3464 AD 40C

COPY

MEMORANDUM

Date January 16th, 1943.

Name Mr. W.A. Eastwood To Mr. Austin C. Taylor.

Reg. No.

With reference to the attached communication, I offer the following suggestion as a reply to the Department of External Affairs. The first phase of this report deals with Japanese Nationals being sent out of the protected area by evacuation order to the road camps. There is the inference that the Japanese were not given the privilege of choosing to what area they wished to go. It is quite true that the Japanese male Nationals were ordered out to specified road camps by the R.C.M.P. for the reason that the only road camps open to Nationals at that time were the Blue River-Yellowhead and Red Pass Projects, where there were some fifteen or seventeen work camps set up.

Regarding the second phase of the report. The Japanese were most certainly not forced at the point of a revolver to sign contracts stipulating pay. The road camps offered work to anyone who was physically fit and who cared to work on a basis of 25¢ per hour, basic rate depending on the type of work that the Japanese was capable of handling, with the possibility of earning a minimum of $54.00 a month, eight hours a day every working day of the month. There was a charge of 25¢ a meal, or 75¢ per day. Where this earning power was sufficient to take care of an assignment to the Japanese family, this was arranged in the sum of $20.00. If the Japanese was not capable of working due to his physical condition, he was fed and his family in the protected area was taken care of through the Maintenance Department of the B.C.Security Commission. There were no cases of individuals or families not receiving sufficient food to take care of their needs.

The above movement was an evacuation order, and when the Japanese refused to be evacuated from the protected area they were interned, but they were given every opportunity to accept the conditions of the evacuation program.

The Japanese who were moved to the road camp projects referred to above were housed in the standard construction bunk cars, the same type which have been used for many years in Canada for housing construction crews at various highway or railway projects throughout the country. They are warm, reasonably comfortable and, due to their mobility, can be moved from place to place with ease. These cars are still being used by the white construction crews across Canada, and consist of regular bunk cars wherein the men have their sleeping quarters, and the cook-house cars where the meals are served. True, the bathing and sanitation facilities are not of the best due to the necessity for moving the cars along the line to take care of new phases of construction, but the mere fact that our own white people are still using the same facilities would indicate that they cannot be too bad.

The food is perhaps not the type the Japanese are accustomed to as a steady diet, but it is very wholesome and is the same type of food that the white construction crews are served. The sum of 25¢ per meal does not represent the full

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-1-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

cost of the food. We have been advised by the Department of Mines & Resources that the food costs are at least 10¢ a meal more than they charge to the Japanese.

The use of these bunk cars was only a temporary measure until such time as houses could be completed, and this program was undertaken almost immediately. We understand that the Japanese were not housed in these bunk cars for more than thirty days.

The new construction camp houses erected are very comfortable. Sanitary and bathing facilities have been reasonably good, and if a survey was made today of these camps by a representative of the International Red Cross we are satisfied that there would not be any complaint. In fact, many of the Japanese who have moved into our Interior Housing Towns to rejoin their families are very complimentary on the housing conditions in these road camps.

The third phase deals with medical attention. There is an attending doctor who gives his full time to the health of the Japanese. He is constantly on the move from one camp to another and working under him in each camp is a First Aid man. If any case called for immediate attention the doctor was summoned immediately, and we know of no patient who suffered as a result of the lack of medical attention. When dental attention was required, the Japanese were permitted to go into Jasper, or even Kamloops, where the white dentists in these two communities took care of their needs.

This medical and dental care was charged to the Japanese on the basis of $1.00 per month. If the Japanese required more extensive treatment other than the standard and wished to pay for the additional cost of such work, whether medical or dental, such services were available to them. We also wish it understood at this time that although a Japanese may not have been physically able to work he still received this treatment and the cost of same was borne by the Commission.

W.A.Eastwood.

C O P Y
OTTAWA, 27-1-43
GM:ES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-1-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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W.A.Eastwood.

C O P Y
OTTAWA, 27-1-43
GM:ES

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-1-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DECLASSIFIED = DÉCLASSÉ FAH
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

3464-B-40c

4

File Bonne

5394

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON
January 2, 1943.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

In continuation of my WA-3854 of December 14, 1942 relating to a tour of inspection of Canadian officials in this country and United States officials in Canada, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter received from Mr. Stauber of the War Relocation Authority, dated December 2, 1942. Mr. Stauber's letter is in reply to an invitation transmitted first orally in October and then by writing on November 5th following your instructions.

? not

You will note from Mr. Stauber's letter that it will now be possible for him to go up to Canada shortly, but in the meantime he would appreciate very much receiving any reports the Canadian authorities may issue concerning any Canadian programs.

Yours sincerely,

L B Pearson

N. A. Robertson, Esq.,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-2-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

DEC 2 2 1942

DECLASSIFIED = DÉCLASSÉ / AH
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS = AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Mr. Hector Allard
Secretary, Canadian Legation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Allard:

This will acknowledge entirely too belatedly your fine letter of November 5. I must explain, however, that we have been under extremely heavy pressure recently, and it has been impossible to reply any sooner.

I appreciate your kind invitation to visit some of the Canadian centers concerned with the Japanese program, and shall look forward to this opportunity with great interest. Unfortunately, a number of matters have come up recently which require my personal continuing attention for the time being so that I shall be rather well tied down for the immediate future. I shall most definitely keep this matter in mind, however, and will get in touch with you as soon as possible in connection therewith.

In the meantime I would greatly appreciate it if you could arrange to have sent to me any reports which the Canadian authorities may issue concerning your Canadian program.

Sincerely,

B. R. Stauber
Relocation Planning Officer

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-2-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

7. In so far as the property of Japanese nationals is concerned, it is worth noting that the Government of Great Britain is protesting to the Government of Japan against the expropriation by that Government of the businesses of British subjects in Japan and in Shanghai. It is significant that at the time the letter from Mr. Norman was received the Department of External Affairs had before it a request from the Canadian Custodian that Canada should be associated in the proposed British protest, in other words, it was suggested that Canada should protest against a line of conduct as wrongful while herself contemplating precisely similar conduct.

8. It is understood that no liquidation of Japanese property has yet taken place, but advisory committees have been set up to deal with:

   a. The Vancouver area;
   b. Farm lands and rural property.

9. In view of the foregoing it is recommended that Order-in-Council P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943 should be amended so that no property may be liquidated without the consent of the owner, unless it is so clearly in the owner's interests that the property should be liquidated that the Custodian, acting as a trustee would act, could agree to the liquidation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-2-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL

3464-AD-4.c
3

Montreal, January 4, 1943.

No. 2
J. 2

5296

Sir :

I have the honour to inform you that yesterday and by cable I have received from my Government the reply that the Imperial Japanese Government give to your note No. J. 95 dated October 27th. This cable reads as follows :

" Imperial Japanese Government acknowledge receipt of Canadian Government's reply to their recent protest concerning treatment accorded Japanese residents in Canada by Canadian Authorities and take note that Canadian Government are interested to learn source of information regarding facts pointed out in aforesaid protest. Japanese Government took as bases of protests reports presented to them by nonofficial residents in Canada who returned to Japan by first exchange ship. These reports consist of facts supplied by Japanese who had to evacuate from protected areas, including those ascertained through investigation of settlements and working camps by Japanese Security Committee and Naturalized Japanese Canadian Association who actually co-operated in evacuation, and, particularly, facts contained in report of personal experience at Yellowhead and Red Pass made by Mr. Shinpei Katsukawa, one of those who returned by exchange ship mentioned above. According to these reports, many of Japanese who were physically fit to work were summoned to local police stations, and ordered to evacuate within definite period to working camp prescribed by authorities. During these period, there were reported many cases in which they were forced, at point of revolver, to sign contract papers stipulating for payment of 1.- Seventy five cents per day as charge for meals and 2.- Twenty dollars per month for remittance for maintenance of their families out of wages which they were to receive for their road work. Some persons were interned on account of their refusal to go to working camp, while in all cases Japanese ordered to evacuate protected areas were not permitted to express any preference regarding regions to which they should remove. They were simply forced to go to working camp prescribed by authorities to do prescribed work. This cannot be called by any other name than enforced labour. Canadian Government state that they have never interned Japanese merely because of their refusal to perform enforced labour but because of their refusal to obey evacuation order. But as evacuation order left them no choice but to engage in prescribed road work, it amounts in reality to same thing as their having been interned because they refused to do enforced labour.

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-3-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL

No. 2
J. 2

At Yellowhead, evacuated Japanese were forced to live in old bunk cars during months after their arrival there and they had to construct and prepare hutments, beds, baths, and lavatories etc., for themselves. Electric and heating system within camp was primitive and inadequated. Although price for meal at camp was fixed at twenty five cents, meals served were of such cheap and poor quality, much below value of twenty five cents, owing in all probabilities to corrupt practices among camp officials, that many persons suffered from diarrhoea and there also occurred many cases of appendicitis. On other hand, as regards medical establishment, there was only one hutment hospital, which was under construction at Red Pass, for seventeen hundred Japanese who were at some seventeen working camps between Blue River, and Jasper, Alberta. Thus, coupled with inconveniences which affected local traffic, protection of Japanese who were evacuated to these areas must be regared as very inadequate. ———. ".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-3-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION
ORGANIZATION CHART
APRIL 15, 1943.

