opportunities across Canada in various lines of endeavour, and in areas where prospects of suitable employment and successful settlement are best.

The fact that the great majority of the several thousand of Japanese who have moved from British Columbia to employments in other parts of Canada over the past two years have successfully adjusted themselves to new conditions and earned the respect of the communities in which they have gone, should lend encouragement to those still resident in the settlements or working out from the settlements in British Columbia of their ability to do likewise.

Those who do not take advantage of present opportunities for employment and settlement outside British Columbia at this time, while employment opportunities are favourable, may find conditions of employment and settlement considerably more difficult at a later date and may seriously prejudice their own future by delay.

It is only fair to point out to those capable of employment who remain in the settlements and who continue to refuse suitable openings for employment beyond British Columbia without good cause, that the failure to do so may, at a later date, be looked on as evidence of lack of willingness to co-operate in the Government programme or the lack of any real desire for re-establishment in Canada.

This statement is particularly directed to the attention of Canadian-born Japanese in the settlements and other interior projects in British Columbia.

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The Department of Labour, through this administration, recognizes a continuing responsibility for the welfare of those who have left the settlements and have moved into employment in other parts of Canada

(Facsimile signature)

Vancouver, B.C.,
March 1945.

Commissioner of Japanese Placement

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AIR MAIL

Ottawa, February 27, 1945

Mr. T. B. Pickersgill,
Commissioner of Japanese Placement,
Department of Labour,
360 Honor Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your very comprehensive statement of views on the segregation and relocation programme.

These have been discussed here, and I would like to comment on the sections of your letter as follows:

I. Segregation

(a) We did have a provision for power to give resettlement grants to indigent Japanese repatriates in our original Submission to Council, but this provision was deleted at the request of External Affairs. We do not feel it advisable to reopen this issue at the present time.

(b) No comment necessary.

(c) Your suggestion to have everyone 16 years and over in British Columbia required to indicate intention to sign or refuse to sign an application for repatriation, is approved.

(d) We do not feel it wise to close the door completely now to a possible future concession concerning the property of repatriates, or to limit in this way the scope of action of the proposed Loyalty Tribunal. If you wish, the Minister's Statement may be amended to read: "These assurances do not apply to persons of the Japanese race repatriated on other than a voluntary basis". This wording will leave open the way for any possible future decision on the property of persons adjudicated disloyal by a Tribunal.

(e) Approved.

II. Publicity

(a) You may go ahead and get the printing done in Vancouver. We are asking Mr. McCord to take the necessary steps to get clearance at this end.

(b) Approved.

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(c) Approved.

(d) Approved.

(e) This is covered in Section IV.

(f) We do not favour announcements in the press east of the Rockies at this time, as it would stir up adverse comment. If you feel it advisable you can draw up a circular letter with instructions how and when to make applications to the R.C.M.Police, and request all Placement Officers east of the Rockies to make sure that every family or group of workers receives a copy of the letter.

(g) Approved.

III. Procedure

(a) Approved.

(b) We would agree to people who are working in B.C. rejoining their families in the settlements for a short visit if absolutely necessary in order to get a decision by the family on repatriation. The danger is that, unless carefully controlled, this will be made a wholesale excuse for holidays of indefinite length in the settlements.

As those on the Prairies, there would not be very many with immediate family connections still in the settlements. We would be inclined to say let the Supervisor decide on the merits of each individual case whether a person would be allowed to go back to a settlement for this purpose at his or her own expense.

As those in Ontario and Quebec, it is felt that their influence in the settlements would be in general adverse to repatriation rather than favourable. Here, if the Placement Officer feels that the person going back would influence the family toward repatriation, he might allow a short visit to the settlements, or under any other special circumstances. This must be kept under strict control from Vancouver to prevent any wholesale exodus westward of individuals who might be reluctant to come east again.

You should lay down rules for this which will facilitate any impetus toward repatriation.

(c) Approved.
(d) Approved.
(e) Approved.
(f) Approved.

