FILE NO. 23-2-3-18

VOL. NO.

FILE NO.

RECORD GROUP 27

VOLUME 647

FILE 23-2-3-18

DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT JAPAN

SUB-SUBJECT PLACEM

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May 15/46	BROUGHT FORWARD	Lammett	Pa	AP	MAY 15 1946
May 30/46	BROUGHT FORWARD	Lammett	Pa	AP	MAY 30 1946
Apr 1/55	Requested	Miss Royce	PA	M.R.	APR 5 1955
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10-43

IMPORTANT—DO NOT FAIL TO NOTIFY RECORDS WHENEVER A FILE IS PASSED DIRECT TO ANOTHER BRANCH

FILE NO. 23-2-3-18

VOLUME NO.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FROM.....

TO.....

SUBJECT JAPANESE

SUB-SUBJECT PLACEMENT & RELOCATION PLANS

FILE TITLE TRAINING & PLACEMENT OF JAPANESE CANADIAN GIRLS

CROSS REFERENCES

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Nov 28/60	requested	Clynick			

1.
10-43

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VOL. NO. FILE NO.

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FILE No. 23-2-3-18

CHARGED OUT	TO	RETURNED
Apr [redacted]'55	Miss Royce	Apr 7/55

G.A. 553

TO: CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room [redacted], Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-3-18

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

Department of Labour
10

12 - 640 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

June 7, 1946.

AIR MAIL

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Confederation Building,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:-

When I wrote to you on May 16th, I said that Mr. Pickersgill or Mrs. Booth would call me if possible before the 1st of June to go further into the plan for the re-location of Japanese girls.

Not having heard from either of them, I called Mr. Pickersgill yesterday to ask if things had let up over at his office. He said that the first boat had gone out, but another was to leave in two weeks and it was impossible to spare any time for this project. He said it very firmly. This means, of course, that it will be the 1st of July before the subject can be brought up again, and I shall have left for the East by that time.

I was interested the other day when I received a letter from Dr. W. S. Kirkland, Registrar of Trade Schools in Ontario, asking my opinion on whether he should grant a license for Dorothy Morishita to operate a dressmaking school. She had had one in Vancouver, and I was much pleased to be able to assure him that she was qualified and had conducted a good school.

Yours sincerely,

Frances Emma Eaton

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Associate Director.

AB
12-6-46

TO: [redacted]ENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-3-18

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

10

Department of Labour
18 1946
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

12 - 640 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

May 16, 1946.

AIR MAIL

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Confederation Building,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:-

After receiving the attached, I got in touch with Mr. Pickersgill as soon as I could to ask his opinion on when this plan might be undertaken.

He is very busy during this month, but I think would be prepared to give it further consideration about the 1st of June. I suggested to him that there were several things which might be cleared up before that date, if Mrs. Booth could be spared to talk to me about them. However, she is equally as busy as Mr. Pickersgill.

I arranged that they would let me know when they could spare a little time for further discussion. I shall keep you posted, particularly if the 1st of June appears to be too early.

re placement of Japanese women

Yours sincerely,

Frances Eaton,

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Associate Director.

Enc.

CANADA

Department of Labour

MAY 10 1946

To:

DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

PLEASE REFER TO:

MAY 13 1946

FILE No. 11-6-10

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

OTTAWA, ~~10th~~ May 1946.

Memorandum to Mr. MacNamara

You wrote me some little time ago concerning the proposal of Mrs. Eaton for the placement of employable single Japanese women, who are now in the settlements.

I am attaching copy of Minutes of Meeting held by Mr. McKinstry in this connection, which he forwarded to me with a letter dated 6th instant. He states in his letter -

> "I feel, however, that when this month is over that a procedure could be worked out in close cooperation with Mr. Pickersgill and his department, to interview any girls who might agree to moving out of the settlements and I am suggesting that when we know from Mr. Pickersgill how many girls to interview and the settlements they are in, that lists be made up by each separate settlement showing the names, age, occupation and years of experience of the girls concerned. These lists could then be sent to each Regional Employment Officer who, no doubt, in turn would hand the matter over to their Women's Employment Division to see where these girls could be placed. However, the one important point of this work would be to make sure that these girls would have proper housing accommodation."

I would be glad if you would advise me if you think any further action should be taken in the meantime.

S.H. McLaren
A/Chief Executive Officer.

Encl.

CONFERENCE - Regional Superintendent's Office - May 2, 1946.

INTERVIEW OF JAPANESE BY N.E.S. OFFICERS

Those Present:	Mr. Wm. McKinstry	-	Regional Superintendent
	Mr. D.J.Stephenson	-	Asst.Regional Superintendent
	Mr. Wm. Horrobin	-	Regional Employment Officer
	Mrs. Rex Eaton	-	Associate Director, N.S.S.
	Miss E.S. Morley	-	Supervisor, Women's Division
	Mr. T. Pickersgill	-	Commissioner of Japanese Placements
	Mrs. Booth	-	Japanese Division

The memorandum from Mr. MacNamara re interviewing of Japanese was read by Mr. McKinstry.

Mr. McK: As you know, there are many difficulties involved. I would like to ask you, Mr. Pickersgill, have you any employment record of these single girls?

Mr. Pick: We know their background by examining their files. We have the employment record for the past four years of the majority of these single girls up to 25 years of age. We examined the figures at Tashme. Out of 108 girls, there were 8 over 25. We checked into the background of these girls. Ninety percent never did anything except go to school and help mother before they went to the Settlements. Since they went to the Settlements, we have employed some of them as clerks, stenographers, Nurses' Aides, teachers and others are not employed because there is no employment available. Now, that is what would be revealed on any examination of the past record of the vast majority of these single girls in the Settlements. The ones in the settlements did not have any employment prior to evacuation, and have been there ever since. A lot of these girls will be leaving on the first shipments to Japan. We made an analysis, after your letter came over yesterday, of Tashme.

(Analysis of occupations of Japanese girls in Tashme given to those present at the meeting.)

Mrs. Booth: The Supervisor at the Settlements is in the position of seeing these girls all day and dealing with them all the time.

Mr. McK: Are these teachers teaching English or Japanese?

Mr. Pick: We have given them three years training in summer school, operated by us and paid by us for Japanese girls.

Mr. Pick: We feel that there would be little to be gained, and I know you want us to speak frankly on this. We feel that there would be little to be gained by sending these representatives in to interview these girls. We feel very strongly that we would not want this done before the end of May. We are going to be terribly busy in our Settlements getting these people packed and off to Japan. We feel that the less people there are in there interviewing these people just now, the better. I feel very strongly on that. We have to remember this that

every day these girls are being constantly interviewed by our Welfare Officers (two ladies and one man) by our Supervisor and by our Assistant Supervisor. In the Slocan Area, we have a man who does nothing but interview people for employment. We would not want to have this interviewing done during May, because these people are going to be disturbed enough. The Government has placed this first shipment on the highest priority to get these people out. We feel, the less people talking to them the better.

Secondly, in the process of repatriation, we have to convert their money into Japanese Currency. There is a staff of a dozen people going to Tashme next Tuesday to convert their money. Accommodation is taxed to capacity for sleeping quarters. We have staff houses, but our own permanent employees occupy these quarters and we have not much surplus space. Tashme is 15 miles from Hope. The road is hazardous - a lot of blasting every other day and you never know when you can get out of there. I would be very loathe to see this begin until at least after the first of June. Mrs. Booth, you have many more thoughts on this than I have. I want you to be very frank in assessing the merit of this idea.

Mrs. Booth: There isn't a very great deal of value in it, inasmuch as that ground has been covered two or three years ago when we had many girls in the Settlements. We have only 400 girls, out of 10,000 people, in that age bracket. These girls, some of them, are school teachers and we need them. You could not let them go, really, almost if you wanted to. They belong there definitely to family groups. This to me, is the essential point. We have only girls left who have resisted us for four years. In other words, they intend to stay with their families, Actually, they are an asset to the family. A family is generally comprised of a man and his wife and perhaps three children. Now, we are trying to send these families to farm employment and a girl over 16 is an asset to the family. Right at the present time, when there is farm placement in Ontario for fruit packing, a girl over 16 will help in the family. As far as employment goes, they really haven't many other skills except clerical work and school teaching. Actually, we have had a position advertised as a Stenographer, $25.00 per week, and we haven't had one girl apply for that position to go as a Stenographer to eastern Canada. They just won't go to that job because they won't leave their families. And the girls that do go will practically all go to domestic employment in Toronto. Every person in these towns wants to go to Southern Ontario and Toronto - that is - any girl that makes up her mind to go away from her family. We are averaging, perhaps, 10 or 15 girls out per month.