23-2-2-11

HEAD OFFICE (VANCOUVER)

1 GEN. SUPERVISOR $5800
COLLINS, G.C.

1 GEN. MANAGER $4200
EASTWOOD, W.A. 3043
1 CH. EXECUTIVE ASST. $3600
DESBRISAY, F.E. 3260
1 GEN. SUPT'N, SUGAR BEETS PROJECTS $3600
LISTER, J.N. 3262
1 MEDICAL SUPERVISOR $3600
ARTHUR, COL. L. 3003
1 CHIEF ACCOUNTANT $2700
SIMMONS, D.W. 3133
1 OFFICE MANAGER $2520
BROWN, M.L. 3010
1 PURCHASING AGENT $2400
STEVENS, R.G. 3138
1 PRINCIPAL CLERK $1920
FISHER, C.W. 3049
(TRANSP'N OFFICE)

1 ASST. SUPT'N RECORDS $1800
WOLFENDEN, W.W. 3197
1 SUPT'N SOCIAL WELFARE $1800
MOSCROP, MISS M. 3094
5 NURSES
3 HOUSEKEEPERS $1020
2 TELEPHONE OPER'S $900
~~1 HEAD DIETITIAN $2160~~
4 CLERK, GRADE 4
2 CLERK, GRADE 2
2 CLERK, GRADE 1A
7 CLERK, GRADE 1
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 3
12 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 2
2 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 1A
3 TYPIST, GRADE 1

R.O. Morrison

INTERIOR HOUSING PROJECTS

BRIDGE RIVER 269
Camp supporting
1 COMM'N REPRESENTATIVE $7.00 PER DAY
MACBRAYNE, W.A. 3097

GREENWOOD (1212)
1 SUPERVISOR $3600
MORYSON, T. 3093
1 MEDICAL OFFICER $3600
BURNETT, DR. J.M. 3174
1 ASST. SUPERVISOR $1920
COWDRILL, C.L. 3088
1 MATRON
RENDELL, MRS. M.L. 3173
1 SOCIAL WELF. WORKER $1500
CALMAN, W.M. 3208

KASLO (966)
1 SUPERVISOR $3000
LOUGHEED, H.P. 3221
1 MEDICAL OFFICER ~~$3600~~ 3225
GIBSON, DR. G.M. 3172
1 SOCIAL WELF. WORKER $1500
GUERNSEY, MRS. I.M. 3286
1 CLERK, GRADE 2
MACPHEE, A.L. 3244
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 1
HILL, MRS. C.T. 3179

Asst: Supt $1920 E. Clarkson

LEMON CREEK (1846)
1 SUPERVISOR $3000
BURNS, J.S. 3281
1 ASST. SUPERVISOR $1920
FOWLER, D.W. 3019
1 SOCIAL WELF. WORKER $1500
GUTTERIDGE, MISS H.R. 3209
1 CLERK, GRADE 4
BOOTH, F. 3009

NEW DENVER (1702)
1 SUPERVISOR $3000
SWAIN, C.F. 3195
1 ASST. SUPERVISOR $1920
WALKER, F.G. 3256
1 MEDICAL OFFICER $6000
FRANCIS, DR. A. 3185
1 NURSE-IN-CHARGE
BOYD, MISS L. 3254
1 SOCIAL WELF. WORKER $1500
STOTT, MISS I.G. 3285
1 TIMEKEEPER, $1500
CROWE, H.H. 3288
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 2
GALLEY, MISS G. 3203

SANDON (928)
1 SUPERVISOR $3000
MACTAVISH, D. 3134
1 ASST. SUPERVISOR $1920
~~Morrison, R.O.~~ 3192

SLOCAN (2925)
1 SUPERVISOR $3600
SKINNER, F.G. 3204
1 ASST. SUPERVISOR $1920
ADAMS, E.R. 3006
2 GRADUATE NURSES
MORRISON, MISS M. 3038
REYNOLDS, MISS G. 3171
1 SOCIAL WELF. WORKER $1500
TUCKER, MISS M.G. 3205
1 TIMEKEEPER, $1500
BRADNER, E.M. 3302
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 1A
KITCHENER, MRS. V. 3166
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 1
HUFTY, MISS M.A. 3190

TASHME (2626)
1 SUPERVISOR $3600
HARTLEY, W. 3065
1 ASST. SUPERVISOR $1920
SUTHERLAND, J.J. 3141
1 MEDICAL OFFICER
MCNEILL, DR. C.G. 3017
1 STORE MANAGER $1800
ATKINSON, B.W. 3162
1 FOREMAN-CARPENTER $1800
VOGLER, C.W. 3150
1 WAREHOUSEMAN $1620
SAUNDERS, S.H. 3127
1 SOCIAL WELF. WORKER $1500
SANDERS, J.L. 3207
1 TIMEKEEPER $1500
CAMERON, F.C. 3287
2 GRADUATE NURSES
FETTERLY, MISS B. 3048
REID, MRS. A.A. 3120
1 CLERK, GRADE 3
TAYLOR, L.B. 3007
1 TRUCK DRIVER $1380
DEMPSTER, J. 3033
1 BUTCHER $1380
COWELL, G.A. 3211
2 STORE ASSISTANT $900
ATKINSON, MRS. L. 3163
COWELL, MRS. F.S. 3257
1 HOUSEKEEPER $1020
DEMPSTER, MRS. J. 3000

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

PROV. OF ALBERTA (2588) (LETHBRIDGE)
Sugar beets only
1 COMM'N REPRESENTATIVE $3000
RUSSELL, A.E. 3222
1 ASST. TO REPRESENTATIVE $1800 (FIELD SUPERVISOR)
ARCHIBALD, D.C. 3266
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 2
~~GRAHAM, MRS. M.G.~~ 3057
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 1A
BARNES, MRS. J. 3264

E.I. McGinnis

PROV. OF MAN. (1058) (WINNIPEG)
Sugar beets only
1 REPRESENTATIVE $2700
BROWN, R.C. 3183
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 2
MCCREA, MISS M.I. 3184
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 1A
ASHBY, MRS. K.L. 3105

PROV. OF ONTARIO (850) (PORT ARTHUR)
Sugar beets only
1 COMM'N REPRESENTATIVE $2400
PIPHER, G. 3176
1 STENOGRAPHER, GRADE 1
MOLKOSKI, MISS A. 3253
1 PLACEMENT OFFICER (TORONTO)
TRUEMAN, G.E. $3500 3161

ORGANIZATION BRANCH, C.S.C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-4a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

RG. 27
Vol. 644.

2018
Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-4b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Attention Mrs. Collyer

You may find these reports interesting ...

M Eaton

139-5-5

WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Slocan City, B. C.

January 31, 1943

REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY

General:

Maintenance problems continue to hold first place in our program, with clothing and footwear requests also taking much time. Many personal problems have been brought to our attention, but we have been unable to give them the necessary attention. At present our staff consists of only ~~five~~ persons. We are handicapped in our work at the Popoff centre, due to lack of office facilities and in these days of heavy snow and severe cold, it is even more difficult. At the town office, too, we are crowded and our greatest need is for a room where private interviews may be held. We have made arrangements to issue Popoff maintenance cheques from that Post Office, beginning February 1.

During the month, we have been working on the Index Cards and Group History Sheets. Price lists have been obtained from the local shops and some families have co-operated in giving their weekly spendings. Many are hesitant about this. Due to milk shortage, we have issued permits for babies, expectant mothers, and some sick persons.

With the completion of construction work, many carpenters found employment with the loggers, but all cannot be absorbed. The mess houses have closed, throwing large numbers out of work. We expect the maintenance roll will steadily increase for a time, until outside employment is found. Requests for clothing from "border-line" families will probably be numerous.

A few persons are definitely asking to be sent East and the general attitude toward starting afresh in a different part of the country is changing. The young people are willing, in most cases, but are hindered by the parents.

The promised definite policies governing all income and increased maintenance rates, will do much to avoid the criticism and complaining which have been common during the last few months and should make our work less complicated.

The arrival of sons for holidays from road camps, has caused great rejoicing. These young men are looking well and strong and this is a source of satisfaction.

Japanese organizations are very active and at least among the women, their activities are becoming more constructive. At Popoff a large cooking class is in progress - different groups each night. Later, instruction in handicrafts will be given.

At Bay Farm, the emphasis at present, is also on cooking and the energetic committee members are going from house to house instructing the housewives in the art of breadmaking. At least one teacher is giving regular sewing instruction to a dozen girls every day from 9 - 3:30 P.M.

The Women's Association has organized a young women's group and they are interested in working for refugees or some other phase of Red Cross work - as well as sewing, cooking and manual arts. A group for children has also begun and at present seems rather too nationalistic and with an element of compulsion in it. Hence, the Girl Guides, which was established some time ago, is losing members "because we must go to the other club".

Schools are not yet ready and the boys and girls are entirely undisciplined. The "issei" are greatly concerned about the general attitude and behaviour of the younger ones.

Fortunately, Mr. F. G. Skinner, who has replaced Mr. Hartley as Supervisor, is taking an interest in the work of the Welfare Department.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-5a
www.nikkeimuseum.org

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CALL NUMBER RG 36/27, Volume 22, File 805
COTE

DATE July 25, 1983

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-5b
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

DEPUTY MINISTER'S OFFICE

OTTAWA, January 20, 1943.

MEMORANDUM to Minister of Labour

re: Recommendation to Council for the Transfer of the Powers of the B.C. Security Commission to the Minister of Labour

1. The B.C. Security Commission was established under P.C. 1665 and P.C. 1666 of March 4, 1942, to provide for the evacuation and placement of Japanese situated in the protected areas of British Columbia.

2. The initial job of evacuation and placement having been practically completed, it is still necessary to provide for the continued administration of placement plans now in operation and for the re-allocation of Japanese as required from time to time and for their continued control and maintenance outside of the protected areas of British Columbia.

3. The members of the British Columbia Security Commission have asked to be relieved of their responsibility and in meeting this request it is considered advisable to transfer the administration to an Executive Officer working under the instructions of the Minister of Labour.

4. The order provides:

(a) For the transfer of the administrative powers of the Commission to the Minister of Labour. The Deputy Minister of Labour may exercise the powers of the Minister.

The assets of the Commission in the form of real and personal property are vested in the Crown and the rights and obligations of the Commission under existing contracts are vested in the Minister as successor to the Commission.

(b) An administrative officer designated as Commissioner of Japanese Placement is named as Chief Executive Officer under the Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour.

(c) An Advisory Board to the Minister is constituted which includes the Deputy Minister of Labour as Chairman, the Commissioner as Vice-Chairman, the persons who have been members of the B.C. Security Commission and such other persons as may be nominated by the Minister of Labour. This Board will advise the Minister on matters of policy.

(d) Staff of the Commission is taken over by the Minister at their present salaries, and provision is made for the appointment of additional staff by the Minister as required, salaries of such staff to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-6-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. Widened power is given to the Minister to make orders and regulations governing the conduct, activities and discipline of persons resident anywhere in Canada who are of the Japanese race, or whose father or mother are of the Japanese race, and is inserted after consultation with the R.C.M.P. Heretofore, such power was extended only over such persons of the Japanese race as were resident or ordinarily resident in the protected areas of British Columbia at the date of the evacuation order.

6. The appointments of the present members of the B.C. Security Commission are vacated and the Commission dissolved. By P.C. 1/11037 of December 3rd, 1942, George Collins was appointed General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation, and he was given interim administrative powers which are now terminated. His future powers and duties are set out in the present Order.