(g) You will by now have received the blank Application Forms and will have noted the spaces at the bottom for recommendation by the R.C.M.Police and approval by the Commissioner of Japanese Placement. These were inserted at the request of the R.C.M.Police.

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They signify to the person concerned and to various officials that the application is in order and has been accepted, and that the person is only awaiting means of repatriation. Thus any further action required (such as revocation of citizenship) can be proceeded with at once.

(h) Approved.

IV. Relocation

(a) Approved.

(b) Approved.

(c) This matter of licenses for property will be settled in the near future, but it would be preferable if any statement on it were left in abeyance for the present. We will write on this matter shortly.

(d) No comment necessary.

(e) Messrs. Hectavish and Trueman are coming to Ottawa later in the week to confer on this among other things, and we will write after discussing the placement plan with them.

(f) Same as (e).

(g) This is approved, with the provision that the amount granted to the relocating family be called a "placement allowance" rather than a "relocation grant".

(h) Approved.

V. Commissioner's Statement

This draft Statement is approved as amended by you, with the exception of the last sentence in section 7, which should be revised to read as follows:

"The Department will also provide free transportation to eastern Canada for members of a family and their effects, a sustenance allowance to be used while in transit, and a placement allowance based in amount on the size of the family."

A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

HTP/LH

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STATEMENT.

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1. The net proceeds realized from the disposition of their property, real and personal, in Canada, and standing to their credit at time of repatriation, will be secured to them and may be transferred by them to Japan upon repatriation following the close of the war.

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Dated at Ottawa this 15th day of February, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell,
Minister of Labour.

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Deputy Minister of Labour.

HTP/LM

A0027083_366-000

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A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

HTP/LM

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- Honourable Mr. Mitchell:

With reference to Mr. Brown's memorandum attached.

As a matter of fact I think the Japanese who moved out of the protected areas under their own steam have been handled pretty much the same as any other men. I recall very definitely that Austin Taylor told me that was what was being done.

Sooner or later someone will question our authority.

I would recommend that the Order be amended. Do you approve.

AM:AJ

A. MacNamara

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, February 12 19 45.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