Mr. McK: I notice here at Tashme, you have 100 girls here between 18 and 25 all employed by you except 15.

Mrs. Booth: They will all be for family reasons.

Mr. McK: How many of these girls are due for repatriation - ?

Mr.Pick: That are included in the volunteers?
There will be no enforced repatriation, but we have been asked to facilitate their departure.

Mr. McK: How many girls are included in the voluntary movement from Tashme?

Mr.Pick: About 20.

Mrs. Booth: In New Denver there are practically none. In the other two towns, there would be about the same average as in Tashme.

Mr. McK: Whey do you think New Denver won't have any?

Mrs. Booth: Because New Denver was a place of concentrated families - fathers and mothers - mostly nationals.

Mr. Pick: We should make this point clear. Last summer after we conducted this Survey, we carried through what we call our programme of segregation. We placed on certain settlements those who wanted to go to Japan, and in other centres, those that did not because we felt that the two groups should not be mixed up together. So, we placed in these settlements, Tashme, Lemon Creek, Slocan and Greenwood, people that had signed for repatriation. This last year that thing has been kicked around and there has been an Appeal to Supreme Court so that our programme has been delayed, but we did not know that at the time. Therefore, we made no effort whatever to re-locate people from these settlements because we thought their destination was going to be Japan. It is only since the Government has modified its policy that we realized we were going to have a lot more people to place east of the Rockies than we thought we had. They signed for repatriation of their own free will and so we thought it was illogical to move these people east when they were going west, and we tried to provide such employment in the Settlements as we could until the boats were ready. We thought there were going to be 10,000 but our latest figure is 1,531 that will begoing strictly voluntarily on this first boat. It is only that last 2 or 3 months that we have been putting the "bee" on these people. We had very gratifying results in March. About 200 went East and this last month will be the biggest month since the evacuation. These people are getting to the point where they want to move as families and practically all the people that are going, are going as family units. We are going to open up a place in Ontario, which was formerly a National Defence Camp, where there is housing and equipment to accommodate 150 families. I am confident that when that place is officially opened, that we will clear a lot of people.

Mr. McK: Will that be compulsory?

Mr. Pick: No. They will be able to go as the family unit. We do not have to worry about housing. We can place all the men we can get down there in logging. As soon as we get that place cleared, we are going to start laying off from logging and lumbering in Tashme because we will tell them, "There is a job for you at Naize and a place for your family to reside." NEYS I was at Tashme the day before yesterday. They were asking me - "When are these places going to be open so our families can go with us". That is the whole problem. When I say this, we do not want you to think that we do not want all the help we can get.

Mr. McK: What is your system now regarding getting employment in Eastern Canada.

Mr. Pick: The system, generally, is this. We have an office in Lethbridge, in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. These offices work through the Employment Service in very close co-ordination. These jobs are lined up there and forwarded to us. We clear them through out settlements and work on them. I think we must have now, 2,000 orders for Wood Snipers all across Ontario if we could only get the housing lined up.

Mrs. Booth: Mrs. Booth read an excerpt of a letter from Mr. Truman, (Ontario) which indicated that there were 90 families waiting agricultural placement in Southern Ontario.

You can see that even that picture of the girls may be very inaccurate because there may be 10 or 15 girls in these families waiting to go with their families. There may be 90 families but no jobs to match the families. When we cannot match a familiity with the job, we send them to the hostel, but the accommodation is so small, it is a bottle-neck. In the last two weeks we have cleared 25 families through to Alberta without any special push from our office. That is, generally, an Alberta movement and that is continuing right through May.

Mrs. Eaton: At the time of registration we may get their preference as far as the locality to which they would want to go. Our most hopeful places for them seem to be Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

Mrs. Eaton: I would like to speak in principle about this idea. We all work for the same man, and all try to follow the policy that is set by that Department expressed through Mr. MacNamara. Undoubtedly, when I heard from him, I got the idea that there must be more pressure put on this relocation business. He grasped at once that it was the retarding influence on the girls in the family circle, and he knows that, yet he comes back every time to me with the pressure that something will have to be done to speed it up. Mr. MacNamara has a bit of a genious for taking a situation that has gone stale and applying something that is a new approach.

Mr. Pick: This situation has not gone stale, because the people are Japan bound. I do not think it is fair to say that something has gone stale when I have the evidence that it hasn't. We must try to defend what we have been doing. We have been trying to do our job.

Mrs. Eaton: I have no place in the situation whatsoever except to offer, if possible, an idea that might be followed by the Department. I am not accusing or was not interested until this pressure was put on me by Mr. MacNamara. I am accustomed to having such situations put before me for ideas. That is part of my function. So I can only suggest. The best idea that I can see would be something toward it.

Mrs. McK: What I am trying to clear in my mind is just what procedure we would adopt for the registration to be of any value. Would our registration be any more valuable than that used by Mr. Pickersgill?

Mrs. Eaton: Mr. McKinstry, you know that sometimes unremitting pressure along a certain line brings results. It doesn't mean new people taking it, but constantly talking of some available opportunity, and a new person doing it often has a greater impact than the person that has been doing it before. Mrs. Eaton then read an excerpt from her memorandum to Mr. MacNamara expressing her idea re interviewing of Japanese women. Part of this memorandum is as follows:

"I am assuming for the moment that the Japanese will be persuaded and not compelled to leave B.C. and that pressure is required. I think that every employable Japanese woman should be interviewed and not interviewed

by anyone known to them. Their aptitudes and type of employment preferred should be obtained. If two interviewers could be borrowed from the Employment Service for two months, this would be most satisfactory. Approximately 400 women are to be interviewed. As the records are completed, they should be sent to the Women's Division of N.E.S. and some of the records sent to the Employer Relations Division. If this plan is of any value, this could be discussedlater. The Women Officers should then search for openings. I would not advise having this work done by those who have been already doing it. A new person is required. The welfare officers should, as now, take the responsibility for safeguarding the welfare of the girls if relocation is arranged. I discussed these suggestions with Mrs. Booth and she expressed no objection. She believes that the residue population of the settlement make up an extremely difficult problem."

That is what I wrote to Mr. MacNamara.

Mr. McK: The question of continuing the survey and re-interviewing these people is going to be a difficult job.

Mrs. Eaton: Supposing there were a job in Toronto. The girl affected would be called in and the thing put before her and the more times she is called in the more nearly you come to breaking down the attitude to stay.

Mr. McK: Call them in to where?

Mrs. Eaton: Into the centre where the office is.

Mr. McK: The difficulty is - How are you going to get them into the office.

Mrs. Eaton: I suggest that it be tried for two months.

Mr. McK: It would not take two months to do the preliminary work.

Mrs. Booth: About the positions in the East. If there are positions other than domestic work, would Selective Service undertake to arrange for accommodation, because the parents won't let them go.

Mrs. Eaton: You have already sent girls to the East - to Hostels.

Mrs. Booth: But that is for Farm placements.

Mrs. Eaton: We have our Housing Registry. We have found accommodation for thousands upon thousands of war workers.

Mrs. Booth: *Your employment officers would* take that responsibility? (Of finding housing accommodation)

Mr. McK: No. I do not think they could.

Mrs. Eaton: We would have to make special arrangements. The arrangements could be made with our own officer or through the Y.

Mrs. Booth: But they won't even go to that sort of thing.

The Y, for instance, at the present time, in London is offering domestic work to girls - as cooks, without being able to obtain accommodation. But their parents won't let them go. They are all under 23.

Mrs. Eaton: I know that, say, in the Book Bindery trade, down there, Ryerson's Press and so on, they are always looking for girls.

If there are jobs like that, why aren't they turned over to the Placement Officers in Toronto?

Mr. Pick: One of the principle jobs is co-ordination with the Employment Service.

Mrs. Eaton: Sometimes you need to set up a very definite co-operation dealing with certain points. It just gives a thing life, that is all.

Mrs. Booth: That would be all it would do. They won't accept the jobs.

Mr. McK: Did you ever get any girls for that job in Montreal in that factory?

We got about 3.