7. The draft order herewith has been approved as to form by the officers of the Department of Justice.

A. MacNamara.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-6-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Bunt Papers, File 7, Rev K. Shimizu

no date 1943?

RESOLUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

RE JAPANESE IN CANADA

In the light of the experience of the past year, in connection with the evacuation of the Japanese from the protected area in British Columbia, the Executive of the General Council decided to present the following resolution to the Prime Minister of Canada:-

We should, in the first place, like to express our appreciation of two matters in connection with the evacuation:

1. - The decent, humane attitude of the individual officers, who have been responsible for the personal contact with the Japanese people. From reports that have come to us and from the observation made by officers of our Church, we feel that the Canadian people have no cause to be ashamed of the actions of the representatives, who have been dealing with the Japanese.

2. - We should like to commend the Government and all the agencies concerned for the provision made for the medical and health care of these people. It is our opinion that this has been adequate and that the health of the various communities has been well looked after.

On the basis that all enemy aliens in Canada should be treated according to one principle, we regret that the Japanese group has received different and harsher treatment than that meted out to other alien enemy groups in Canada. We appreciate the fact that the gathering of large Japanese colonies in a particularly vulnerable area necessitated evacuation, but we feel that the methods employed - the mass evacuation, the concentration in large camps, the limits put on the movement from one place to another, the prohibition against owning or leasing land (all of which have been applied not only to Japanese nationals, but to thousands of Canadian-born Japanese) - are wrong. No other alien group has been so treated.

I - HOUSING:

We particularly wish to place before the Government the fact that in our judgment the housing of the Japanese people in all the re-location centres in British Columbia is deplorable. We recognize that haste was necessary, although we are not prepared to admit that a wiser provision could not have been made, but in any event, the present housing of these people is not such as can be considered to be in any way adequate, except as a very temporary measure. We regret to note that in spite of this there is no evidence that this situation is likely to be remedied.

II - EDUCATION:

We regret that no provision was made for public school education for many months after the Japanese had been moved away from the protected area. We would draw the attention of the Government to the fact that a very large percentage of these people own property in the Province of British Columbia, which property was paying taxes for education. They had contributed, through the years of their residence in British Columbia, towards the building and equipment of schools which their children attended, and now they were transferred to areas where there was no public school education. We are glad to note that some provision has been made in most of the communities for some form of education, but we regret to note that this education is being carried on, for the most part, by untrained teachers and is not at all in keeping with the standards of education which obtain in other communities, and particularly that the Japanese people are the only enemy alien group in Canada which is denied the ordinary privilege of public school education.

We would also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that provision for secondary education is practically non-existent in these re-location centres, and such as does exist is for the most part carried on voluntarily by the Japanese people themselves at extremely high cost and under tremendous handicaps. We are not asking that this group of enemy

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-7-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

aliens be selected for special treatment, but we do want to emphasize that the chief sufferers from this lack of provision are all Canadian-born Japanese, who have every right to expect that they will be able to obtain the same secondary education as is given to every other Canadian.

III - PROPERTY:

We have noted with dismay that an Order-in-Council was passed authorizing the setting up of a Commission to proceed with the sale of all Japanese-held property in the protected area, and that the definition of this is such as to include the property of all individual Japanese, whether born in Japan or born in Canada, and that the proposal envisages the sale of the homes, the furniture, and every vestage of property which the Japanese were not able to carry with them into the re-location centres.

We cannot believe that the Dominion Government fully appreciates the effect that this Order-in-Council is producing among the Japanese people themselves, and among those who value civil liberty and freedom in this country, and we urge that the utmost consideration be given before proceeding with this sale. We believe that this forced sale should not be proceeded with in the case of the property of individual home owners, unless they themselves request it.

IV - OCCUPATION:

We regret the fact that hundreds of Japanese will, now that the period of construction in the camps has come to an end, be without useful occupation. We realize that the Japanese people themselves have not been too eager to venture into new employment in parts of Canada unknown to them, although some have found employment in Alberta and Manitoba.

Nevertheless, we believe that no real progress can be made in turning these thousands of "boarders" into producers until the present regulations in this regard are repealed. It is our belief that they should not be compelled as the only way of life to work for some other person or corporation, particularly when in too many cases they cannot in this way make a satisfactory living.

V - ENLISTMENTS:

The Government of the United States allows American Japanese to enlist in the armed forces. If it is not possible to adopt a similar policy in Canada, we would suggest that consideration be given to the formation of some sort of Service Unit among the Canadian-born Japanese. This would be a great step in allaying the fears and suspicions, which inevitably arise when they are under the present regulations.

VI - SECOND GENERATION JAPANESE:

We would urge the Dominion Government to further the establishment of Committees representing the Nisei Japanese in all the re-location communities. We believe that the dependence on the older people, which was perhaps inevitable as representatives of the communities, is not in the best interests of Canada, and the younger generation should be encouraged to set up Committees which would be recognized by the Government as the representatives of Canadian-born Japanese in their dealings with them.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-7-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Mr. Soichi Matsushita Vancouver Hist Project 1972
Interview # 58 Tape 1 #1. Mary Koyama

PABC

p2. - T.B. hospital, Hastings Park = horse stalls hot in summer - boards on floor, cement.
- 75 patients.
- prewar - segregated hospital facilities.
- Jpn in camps shunned T.B. patients and their families pp 6-8.
- nurses aides - orderlies → $37./mo.

p23 - single people bunk with families in communal houses - assigned without choice ("Mrs. Matsushita calls them "bunk house")
→ 2-3 families in a am house. no partitions at first. - quarrels, bickering, lang difficulties from variations in the Jpn dialects.

58: 1-2

p.16 - Matsushita camp foreman when negotiate for land for Jpn left in New Denver.

p. 17 - negotiate in 1958 for Jpn still their to get privelege of owning the lot on which their house was placed.
→ govt surveyed land - then moved houses onto lots. 50'x135' - only families living in orchard got title to their properties

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-8
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED:—
THE COMMISSIONER.
R. C. M. POLICE.
OTTAWA

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE
HEADQUARTERS

3464-B-40
Sub. 3

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO._____

OTTAWA, April 2, 1943.
CANADA

PERSONAL

Mr. Morley Scott,
Dept. of External Affairs,
O T T A W A.

Dear Mr. Scott:

1. On reading the publication "New Canadian" for March 27th, I came across the attached open letter to the citizens of British Columbia. As some of the thoughts expressed therein appealed to my democratic ideals, I thought I would pass it along to you as I believe you would be interested. There is evidently a typographical error in the beginning of the second column, but nevertheless one can understand what the writer is getting at. I do not know who Kinzie TANAKA is but if he is sincere in what he says one would think he must be a very decent sort of chap.

Yours sincerely,

D. C. Saul

(D. C. Saul) Insp.

Enc.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-9-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

An Open Letter To The Citizens Of British Columbia

SIRS:— Much has been issuing forth recently from British Columbia's seat of Government on what Canada should do with her Japanese inhabitants now and more particularly after this war. May I as one of the 23,000 be permitted to say a few words to those that decry our existence here.

There are at least 10,000 of us who have been brought up right here in this province. We have been educated in her schools. We have been taught Canada's concepts of democracy. Our friends and fellow classmates are your sons and daughters whom we have grown up with, played with and worked with. Many of them are now serving in the armed forces but we are regarded as aliens. This sears our heart—you cannot know our hurt unless you were one of us. You trust us not and in so doing you belie your faith in your schools and teachers and your very principles of democracy.

We hear the cry—"Ship them all back to Japan for once a Jap always a Jap." True we are a product of our heredity but that is only partially true. We are also the sum total of our experiences and existence to date and that is a very potent factor. You cannot sweep this aside into oblivion by such no race problem. Why? Look at her "catch cries" for we also possess that inexplicable factor which is called the spirit. You molded this spirit in our being in your schools, in your churches and in your daily living. If you cannot trust us you very selves.

NO ACT OF SABOTAGE

"It has been said that "mass hysteria and race prejudice" were the motivating forces behind the evacuation of us from our homes on the coast. This may not be wholly true but it cannot be said that it is utterly devoid of truth. You say you feared us for potential sabotage, yet your first act was to move 1200 Japanese Nationals right alongside 130 miles of Canada's National railway. Did they commit any destructive acts? Did they overpower the three or four guards you placed in each 100-man camp and wreck the trains? No. Instead they played baseball with them. These people have worked far too hard and far too long for the fruits of their labors to have any will or thought to destroy. After one year of war with Japan not one act of sabotage has been recorded or committed; instead they harvested your sugar beet crop. Look at the Hawaiian Islands, in the front line of defence. Count their thousands of inhabitants of Japanese heredity and find revealed no act of sabotage. The United States government now recognizes their loyalty and are enlisting over 5000 young American Japanese into her armed forces.

In these times all eyes are turned towards Russia and we marvel at their fighting ability. It cannot be explained that it is because they are all of one race for the Soviet Union comprises 189 nationalities that speak 150 languages and dialects. Then wherein lies her strength? It is because all of the 189 nationalities are united in the one cause. How does a Russian explain it? He says, "It is first of all, because the Russian people for the first time in any war, know what they are fighting for!"

CANADA FIGHTING FOR . . .

Can we ask you what Canada is fighting for? What are the people of British Columbia fighting for? You will perhaps reply—you are fighting for the Democratic Way of Life. But I ask — What kind of democratic way of life. Are you fighting for the preservation of the way of life wherein "One-third of the nation is ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-fed?" Are you fighting for the suppression of racial minorities and all its encompassing cruelties and injustices? Russia has 189 racial groups and yet has constitution and we find these words inscribed in article 123:

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt is punishable by law."

Surely these words cannot but kindle a flame of admiration in the hearts of every champion of democracy.

Canada is one of the United Nations who are fighting for the betterment of mankind. You who are the elected leaders — why should you puddle about and puddle about in the muddy backwaters of shallow politics. British Columbia is worthy of greater statesmanship. Surely we have the leaders who have the moral courage to strike out into the clear deep waters of progressive leadership. It is within your power to make the Atlantic Charter a living, breathing symbol of democracy or let it rest as merely an incident in history.

Certainly there are Japanese in this country who are truly and wholly Japanese. But that is no crime—it is simply that they are not Canadians and were caught in the fate of circumstance. If a boat were available they would gladly go to Japan for they desire to go. So certainly at the end of the war Canada should facilitate their return.