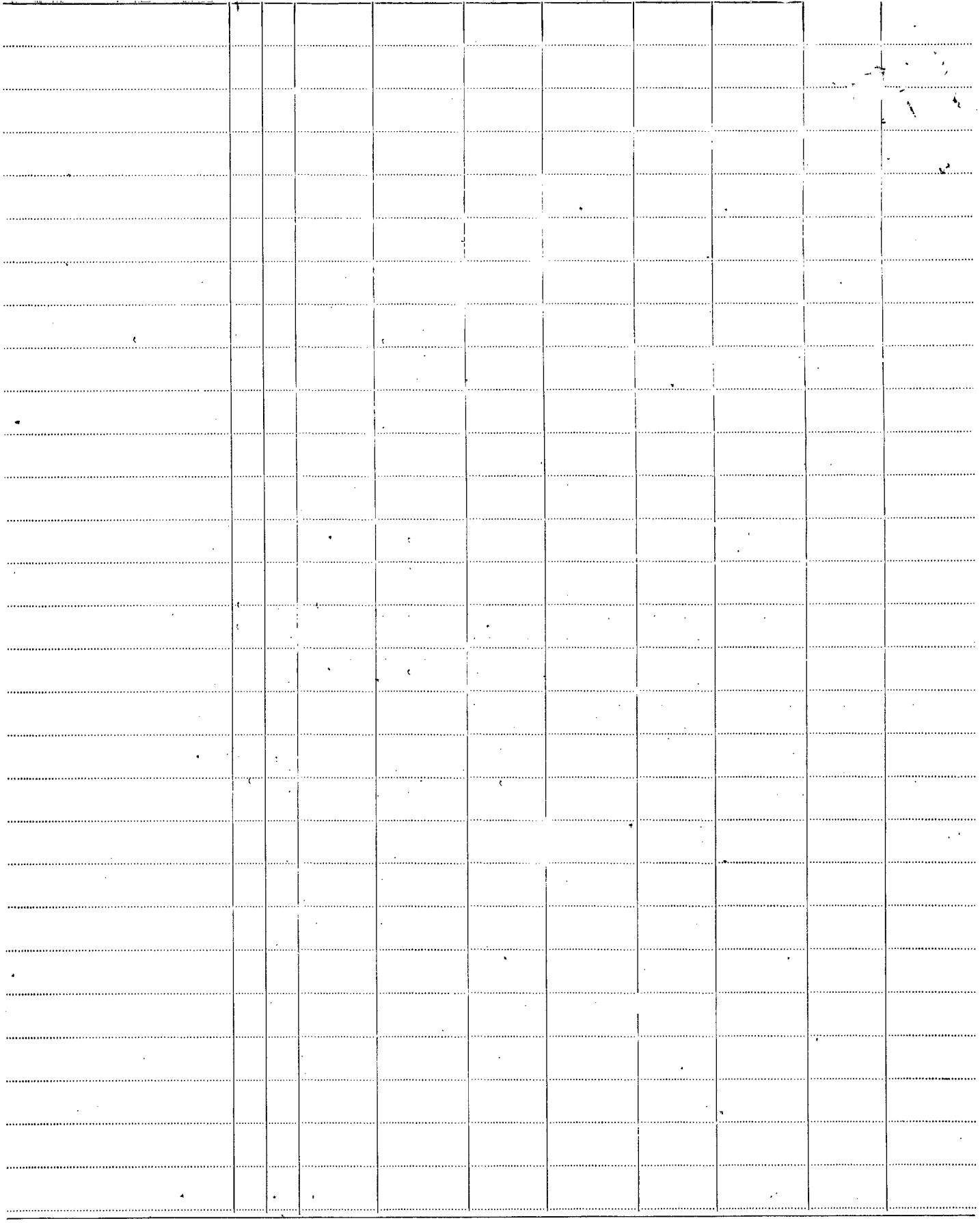
Our Japanese Administration are being asked to provide for the cost of hospitalization and medical services and maintenance and relief, from time to time, for Japanese in Canada who ~~are~~ were not evacuated from the coastal areas.

Under the existing Order, the authority of the Minister to provide for welfare of Japanese is limited to persons required to leave the protected area by the order of the Minister of Justice of 1942 and who were ordinarily resident within the protected area but left such area after February 5th, 1942. This leaves out of the picture those Japanese who were resident in the coastal area at the time of Pearl Harbour and who left the protected area prior to February 5th, 1942, probably in anticipation of an order. Administratively, it is rather difficult to distinguish between this group and those who left after February 5th, 1942. The question has been raised as to whether we should amend our Order to give us authority to provide welfare for those who were ordinarily resident in the area but left the area after Pearl Harbour but prior to February 5, 1942. I think, as a matter of fact, that, in practice, the administration have not been drawing the line between these two groups.

The most awkward group in this category are those who have moved into the interior of British Columbia after Pearl Harbour in the Okanagan territory and who, we have agreed, will not be permanent inhabitants of the area. This means that we will have to provide for maintenance and transportation to assist these people in movement elsewhere. I am not in favour of extending our responsibilities to Japanese but I think we will have to cover the group who left the area after Pearl Harbour but were resident in the area at that date. The matter is not an immediate issue but it has been submitted to us for consideration by our people at the coast.

A. H. Brown.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA February 13, 1945

MEMORANDUM - Honourable Mr. Mitchell:

With reference to Mr. Brown's memorandum attached.

As a matter of fact I think the Japanese who moved out of the protected areas under their own steam have been handled pretty much the same as any other men. I recall very definitely that Austin Taylor told me that was what was being done.

Sooner or later someone will question our authority.

I would recommend that the Order be amended.

Do you approve?

A. MacNamara

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