I think that was textiles. He was operating machines and wanted machine operators - it was in a clothing factory.

Mrs. Booth: The same girls would take that work in New Denver, but they would not leave to go to Montreal.

Mrs. Eaton: I think the financial side would come into it.

Mr. Pick: I think, too, Mrs. Eaton, and this is an extremely important policy of the Government - that it does not want any more concentration of these people in certain areas than can be avoided. That is why we are so keen on this Northern Ontario project. We have a vast area through there in which there are few people of Japanese origin. Southern Ontario, Toronto, are getting an undue number. If we are going to accomplish, we must distribute these people fairly, evenly, if we can. For instance, in Alberta, we are getting overloaded. We are trying to make an even distribution with the idea of avoiding future concentration.

Mrs. Eaton: We could fit in with whatever plan that is.

Mr. Pick: Here is the danger with this plan of yours. You are going to talk to girls about a job, about her skill. She is going to get all excited about going to that job - "If my family can go too". We are not particular for them to go anyway, if we can get them to go to some of the other Settlements. We have to keep that in mind too. What are we accomplishing in the distribution of these people. Are we overloading a certain area. It is amazing how the whole thing might be upset.

Mrs. Eaton: Make your own stipulations.

Mr. Pick: If we go in there and talk to them about a certain job at their own skill and talk to them about an hour and then say, well, the only place you can have that is at Fort William. It seems to me that it would be far better to get that family to Fort William or ~~Naize~~ Weiss.

Mrs. Eaton: What about your concentration at Fort William?

Mr. Pick: It is not right at Fort William. We have another settlement in Northern Ontario. There are very few through there and if we can get these people in there and settled down, for many years to come, it will be a happy solution to the

problem, and we just cannot get families into Toronto, Montreal, or Hamilton on account of Housing.

Mrs. Booth: They are all going to Southern Ontario with their families if we don't stop them. There are 2,000 jobs in Toronto alone.

A list of the skills of the girls at Tashme given to Miss Morley.

Mrs. Booth: The girls in some cases, have no other skill. A number of these girls have dressmaking skills. We have positions for them as dressmakers, but they won't go to them.

Mr. Pick: I wonder if it wouldn't be better first, to have two women do some research work in our own office. You can get their cards. You can see the family file. You can find out from us if we are considering relocating the girl at ~~Naize~~ Nisei. Then, do not talk to her about Toronto.

We do not want to upset any mass movement of single girls against a family. That is one thing that will have to be kept uppermost in our minds.

Mr. McK: It is a question of offering jobs. The other question of registration, of course, isn't so much a problem outside of the actual registration. I still am trying to grope in the dark as to a procedure which we could adopt whereby the registration would be of any value. By that I mean this, that there is no use of us going out and spending money to register these girls, if we do not know where we are going to head for.

Mrs. Eaton: I have it quite clear in my mind. It was my idea that they would go in to register the girls and that as these registration forms would be made up that they would be sent out to several offices.

Mr. McK: A list of the skills, occupations, experience of each girl could be made up for each settlement and then send that list to the Regional Employment Officer of each Region. The Regional Employment Officer could turn it over to one of his advisors and they would go out then and locate the jobs. The sticker would be, in the first place, to get the bodies, and in the second place, to get something to cover the bodies after you get them there. The first job would be to get them to accept the job. We tried this before with men, at Lemon Creek and it didn't work. We got about 15 out of about 200.

Mr. McK: Suppose there were four jobs came in from Ontario. Before those girls could be approached for that, it would have to be submitted to the Japanese Division.

Mr. Horrobin: The Japanese Division should be consulted as to who should be interviewed and registered.

Mr. Pick: That is why we wonder whether the women you suggest have any chances of getting any better results than what we are doing.

Mrs. Eaton: It brings new people and the interviewing is done from a little different training than social work.

Mr. McK: One of the difficulties in regard to the men was - the minute our people went into that camp, they were three days before they could get one. They just simply boycotted us and we finally had to practically drag them through the office before we could get any action.

Miss Morley: It must be all more or less of their own volition. You cannot force them to come, but they know you are trying to force them to come. After all, we know that some of these young Japanese women have been well educated in our country. Some of them have skills that could be used and maybe they would like to get away from their parental roof.

Mr. McK: That is just the point. They have had four years to do that.

Mrs.Booth: The cream has always been going. The most intelligent girls have always been going. In the ones that are left behind there isn't a University girl among them with the exception of the Superintendent of Schools. All these girls put their signatures to documents saying they wanted to go to Japan. Now, that has been changed. two or three months ago. Not until November did the Government allow any of these people to go East who were to go to Japan.

Mrs. Booth: I know how qualified the women you would send out would be, but I don't think they would get the truthful answers from the girls. Some girls will say they want to do something just for the sake of saying it. We had, in every centre dozens of girls that wanted to be nurses. But when it cam to going back East and accepting positions, they would not go.

Mrs. Eaton: But of course, that isn't a new experience for the Employment Service.

Mr. Pick: I just can't agree to have this interviewing done in May.

Mrs. Eaton: What about the plan in June?

Mr. Pick: I would prefer to have it modified.

Mrs.Eaton: Do you mean modified or some of the points made more clear?

Mr. Pick: I would prefer to have it modified to see which girls were to be interviewed at first. Once these officers were sent out they would have a double responsibility, both to your Organization and to us. I would want some reaearch work done first in our files and examine the files of each individual girl. There is another thing - our policies change so hurriedly. Two weeks ago, we didn't know we were going to get these ships for three months. Now it has broken, we are going to get them immediately.

The first boat will be leaving May 27th - carrying 670 Japanese.
The second boat will be leaving May 31st - carrying 960 Japanese.

Mr. McK: I want to see a clear-cut line of action and proper cohesion between our two departments.

The Government is anxious to see these people depart.

Mr. Pick: Not that we are going to stop relocation. I bet we will send 1000 people out in May. But today, this thing is a

little extraordinary and I am dubious about this plan. However, that wouldn't stop you from doing any work in Head Office.

Mr. McK: I don't think it is up to us to do the preliminary research. You submit to us the list of the names of the girls in your Department.

Mr. Pick: You wouldn't be satisfied with the number of girls we would submit. We would have to sort them out and I think we have good reasons that you would want to know.

Mr. McK: You want us to send girls down there to go through 300 to 400 files?

Mr. Pick: That is what we have to do.
The names submitted to you would be few.

Mrs. Booth: The girls intending to go at the end of June would be eliminated from the list immediately.

Mr. McK: You would eliminate from the list those going to Japan. Another elimination would be those going east anyway. There is no use of us going to interview girls where there are 40 or 50 taken care of already. We need some form of report of the number of girls left.

Miss Morley: If we could get that report - the problem might not look as sizeable.

Mrs. Eaton: If we are going to follow this through into the hostels, the more work we do here the better it will be.

Mr. Pick: The girl we are sending away, we want her interviewed after she has left.

Mrs. Eaton: Then have another Region do it.

Mr. McK: That is just something I am turning over in my mind. I am going to give my ideas on what procedure should be adopted on this thing here because the question of re-interviewing these girls after reaching their destinations - that presents a serious problem. Who is going to take the responsibility for seeing that they get housing?

Mrs. Eaton: If this was approved and put into effect, I would have to go at that angle too through the use of our Advisory Committees. They would turn around and help us on this.

Mrs. Booth: What attitude would they take toward girls who refused to take placement?

Mr. McK: I am going to whip up what I think should be done on it. I may say I am in agreement insofar as delaying it until June is concerned.

Mrs. Eaton: If there is any value in the idea, then we shouldn't go all through May just letting it rest because, if we should start at the first of June, we have so many other things to discuss before you can even start interviewing.

TO: [redacted] CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-3-18

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

AM:MEM

Ottawa, May 7, 1946

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Department of Labour,
12-640 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mrs. Eaton:

The plan you suggested in regard to re-location of Japanese girls is, in my judgment, 100% right.

Mrs. Booth and Mr. Pickersgill are both very competent people. Nevertheless, there are times when "stir up we beseech ye the hearts of thyy faithful people" is still good.

The tendency amongst some of our folks is to get themselves confined to one section of the Labour Department activity; "crawl into a hole and pull the hole in after them".

As you say, I am sure the discussion will be beneficial and possibly the time is not opportune for a new approach because of the anticipated movement to Japan.