But there are others whose spirit lies with Canada for they are Canadians. You cannot alter this fact. You leaders, are you big enough in heart — creative enough in mind — courageus enough in spirit to extend to these an equal opportunity among the peoples of Canada and to give them the priceless privilege of Canadian Citizenship? If you do, you will discover that they will accept its every duty, its every responsibility. Therein lies the solution of this problem, therein lies the path to a finer world.

Finally, what I have just said you are in part responsible for because I am a product of your culture. You may call me alien and treat me as such, but I KNOW that I am Canadian and you cannot take away or destroy that which is in my heart, in my mind in my very soul.

Sincerely,

KINZIE TANAKA

Work Camp B-19,
Lempriere, B. C.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-9-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Can War Orders & Regs Vol 4, 1945

Continued restrictions on Japs Movement & Residence

PART 1

Orders in Council

Order in Council amending P.C. 946, 5th February, 1943, *re* Japanese

P.C. 5793

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas it is deemed advisable by reason of the war for the peace, order and welfare of Canada to amend, as hereinafter provided, the regulations established by Order in Council, P.C. 946 of February 5, 1943, providing for the placement, control and maintenance of persons of the Japanese race in Canada;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, is pleased to amend the said regulations and they are hereby further amended by deleting the words "from residing in any place in Canada" in paragraph (viii) of subsection one of section three thereof and substituting therefor the words "from residing in any place or area in Canada".

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council amending the Royal Canadian Air Force (Air Force Act Amendment) Order No. 1, 1943

P.C. 7328

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 13th day of December, 1945.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas "The Royal Canadian Air Force (Air Force Act Amendment) Order No. 1, 1943" (Order in Council P.C. 6190 of August 26, 1943, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 9379 dated 7th December, 1943, and Order in Council P.C. 7524 dated 28th September, 1944) effected certain modifications, adaptations and exceptions to the Air Force Act in force in the United Kingdom on the 1st day of May, 1943, for the purposes of its application to the Royal Canadian Air Force under Section 11 of The Royal Canadian Air Force Act;

And whereas the amendment to "The Royal Canadian Air Force (Air Force Act Amendment) Order No. 1, 1943" made by Order in Council P.C. 7524 dated 28th September, 1944, introduced in the scale of punishments that may be awarded by courts-martial to airmen the new punishment of "discharge from His Majesty's service";

And whereas the Minister of National Defence for Air reports that, in the adaptation of Section 44 of the Air Force Act to the Royal Canadian Air Force,

51888—11½

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-10
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Source: Nikkei Museum 2018-16-305 www.nikkeimuseum.org

SCHEDULE "A"

Contributions to be received into the Fund

Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	$ 375,126 92
Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.	16,670 68
Canadian International Paper Co.	190,252 19
Donnacona Paper Co. Ltd.	8,428 99
Donohue Brothers Ltd.	3,755 19
The E. B. Eddy Co. Ltd.	164 88
The Great Lakes Paper Co. Ltd.	231,301 80
The James Maclaren Co. Ltd.	132,673 94
Jersey Paper Co. Ltd.	58,763 20
The Ontario-Minnesota Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	146,992 93
Provincial Paper Ltd.	3,008 00
Quebec North Shore Paper Co.	121,657 90
St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. Ltd.	53,158 41
St. Raymond Paper Limited.	5,982 79
Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	192,593 14

SCHEDULE "B"

Disbursements to be made from the Fund

Bathurst Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	$ 2,394 07
The Beaver Wood Fibre Co. Ltd.	44,600 42
J. R. Booth Limited	553 91
Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	3,036 86
Consolidated Paper Corp. Ltd.	257,326 64
Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. Ltd.	172,596 70
The Ontario Paper Co. Ltd.	381,518 36
Pacific Mills Limited	61,560 00
Powell River Co. Ltd.	106,474 74
Price Brothers & Company Ltd.	211,479 13

in Council authorizing Income Tax rates *re* persons from abroad engaged in essential Canadian war work

P.C. 1/945

To be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 5th February, 1943.

Board recommend that, under authority of the War Measures Act, where om abroad are engaged in essential Canadian war work by reason of their ll or knowledge and have come to Canada since the outbreak of war, and er of the Department concerned or the Minister of National Revenue has proof that there is a real possibility of losing the continued services in such employees due to the fact that the Canadian tax on the income they substantially higher than the tax they would be called upon to pay upon income from all sources in their domestic jurisdiction, then on such he Minister of National Revenue be empowered to impose and collect he basis of the income subject to Canadian tax having regard to the tax e country from whence the person came, and the payment of such taxes l in full satisfaction of the Canadian tax that otherwise would be eligible Canadian Income War Tax Act provided that the employer of such tax- pay to the Receiver General of Canada the difference between the tax n the said income at current Canadian rates and that tax actually exacted to the rate obtaining in the taxpayer's country of origin.

oard further recommend that the Income Tax Division advise the employer thly deductions required to be made and remitted to the Crown at the ch pay period and the employer will pay over the deductions accordingly, this deduction to be substituted in lieu of the deductions provided for in the Table of Tax Deductions authorized by Order in Council P.C. 7029.

Provided, however, that this authority shall be limited to the income tax years 1942 and 1943.

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council establishing regulations *re* provision for the administration relative to the further placement, control and maintenance of persons of the Japanese race in Canada

P.C. 946

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 5th day of February, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, the British Columbia Security Commission was established to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race required to leave such areas by Order of the Minister of Justice under Regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1941, as amended, and the placement and maintenance of such persons;

And whereas the Minister of Labour reports that the evacuation and initial placement of such persons has been substantially carried out and it is desirable to relieve the members of the said Commission, who are acting without remuneration, of responsibility for the administration relative to the further placement, control and maintenance of such persons;

And whereas it is deemed advisable, by reason of the state of war now existing, for the order and welfare of Canada to make provision for such administration and for the control of persons of the Japanese race in Canada;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, Chapter 206 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to make the following Regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

(*a*) "Advisory Board" or "Board" means the Advisory Board established by these Regulations;

(*b*) "Commission" means the British Columbia Security Commission established by Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942;

(*c*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Japanese Placement appointed pursuant to these Regulations;

(*d*) "Deputy Minister" means the Deputy Minister of Labour;

(*e*) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(*f*) "person of the Japanese race" means any person wholly or partly of the Japanese race required to leave any protected area of British Columbia by order of the Minister of Justice under regulation four of the Defence of Canada Regulations (Consolidation) 1942, as amended, and who is within any such protected area or who was ordinarily resident within any protected area but who has left or leaves such area after February 5, 1942;

(*g*) other words and phrases shall have the same meaning as in the Defence of Canada Regulations.

(2) The Interpretation Act and every provision thereof shall be applicable to and in respect of every order, rule or regulation made by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations except insofar as any such provision is inconsistent with the intent or object of such order, rule or regulation, or would give to any word, expression or clause thereof an interpretation repugnant to the subject matter or the context, or is in any such order, rule or regulation, declared not applicable thereto.

DUTIES OF THE MINISTER

2. It shall be the duty of the Minister to plan, supervise and direct the evacuation from the protected areas of British Columbia of all persons of the Japanese race and the placement and control of such persons elsewhere in Canada and to take such measures as he deems necessary to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of such persons.

POWERS OF THE MINISTER

3. (1) The Minister may—

(i) determine the time and order of the evacuation from any protected areas of British Columbia of persons of the Japanese race and their mode of transportation in such evacuation;

(ii) determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside;

(iii) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the transportation, housing, feeding, care, protection, employment and welfare of persons of the Japanese race;

(iv) employ persons of the Japanese race for such purposes at such rates of wages and on such terms and conditions as he deems advisable;

(v) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to arrange for the care of dependents resident in Canada, including therein dependent parents, of any person of the Japanese race who is engaged in employment pursuant to these Regulations or pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1348 of February 19, 1942, or otherwise, by requiring such person to assign a portion of his wages, or by making deductions or requiring deductions to be made from his wages, or otherwise, and for such purpose may make such orders or regulations as he deems advisable;

(vi) take such measures as he deems advisable to provide or to make arrangements for the provision of direct relief, including necessary medical services, to any indigent person of the Japanese race;

(vii) require, by order, any person of the Japanese race in any place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe;

(viii) make orders, rules or regulations respecting the conduct, activities or discipline of persons of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or of other persons resident anywhere in Canada who are wholly of the Japanese race, or who have a father or a mother who is or was wholly of the Japanese race, and may by order prohibit such persons of the Japanese race or such other persons, from engaging in any activities, employment or business, or in any specified activities, employment or business, in Canada, from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, from residing in any place in Canada or from associating or communicating with any persons, except subject to a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him or by any person authorized to act on his behalf under these Regulations.

ENFORCEMENT

4. (1) Any person who contravenes or omits to comply with any of these Regulations or any order, rule or regulation made pursuant to these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) In any prosecution for an offence under these Regulations it shall be presumed that the accused is a person of the Japanese race as defined in these Regulations, or is a person who is wholly of the Japanese race or is a person whose father or mother is or was wholly of the Japanese race, until the contrary is proved and the burden of such proof shall be upon the accused.

(3) Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he finds committing or whom he has reasonable grounds for believing has committed any offence under these Regulations.

(4) Every document, purporting to be, or to contain or to be a copy of an order, rule, regulation, permit or authority made or given by the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Commissioner pursuant to these Regulations and purporting to be signed by the Minister, the Deputy Minister or the Commissioner shall be evidence of such order, rule, regulation, permit or authority.

ADMINISTRATION

5. The Deputy Minister may exercise all powers conferred on the Minister under these Regulations.

6. There shall be a Commissioner of Japanese Placement who shall, under the Minister and the Deputy Minister, be the Chief Executive Officer charged with the Administration of these Regulations and who may under their control and direction exercise each and every power conferred by these Regulations on the Minister, including any power involving the exercise of a discretion.

7. (1) The Minister may employ such professional, technical or other officers, clerks and employees as he deems necessary for the purpose of the administration of these Regulations and may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, fix their remuneration.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection one of this section, all officers, clerks and employees who are employed by the Commission immediately prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations, may be employed by the Minister for the purpose of the administration of these Regulations at their present rate of remuneration and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Minister.

8. (1) The Minister may enter into contracts and acquire real and personal property on behalf of His Majesty but no contract shall be entered into by him pursuant to these Regulations involving an expenditure in excess of fifteen thousand dollars except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

(2) No real property shall be purchased on behalf of His Majesty pursuant to the provisions of these Regulations except with the approval of the Governor in Council.

9. The Minister may, for the purpose of carrying out his duties under these Regulations, enter into arrangements with any Department of the Government of Canada or into agreements on behalf of the Government of Canada with the Government of any Province for the use or occupation of any Dominion or Provincial Crown lands.

10. The Minister may enter into an agreement on behalf of the Government of Canada with the Government of any Province relative to the placement in such province of persons of the Japanese race and any such agreement may provide that any such persons will be removed from such Province upon the termination of the state of war now existing between Canada and Japan.

72407—2½

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-11-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

ADVISORY BOARD

11. (1) There shall be constituted an Advisory Board to advise the Minister on the performance of his duties under these Regulations.

(2) The Board shall consist of the Deputy Minister who shall be the Chairman of the Board, the Commissioner who shall be the Vice-Chairman of the Board and Austin C. Taylor, Esq., of Vancouver, John Shirras of Vancouver, B.C., Assistant Commissioner of British Columbia Provincial Police Force and Frederick John Mead of Ottawa, Ontario, Assistant Commissioner, R.C.M.P., together with other persons as the Minister may nominate shall be members thereof.

(3) The Meetings of the Board shall be held at the call of the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman.

(4) The Board may make bylaws for the conduct of its business.

(5) Each member of the Board shall be paid a fee of ten dollars for each day he is absent from his usual place of residence while attending meetings of the Board and his actual and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection therewith.

DEPARTMENTAL ASSISTANCE

12. All departments and agencies of the Government of Canada shall assist the Minister by lending to the Minister such personnel and by furnishing such medical aid, hospitalization, food, clothing, transportation, use of land, buildings, equipment, utilities, and other supplies and services as are available, and may be required by the Minister, and in particular, but without restricting the generality of the foregoing, there shall be furnished to the Minister

(a) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the compiling of information concerning the persons to be evacuated under these Regulations in the segregation and concentration of such persons and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof;

(b) assistance by the Department of Transport in the transportation of persons evacuated under these Regulations;

(c) assistance by the Department of National Defence by furnishing personnel to advise on and assist in the housing, feeding and clothing of persons evacuated under these Regulations;

(d) assistance by the Department of Munitions and Supply in advising upon and entering into contracts or other arrangements to provide housing, food, supplies and services for such persons;

(e) assistance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and/or the Department of National Defence in the protection of persons evacuated under these Regulations and in the maintenance of public security in respect thereof;

Provided, however, that notwithstanding the provisions of these Regulations any Minister responsible for the administration of any of the departments or agencies of the Government shall have the right to determine whether or not any item of assistance requested can be made available.

GENERAL

13. (1) All real and personal property or any interest therein held by the Commission shall on and after the coming into operation of these Regulations, be vested in His Majesty in right of Canada.

(2) All rights, duties and obligations of the Commission under any agreements entered into by the Commission with the Government of any province of Canada or under any contract entered into by the Commission with any person shall, on and after the coming into operation of these Regulations be vested in and assumed by His Majesty in right of Canada, represented by the Minister, who shall be the successor to the Commission in respect thereof.

(3) The Minister may, in the name of the Commission, execute any conveyance, transfer or other document necessary to transfer the title of any real or personal property or any interest therein held in the name of the Commission to His Majesty.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-11-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

14. (1) Paragraphs numbered 2 to 11 inclusive and 13 to 16 inclusive of Order in Council P.C. 1665 of March 4, 1942, and Order in Council P.C. 1666 of March 4, 1942, are revoked effective on and after the date of the coming into operation of these Regulations.

(2) All orders, rules or regulations made pursuant to any power conferred by Order in Council, P.C. 1665, of March 4, 1942, effective immediately prior to the coming into operation of these Regulations shall, notwithstanding the revocation of said paragraphs of such Order in Council, continue to be valid and in full force and effect unless or until revoked or varied by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations and shall be deemed to have been made by the Minister pursuant to these Regulations and the power of the Minister to make orders, rules or regulations pursuant to these Regulations shall include power to revoke or vary such orders, rules or regulations.

15. (1) The General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation and Maintenance appointed by Order in Council, P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 1942, shall be the Commissioner for the purposes of these Regulations unless and until his appointment is revoked.

(2) The paragraph of the Order in Council, P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 1942, commencing "The undersigned further recommends that the duties and functions....." and ending ".....on the Commissioners" is revoked.

(3) The term "General Supervisor of Japanese Evacuation and Maintenance" wherever it appears in said Order in Council P.C. 1/11037 of December 3, 1942, is deleted and the term 'Commissioner of Japanese Placement' is substituted therefor.

16. All expensees or costs incurred by the Minister or by any department or agency of the Government of Canada in connection with the enforcement or administration of these Regulations shall be paid out of monies appropriated by Parliament to carry out measures deemed necessary in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

17. Nothing contained in these Regulations shall be construed to limit or to derogate from the powers conferred on any authority by the Defence of Canada Regulations or any statute of the Parliament of Canada.

18. These Regulations shall be deemed to have come into operation on the 25th day of January, 1943.

A. D. P. HEENEY,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Order in Council prohibiting the purchase for import or the importation of the goods listed, except under permit

P.C. 949

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1943.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL:

Whereas the Minister of Finance reports that it is imperative to restrict the use of the import shipping space available from most overseas countries to commodities essential to the wartime economy of Canada;

That the Shipping Priorities Committee advises that at present it is not always possible to enforce adherence to instructions respecting import shipping priorities and that, in order to prevent unnecessary importations into Canada from prejudicing the movement of essential imports, it is desirable and in the public interest that the purchase for importation and the importation into Canada from overseas countries of specified goods be controlled by permit.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL

March 10, 1943.

No. 151
J.110

Sir,

I have the honour to recall that my despatch No. 251 PIJC of May 8, 1942, acquainted you with the measures taken by th Japanese Government for the protection of civilian internees, among which is the permission to sell private property. The Imperial Japanese Government expected that the Government of Canada would give, on the basis of reciprocity, identical treatment to Japanese internees; and in this connection several questions were asked, including that on existing conditions in general regarding the application of the Freezing Law on enemy property of Japanese residents.

In reply to the above questions and to my subsequent inquiries at Ottawa, I received your telegram of May 29th,1942, stating that "the property of enemy aliens evacuated from the military zone is under the control of the Custodian and is administered for the benefit of the individual owner; no charge is made for this service by the Custodian; business, property, automobiles, household goods, etc., may be sold by the individual with the consent of the Custodian after the just claims of creditors have been protected; some of the details of regulations affecting property of enemy aliens in the military zone are under consideration; (and) property interest of enemy aliens is safeguarded". This information was sent to the Spanish Government on June 1, 1942, for transmission to the Japanese authorities.

In accordance with the above reply, I clearly reported that the Canadian Custodian of Enemy Property, being only an

The Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-12-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

administrator for the benefit of the Japanese, could not do anything with the property under his control without the consent of the Japanese owners. My opinion was based on different cases which came to my knowledge during my inspection last July of camps and settlements in British Columbia and Alberta. I might mention here for your information two illustrations from among several in my records:

(A) In Lethbridge complaints were received of the disposal by the Custodian of automobiles without the consent of the owners. In reply to these claims, Mr. G. McPherson, Representative of the Custodian at Vancouver, informed Mr. Bernard, Spanish Vice-Consul, that some motor cars had been sold to Canadian Government departments without the owners' consent at the beginning on instructions from Ottawa; but the former assured the latter that none had been disposed of thus since then, and no more would be.

(B) Kikue KAWAKAMI reported that his house and property at 886 Cordova St. East, Vancouver (Lot 18-Block 61-District Lot 196) had been disposed without his consent at $1000., the owner receiving $500. and the balance being held for contingent liabilities. Mr. McPherson, however, produced records, which clearly showed that Kawakami had signed the papers legalizing the transfer of his property to the Baker Forge Company for the price of $1000.

As the Custodian is empowered under Order in Council P.C. 469 (copy of which was sent me with your communication No. J.40 of March 2nd) to liquidate, sell or otherwise dispose of any property vested in him of persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas; and as Mr. F. de Kobbe, Spanish Consul at Vancouver, has been receiving of late many inquiries for information from evacuated Japanese regarding their properties left in the hands of the Custodian at the time of their transfer or registered subsequently, I should be very much obliged if you would be good enough to enlighten me on the following points:

1. Many Japanese (su atm) have left valuable personal belongings at the coast. Are they permitted to obtain repossession of these goods, and what procedure must they follow to do so? I make reference to belongings other than real estate, farms, businesses, automobiles and boats.

2. As far as I am aware, no decision has yet been reached

Source: Nikkei National Museum
www.nikkeimuseum.org

CONSULADO GENERAL DE ESPAÑA
MONTREAL

by the Canadian Government as to the method to be used in liquidating Japanese assets, but if there is any general information along this line that you could give me, I should appreciate receiving it.

3. Is the Government considering the sale of properties belonging to Naturalized Canadians and Canadian nationals of Japanese race as well as those of Japanese nationals?

4. Is the Government considering the compulsory sale of furniture belonging to Japanese?

5. Will any negotiation be entered into with the Japanese owners before sale is consummated, and what control will the Japanese have over the funds realized?

6. In cases of repatriated Japanese who have properties and holdings in Canada, must these be forsaken or are they held in trust for them by the Custodian till hostilities cease; and do the owners receive any type of voucher proving ownership, which entitles them to claim upon the properties, or proceeds after the war?

7. In cases of repatriation as above may the repatriated Japanese transfer title to his possessions, money, etc., to some one else in Canada before leaving for Japan?

Since I must advise my Government about this important matter, any information you may furnish me with would be highly appreciated.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2005-18-1-35
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EAA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RECORDS
File No. 3464-R-40

HFA/AG
March 15, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Expropriation of Land belonging to Japanese and to Canadians of Japanese Race in the Protected Area of British Columbia.

1. Protests have been received concerning the liquidation of the property of Canadian citizens of Japanese race in the Protected Area of British Columbia.

2. It is possible under a recent Order-in-Council, P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, for these assets to be liquidated without the consent of the owner and even if it is not in his interests that they should be liquidated.