Thanks for keeping me posted.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

AB
9.5.46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

Department of Labour
MAY 7 1946

12 - 640 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

May 3, 1946.

AIR MAIL

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Confederation Building,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:-

I attended a meeting yesterday afternoon regarding the re-location of Japanese girls. It was called by Mr. McKinstry. Mr. Pickersgill, Mrs. Booth, Miss Morley, Mr. Horrobin, and Mr. Stephenson were also there.

Mr. Pickersgill and Mrs. Booth explained the difficulties again, and particularly the inadvisability of having anything new introduced, at least until the first of June because of the overcrowded, understaffed conditions at the centres, and the danger of disturbing the already disturbed Japanese during the month when many are going to Japan.

After a while I got a chance to read the plan I had suggested in my letter to you. It is really a very simple little plan, worked out so that it could be fitted in to the administration of both the Japanese Commission and U.I.C. Its main idea is to provide a new impact upon the problem and spread out the responsibility. I found myself in a bit of a storm centre, when I said that you were the sort of person who liked to have a new approach made to a problem, which had seemed to get stale. Of course, I should have said, "when a situation had seemed to arrive at a stalemate". However, we got by that.

The upshot was that any action will be deferred until June. In the meantime, the plan will be considered, although Mr. Pickersgill states that the authority of his organization is not to be set aside, which is alright, and that no one shall be interviewed regarding employment except those approved by his organization which too is alright if not carried too far.

P.T.O.

Mr. McKinstry will study the plan to see whether he thinks it could be reconciled to U.I.C. procedures here and nationally. If anything should come of this, there are points to which I shall have to give further consideration. Housing for single girls is apparently extremely difficult. Mr. Pickersgill warns that offering employment to a single girl might encourage the family to move to a centre where no further Japanese concentration is desirable.

No matter what comes of this, the discussions have done some good. Of course, I do not know as yet whether you think these ideas of mine have any merit. Probably the best thing is just to keep you posted until I hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

Maudeen Eaton

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Associate Director.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-3-18

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

O t t a w a,
May 3, 1946.

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

Attention: Mrs. C. V. Booth

Re: C.V.T. Training for Japanese Canadian Girls

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum from Miss Marion M. Graham, Supervisor of Women's Training, with a copy of Schedule "M" on the Re-establishment Training Agreement.

You will observe that the usefulness of this Training is rather limited for our purpose by the fact that up to the present only four provinces have signed the Agreement, the four provinces being those where it is least useful to us.

I would suggest that you discuss this matter with Miss K. F. Miles of the British Columbia Regional Office and, if you consider it advisable, circularize the Placement Offices.

Yours very truly,

A. H. Brown.
Assistant to the Deputy.

HTP:MS

4/5/46

- Mr. Pammett: May 2, 1946.

Would you mind writing, for attention of Mrs. Booth, on this matter and send her the schedule and copy of Miss Graham's letter. Mrs. Booth will no doubt circularize the placement offices if she considers it advisable and she can get any further details from Miss Miles in Vancouver.

A. H. Brown

AHB:AJ

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1946.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. A.H. Brown,
Assistant to the Deputy

Re: C.V.T. Training for Japanese Canadian Girls

1. This will acknowledge your memo of 29th April on the above noted subject. As mentioned in my memo of 26th April, the centres chosen for training for other than veterans must be in the provinces which have signed the necessary Agreements. I refer to the Re-Establishment Training Agreement, Schedule M, 1945-46. To date, only four provinces have signed this Agreement, namely, B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

2. All these provinces have copies of Schedule M, which outlines in full detail the procedure necessary in making application for admission to our Training Schools.

3. I believe your question of recommendation and approval for training is answered in Section 2, Sub-Sections (a) and (b) of this Agreement. May I add that both Saskatchewan and Alberta are nicely set up in facilities for women's training, and I feel sure our Regional Committees will be most co-operative. Listed below are the Provincial Women Supervisors for C.V.T. Attached is a copy of Schedule M. Please contact me if I can be of any further assistance.

B.C. -- Miss K.F. Miles, 81 Robson St. Vancouver
Alta. - Mrs. S.M. Ross, 217 - 7th Ave. W. Calgary
Sask. - Miss E. Coulter - Dept. of Education, Regina
Man. -- Miss H. Sparrow - 364 Main St. Winnipeg
Ont. -- Miss J. Torrance, 50 Gould St. Toronto
P.Q. -- Miss S. Simard - 132 St. James St. Montreal
N.B. -- Miss M. Patterson - 380 Queen St. Fredericton

Phone 4083

Marion M. Graham,
Supervisor of Women's Training

MMG:GC
Att.

copy sent to: Mr. Rutherisgill 6/4/5/44

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

4

12 - 640 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C.

May 2, 1946.

Department of Labour
MAY 4 1946
To:.....
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
FILE

AIR MAIL

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Confederation Building,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:-

Yesterday Mr. McKinstry came in to talk about the re-location of single Japanese women. He said that Mr. McLaren had written to say that I had suggested special co-operation from the U.I.C., and asking for his opinion. I suppose Mr. McLaren had referred to the suggestions I made in my letter to you sometime ago.

Mr. McKinstry had made some inquiries about the number of Japanese women involved, and I think feels a little hesitant about specializing in this work. I gave him copy of my letter to you.

I called Mr. Pickersgill this morning. He and his staff are very busy arranging the details for the return of some of the Japanese to Japan. He said that Mr. McKinstry had just been in touch with him, and at the earliest moment he was going to see him. I shall keep you posted on what happens.

Sincerely,

Gwendolen Eaton.

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Associate Director.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-3-18

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

10/5

April 29 46.

to Miss Marion M. Graham,
Supervisor of Women's Training,
Training Branch, Dept. of Labour,
Motor Building, Ottawa.

Re: C.V.T. Training for Japanese Canadian Girls

Thanks for your memo of April 26th on the above.

Could you prepare a memo of instructions which we could place with our Japanese Supervisors at Alberta, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and shortly in Saskatchewan, outlining the procedure which is required in making application for admission to training for these Japanese Canadian girls, the conditions relating to training, and the C.V.T. local officer who should be contacted in submitting the application for training?

I should think the matter could operate on the basis of a recommendation by the Provincial Japanese Placement Officer of the Department and the approval of your local C.V.T. qualifying committee as to the fitness of the applicant to take training.

A. H. Brown.

1-5-46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, April 26, 1946

MEMORANDUM To: Mr. A. H. Brown,
Departmental Solicitor,
Department of Labour.

Re:C.W.T. TRAINING FOR JAPANESE
CANADIAN GIRLS.

Reference your memo dated 15th April, 1946, on the above noted subject. C.W.T. has set up training for women in all trades noted in the copy of "Employment Summary for all Projects" attached to your referenced letter. There would be no reason, therefore, why these types of training could not be made available to the Japanese Canadian girls desiring same, provided, however, that the centres chosen for training were in the provinces which had signed the necessary Agreements for Training for other than veterans.

Incidentally may I add that I have visited schools where Japanese Canadian girls and veterans are receiving training in the same class and under amiable relationships.

I am very sorry that I have been unable to discuss this project with you, but I did call at intervals from 2.45 until the closing hours on the 17th April, as you suggested, but your line was busy. However, I would be pleased if you would call me if this memo requires further explanation or discussion.

Marion M. Graham
Supervisor of Women's Training.

MMG/JEA
Encls.

(C o p y)

COPY FOR MR. MACNAMARA

COPY. April 5th, 1946

TO: MR. PICKERSGILL

FROM: MRS. BOOTH

Re: CVT TRAINING FOR JAPANESE CANADIAN GIRLS

With reference to Mr. MacNamara's suggestion that Mrs. Eaton might be able to assist us in starting the movement eastward of Canadian-born girls in our settlements, the following is recommended:

If CVT courses in factory work, home aid, or other lines recommended by Mrs. Eaton, could be made available in centres such as Regina, Manitoba, Toronto, Montreal etc., we could make a thorough canvass of all girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five to find out if they would be interested in taking a course in any of the subjects outlined. If any were interested we could then arrange for them to be housed in our present or prospective hostels during the training period. If the hostel accommodation was not available or too distant from the training school we could then arrange to assume responsibility for their board and lodging with the Y.W.C.A. or similar organization for the short period which might be required to train them.