3. What has shocked the consciences of the people who are making a protest is that it is possible for a Canadian citizen of unimpeachable character to be deprived of his property without his consent even though there is no military reason for doing so. It is true that he will receive pecuniary compensation, but this benefit may be illusory because he may be practically forced to spend this capital sum in maintaining what other Canadians would consider a decent scale of living. In any case pecuniary compensation is not usually considered adequate by some one whose normal livelihood is derived from the land he owns.

4. It must be remembered that the Canadian citizen is almost certainly one against whom no offence has been proved or even alleged. He has already been called on to make very great sacrifices in the interests of public security:

   a. Through no fault of his own, he has been deprived of his major earning power;

   b. He has been removed from his home;

   c. He has seen his children's educational opportunities gravely impaired;

   d. He is made uneasy by the menace of deportation from Canada.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-12-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

5. There are a number of reasons why it is undesirable that Canada should follow a policy, even towards Canadian citizens, which is open to these reproaches:

   a. The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons that Canadians of Japanese race would be treated justly;

   b. The compulsory sale of the home of a law-abiding citizen whose only offence lies in his race appears to be in entire conflict with the principles set out in the Atlantic Charter to which the Canadian Government has adhered without making any specific reservations;

   c. The compulsory sale of these properties is in complete conflict with British traditions of justice;

   d. The compulsory sale of these properties is in conflict with United States policy, and indeed with constitutional law in that country;

   e. Everything which tends to turn a national war into a racial war is likely to prolong the war and make the establishment of a lasting peace more difficult;

   f. It will be hard for Canada to ask other countries to refrain from racial persecution if her own hands are not scrupulously clean.

6. It will be seen from the attached correspondence that the Reverend W. H. A. Norman of St. George United Church, Vancouver, compares the Order-in-Council to the Nuremburg laws against the Jews in Germany. This is, of course, not quite fair since the Order-in-Council provides for pecuniary compensation.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-12-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HFA/AG
March 15, 1943.

3464-R-40

File

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

The Expropriation of Land belonging to Canadians of Japanese Race in the Protected Area of British Columbia

A recent Order-in-Council P.C. 469 of January 19, 1943, together with an earlier Order P.C. 5523 of June 29, 1942 as amended by P.C. 6885 of August 4, 1942, gives the Custodian the power to liquidate, sell, or otherwise dispose of any property of persons of Japanese race in respect of which he has been vested with the power and responsibility of control and management. It is also provided that for the purpose of such liquidation, sale, or other disposition, the Consolidated Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy 1939 shall apply mutatis mutandis as for the property belonging to an enemy within the meaning of the said Consolidated Regulations.

2. There are no doubt some cases in which it may be for the benefit of every one concerned that the Custodian should have these wide powers. The Order has however called forth some protests because it would legalize acts of gross injustice and oppression.

3. In particular the Order would make it possible for the farm of a Canadian citizen, against whom no offence had been proved or even alleged, to be sold without his consent provided that he were Japanese by race. Not only might this citizen be of unimpeachable character, but he has already been called on to make very great sacrifices in the interests of public security. Through no fault of his own he has been deprived of the major part of his earning power, has been removed from his home, has seen his children's educational opportunities gravely impaired, and finds himself in a position in which he may be substantially forced to use the proceeds of the enforced liquidation of his capital assets to meet what would for citizens of other races be considered normal living expenses.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-13-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4. It does not appear that any argument has been ~~devised~~ advanced by the Military, Naval, Air Force or police authorities for depriving such a citizen of the ownership of his land, and it may even be doubtful if an Order-in-Council under the War Measures Act can operate to give the Custodian the power to convey a valid title to the land to a purchaser, since the Federal Government appears to be trespassing on Provincial authority to a degree not warranted by the emergency of war.

5. However this may be there appears to be a number of reasons against an exercise of the Custodian's power which would operate in the way described above: (a) The Prime Minister has stated in the House of Commons that Japanese would be treated justly; (b) The compulsory sale of the property of the law-abiding citizen, who is treated as an enemy on racial grounds alone, appears to be in entire conflict with the principles set out in the Atlantic Charter to which the Canadian Government has adhered; (c) The compulsory sale of these properties is in complete conflict with British tradition; (d) The compulsory sale of these properties is in complete conflict with United States policy and indeed with the constitutional provisions which condition this policy.

6. These considerations explain why protests are being received which show concern on the part of seriously minded people. For example the Reverend W. H. A. Norman of St. George United Church, Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Norman compares the measure to the Nurnberg laws against the Jews (though there of course, give no pecuniary compensation)

7. In so far as enemy aliens are concerned, that is to say persons of Japanese nationality, we are in the peculiar position of having transmitted to Great Britain, for use in correspondence concerning the treatment of

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-13-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

British and Canadian property in Japan and in Shanghai, a statement that liquidation takes place only when it is in the interests of the owner concerned. I am writing to the Custodian to enquire what modification, if any, of this statement should be made in view of the recent Order-in-Council. (see Telegram attached)

8. On the basis of the foregoing two recommendations are made: (1) That a memorandum should be submitted to the Prime Minister showing clearly the case in which the law-abiding citizen may be deprived of his property without his consent. It is quite possible for this case to have been overlooked when the Order was drafted and it is the Prime Minister's personal concern, to some extend, if his guarantee of just treatment is repudiated; (2) It will be quite possible for administrative instruction to be issued which would prevent the use of the powers given by the Order-in-Council in the manner described above. If such an administrative instruction is given, it should receive sufficient publicity to prevent the growth of belief among responsible citizens that the Canadian Government is emulating the Nurnberg decrees.

9. Attention is called to the Custodian's memorandum of March 11 describing the advisory committees set up in British Columbia and setting out their terms of reference.

(Later)
x Column - Macnamara says this step did first that not + forbidden. Hand.

(HFA - HENRY F ANGUS)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-13-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

April 5, 1943.

3464-B-40c

MEMORANDUM

POLICY TOWARD JAPANESE IN CANADA

The Labour Department's policy seems to be failing at its central point. The plan has been to scatter the Japanese throughout Canada and to make them self-supporting.

The chief obstacle, besides the reluctance of certain sections of Canada to receive them, has proved to be their own reluctance to leave the settlements. The settlements are reasonably comfortable. There is not much work that can be required of them. Even when idle they are fed, housed, clothed, heated, doctored. Moreover they are with their friends and families and are not surrounded by a hostile population. These are natural reasons for wishing to stay. Further, they fear that once they leave British Columbia they never will be allowed back. So long as they are in the Province they can hope to get back to the coast.

To these obvious reasons certain officers of the Commission add that many Japanese expect to be sent to Japan either voluntarily or involuntarily, either during or after the war. They must therefore already begin to curry favour with the Japanese authorities, and one way is to resist the intentions of the Canadian authorities. Labour Department suggests that Mr. de Kobbe, Spanish Consul at Vancouver, encourages this attitude, though the evidence given is not very convincing. The fact is not improbable in itself, however.

Noted NAR 1.4.43

All this places the Department of Labour in a dilemma. If they do not keep the Japanese comfortable we get after them. If they do keep the Japanese comfortable, their policy cannot work. Naturally, they want their policy to work and so do we.

The effect will probably be that Labour will suggest to the Advisory Committee that maintenance be lowered and comfort lessened for able-bodied people of both sexes in British Columbia. The officer appointed by this Department to attend the meetings of this Committee will be asked his opinion.

As I am apparently to be this officer, I should like guidance.

I am myself beginning to be of the opinion that our conciliation policy is not being successful. The Japanese have shown no indication that they even know that our settlements are good settlements. On the contrary, they complain about them continuously. Perhaps we should do one of two things:

1. Turn these settlements pretty frankly into internment camps, though without the barbed wire. The Japanese are already interning most of our people. This would not prevent persons being released from internment and would, indeed, encourage people to accept employment elsewhere. This would be a frank abandonment of our

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-14-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

declared policy not to intern for refusal to work.

2. Abandon the policy of scattering the Japanese throughout Canada and make up our minds to support them in comparative idleness for the rest of the war and perhaps indefinitely thereafter.

Labour can probably struggle along for a while yet in its present difficult policy. Sooner or later I think it will break down, and we should be considering seriously what to do next.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-14-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ARCHIVES
File No. 3464-B-40-c
Sub. 6 Chron. 3 Filed

HFA/AG
April 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERTSON

1. The root of the difficulty seems to me to lie in the policy of treating Japanese nationals and Canadians of Japanese descent alike.

2. As regards the former we respect the standards set by international usage and reinforced by fear of reprisals and can, therefore, within these limits, expect work in return.

3. As regards the latter we can ask for the full duty of citizens in wartime--but cannot expect as good a response unless we are prepared to treat them as citizens. As long as we treat them as enemies, talk of deportation etc., we make them much harder to deal with than those who are clearly enemies and expect to be treated as such--harder because of the sense of injustice, of frustration and fear as to the future.

4. If we want any given line of conduct from these Canadians we should consider what is the best offer we can make.

5. Possible offers in order of priority are:

   a. Guarantee against deportation to Japan for those who co-operate and for their dependents;

   b. Immunity from sale of property without their consent for those who co-operate;

   c. Reasonable freedom of movement and residence in Canada for those who co-operate;

   d. Equal terms in employment for those who co-operate;

   e. Full citizenship rights for those who co-operate, for their wives and descendants

   f. Eligibility for the Army.

See p. 2.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-15-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

6. If we offer a. b. c. and d. we might treat refusal as an adequate ground for post-war deportation, i.e. we might treat as enemies any who did not co-operate.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-15-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 126H.

FRIDAY APR 16 1943

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

dated April 8, 1943 showing:

1. What persons of the Japanese race have been permitted to remain in the protected area in British Columbia?

2. For what reason was a permit granted to the respective persons so remaining and where do they reside at the present time?

The attached information has been received by the Secretary of State of Canada from the Department of Justice.

Secretary of State of Canada.

Reference No. 248

Mover: Mr. Green

Dated: April 16, 1943

J.O.L.A.
THIS FILE MUST BE RETURNED
TO THE CHIEF CLERK OF
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS
Room 7 Houses of Commons.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-16-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Persons of the Japanese race permitted to remain in the protected area of British Columbia.

Mr. Green: (1) What persons of the Japanese race have been permitted to remain in the protected area in British Columbia?
(2) For what reason was a permit granted to the respective persons so remaining and where do they reside at the present time?