Although it is probable that the response to this suggestion would be negligible, as the girls generally speaking are either prepared to proceed under the present system or are determined to go east only in family groups, we might be able to recruit a few girls. In this way it will give us one more reason to have the Supervisors and Placement Officers contact this group once again regarding relocation.

(Sgd.)

C. V. Booth

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY
FOR ALL PROJECTS

INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS
AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 1946

RECAPITULATION OF PHYSICALLY FIT
ORIGINAL OCCUPATION

	SINGLE	MARRIED	TOTAL
Professional and Managerial Workers			
Teachers	22	2	24
Nurses and Aides	8	-	8
Other	-	-	-
Clerical Workers			
Bookkeepers	3	-	3
Stenographers and Typists	17	-	17
Other Clerical	16	3	19
Service Workers			
Domestic Service - Farm	1	-	1
Domestic Service - Other	11	-	11
Cooks	-	-	-
Barbers and Hairdressers	1	3	4
Agricultural Workers	-	-	-
Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers			
Seamestresses	1	6	7
Spotters and Dry Cleaners	-	-	-
Other skilled and semi-skilled	3	1	4
Retail Trade	1	-	1
Unskilled Workers	57	1	58
Housewives	-	206	206
TOTAL	141	222	363

Mr. MacN

Since this information was received, many girls have changed their minds about going back to Japan and are a relocation problem.

F.E.

April 16, 46.

To: S.H. McLaren

Mrs. Eaton has been discussing with Mr. Pickersgill and some of his officers the problem of placement of Japanese women from the settlements in B.C.

She is advancing a proposal to have women in the Employment Service interview employable single Japanese women in the settlements and have the Women's Division of the Employment Service endeavour to find openings for those Japanese women who are ready to take employment.

The plan she is suggesting is as follows: (I am quoting from her letter)

"I think that every employable single Japanese woman should be speedily re-interviewed by a woman trained in interviewing and not already known to them.

A record should be made of their former employment both prior to 1942 and in the settlement, any training they might have had, or incidental skills they possess, their aptitudes and type of employment preferred.

If two interviewers could be borrowed from the Employment Service for two months this would be most satisfactory.

There are approximately 400 women to be interviewed (no recent figures available).

As records are completed they should be sent to the Women's Divisions of N.E.S." .....

The women officers should then search for openings suited to the applicant. If a girl is trained or has an aptitude for other than housework there is no reason why an intensive effort should not be made to find congenial work. I think our officers would do this enthusiastically.

All openings should be sent immediately to the settlement, then the girls called in at once for interview - the more interviews the better.

....2 2/18/14/4L

If any progress is noted, it would then be advisable to arrange for a qualified placement officer over a longer period".

The only way we can find out whether this project will bring results is to try it out.

Will you give the proposal consideration and ascertain whether two women could be assigned.

A. MacNamara.

23-2-3-18.

April 15, 1946.

TO: Mr. R. F. Thompson.
Director,
Canadian Vocational Training Branch.

Attention: Miss Graham

RE: CVT Training for Japanese Canadian Girls

Mrs. R. Eaton has been conferring with Commissioner Pickersgill and his staff at Vancouver concerning the best method of training Canadian-born Japanese girls who have been residing in our Departmental Housing Projects and who are now relocating eastward in fairly large numbers, mostly with their families.

There was some discussion as to whether or not to initiate training courses for these girls in the Housing Projects themselves, but it was decided that it would encourage relocation if they were trained at centres between Saskatchewan and Quebec in the areas where they will be seeking employment.

I am enclosing copy of a memorandum from Mrs. C. V. Booth of the Japanese Division to Mr. Pickersgill for your information. I would be obliged if you would consider this matter and then give me a call so that we can meet to discuss it, and see what kind of a feasible program can be worked out.

A. H. Brown.

HTP:MS

2
18/4/46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

OTTAWA, April 15, 1946.

I have read Mrs. Eaton's letter of April 12th with much interest.

I would be in favour of carrying through the proposal to have women in the Employment Service interview employable single Japanese women in the settlements and we would certainly be delighted to have the Women's Employment Service "go to town" on the matter of placement for those Japanese women who are ready to take employment.

The only way we can find out whether this project will bring results is to try it out.

A. H. Brown.

3/18/4/46

Notes on meeting with Mr. Pickersgill
Mr. Mackinnon
Mr. Lister
Mr. Booth. — April 8th.

SUGGESTED:

(1) That two or three successfully re-located Japanese women might be brought back to the settlement to encourage others to accept outside employment-not considered advisable because anyone sponsored by the Commission has practically no influence on community. Some have returned to visit relatives, but no speed-up in re-location followed these visits. A Japanese employer, now located in Montreal, asked for 31 girls to work in factory. There was no response.

(2) That possibly some well-known older Japanese woman would advise girls to make the adjustment for their own future good. Same objections.

This is being started

(3) That Japanese girls now employed by Commission be removed from employment as store clerks, teachers, offices, social workers, etc. Policy might be successful as some already dismissed have sought employment elsewhere.

$40 to $60 a month is paid to tho se employed. This is a more favourable net wage than would be available outside except in housework, a few other instances, or when living with family. Textiles, manufacturing, dressmaking, etc., would not be as advantageous. Earnings may partially explain lack of interest in outside employment.

(4) That girls be urged to take household employment for a few months on the Farm Labour Excursion plan.

Strong Objection taken that a guarantee of return fare would bring them back to B. C. again

(Suggested that some might accept continuing employment if once removed from settlement. Might also encourage families to follow. Also suggested that in the meantime if families are re-located in other hostels or areas, return fare could be paid to that point. It was thought these arguments were not very sound.)

(5) That analysis of previous occupations or training with a view to providing placement officers with information so that they could look for suitable employment for the individual. Was advised that such information could be secured but in many instances there is little inclination to follow previous line of employment.

(6) That vocational training be given in household employment, hairdressing and dressmaking. It was agreed that this might be of value if given in new hostels but not in B. C. as it would tend to encourage longer residence in the present centres. The difficulty in the new

hostels would be to have a sufficient number of girls to justify vocational classes.

If new hostels are near to presently established vocational schools the same facilities might be used. However, as these classes are with few exceptions open to ex-service women but not to others, such a procedure would bring criticism. In addition, the Japanese might not be received kindly by other women.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

5

Department of Labour
APR 15 1946
To:.....
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME
A. MacN.

12 - 640 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

April 12, 1946.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Confederation Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

You know my limitations regarding the Japanese project. However, ideas are beginning to stir.

I am assuming for the moment that the Japanese will be persuaded, not compelled, to leave B. C. and that pressure is required.

I think that every employable single Japanese woman should be speedily re-interviewed by a woman trained in interviewing and not already known to them.

A record should be made of their former employment both prior to 1942 and in the settlement, any training they might have had, or incidental skills they possess, their aptitudes and type of employment preferred.

If two interviewers could be borrowed from the Employment Service for two months this would be most satisfactory.

There are approximately 400 women to be interviewed (no recent figures available).

As records are completed they should be sent to the Women's Divisions of N. E. S. The more logical suggestion is that records should be sent to Employer Relations. If this plan in general has any value this could be discussed later, but I have a reason for stipulating Women's Divisions.

2/18/4/46

The women officers should then search for openings suited to the applicant. If a girl is trained or has an aptitude for other than housework there is no reason why an intensive effort should not be made to find congenial work. I think our officers would do this enthusiastically.

All openings should be sent immediately to the settlement, then the girls called in at once for interview - the more interviews the better.

If any progress is noted, it would then be advisable to arrange for a qualified placement officer over a longer period. I would not advise letting this work revert to the permanent supervisors, welfare workers, etc. A new person is required.

At present there are no women attached to the staff as placement officers at the settlement or outside, although theWomen's Divisions have cooperated on request in many instances.

The Welfare officers should as now, take responsibility for safe-guarding the welfare of the girls if re-location is to be arranged.

If Japanese are compelled to move to new centres there will still be a need for intensive work somewhat along these lines.

I discussed these suggestions with Mrs. Booth. She expressed no objection but warned that the results might not be worth the effort. She believes that the residue population of the settlement makes up an extremely difficult problem. She also said that the usual spring exodus will be considerable.

I met Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Lister, and Mrs. Booth on Monday. I made a summary of my suggestions and the reactions. You might like to glance over it.

Yours sincerely,

Gwendolen Eaton.