Mr. St. Laurent: (1) A total of 54 persons, as referred to below.

(2)

(a) Granted permits by the Minister of Justice:-

Because of marriage to Occidentals - Residing in Vancouver, B.C.	15
Because of marriage to Occidentals - Residing in White Rock, B.C.	1
Because of marriage to Occidentals - Residing in Reid Island, B.C.	1
Because of marriage to Occidentals - Residing in Mission City, B.C.	1
Because of marriage to Chinese - Residing in Vancouver, B.C.	2
Because of marriage to Chinese - Residing in Rockbay, B.C.	1
	21

(b) Granted permits by R.C.M.Police:-

Because of being in hospital before outbreak of war with Japan and stay in hospital still indefinite - an amputation case - Residing at Ocean Falls, B.C.	1
Because of serving sentences in Oakalla Prison, B.C.	3
Because of being tuberculosis patients in St. Joseph's Hospital, Vancouver - (Most of these are near death)	6
Because of being inmates of Essondale Mental Hospital, New Westminster, B.C:-	
Adults	11
Children	6
	27

(c) Permitted to remain in area by Order of Justice Whiteside and Justice Sidney Smith:-

Because of the need of their services as Advisers to the Board and as employees of the Custodian of Japanese property - Residing in Vancouver, B.C.	2
Carried Forward	50

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-16-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

Brought Forward 50

(d) Permits being asked for from Ottawa by the Children's Aid Society, Vancouver, B.C.:-

Because of their being under the care of this Society; all children referred to being under 16 years of age, three of them being orphans who have been adopted into Occidental families in Vancouver, B.C., and the fourth being a patient in the Queen Alexander Solarium, Vancouver Island 4

Total 54

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-16-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-B-40C

I. DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1. Position of Personal Property

The course followed is based upon government policy accepted and embodied in P.C. 469, January 19, 1943, which provides for liquidation and disposition of the property. The reason behind policy is --

(a) In special circumstances of case the only way in which the matter can be dealt with in a practical way is to liquidate.

(b) This is the only course that will protect any element of Japanese interest in the property.

(c) Articles of religious and sentimental value are being excepted.

2. Real Property

Course followed is sale and liquidation under P.C. 649. Dictated by practical considerations, as there is no other effective way of preserving interests of Japanese. The property is of such a nature that it could not be preserved in its present form.

3. Property of Repatriates

They will be furnished with suitable certificates by Custodian, and there is no objection to transfer of title, provided that proceeds are vested in Custodian.

II. RELIEF

Department of Labour policy is not definitely settled in this respect. The following principles were recognized:

(a) Japanese should be required to use income from assets before receiving relief in any event.

(b) Able bodied Japanese, for whom work was available, should not be given relief.

(c) Other Japanese should be required to expend capital assets before asking for relief, reserving a substantial back log, which should take into account their family situation.

III. COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid compulsory employment of Japanese. Where work was available they could be cut off from relief, but it would always be open to them to keep themselves out of their own funds or funds supplied from other sources.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-17-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

IV. COMPULSORY MOVEMENT

It was recognized that care should be taken to avoid a position which would involve practical internment. On the other hand, it is necessary to defend a policy in which there may be a ban on mass movement from essential jobs at work camps, provided that the departments are prepared to facilitate individual and small scale movements involving more or less permanent employment outside of camp areas.

V. LICENCES TO HOLD LAND

There was an exchange of views. Labour was inclined to favour the granting of licenses, but the general opinion was against it. It was recognized that it was not a point for External Affairs to decide.

VI. MIGRATION OF JAPANESE

It was generally recognized that we should not admit persons of Japanese race, whether or not they were United States citizens from the U.S.A.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-17-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

File 3464 B 40c
Sub. 0 Cl. 2 Filed

Also sent to: - Asst. Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property
Attention - Mr. G.W. McPherson
Foreign Exchange Control Board - Mr. Turk
Commissioner of Immigration - Attn. Mr. J.R. Heard
Hearndon
Deputy Minister of Mines & Resources -
Attention - Mr. J.M. Wardle

Ottawa, July 12, 1943.

TO: The Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

SUBJECT: Property of Japanese in Canada

I enclose a minute of a meeting held at this Department on June 30th, 1943, on various Japanese questions. This minute represents the impressions gained in this Department of the substance of the conversation at the meeting.

Those present were:

External Affairs:	Mr. J. E. Read, Chairman Mr. Morley Scott Mr. C. L. Miles
Custodian of Enemy Property:	Mr. G. W. McPherson
Foreign Exchange Control Board:	Mr. S. Turk
Immigration:	Mr. J. R. Hearndon
Labour:	Mr. A. H. Brown Mr. Pammett
Mines & Resources:	Mr. J.M. Wardle

In regard to item 6, a despatch has been sent to our Legation in Washington stating that persons of Japanese race would not be admitted from the United States.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-18-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

In respect to item 5, I attach a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Deputy Minister of Justice.

In respect to item 1, and other property matters a despatch to the Consul General of Spain will be framed by this Department, submitted to Mr. McPherson and if approved by the Assistant Deputy Custodian, sent forward.

Under -Secretary of State
for External Affairs.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-18-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

File 3464-B-40 HLK/ML, July 16, 1943.

Copy 6 of 8 Copies

MEMORANDUM FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY:

Dec 30/43

Treatment of Persons of Japanese Racial Origin in Canada.

1 - I have read the attached copy of a minute of a meeting held in the Department of External Affairs on June 30, 1943 at which various questions relating to the treatment of persons of Japanese origin in Canada were considered.

2 - The American and Far Eastern Division was not invited to send a representative to the meeting and no person connected with the Division received any indication that such a meeting was to be held. This is the second time within recent months that this subject has come up and has been handled without any reference to this Division in spite of the fact that it is a matter in which this Division is vitally interested. I have shown you a copy of the memorandum which I addressed to Mr. Wrong on the first occasion on which this happened. I have shown you also Mr. Wrong's reply. Now that the matter has come up again I suggest that a note from the Under Secretary to the Chiefs of the Legal Division and the European Division, indicating that matters of policy relating to Orientals in Canada are not to be settled without discussion with the American and Far Eastern Division, would be appropriate.

3 - With regard to the views expressed at the meeting of June 30, I have only the usual comments to make. They are:

(a) that apparently no distinction whatever was drawn between Japanese nationals and Canadian nationals;

(b) that the arguments used to justify the policy of forced sale of Japanese assets are partial and misleading. Insofar as they are statements of fact they could be used to support the view that a policy of "liquidation with consent" would be successful;

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-19-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(c) that the policy on relief is unjustifiable on any basis of decency or humanity, unless it is assumed that all Japanese can obtain work if they want it. Any such assumption would be unjustified in the circumstances.

These points have all been made before and I do not anticipate that any more attention will be paid to them now than has been the case in the past. I feel very strongly, however, that the Department of External Affairs should not be put in a position of acquiescing in such policies without first making it clear that their character is understood and that the reasons for their adoption by other departments of the Government are recognized.

(H. L. KEENLEYSIDE
ASST-UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE FOR
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-19-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

4606-C-13-40(r) X
EAA

JER/MJS
Aug.12/43

NOTE FOR THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Licence to Japanese to authorize purchase of property in Canada

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
File No. 3464-R-40
Sub. 3

1. D.O.C. Regulation 39E provides that no person of the Japanese race shall have the capacity, after February 24, 1942, during the War, to acquire or hold land or growing crops in Canada.

2. By para.(4)(a) the Minister of Justice is empowered, if it appears to him to be in the public interest so to do, to grant to a person of Japanese race a licence to acquire or hold land in Canada. This special power is by way of exception to the general ban upon the acquisition of land.

3. The Deputy Minister of Justice, by letter June 15, asked whether this Department had any view, as a matter of policy, on the question as to whether Japanese should be granted or refused a licence to purchase and hold land in Canada.

4. After consultation with the Committee considering various Japanese questions, including representatives of External Affairs, Custodian of Enemy Property, Foreign Exchange Control Board, Immigration, Labour, and Mines and Resources, the Deputy Minister of Justice was informed by our letter of July 7, 1943 that there were no considerations of international policy that would require the Minister either to grant or to refuse licences to purchase and hold land in Canada.

5. It was, however, indicated:

(a) that it might be embarrassing to the Department in its international relations if, as a result of licences issued to enable the purchase and holding of lands by Japanese, a situation arose in which it became necessary to divest the Japanese of their lands a second time;

(b) that one type of case might involve special consideration. A sale by a Japanese national, preliminary to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-20-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

repatriation, to a Japanese national or to a British subject of Japanese race, might well be approved even although there might be reluctance to authorize acquisition of land from a non-Japanese transferor.

6. In Mr. Varcoe's letter to Mr. Pickersgill, July 6, 1943, it is intimated that the Minister of Justice would like to have the question brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, having regard to the fact that a licence granted might be interpreted by the licensee and others as indicating that the Japanese purchaser would be permitted after the war to continue to reside in Canada and at the place where the land acquired was held.

7. I have consulted the American and Far Eastern Division with regard to the question of policy which is involved, namely, whether Japanese nationals and Canadian nationals of Japanese race are to be subject to general deportation after the war. I have received a note to the effect that there would be no objection to allowing sales in certain cases:

(a) The Government has not decided on its post-war policy.

(b) It is improbable that any general deportation will be arranged.

(c) If persons of Japanese race are to be deported against their will, the fact that they hold property in Canada will be unimportant.

It is pointed out that a forced sale would be a minor hardship in comparison with the major hardship implicit in deportation.

8. In these circumstances I should think that the Minister of Justice could be informed that it would be undesirable to grant licences to purchase land on an extensive scale, but that there would be no objection to granting licences in exceptional cases, where such a course was desirable in order to give effect to the general governmental policy of evacuation from the protected areas in British Columbia. This would be particularly true in cases like the one which is referred to in Mr. Varcoe's letter, where the applicant and his wife are both British subjects.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018.10.1.35.20-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

JER/MJS
Aug.12/43

NOTE FOR THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Licence to Japanese to authorize purchase of property in Canada

3464-R-40

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(b) that one type of case might involve special consideration. A sale by a Japanese national, preliminary to

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-20-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

repatriation, to a Japanese national or to a British subject of Japanese race, might well be approved even although there might be reluctance to authorize acquisition of land from a non-Japanese transferor.

6. In Mr. Varcoe's letter to Mr. Pickersgill, July 6, 1943, it is intimated that the Minister of Justice would like to have the question brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, having regard to the fact that a licence granted might be interpreted by the licensee and others as indicating that the Japanese purchaser would be permitted after the war to continue to reside in Canada and at the place where the land acquired was held.

7. I have consulted the American and Far Eastern Division with regard to the question of policy which is involved, namely, whether Japanese nationals and Canadian nationals of Japanese race are to be subject to general deportation after the war. I have received a note to the effect that there would be no objection to allowing sales in certain cases:

(a) The Government has not decided on its post-war policy.

(b) It is improbable that any general deportation will be arranged.

(c) If persons of Japanese race are to be deported against their will, the fact that they hold property in Canada will be unimportant.

It is pointed out that a forced sale would be a minor hardship in comparison with the major hardship implicit in deportation.

8. In these circumstances I should think that the Minister of Justice could be informed that it would be undesirable to grant licences to purchase land on an extensive scale, but that there would be no objection to granting licences in exceptional cases, where such a course was desirable in order to give effect to the general governmental policy of evacuation from the protected areas in British Columbia. This would be particularly true in cases like the one which is referred to in Mr. Varcoe's letter, where the applicant and his wife are both British subjects.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-20-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

3464-G-40(2)

X

TRAVEL OF JAPANESE IN CANADA

(Replacing Order No. 36 of the B.C. Security Commission dated August 28th, 1942, and Regulations governing Travel Permits dated March 31st, 1943.)

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(1) This Order shall be deemed to be in effect on and after August 1st, 1945, and shall apply to all persons of the Japanese race resident in Canada, and is made pursuant to Section 5 (viii) of Order-in-Council P.C. 946 of February 3rd, 1945.

(2) All persons of the Japanese race must obtain a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Travel Permit prior to:

(a) entering for any purpose whatsoever, a Protected Area anywhere in Canada,

(b) crossing any Provincial boundaries within Canada,

(c) a change of residence, which shall be interpreted as taking place when any person moves himself or herself and/or their dependents to a new place of residence.

(d) travel for any purpose whatsoever, in British Columbia a distance of more than fifty (50) miles from their place of residence or for a period of over thirty (30) days.

(3) Subject to the foregoing regulations, a person of the Japanese race resident outside of British Columbia may travel upon visits of a temporary nature up to a period of thirty (30) days duration without obtaining a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Travel Permit.

(4) Persons of the Japanese race who contravene or omit to comply with the terms of this Order concerning Travel Permits shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on Summary Conviction to a Fine not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), or to Imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months, or to both such Fine and such Imprisonment.

George Collins
GEORGE E. COLLINS
Commissioner of Japanese Placement
Department of Labour.

APPROVED: DATE: July 30, 1945.

Humphrey Mitchell
The Honourable Humphrey Mitchell
Minister of Labour.

A.M.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-21-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES
Directorate of Censorship

Office of the
Chief Postal Censor

OTTAWA - 10th September, 1943.

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

I wish to acknowledge yours of the 8th instant, in regard to the communication received by you from the Secretary of State for External Affairs enquiring on behalf of the United States Charge d'Affaires concerning the possibility of securing Japanese interpreters of Canadian citizenship for employment in or near New York.

Our Japanese language examination work has all been done at Vancouver, for the reason that at this city we have a large Censorship Station and this type of worker is available there.

Prior to Pearl Harbour we had, in addition to three Occidentals, a number of Japanese mostly of British citizenship in our employ. Their services were satisfactory until just before Pearl Harbour when we issued instructions to Vancouver to pick up and report to us the Japanese reaction in Canada to the then tense situation. It was found that the examiners of Oriental origin were deliberately glossing over the opinions of Japanese writers and for this reason we dismissed them, retaining only the three Occidentals.

We are therefore definitely of the opinion that Japanese readers, even if Canadian born, cannot be relied upon and would therefore hesitate to recommend that such persons might be considered for employment by another Allied Government, particularly if it should be Censorship work.

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Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-21-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org

We ourselves have become considerably embarrassed through the lack of reliable Japanese readers and are constantly on the watch for reliable persons whom we could employ for this work.

Any help your service could give us in the way of advising us of Occidentals proficient in Japanese would be appreciated.

F. E. Jolliffe (signed)

F. E. JOLLIFFE,
Chief Postal Censor.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-21-3
www.nikkeimuseum.org

S-6-41-40

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

CANADA

Ottawa, September 11, 1943.

Dr. H. L. Keenleyside,
Assistant Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
East Block, Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Keenleyside:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of August 31st forwarding an enquiry from the United States Chargé d'Affaires about the availability of Japanese Canadian interpreters for service in or near New York City.

As Japanese Canadians have been used on this type of work prior to Pearl Harbour, by the Post Office authorities, I considered it advisable to secure an opinion from Mr. F. E. Jolliffe, the Chief Postal Censor. Mr. Jolliffe's report is definitely detrimental to the use of Japanese Canadians on mail censorship work, as you will note from the attached copy of letter.

There are, doubtless, a considerable number of Japanese Canadians capable of reading Japanese who would be willing to consider work of this nature for the United States authorities, and if you wish me to make enquiries from Vancouver in spite of the adverse report from the Postal Censorship, I shall be glad to do so.

Yours very truly,

A. MacNamara

A. MacNamara.

Enc.

Japanese interpreters for U.S.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-21-4
www.nikkeimuseum.org

HFA/AG
September 17, 1943.

S-641-40

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. KEENLEYSIDE

Japanese Interpreters

I have read the letters of Mr. MacNamara and Mr. Jolliffe. I think that we should pass on to the United States authorities the general warning contained in Mr. Jolliffe's letter, but that subject to this warning we should do everything in our power to put them in touch with Japanese Canadians prepared to work for the censorship.

The tendency to gloss over the opinions of Japanese writers (this probably means residence of Canada writing in Japanese) in the weeks before Pearl Harbour is by no means conclusive evidence that the Japanese readers in question would not be satisfactory for the purposes for which the United States authorities wish to employ them. This seems to me to be entirely a matter for the United States authorities to decide with the benefit of the best information which we can give them.

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-21-5
www.nikkeimuseum.org

104(s)-1

RGR/LF
18.1.44.

104 (s)

NOTE FOR FILE RE JAPANESE TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS AND GENERAL POLICY REGARDING JAPANESE

1. A meeting was held this morning in the Under-Secretary's Office with representatives of Labour, R.C.M.P. and the Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee to give consideration to the draft Japanese travel order which had been deferred by War Committee in its meeting of January 5. Attached hereto is a copy of the order in question.

2. Mr. Robertson informed the meeting that the aspect of the question on which further consideration was desired was that of eliminating the basic discrimination between Canadian nationals on the ground of racial origin which was involved in the order as it now stood. He pointed out that two years ago it had been necessary to make drastic regulations which did in effect discriminate against Canadians of Japanese origin (together with Japanese aliens), but that now the original danger had disappeared and it would not be desirable if at all avoidable to re-assert the principle of discrimination. He made it clear that there was no objection, however, to restraint upon the travel of Japanese aliens and also that it was probably necessary to have the same restraint apply to Canadians of Japanese origin in British Columbia because of peculiar conditions there and the existence of the protected area. In the case of Canada, however, it would be desirable to have only such restrictions as the question of security made strictly necessary and to have them imposed in some manner other than by a general disability of a group of persons because of their racial origin.

3. Assistant Commissioner Mead and Mr. Brown (Labour) both agreed with Mr. Robertson as to the importance of the principle involved and as to the desirability of avoiding any breach of it.

4. Assistant Commissioner Mead pointed out that there were certain cases in which Japanese Canadians had acted in such a way as to require definite restraint upon them. 436 had been placed in the camp at Angler because they had refused to leave the protected area when ordered to do so, on the ground that the order constituted a violation of their rights as Canadian citizens. After being interned some of these had written to the Minister of Justice stating that in view of the treatment accorded them they no longer regarded themselves as citizens of Canada and wished to assert their loyalty to Japan. He said that possibly about 50 of the number were naturalized Japanese.

5. Mr. Robertson agreed that in cases of this type restriction was necessary. He added that his present view was that from a security point of view and also with an eye to problems likely to develop after the war in connection deporting Japanese to Japan, it might be desirable to consider formulating a general policy somewhat along the following lines:

(P.T.O.)

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-22-1
www.nikkeimuseum.org

(a) All necessary restrictions should be maintained against Japanese aliens, the principle limiting consideration being the possibility of/action against Canadians in their hands. Post-war problems would not be so serious in connection with these.

(b) In the case of Japanese who had been naturalized in this country action should be taken to revoke the naturalization of all those whose conduct during the war had made it necessary to intern them. The Secretary of State already had power to do this and it was simply a matter of having the policy agreed on. It seemed reasonable that the onus of proving that revocation should not take place should be on any naturalized Japanese who had been interned. The same policy should be extended toward other enemy aliens.

(c) In connection with Canadian policy, Japanese consideration might be given to secure the necessary authority for having their nationality revoked if their internment had been necessary. The general principles here could be as in (b) (above) and again the policy should apply to Canadians of enemy ancestry rather than to Canadians of Japanese ancestry in particular. (Mr. Brown pointed out that revocation of nationality was to some extent dealt with in P.C. 10773 of November 26, 1942)

6. Mr. Brown mentioned the segregation that has been made in the United States of Japanese who have given a declaration of loyalty from those who have refused to give such a declaration. He also stated that he believed that a statement had been made as to post-war policy to the effect that loyal Japanese would be allowed to return to their place of ordinary residence after the war. With regard to the numbers of Japanese in Canada, the figures given were as follows:

Japanese nationals	-	5,835
naturalized Japanese	-	3,478
Canadian born Japanese	-	14,352
United States citizens	-	10
Total		23,675

7. Lieutenant-Commander Todd stated that the Chiefs of Staff were concerned mainly about the position in British Columbia and he did not think they would have any objection to a modification of the travel restrictions in the rest of Canada in an effort to preserve the principle mentioned by Mr. Robertson.

8. It was decided that the restriction order should be taken under further consideration by the authorities concerned with it. It was also decided that information should be secured from the United States as to their travel restriction regulations and that the matter of a general policy should be discussed with the Department of the Secretary of State and other interested parties.

[RG Robertson]

Source: Nikkei National Museum, 2018-16-1-35-22-2
www.nikkeimuseum.org