Mr. Brown

Deliver to: .....

Room: .....

A. MacNamara

From: .....

Room: .....

Remarks: If you wish me to do so, I shall take up the matter of getting two women from the Employment Service to interview employable single Japanese women. I should think it is worth while trying even though Mrs. Booth says it will not produce any satisfactory results

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

Department of Labour
APR 15 1946
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
SEE ME PLEASE
NOTE & RETURN
GET FILE FOR ME

12 - 640 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

April 12, 1946.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Confederation Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

From the attached you can see I have made some enquiries about training. It looks to me as though the usefulness of training might be considered as we go along, and arranged for if it looked hopeful.

Please don't get the idea that Mrs. Booth is altogether negative in her attitude. She knows the difficulties and points them out, which is valuable.

Yours sincerely,

Gwendoline Eaton
(per WEK).

~~23-2-4-2~~
23-2-3-18

AM:MC

Ottawa, April 8, 1946

Mrs. Rex Eaton,
Department of Labour,
12-640 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Mrs. Eaton:

Thanks for your letter of April 6 expressing greater interest in the placement of Japanese girls in domestic service. Now I can hope! !

Yours sincerely,

A. MacNamara

9/4/46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

6

Department of Labour
APR 8
To:
DRAFT LETTER
YOU HANDLE
YOUR COMMENTS
GET FILE FOR ME

12 - 640 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B. C.
April 6, 1946.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Confederation Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

I have just read your letter about the Japanese girls. You can go take a jump in the lake, and make it a deep one!

Having got that much off my mind, I shall now go on to say that this letter from you gave me the idea of what you really want to accomplish.

Mr. Pickersgill has returned from his trip and I am to meet him with Mr. McKinnon and Mrs. Booth on Monday afternoon. No doubt I shall have a better grasp of the situation after that meeting.

I tried to be very tactful when Mrs. Booth came to see me. It was the first time I had met her. I recognized immediately that she was a capable woman. She has been in full charge of the Women's Projects since the first day the commission was organized. There could not help but be a little resentment on her part that she would be referred to someone else. She certainly had the good judgment not to show any sign of this at all when talking to me.

I spent a long time with her asking questions and finding out what technique had been most successful in persuading the girls to move. At the end of the time I think she felt that I might be of help to her. I think additional hostels should be of assistance. Mrs. Booth said that they had been of help in some areas.

Now if I am able to accomplish anything, I shall expect at a later date a letter which is full of praise and gratitude for all that I have done.

Yours sincerely,

Frances Eaton

COPY

23-2-3-18

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Ottawa, April 5, 1946.

MEMORANDUM To: Mr. A.H. Brown.

With reference to the attached. I will let you know about Dawson as quickly as possible. In the meantime you better hold the position open.

I am all in favour of establishing as many hostels as we can, even if it means some extravagance in the matter of spending money.

In regard to paragraph 3 of Mr. Pickersgill's letter. Both C.P.R. (Brydone-Jack) and C.N.R. (Edge) told me they would keep the situation in mind and try to work out some placements for us.

In reference to allowing veterans of either this war or the last war to proceed to the B.C. coast, I think we ought to continue to prohibit this. We may get a blast from certain quarters but if we do we will have to say that we are doing it in the interest of the Japanese themselves.

The same applies to those who have been taking the National Defence courses.

I think the sooner we get them out of the Vancouver area the better.

Regarding paragraph 6 of Mr. Pickersgill's letter, I agree with your indicated decision, namely, "Yes".

(Sgd.) A. MacNamara

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Ottawa, April 4, 1946.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. MacNamara.

1. Mr. Pickersgill recommends Mr. Burns, our Supervisor at Lemon Creek, as Saskatchewan Placement Officer. He has a lot of back experience in Saskatchewan farming and in Soldier Settlement work - has been a good Japanese supervisor. I would say O.K. unless Dawson is going to take the job - can we find out as Mr. Pickersgill wants to send Mr. Burns back with Mr. MacKinnon.

2. See Mr. Pickersgill's objections to letting Japanese war veterans go back to the coast. We have removed all travel restrictions on these people. Do you consider that in the circumstances we should back up on the coastal area until the end of the summer or until after Parliament closes.

(Sgd.) A.H. Brown.

C O P Y

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
Japanese Division

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

AIRMAIL. 1st April 1946

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

Re: RELOCATION.

We have received your memorandum of March 26th in reply to ours of the nineteenth. I would like to offer the following comments on the suggestions made in your memorandum in the order in which these suggestions are numbered.

1. There is no doubt that we will have very effective help if the services of Walter Dawson can be obtained. As you point out, there is some doubt about obtaining his services. On the other hand, we have a good deal of confidence in the ability of Mr. Burns at Lemon Creek and are of the opinion that he would do excellent work for us in Saskatchewan. While at Lemon Creek recently we suggested this as a possibility to Mr. Burns and he would be agreeable to the transfer. We could use Mr. Meryson, who is our supervisor at Kaslo, for Lemon Creek if Mr. Burns should be transferred. Mr. MacKinnon was very impressed with Mr. Burns.

2. You will already have received our memorandum of March 29th proposing that we establish temporary settlements in Saskatchewan and Northern Ontario. If you do not consider this plan practical, one of the first things that Mr. MacKinnon will do in going East will be to locate other hostels at the points you suggest.

3. We have noted the letters which you wrote to the Presidents of both railways. We interpret, from the reply from one of the railway officials, that he is of the opinion that we had B.C. employment in mind. This was not the case. What we hoped might be developed would be employment, particularly on track maintenance, on the railways from Saskatchewan east. No doubt Mr. MacKinnon will be able to discuss this in more detail with railway officials in Winnipeg.

4. We will ask Mrs. Booth and Mr. MacKinnon, in consultation with Mrs. Eaton, to see what might be further developed in the way of training for Canadian-born Japanese girls as a means to facilitating their placement in employment.

5. We will see that the people in the settlements and our officials are advised of the significance of your observation in respect to purchasing or leasing real

property from Saskatchewan east. We believe this will have a very beneficial effect in speeding up relocation. We will send a copy of our memorandum which was written to you recently concerning relaxation of travel regulations in the East to Messrs. MacTavish and Ernst and obtain their views. We believe however, that for the next few months at least, we should maintain our present travel regulations.

We have given very careful consideration to your suggestion that travel restrictions on the movement of veterans of the last war or this war, and their wives, should be removed. We presume that if this were done, there would no longer be any restriction which would prevent their re-entering the coastal area, taking up residence and leasing or purchasing property. We are in complete agreement that special consideration should be given to people of Japanese origin who are veterans of the last or this war. We are afraid however, that if they are permitted to re-enter the coastal area for permanent residence, that this will have an adverse effect on our general relocation effort. We cannot help but believe that this will be construed by most of the people still in our settlements, that this is just the beginning and if they continue to resist relocation, in a few months' time they will be allowed to follow the veterans and their families into the Vancouver area. We would like to see the coastal area restrictions lifted first for the veterans and members of their immediate families, but would suggest that this decision be delayed until the end of the summer so as not to make any more difficult our task of persuading those in the settlements to relocate outside of B.C.

We have had a number of young men in to the office who have been taking the Japanese language course at the National Defence School here in Vancouver. Several of them have been enquiring as to the possibility of their families returning to Vancouver to reside. We have been very careful in talking to these men to recognize that they are in uniform and that they have volunteered for general service in the Canadian armed forces. I believe however, that we have, with success in most cases, convinced them that for the present at least, it would not be in the best interests of people of Japanese origin in general to return to the coastal area at the present time. We have gone out of our way to explain to them that we would do everything possible to assist any members of their immediate family. I believe that most of them went away quite satisfied, and if you agree, we would like to continue this method of dealing with their requests until we have had one more summer's effort in relocation.

6. We note that you approve the proposed increases in the placement allowances. In the past we have counted all people eighteen years of age or over as adults, and have given them the grant for a single person, even though they might be relocating with the family group. We note that you suggest that children sixteen years of age or over who are relocating as part of the family group, will not be eligible for the single person's grant, but will be given $25.00.

There is a good deal of advantage in having all members of a family group relocate at the same time, and we are just wondering if this new ruling might militate against that. We would like however, to put these new rates into effect as outlined in your memorandum, but if we should find that this is resulting in unmarried sons and daughters relocating at a different time than their parents, would you be agreeable to our considering all single people over eighteen years of age as adults and eligible to receive a $45.00 grant?

(Sgd.) T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

Mr Powell-

Pls. to draft memo in the- to [illegible] attention Irvin Graham. asking her to consider it and when she is ready to give me a call & we can discuss it.

COPY FOR MR. MACNAMARA ✓

C O P Y.

April 5th, 1946

TO: MR. PICKERSGILL

FROM: MRS. BOOTH

Re: CVT TRAINING FOR JAPANESE CANADIAN GIRLS.

With reference to Mr. MacNamara's suggestion that Mrs. Eaton might be able to assist us in starting the movement eastward of Canadian-born girls in our settlements, the following is recommended:

If CVT courses in factory work, home aid, or other lines recommended by Mrs. Eaton, could be made available in centres such as Regina, Manitoba, Toronto, Montreal etc., we could make a thorough canvass of all girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five to find out if they would be interested in taking a course in any of the subjects outlined. If any were interested we could then arrange for them to be housed in our present or prospective hostels during the training period. If the hostel accommodation was not available or too distant from the training school we could then arrange to assume responsibility for their board and lodging with the Y.W.C.A. or similar organization for the short period which might be required to train them.

Although it is probable that the response to this suggestion would be negligible, as the girls generally speaking are either prepared to proceed under the present system or are determined to go east only in family groups, we might be able to recruit a few girls. In this way it will give us one more reason to have the Supervisors and Placement Officers contact this group once again regarding relocation.

2/14/46

(Sgd.)

C.V. Booth

Copy sent to R. F. Thompson - apr 15/46.

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(Sgd.)

C.V. Booth

[redacted] CENTRAL REGISTRY,
Room 7, Conf. Bldg.

Please place attached on file

23-2-4-2

H.T. Pammett.

P.A. B.F. 18/4

Cross-index with 23-2-3-1

AIRMAIL

Ottawa, April 4th, 1946.

Mrs.Rex Eaton,
Associate Director,
National Employment Service,
12 - 640 West Hastings St.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dear Mrs. Eaton:

You are a disappointment to me because I felt sure that a discussion between you and Mrs. Booth would develop a plan which would open the gate permitting girls of Japanese racial ancestry to rush out of the settlement camps into domestic service and take up residence in the fine, splendid Canadian homes which are readily available to them.

The second paragraph of your letter makes me feel very blue and it is the first time you have ever talked to me about "little possibility of accomplishing".

I am sure that you can develop ideas which will bring results if you really apply yourself.

I am beginning to apply the heat to Arthur Brown and others in the hope that we can make some progress this summer in re-location of families. We recently appointed Mr. MacKinnon to assist Mr. Pickersgill and I hope to have hostels opened in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario and possibly Quebec. I think these people have to be moved in groups. This is probably the answer insofar as the domestic servants are concerned as well as the rest of them.

I hope you like my "pep talk" in this letter. You know that any ideas you develop will be considered very worthwhile by us here.

Very truly yours,

AM:AJ

A. MacNamara

AB
8-4-46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
CANADA

9

Department of Labour
To:

12 - 640 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

April 1, 1946.

Mr. A. MacNamara,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Confederation Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

About two weeks ago Mr. Pickersgill 'phoned to say that he would like me to see Mrs. Booth, who assists him with the Women's Projects in the Japanese problem. He said that you had suggested in a letter to him that I might give them some help in speeding up the placement of Japanese girls in employment outside of British Columbia.

I saw Mrs. Booth within a few days. She has been in this work since its opening day. She can see little possibility of accomplishing very much more than at the present # unless there could be a speeding up of the re-location of entire Japanese families.

We explored some ideas and I shall meet her again when Mr. Pickersgill has time after his return from a trip which he was taking on the day following my conversation with him.

I didn't have very much of the ~~political~~ policy background, but I rather imagine that you are trying to step up the speed of re-location in order to get more nearly to the end of the situation. Mr. Pickersgill will no doubt explain this to me and I assure you I shall be ready to help in any way that I can.

Yours sincerely,

Irene Lewis Eaton.

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

Please place attached on file

23-2-4-2

H.T. Pammett.

P.A.

B.F.

(COPY)

Ottawa, March 26, 1946.

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

Re: Relocation of Japanese

We have your letter of March 19th and comment as follows:

1. It is agreed that a Saskatchewan Placement Officer will be employed just as soon as possible. The salary for this position will run up to $3,000 per annum. We are inclined to think that the headquarters for this man might be Saskatoon. There is a possibility that we may secure Walter Dawson's services for this position and if so, we should be in a position to let you know very shortly. Your proposal to have Mr. Mackinnon try to obtain a man from the Employment Services or our own departmental services in Saskatchewan is satisfactory.

2. We agree with your view as to the advisability of limiting housing assistance to arrangements with employers to provide family accommodation for Japanese under suitable conditions. We are of the opinion that the possibility of relocation in Northern Ontario should be fully explored and developed this year.

Immediate consideration should be given to the establishment of hostels in Saskatchewan, at Winnipeg, Northern Ontario and the Montreal area.

3. We have already written the Presidents of the Railway Companies with respect to the employment of Japanese and will advise you when a reply is received.

4. We note your opinion that any training programme for Japanese girls should be carried on outside B.C. The possibility of providing training grants for girls in lines offering good employment prospects and using training facilities of the C.V.T. should be considered.

5. We hesitate to repeal entirely the licensing provisions with respect to the purchase or leasing of real property. However, we are prepared to agree to the liberal policy in reference thereto--in other words, it will be in order to advise the Japanese in the settlements and your placement officers that licences for purchase or leasing of property will be freely granted upon application and without delay, by the Department in any area east of Alberta.

Insofar as the movement of Japanese is concerned, we are prepared to relax the restrictions on movement to the extent that you are prepared to recommend. We take it from your correspondence that for the present, you and your placement officers are of the opinion that further relaxation of travel controls is inadvisable and unnecessary. If you have not done so recently, I should think you might review this further with your placement officers.

Insofar as veterans of the last war or this war are concerned, it is agreed that travel restrictions on the movement of such persons and their wives should be removed and also that they should be exempt from licensing in connection with the purchase of property. This latter will require an amendment to P.C. 946. Such amendment and an instruction from the Minister with respect to movement will be prepared unless in acknowledging this letter, you see any objection thereto.

6. With regard to the proposal for increase in the amount of the placement allowance, we approve your recommendation that rates for adults be increased to $45 for a single person and $120 for a man and wife but that the rate for children 16 years of age or over and part of a family group be $25 and the rates for children under 16 years of age do not exceed $15.

Coresp m 23-2-3-1

A. MacNamara.

Ottawa, March 22, 1946.

Re: Pickersgill's letter of March 19 attached
Suggested reply

1. Sask. placement officer salary $2400-3000. We will ask Regional S.S. Office, Winnipeg, if they have anyone they can recommend. Mackinnon says one of the present western alternative service officers would be suitable--have Mackinnon check in Winnipeg. Headquarters in Saskatchewan for placement officer should probably be Saskatoon--the U.I.C. may be able to provide space at that point.

2. Re Northern Ontario - we agree with your view to be prepared to give assistance for housing by developing arrangements with local companies.

3. We have already written the Presidents of the Railway Companies of which you have received a copy - and will follow up.

4. We note your present views that any training programme for girls should be carried on at points outside B.C. We believe there are possibilities in providing training grant for Japanese girls in lines offering good employment prospects at points outside B.C. which could be developed by Mrs. Booth and yourself in co-operation with Mrs. Eaton and Miss Graham of C.V.T. This might be training course or "on the job" training.

5. Noted the intention to follow our suggestion up. If we can agree on a liberal policy in the matter of licenses on property purchase and lease, we could probably work up some assistance from the local Japanese committees.

6. Increased allowances for relocation. You propose increases as follows:

Married couple from	$60 to $120
Single person from	$35 to $ 45
Children under 18 years with parents from	$12 to $25

with a view to providing not only subsistence pending initial salary cheque but also to cover in part outlays in case of families for household furnishings, extra clothes--this to be paid when placed. If this will help get movement from B.C. it is worthwhile, and we assume that is your opinion. We are satisfied to have you do this subject to the provision that in case of family grants the placement officers will take reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that the grant is used for approved purposes.

7. Re removal of restrictions

We favour removal of

(a) all travel restrictions east of B.C. - that is all persons travelling in B.C. or entering B.C. require permit but not outside B.C. unless your placement officers show good reason to the contrary.

(b) it may be awkward to change our Order in Council re property purchases so as to provide that a Japanese will still require a licence in B.C. and Alta. but will not do so elsewhere - would it serve the present purpose by administrative instruction to say that licences will be issued freely in any area east of the Alta. boundary.

What would be the effect of repealing entirely the provisions requiring the issue of a licence?

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
Japanese Division
360 Homer Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

AIR MAIL

19th March 1946

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

Re: RELOCATION OF JAPANESE

I have received your memorandum of March 14th and would like to offer the following comments on the proposals submitted.

1. We agree that it would be useful to have a representative in Saskatchewan to assist with relocation to that Province. We are of the opinion that it would be preferable to have a Saskatchewan man on this job who is familiar with the geography of the Province and the location of areas where we might expect to find employment for Japanese families. I am wondering if there might be a good man in one of the Employment Offices, either at Regina, Saskatoon or Prince Albert, whom we might have assigned to us on a loan basis. We should think that the opportunities in the northern part of the Province, where there is a certain amount of lumbering and logging activity as well as farming, would afford more opportunities for placement of Japanese families than in the straight grain growing areas. For this reason, we thought that if there happened to be a good man in the Prince Albert Employment Office who could be assigned to us, that this would be logical. Such a man would be familiar with most of the lumbering and logging firms in northern Saskatchewan and could contact these firms with a view to their employing people of Japanese origin from B.C.

If we found there was considerable opportunity for employment of Japanese families in that area of the Province, but housing proved to be a serious limiting factor, we might then consider the establishment of a hostel somewhere in the area to provide temporary accommodation.

If you agree with the idea of trying to locate a man from one of the Employment Offices, we might have Mr. Mackinnon investigate this following his visit to Vancouver.

2. We believe that northern Ontario should offer plenty of scope for the establishment of a large number of Japanese families. Just yesterday I was talking to Mr. Ernst at Winnipeg on the telephone and he is providing us with particulars of employment for several hundred men in woods operations throughout his area. The majority of this employment is in the area of northern Ontario which comes under his jurisdiction, namely, from Fort William west. When we asked him about housing accommodation for these people, he said that in the majority of cases there would not be accommodation for families and that this would present difficulty in this respect.

We have noted your proposal concerning an extra relocation grant to assist in the building of accommodation and/or to purchase household furnishings. We are wondering if this sort of assistance would not have to be limited to arrangements which we might make with the companies to assist in providing accommodation for families which were moved into certain special locations. We are just a little afraid that if we start to grant such assistance to individuals, that it would be difficult to say who is to receive such assistance and who is not, and whether such assistance would be limited to people going into this particular occupation or will it be general?

On the other hand, if we can make arrangements with employers to provide some assistance for housing, if these employers could guarantee to employ a certain number of people of Japanese origin with families, we might be able to make a good deal of progress. Mr. Ernst did suggest in our telephone conversation yesterday, that there was a camp near Schreiber which could be readily rehabilitated to accommodate about fifty families. I am wondering too if we will not have to be somewhat careful in providing individual assistance to Japanese families for housing when the whole question of housing accommodation is so controversial just at the present time. I am thinking particularly of the lack of housing accommodation for veterans' families. Mr. Ernst referred to this as being very acute throughout most of his area.

3. We referred in our memorandum of Saturday, March 16th, to the possibility of developing employment opportunities with the railway companies. In view of the fact that we will want to develop this employment outside of B.C., I am wondering if the first approach should not be to the Head Offices of the railways and possibly the second approach to the western Head Offices at Winnipeg. If we were to approach the railway representatives here, they would only have in mind jobs available in the B.C. divisions. I am hopeful that we might be able to develop throughout Canada a certain amount of relocation for this type of employment. We had thought that it might be productive of better results if someone from Ottawa were to go to Montreal to interview the representatives of both railways, but if you would like this contact made from here by letter, we can do so. We could find out from the railway officials here the names of the officials that we should write to in Montreal and also Winnipeg.

4. We will comment in more detail on this proposal after Mrs. Booth and I have had an opportunity to discuss this with Mrs. Eaton.

Mrs. Booth's first reaction is that the most difficult problem will be to persuade the girls to accept the work, particularly where this is employment as domestics, rather than to develop opportunities for such employment. Mrs. Booth is also of the opinion that the majority of unmarried girls do not want to accept employment where this will mean separation from their parents. In the majority of cases, with the exception of the non-signing Japanese nationals in New Denver, the parents are Japanese nationals or naturalized Canadians who have signed for repatriation and who are subject to such deportation under P.C. 7355. Mrs. Booth is doubtful that the organization of any kind of training programme would bring material results. We have had a number of illustrations to support this view. A number of girls have received training at office work through employment in our project offices. We have had little success in persuading many of these to accept relocatable opportunities in similar employment. We have also trained a considerable number of girls as nurses' aides in our hospitals and have not been successful in persuading these girls to accept hospital employment which has become available. In our school system we have provided courses in domestic science and such courses have not resulted in girls accepting opportunities for employment as domestics. We will, however, discuss this particular proposal in detail with Mrs. Eaton and she may have other suggestions.

We would suggest however, that if any training programme were undertaken the location of such training project should not be in the settlements but somewhere outside of B.C. If such courses were held in the settlements it would delay just that much longer decisions to relocate.

5. We think the suggestion of using the Japanese Committees to assist relocation is a good one, and will suggest to our regional officers that they take more advantage of this possibility. We will also discuss this with Mr. Mackinnon when he is here and he in turn can discuss it with the offices as he travels back and forth.

6. We do suggest that an increased placement allowance, particularly for family groups, is desirable, and would stimulate relocation. The present rates are as follows:

$60.00 for married couple
35.00 for an individual
$20.00 for children attached to families who are from 16 to 18 years of age.
12.00 for each child under sixteen.

We would suggest that the amount for a man and his wife be increased to $120.00, that the single grant be increased from $35.00 to $45.00, and that a grant of $25.00 be made for each child under eighteen relocating as part of the family group. This would enable the family to purchase necessary household furnishings as indicated in proposal No. 2 of your memorandum.

7. We are very much in favour of liberalising the restrictions on purchasing and leasing property outside of B.C., just as much as you think this is possible. The more that we can tell these people that they are free to buy and rent property, the more likely we are to interest them in relocation. We do believe, however, until the repatriation is completed, and until the majority of the relocation has also been completed, that our travel regulations should be maintained as at present. If we were to allow Canadian-born from Saskatchewan east to travel without permits, we would have no idea how many might be returning to B.C. The present regulations permit them freedom of travel for temporary periods within each province without permits. They are required to obtain permits for permanent transfers within a province and temporary permits when crossing provincial boundary lines. We do not think this causes particular irritation and we do feel there would be value in maintaining these regulations as they are now in effect. It is the restrictions against purchasing and renting property which cause so much complaint and which are used so often as an excuse for not relocating.

(Sgd.) T.B. PICKERSGILL,
Commissioner.

COPY

Copy sent to: R. F. Thompson April 15/46

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS

FOR ALL PROJECTS — AS OF 28 FEBRUARY 1946

not necessarily recently interviewed

RECAPITULATION OF PHYSICALLY FIT
ORIGINAL OCCUPATION

	SINGLE	MARRIED	TOTAL
Professional and Managerial Workers			
Teachers	22	2	24
Nurses and Aides	8	-	8
Other	-	-	-
Clerical Workers			
Bookkeepers	3	-	3
Stenographers and Typists	17	-	17
Other Clerical	16	3	19
Service Workers			
Domestic Service - Farm	1	-	1
Domestic Service - Other	11	-	11
Cooks	-	-	-
Barbers and Hairdressers	1	3	4
Agricultural Workers	-	-	-
Skilled and Semi-skilled Workers			
Seamestresses	1	6	7
Spotters and Dry Cleaners	-	-	-
Other skilled and semi-skilled	3	1	4
Retail Trade	1	-	1
Unskilled Workers	57	1	58
Housewives	-	206	206
TOTAL	141	222	363

Mr. Mac?

Since this information was secured, many girls have changed their minds about going back to Japan and are a re-location problem.

J.E.

(Copy)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR - JAPANESE DIVISION

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F.E.

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